SCERT Kerala · Class 11 · Economics

Economics

ORIGINAL STUDY COMPANION
PADIKAM
CLASS 11 | COMMERCE / HUMANITIES
Economics: Statistics and Indian
Economic Development
Kerala SCERT / prescribed NCERT core lessons
16 chapter lessons
Quick explanations, core points, exam practice and chapter-specific notation in one
consistent format.
Padikam explanations are independently written. Official textbooks are used as the coverage map, chapter sequence and terminology
reference.

Contents
01 Introduction to Statistics for Economics 10 Indian Economy, 1950-1990
02 Collection of Data 11 Liberalisation, Privatisation and
Globalisation
03 Organisation of Data
12 Human Capital Formation in India
04 Presentation of Data
13 Rural Development
05 Measures of Central Tendency
14 Employment: Growth, Informalisation and
06 Correlation Other Issues
07 Index Numbers 15 Environment and Sustainable Development
08 Use of Statistical Tools 16 Comparative Development Experiences of
India and Its Neighbours
09 Indian Economy on the Eve of
Independence
Study rhythm
Read the quick explanation, recall the core points aloud, then answer the prompts without looking
back. Use the official textbook links for full prescribed readings, activities and diagrams.
Textbook and verification links
1. https://scert.kerala.gov.in/
2. https://samagra.kite.kerala.gov.in/
3. https://www.hsslive.in/2018/06/hss-plus-one-plus-two-text-book.html
4. https://ncert.nic.in/textbook.php

CHAPTER 01
Introduction to Statistics for Economics
Quick understanding
Use statistics to turn economic observations into organised evidence while recognising its limits.
Core points Check your learning
Data support description, comparison and policy Identify variables in a household study.
reasoning.
Explain two uses and two limitations of

Statistics deals with aggregates and requires statistics.
context.
Anumerical result does not by itself establish cause.
One-line recall Data support description, comparison and policy reasoning.
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CHAPTER 02
Collection of Data
Quick understanding
Plan primary or secondary data collection with clear objectives, population, sample and method.
Core points Check your learning
Acensus covers every unit; a sample studies Design five survey questions for a stated
selected units. objective.
Question wording and selection method can Compare random and non-random
introduce bias. sampling.
Secondary data must be checked for suitability and
reliability.
One-line recall Acensus covers every unit; a sample studies selected units.
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CHAPTER 03
Organisation of Data
Quick understanding
Classify raw observations into arrays and frequency distributions that reveal pattern.
Core points Check your learning
Variables may be qualitative or quantitative, discrete Construct a grouped frequency table.
or continuous.
Convert inclusive classes to continuous
Class intervals should be clear and non-overlapping. intervals.
Cumulative frequency supports positional
interpretation.
One-line recall Variables may be qualitative or quantitative, discrete or continuous.
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CHAPTER 04
Presentation of Data
Quick understanding
Present data through tables, diagrams and graphs chosen for the question being answered.
Core points Check your learning
Tables need title, headings, units and source. Choose and draw an appropriate
presentation.
Bar diagrams compare categories; histograms
represent continuous frequency. Critique a graph with a truncated or
unclear axis.
Amisleading scale can distort interpretation.
One-line recall Tables need title, headings, units and source.
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CHAPTER 05
Measures of Central Tendency
Quick understanding
Summarise a distribution using arithmetic mean, median or mode according to the data and purpose.
Core points Check your learning
Mean uses every value but is affected by extremes. Find mean, median and mode for
grouped data.

Median is positional and suits skewed data.
Choose the best average for income or
Mode identifies the most frequent value or category.
shoe-size data.
Equation and notation
Mean = Sum of observations / Number of observations
Median locates the N/2th cumulative item
SYMBOLS AND UNITS
N: number of observations or total frequency Mean: in the same unit as the observations
Median: middle positional value in ordered data
One-line recall Mean uses every value but is affected by extremes.
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CHAPTER 06
Correlation
Quick understanding
Measure the direction and strength of association between two variables without assuming causation.
Core points Check your learning
Positive and negative describe direction. Interpret four scatter plots.
Scatter diagrams show form and unusual Calculate and explain a rank correlation.
observations.
Correlation near zero may still hide a non-linear
relation.
Equation and notation
Spearman rank correlation: r = 1 - 6 Sum(d^2) / n(n^2 - 1)
SYMBOLS AND UNITS
r: Spearman rank-correlation coefficient, d: difference between paired ranks
dimensionless
n: number of paired observations
One-line recall Positive and negative describe direction.
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CHAPTER 07
Index Numbers
Quick understanding
Compare change over time through price, quantity or value indices built from a base period.
Core points Check your learning
The base year should be normal and relevant. Construct a simple aggregative price
index.
Weights reflect relative importance.
Interpret an index value of 128.
Consumer price indices connect prices with cost of
living.
One-line recall The base year should be normal and relevant.
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CHAPTER 08
Use of Statistical Tools
Quick understanding
Integrate data collection, classification, presentation and summary to answer an economic question.
Core points Check your learning
Begin with a precise question and operational Plan a mini-project on local prices or
definitions. employment.
Method should be transparent enough to repeat. Write a finding, limitation and follow-up
question.

Conclusions must stay within the evidence.
One-line recall Begin with a precise question and operational definitions.
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CHAPTER 09
Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence
Quick understanding
Examine the colonial structure inherited in 1947 across agriculture, industry, trade, population and infrastructure.
Core points Check your learning
Colonial policy served imperial priorities. Explain the composition of colonial foreign trade.
Agriculture had low productivity and unequal land relations. Assess two structural challenges at independence.
Some infrastructure expanded without broad-based development.
One-line recall Colonial policy served imperial priorities.
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CHAPTER 10
Indian Economy, 1950-1990
Quick understanding
Study planning, public-sector leadership, agricultural strategy, industrial policy and trade protection after independence.
Core points Check your learning
Planning aimed at growth, modernisation, self- Compare achievements and limits of the reliance and equity. Green Revolution.
Land reform and the Green Revolution produced Explain the industrial licensing system. uneven results.
Import substitution built capacity but also reduced competitive pressure.
One-line recall Planning aimed at growth, modernisation, self-reliance and equity.
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CHAPTER 11
Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation
Quick understanding
Analyse the 1991 reforms and their effects on regulation, ownership and integration with the world economy.
Core points Check your learning
Liberalisation reduced many controls. Link the 1991 crisis with reform measures.
Privatisation changed the role or ownership of public enterprises. Evaluate one gain and one concern from globalisation.
Globalisation increased flows of goods, services, capital and technology.
One-line recall Liberalisation reduced many controls.
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CHAPTER 12
Human Capital Formation in India
Quick understanding
Treat education, health, training and migration as investments that expand human capability and

productivity.
Core points Check your learning
Human capital supports innovation and income. Distinguish human capital from human development.
Public action matters because benefits extend beyond individuals. Analyse an education or health indicator.
Access and quality can be unequal across gender, region and income.
One-line recall Human capital supports innovation and income.
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CHAPTER 13
Rural Development
Quick understanding
Connect rural livelihoods with credit, markets, infrastructure, diversification and sustainable resource use.
Core points Check your learning
Affordable institutional credit reduces dependence on informal lenders. Design a rural development package for a village case.
Diversification can reduce seasonal and farm risk. Explain organic farming benefits and constraints.
Cooperatives and self-help groups strengthen collective capacity.
One-line recall Affordable institutional credit reduces dependence on informal lenders.
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CHAPTER 14
Employment: Growth, Informalisation and Other Issues
Quick understanding
Use worker, workforce and unemployment concepts to analyse the quality and distribution of work.
Core points Check your learning
Labour-force participation differs across population groups. Calculate a worker-population ratio from data.
Informal work often lacks security and social protection. Distinguish seasonal, open and disguised unemployment.
Disguised unemployment means more workers are engaged than output requires.
One-line recall Labour-force participation differs across population groups.
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CHAPTER 15
Environment and Sustainable Development
Quick understanding
Recognise the economy as dependent on environmental resources and waste-absorbing capacity.
Core points Check your learning
Market prices may omit environmental costs. Explain one environmental externality.
Sustainable development considers present and future well-being. Compare development choices using economic, social and ecological criteria.
Renewable energy and resource efficiency support transition but need institutions.
One-line recall Market prices may omit environmental costs.
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CHAPTER 16

Comparative Development Experiences of India
and Its Neighbours
Quick understanding
Compare India with China and Pakistan through policy paths and indicators rather than isolated rankings.
Core points Check your learning
Population, institutions and reform timing shape Compare two countries using three
outcomes. indicators.
Growth rate alone does not measure health, Explain why a policy cannot be copied
education or distribution. without context.
Comparable definitions and periods are essential.
One-line recall Population, institutions and reform timing shape outcomes.
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