

India: Population Growth and Environmental Quality

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Major environmental issues in India are the degradation of forests and agricultural land depletion of resources such as water, mineral, sand, and rocks. Similarly, rapid burning of fuel and biomass are the major sources of pollution in India. Lack of organized services like waste removal, poor waste management, air & water pollution are most highlighted environmental issues which India is facing today. On the other hand, Population growth of India enhances these issues.

History

History shows that there is interlinkage between environment and population growth. As per thinker, Growth in population leads to more usage of agricultural land, which also causes environmental degradation and ultimately it reduces yield of agriculture, availability of food [1-3].

Population Growth

Due to high growth of population the air, water, and solid-waste pollution also increases. And that affects the level of income of the person and Environmental quality. This is happening due to increase in the knowledge level of the human being, high productivity; various innovations are taking place, wide range of application availability, modified farming methods. In the year 2011 the population density of India was nearly about 368 human/ km² [4, 5].

Pollution

In India, environmental situation was worse between years 1947 to the year 1995. According to collected data and studied by the World Bank experts between the years 1995 through the year 2010, more progress has done by India to address current environmental issues and its quality improvement. Still, India needs to improve environmental quality similar to developed economies [6-8].

Outcome

The outcomes of high population growth rates increasing population density and pressure on natural resources. Thus increasing burden on the country's natural resource base. It is difficult to satisfy the basic needs of a population at present consumption levels and as the per capita consumption of resources. Population pressure on land contributes to land degradation, thus affecting the productive resource base of the economy [9-12].

However, environmental pollution deteriorating environment and adversely affects people's sustainable development and health. The considerable amount of groundwater and surface water contamination due to chemical fertilizers and insecticides leads to various water-borne diseases. Population growth is a fundamental factor in its relationship to natural resources and technology. An urgent need to control population and poverty, conserve and protect natural resources for healthy human being life [13-16].

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