Rapid population growth causes a wide range of social, economic, environmental and political issues. In the past, India has experienced rapid population growth as a result of a very high birth rate alongside a falling death rate. It has been estimated that India occupies 2.4% of the world's land area but supports over 17.5% of the world's population!

In 2013, the birth rate in India was approximately 20.22 births/1,000 of the population and the death rate was 7.4 deaths/1,000 of the population.

However, Kerala, a state in southwestern India, has registered the lowest growth rate of population in the last decade. The state is now on target to achieve "zero population growth" in the coming years.

## Student tasks

- 1. What was the estimated growth rate for India in 2013?
- **2.** Look at the table below. With your partner, explain how each strategy for population control will affect the growth rate. Add your explanations to the cards on the following page.

Strategies		
Encouraging a higher age for marriage		
Providing adult literacy classes and free libraries in towns and villages		
Improving education standards and treating girls and boys as equals		
An education programme detailing the benefits of having smaller families		
Only allowing maternity leave for the first two children		
Vaccination programmes to improve child health		
Providing free contraception and advice		
Reducing infant mortality, i.e. people no longer need large families		
Land reform - redistributing land to ensure all are self-sufficient, but with no family having more than 8 hectares		

**3.** Sort your statements into a diamond diagram on the following page to show how significant you think each of the strategies has been in helping to reduce the population growth in Kerala.

## **Exam Question**

Use a case study to describe the strategies used to reduce population growth.

(6 marks)

Start your answer:

I have studied strategies used to reduce population growth in Kerala and ...

## Kerala population control strategy cards

Encouraging a higher age for marriage will affect population growth in Kerala because	Providing adult literacy classes and free libraries in towns and villages will	Improving education standards and treating girls and boys as equals will 
An education programme detailing the benefits of having smaller families will	Only allowing maternity leave for the first two children will	Vaccination programmes to improve child health will
Providing free contraception and advice will	Reducing infant mortality, i.e. people no longer need large families will	Land reform - redistributing land so all are self- sufficient, but with no family having more than 8 hectares will

