Annexure C

CONDUCTING INQUIRY-BASED CLASSES

Population

This section describes the way of conducting the Inquiry-based classes for teaching the above selected topic.

In this model, the teaching process is being divided into various stages as given below:

Phase I: Preparation for the Inquiry—Population

This stage consist the preparation of the inquiry regarding the topic titled as “Population” in the class rooms. First the researcher scholar showed the particular picture related Population.

Picture 1

Picture 2
After showing these pictures, the research scholar started his class through asking following inquiries as given below:

**Phase II: Planning**

**Activity 1.1**

Students! In Picture 1, there is map of a particular country. The map shows a number of people. Please tell name of country and basic reasons behind showing them?

**Activity 2.1**

Students! In Picture 2, why there is so crowd outside the train?

**Phase III: Retrieving phase**

**Responses to Activity 1.1**

There are following responses for the activity 1.1 as given below:

- This is the map of India.
- It indicates large population in India.
- There are no rules and regulations to control the population.
- For better education and career perspective foreigners settle here.

**Responses to Activity 2.1**

There are following responses for the activity 2.1 as given below:

- Students answered that they are returning their home in festival days.
- They are the shortage of the trains in India.
- There is so large number of passengers in comparison of trains.
- The train fare is very cheap and reasonable.

These responses are being collected from the students regarding various inquiries generated in various activities.

**Phase IV: Processing phase**

After receiving the various responses then following processing is being made as given below:

**Activity 1.1:**

There are following relevant responses for the activity 1.1 as given below:

- This is the map of India.
- It indicates large population in India.
• There are no rules and regulations to control the population.

**Activity 2.1**

There are following relevant responses for the activity 2.1 as given below:

• They are the shortage of the trains in India.
• There is so large number of passengers in comparison of trains.
• The train fare is very cheap and reasonable.

**Making connections and inferences**

India accounted for the largest number of poor people in any country in 2012, but its poverty rate was lowest among countries having large number of poor population, the World Bank said in a latest report, which uses a revised methodology for measuring poverty.

According to the report released on Monday, the number of people living in extreme poverty around the world is likely to fall to under 10% of the global population in 2015, as it gave fresh evidence that a quarter-century-long sustained reduction in poverty is moving the world closer to the historic goal of ending poverty by 2030.

The Bank used an updated international poverty line of $1.90 a day, which incorporates new information on differences in the cost of living across countries (the PPP exchange rates). The new line preserved the real purchasing power of the previous line in the world’s poorest countries. Using this new line (as well as new country-level data on living standards), the World Bank has projected that that global poverty will have fallen from 902 million people or 12.8% of the global population in 2012 to 702 million people, or 9.6% of the global population, this year.

Poverty line is an income threshold below which families are considered poor. India’s official poverty line had snowballed into a major political controversy.

**Phase V: Creating phase**

Now at this phase, the scholar concentrated on the Population. All the information about the Population has been collected and organized for smooth discussion with the students.

**Birth Rate:** The number of live births per 1000 persons is called the birth rate. According to 2011 census, the birth rate in India is 20.22 births per 1000 persons.

**Death Rate:** The number of deaths per 1000 persons is called the death rate. According to 2011 census, the death rate in India is 7.4 deaths per 1000 persons. A higher birth rate coupled with a lower death rate results in an increase in population. Because of advancements in healthcare and nutrition, the death rate has reduced over the period.
**Migration:** Migration is another factor which changes the size of population. Movement of people from one place to another; in search of livelihood is called migration. Migration within the country is called internal migration, while that between two countries is called international migration.

There are following issues related to the Population has been decided to discuss to next phase as given below:

### Phase VI: Sharing phase

All above contents & issues related to the Population has been shared with the students. The research scholar motivates the students to ask about new facts and demonstrated appropriate students’ behavior regarding the Population in our country.

The average age upto which the people are expected to live is called life expectancy. At the time of independence, the life expectancy was a little above 40 years. It is improved significantly and as per 2011 census, the life expectancy in India is 68.89 years. What is more important is a better
Life expectancy among females (72.61 years) compared to that in males (67.46 years). The number of ‘million plus cities’ has increased from 23 to 35 between 1991 and 2001.

**Literacy Rate:** The literacy rate has increased from 65% in 2001 to 74% in 2011. But the literacy rate among females is still lower compared to that among males. This can be attributed to providing less opportunity to the girls.

**Sex Ratio:** The ratio of female to male population is called sex ratio. The sex ratio has shown a decline from 933 in 2001 to 914 female per 1000 male in 2011.

**Age Composition:** The composition of different age groups in the Indian population is often taken as one of the most positive indicators of population in India.

**Phase VII: Evaluating phase**

The research scholar evaluates the Population topic with the help of following points as given below: