



The Savvy Humanities

SIMPLIFYING MINDS, SHAPING THINKERS

CLASS 12 · SOCIOLOGY · CBSE 2026-27 SYLLABUS

Book A — Indian Society · Chapter 2

The Demographic Structure of Indian Society

22

pages of notes

10

marks of 80

12

board questions solved

35

key terms defined

What's inside

- Every indicator defined in exam wording, with its formula
- Malthus and demographic transition compared side by side
- The provisional vs final Census 2011 numbers — and which one to write
- Why prosperous states have the worst child sex ratios
- The demographic dividend and its catch
- Population policy from 1952 to today
- Full glossary and board-pattern questions with model answers

Aditi Qjha (Savvy Ma'am)

Founder & Educator, The Savvy Humanities. Class 12 CBSE boards: 95% Psychology, 95% Sociology, 97% Political Science. Teaching Humanities on YouTube since 2023.

Written by hand, for
revision

Every page inside is handwritten-style with highlighting, boxes and a mind map — built to be read the night before, not skimmed.



Syllabus topic	Read	Practised	Revised
Age structure and the demographic dividend	☐	☐	☐
The declining sex ratio	☐	☐	☐
Literacy	☐	☐	☐
Rural-urban differences	☐	☐	☐
Population policy in India	☐	☐	☐

Not in these notes

Nothing from CBSE's list for this chapter is left out. Chapter 4 The Market as a Social Institution is not covered — CBSE removed it from the 2026-27 syllabus.



What Is Demography?

The word comes from two Greek words — **demos**, meaning people, and **graphein**, meaning to describe. Demography is literally the **description of people**.

Demography

Demography is the **systematic study of population** — its size, its composition, and how and why it changes.

Two branches, and the paper asks you to separate them:

	Formal demography	Social demography
Concerned with	The measurement and analysis of the components of population change	The wider causes and consequences of population structures and change
Nature	Mathematical and quantitative	Sociological — looks at social processes
Asks	How many? How fast? At what rate?	Why? What does it do to society?

Aditi Ojha (Savvy Ma'am) says

One line each is enough for 2 marks. Formal = counting and measuring. Social = causes and consequences. Say "quantitative" for the first one — that word earns the mark.

Why does sociology care about population?

Because a society's shape is a social fact, not just a number. The rise of sociology as a discipline is tied to the **modern state's need to know its own people** — how many, of what age, where. That need produced the **census**, and the census produced the statistical picture on which social policy is built.

Example

India's first complete census was conducted in **1881** under British rule. It has been held **every ten years since**, which gives India one of the longest unbroken population records in the world.



Board questions & model answers

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Answer length is roughly marks × 30–40 words. Open with the definition, then the body, then one line of example or evaluation. Underline the technical terms — examiners look for them.

1 mark BOARD PATTERN

From which words is the term "demography" derived?

Model answer

From the Greek words **demos**, meaning people, and **graphein**, meaning to describe — literally "description of people".

1 mark BOARD PATTERN

Why is 1921 called the "Year of the Great Divide" in India's demographic history?

Model answer

Because after 1921 India's population never declined again. Before it, the population rose and fell; the decade 1911–1921 recorded a negative growth rate owing to the influenza epidemic of 1918–19.

1 mark BOARD PATTERN

Which country was the first in the world to adopt an official family planning programme, and in which year?

Model answer

India, in 1952.



You just read the free sample.

Here's what the full chapter covers

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What the full chapter covers

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