

PRACTICE WORKBOOK

CLASS 12

Sociology

Six selected-topic units with original lessons, scenarios and reasoned answers. All fictional scenarios and datasets are labelled. Supplementary school practice, not a complete syllabus or official examination.



6 practice units
36 tasks with answer guidance

Name / नाम: _____

Original selected-topic practice. Use alongside school lessons and the prescribed textbook. The contents define this book's scope.

UNIT 01 / 06 · LEARN & TRY

Demography: population patterns and social meaning

Name: _____ Date: _____

Goal: Calculate demographic rates and explain their social context and limits.

Learn

Demography studies population size, composition and change through concepts such as birth rates, death rates and migration. Rates need defined populations and time periods; total numbers alone can mislead comparisons. Age composition influences needs for schooling, work, care and services, but a demographic opportunity is not automatically realised without institutions and resources. Population theories and policy debates should be evaluated in their historical and social contexts rather than turned into slogans blaming individuals. Rural-urban divisions also involve connections through migration, livelihoods and family support. Use fictional calculation data clearly as practice, and distinguish a numerical pattern from the wider social explanation of opportunities, inequality or policy effects. Connect an individual experience to a wider social relationship, institution or historical process. Distinguish a description from an explanation and question whose perspective is represented. Use respectful language and recognise variation within groups rather than turning a social pattern into a stereotype.

Worked example

Worked rate: In a fictional population of 50,000, 1,000 births occur in one year. Crude birth rate = $1,000 \div 50,000 \times 1,000 = 20$ births per 1,000 population per year. This is not 20% and does not by itself explain why the rate has that value.

UNIT 01 · APPLY & EXPLAIN

Demography: population patterns and social meaning

4. Give two mechanisms linking rural and urban populations beyond a boundary on a map. [3 marks]

5. Original fictional data: Population 20,000; births 500 and deaths 200 in a year. Calculate birth rate, death rate and natural increase rate per thousand. [4 marks]

6. Why is blaming family size alone an inadequate explanation of population patterns? [4 marks]

Show your thinking with a drawing, diagram or explanation.

Pause & reflect

What can I explain now? What will I try again?

☐ I tried ☐ I explained ☐ I checked



UNIT 01 · ANSWER GUIDANCE

Demography: population patterns and social meaning

1. $600 \div 30,000 \times 1,000 = 20$ births per 1,000 population per year.
2. They define what is being compared. Different denominators or time intervals can make equal-looking numbers mean different things.
3. Education, health, employment and institutions must provide productive opportunities. Age composition alone does not establish participation or well-being.
4. Migration or commuting connects labour markets; remittances and care or family support connect households. These relationships influence residence and demographic patterns.
5. Birth rate = 25 per thousand; death rate = 10 per thousand; natural increase = 15 per thousand, or 300 people. Migration is not included.
6. Economic security, access to education and health, gender relations, policy and mortality influence choices and outcomes. Investigate structural context and variation instead of reducing aggregate change to individual blame.

Teaching note

Per thousand and per cent are different units; write the correct denominator explicitly.

Curriculum reference: https://cbseacademic.nic.in/web_material/CurriculumMain27/SecPart2/Sociology_SecP2_2026-27.pdf

Selected units; outcomes are publisher-defined. Practical, project and prescribed literature requirements must also be studied through school.