

In order to achieve 100% RESULT and to improve the quality of class XII result in Economics.

**COMMON ERRORS WHICH ARE GENERALLY DONE BY STUDENTS OF
ECONOMICS IN BOARD EXAMINATION:**

1. Inability to understand the questions correctly due to language problem.
* Advise students to read the questions carefully twice or thrice.
Due to the same problem, they are unable to convey the answers suitably.
* Direct them to Practice of writing the answers at home to avoid this problem.

2. Inadequate skills in presenting the diagrams due to lack of practice. For e.g. drawing of demand curve instead of supply curve and vice versa; drawing of cost curves instead of revenue curves and vice versa.
* Diagrams should be practiced regularly.

3. Students are not practicing mathematical problems regularly.
* The numerical questions and formulae should be practiced.

4. Overall presentation of answers is not as per CBSE expectations.
* Model answers and Model answer scripts of CBSE should be shown to the students.

5. All questions are not attempted by the students.
* Students should be directed to attempt all the questions.

6. Inadequate practice and revision lead to confused presentation of answer.
* Adequate practice should be given to the students to overcome with this problem.

7. Writing question number wrongly.
* Hence students should be directed to write the question number correctly.

8. Writing answer of one question at different places.
* Students should be directed to Avoid splitting of answer and write the answer at one place

9. Inadequate practise of important and expected questions.
* Frequently asked questions in the board examination, should be revised thoroughly. (Last five year board questions) CBSE 2010 – 2015 & sample paper set I and II should be practiced at home within stipulated time period.

10. Lack of self-study by the students
* Minimum two hours' time should be devoted by the students daily at home for self-study in economics.

11. Lack of time management skills
* Time management should be adhered to strictly and regular practice at home will help to avoid shortage of time/inconvenience during board exams.

Some suggestive measures for implementation to ensure the quantity and quality of the results of class XII in forth coming board examinations are as under

1. Ensure 100% attendance of the students in your class.
2. At most priority must be given to the completion of the syllabus as per the split up, within the stipulated time.
3. Identification of slow learners as well as bright learners must be done in time and separate plan for both the students must be prepared such as remediation program for slow learners and enrichment programs for bright ones, well in advance.
4. Correction work must be taken care of, frequency and quality must be maintained.
5. An appropriate planning should be prepared for the Conduction of practice tests in regular interval, other than the scheduled unit tests, term tests and Pre board examination.
6. Separate test can be organized as per requirement and convenience such as tests for the -
 - a) Very short answer type questions
 - b) Short answer type questions
 - c) Long answer type questions
 - d) Numerical questions.
7. An adequate amount of class work & home work must be assigned to the students to improve their writing skills and numerical abilities.
8. To improve the skill of writing the answer as per CBSE expectations, all the Directions must be given to the students in detail, such as
 - a) They must be aware about the word limit of the answers.
 - b) They should underline the highlights of the answers.
 - c) They must write correct question numbers with the answers
 - d) They must not split the answers.
 - e) They must maintain appropriate gap between two answers.
 - f) They must leave space for margin.
 - g) They must draw appropriate diagrams.
9. Relate your subject content with our day to day life and explain all the concepts with appropriate examples while teaching.
10. Students should be motivated to prepare their own time table to study at home and It should be monitored properly.
11. Students should be instructed to attempt all the questions of the question paper.
12. Students should be trained to study from simple to complex (from easy to difficult topics).
13. To ensure 100% result some easy units and topics can be selected such as

MICRO ECONOMICS

1. **Central Problems Of An Economy** – Central problems of an economy- Its meaning and elaboration, Meaning and features of PPC, Exhibition of central problems of an economy through PPC, effect of right ward and left ward shift in PPC, Change in slope of PPC due to change in technique of commodity X or Y or both.

2. **Consumer's Behavior** - law of demand and its explanations with help of diagrams, factors effecting the demand of a commodity, meaning of indifference curve, consumers equilibrium, budget line, normal goods, inferior goods and their examples. Meaning of elasticity of demand and factor effecting the elasticity of demands, diagram of point elasticity.

3. **Producers Behavior** - law of supply and its explanations with help of diagrams, factors effecting the supply of a commodity.
Meaning of production function, and difference between returns to a factor and returns to scale.
Meaning of various types of costs with their examples, difference between implicit cost & explicit cost, fixed costs & variable costs, private costs & social costs and monitoring costs & real costs.
Meaning of TR, AR & MR and TC, AC & MC and meaning of producers equilibrium.

4. **Forms Of Market & Equilibrium Of Price** – Meaning of market and various forms of market features of various forms of market.
Meaning of equilibrium of price and its basic diagrams.

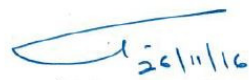
MACRO ECONOMICS

1. **Money & Banking** – Meaning, primary and secondary functions of money, problems of barter system, difference between central bank & commercial banks, functions of central bank, & commercial banks, definitions of M1, M2, M3 & M4.

2. **National Income And Related Aggregates** – Meaning of circular flow of income, National Income and its related aggregates, difference between monetary flow and real flow, final goods and intermediary goods, leakages and injections.

3. **Determination Of Income, Output & Employment** – Meaning and components of aggregates demand and aggregate supply, meaning and differences between excess demand, deficient demand, inflationary gap and deflationary gap, meaning of involuntary unemployment.
Meaning of investment multiplier, MPC, MPS, APC, APS, their formulas and simple applications.
4. **Budget** – Meaning of budget, Revenue budget and capital budget. Objectives of the budgetary policy, Meaning of various budgetary deficit such as fiscal deficit, budgetary deficit, primary deficit, revenue deficit and capital deficit. Differences between revenue receipts and capital receipts, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure, direct tax and indirect tax.
5. **Balance Of Payment & Exchange Rate** – Meaning of BOP, current account, capital account, trade balance, visible goods and invisible goods. Examples of the items of current accounts, capital accounts, visible goods and invisible goods.
Meaning of exchange rate and its basic diagrams, difference between Fixed exchange rate and flexible exchange rate. Merits and demerits of Fixed exchange rate and flexible exchange rate, meaning of Devaluation, overvaluation, appreciation and depreciation of exchange rate.

ALL THE BEST



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