

## **A CASE STUDY ON THE POPULATION ENVIRONMENT AND ISSUE DEVELOPMENT**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*High population growth and proceeded with economic development have caused genuine environmental harm in the Asia Pacific region. Nonetheless, the ongoing experience is that the movement of environmental corruption is quicker in creating nations than in created nations. To this end, the study tries to evaluate the effect of population pressure on India's environment, with specific reference to the debasement of common gifts like land and water assets and the resultant environmental contamination in the six regions of India. The quick economic growth and extension of framework development in late decades have not come without genuine environmental results especially in the southern, northern, and western regions. In any case, in the eastern, north-eastern, and focal regions of the nation, environmental harm has been predominantly because of quick population growth.*

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

In India, quick population growth and extension of developmental exercises have both significantly irritated asset consumption and debasement of the environment. The degree of environmental corruption fluctuates across nations and regions of the world. For instance, poverty has been the significant reason for consumption of normal assets and environmental debasement in Africa, however in the Asia Pacific region both fast population growth and proceeded with economic development are discovered to be the significant reasons for environmental contamination. Conversely, in the United States, where population thickness is a lot of lower than in India, the primary driver of environmental harm has been the incredibly high per capita utilization of assets and the subsequent high carbon discharges.

Two variables can be recognized as environmental dangers, viz: (I) proximate causes, for example, population growth, poverty, and population thickness and (ii) extreme components, i.e., developmental goals like urbanization, industrialization, and economic development, all of which regularly bring about unsustainable utilization of normal assets and inevitable debasement of the environment. India's economic development has quickened in the previous twenty years. India's endeavors to decrease population growth have been noteworthy, as appeared by the consistent decrease in both growth rate and total numbers. This has not, notwithstanding, been combined with environmental protection. The level of environmental contamination varies across regions as per attributes, for example, poverty proportion, size

and thickness of population, and so on. Also, economic development and decrease in population growth have not been uniform across regions and states in India. The slanted development across regions has bothered regional disparity in financial development, which has grave ramifications for environmental issues for clear reasons.

Environmental issues have not gotten need consideration, obviously because of our distraction with economic development. The focal, eastern, and north-eastern regions of India actually have gigantic populations, which without a doubt cause more elevated levels of poverty (40% in focal and 35% in eastern regions) and abuse of normal assets like timberland, water, and land, Huge population, bad quality of human assets, and deficient degrees of financial development are the significant difficulties with regards to preservation of regular assets and assurance of the environment in the focal, eastern, and north-eastern regions of India. Then again relatively low population growth and more elevated levels of economic development cause environmental worry in southern and western regions (Kumar 2001). This paper offers a subjective evaluation of the components liable for environmental rot, and its potential cures, in India.

## **2. ENVIRONMENT AS THE FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT**

Before the Brundtland Commission, "development progress" was related with industrialization, and estimated exclusively by economic action and increments in riches. Environmental assurance was seen by numerous individuals as a deterrent to development. Notwithstanding, Our Common Future perceived "environment or development" as a bogus polarity Center moved to "environment and development," and afterward to "environment for development." Principle 1 of Agenda 21 states: "Human creatures are at the focal point of worries for sustainable development. They are qualified for a sound and profitable life in congruity with nature." The standardizing structure for human development is reflected by the MDGs. In marking on to the MDGs, countries expressly perceived that accomplishing Goal on environmental manageability is critical to accomplishing poverty annihilation. Nonetheless, environmental issues are not profoundly coordinated into different MDGs. A solid environment is basic for accomplishing all the objectives. To accomplish genuine advancement, the interlinkages among MDG and the different MDGs should be recognized and incorporated into all types of arranging.

India is the biggest majority rule nation on the planet. It represented in excess of 17 percent of the total populace in 2010 as indicated by the assessments arranged by the United Nations. This 17 percent of the total populace lives on under 2.5 percent of the complete land area of the planet Earth. Somewhere in the range of 2000 and 2010, total populace is been assessed to have expanded at the pace of 1.22 percent every year, including a normal of 79 million people every year. Extremely near 22 percent of this expansion is assessed to have represented by the expansion in population in India and this commitment has been the

biggest, much bigger than the commitment of China, the most crowded nation on the planet today (United Nations, 2008). Projections arranged by the United Nations propose that continuously 2050, population of India will increment to 1614 million which will represent just about 19 percent of the assessed total populace of 9150 million around then. This implies of the extended 2854 million increments in total populace in the 50 years somewhere in the range of 2000 and 2050, in excess of 571 million or just about 19 percent expansion in the total populace will be limited to India alone. These projections likewise show that constantly 2050, India will turn into the most crowded nation on the planet.

## **2.1 POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT**

Population pressure normally prompts overexploitation of common assets like land, air, and water, and frequently brings about sully and fatigue of scant assets. India's landmass is just 2.4% of the worldwide aggregate, however it is right now home to 16.7% of the total populace. Figure 3 shows the near figures of population growth by region in India. Despite the fact that the northern, western, and eastern regions have enlisted growth rates beneath the public normal, they display a serious extent of environmental debasement. There are different purposes behind this. Population attributes, i.e., the extent of poor, ordinary, and rich, appear to effectly affect the way toward corrupting the environment higher population thickness unfavorably influences environmental quality.

It is commonly acknowledged that environmental debasement, quick population growth, and stale efficiency are the causal variables for intense poverty in numerous nations of Asia. The greater part of India's poor live in rustic areas and are occupied with farming. The viability of government space through different plans actualized under Five-Year Plans to destroy poverty and give work involves banter. In any case, the poverty proportions in India have been diminished after some time. Generally the issue of poverty and joblessness was wild in provincial India yet conditions in metropolitan India were better; subsequently, because of rustic inundation into refers to during ongoing decades, there has been a ceaseless ascent in metropolitan population and further it is collecting in class first refers to. The provincial metropolitan movement is fundamentally a consequence of rustic disappointment and metropolitan achievement: expanded metropolitan growth has brought about uncontrolled relocation into urban communities, which has made an undesirable growth of urban areas. Further, the low quality of urbanization has prompted land debasement and air and water contamination in metropolitan areas. Against this foundation, environmental harm because of abuse of regular assets is more intense in the focal and eastern parts, trailed by the western, southern, and north-eastern regions of the nation. Truth be told, the northern region has encountered a lower level of environmental corruption owing to add up to poverty, in contrast to different regions.

## **2.2 POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENT RELATIONSHIPS**

The greater parts of population and environment connections are happened as neighborhood shows and ought to be first completely comprehended in this specific circumstance. Indeed, even worldwide environmental effects (for instance, loss of biodiversity or an unnatural weather change) have their foundations in measures happened inside regions, networks, and families. With different cycles, (for instance, soil debasement and deforestation, metropolitan environmental disintegration) their confined character is all the more instinctively obvious. Because of this acknowledgment, examination would profit incredibly, at any rate for the occasion, by an accentuation on what the humanist Robert Merton named center range hypothesis and exploration which endeavors to clarify as well as could be expected a restricted wonders in a particular setting (Merton 1968). The fundamental element for moving towards such center range hypothesis and exploration is again miniature level examination. As noted above, a significant part of the assets and consideration, which have gone to the study of population and environment connections, have gone to costly enormous scope multidisciplinary examines or modern full scale level displaying and reenactment practices headed by set up scholastics with huge examination groups. For instance, the Global Environmental Fund, the Human Dimensions for Global Environmental Change Project, The World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations (UNFPA, UNDP, UNEP) have coordinated a large number of their assets towards this sort of full scale level exploration.

More prominent information on population and environment connections in the short term dwells in the aggregation of these more modest 'center range' concentrates as opposed to pompous and exorbitant multidisciplinary contemplates and worldwide projection works out. The cost viability of this accentuation regarding the measure of data to be picked up is self-evident. This is especially pertinent in the current environment of financial plan cutting and limited assets. At last, a more summed up vision of population and environment connections, including the comprehension of worldwide connections, may rise up out of the aggregation of miniature level examinations. This seeing, nonetheless, will be based upon exact proof instead of the analyst's suspicions. Miniature level examinations in particular offer an approach to gather and apply, gradually, data for developing sensible strategies influencing population and environment connections at the family unit, network, regional, and at last public level. Worldwide strategy making might be based upon this elective establishment of grass-roots contribution as opposed to worldwide proclamations of fate. The aphorism, 'Think worldwide Act Local' has specific centrality in this unique circumstance. For the not so distant future, the 'base up' approach of miniature level study as opposed to the 'stream down' approach of large scale level study, ought to be the main thrust in sociology research on population and environment connections.

### **A. Indicators of Economic Development and Economic Growth**

Increment in education level, low growth of population, decline in imbalance of pay and increment in number of administration division are the significant pointers of economic development. Then again Economic growth pointers include public salary, per capita pay and per capita utilization.

### **B. Interrelationship between Environment and Economic Development**

- Environmental Economics has been characterized as that part of Economics which manages the interrelationship among environment and development.
- Over-population, over-creation and over-utilization are the three elements answerable for the consumption of normal assets and increment of squanders.
- Human development and government assistance are unthinkable without insurance of normal asset and regular habitat. Thus, while ensuring environment is an absolute necessity, without development it will be unsustainable.

## **2.3 POVERTY AND ENVIRONMENT**

It is commonly acknowledged that environmental corruption, quick population growth, and stale efficiency are the causal components for intense poverty in numerous nations of Asia. The vast majority of India's poor live in country areas and are occupied with farming. The viability of government mediation through different plans actualized under Five Year Plans to annihilate poverty and give work involves banter. By and by, the poverty proportions in India have been diminished after some time. Generally the issue of poverty and joblessness was wild in rustic India however conditions in metropolitan India were better; subsequently, because of provincial inundation into refers to during ongoing decades, there has been a consistent ascent in metropolitan population and further it is collecting in class I refers to). The rustic metropolitan relocation is mostly an aftereffect of provincial disappointment and metropolitan achievement: expanded metropolitan growth has brought about uncontrolled movement into urban communities, which has made an undesirable growth of urban communities. Further, the low quality of urbanization has prompted land debasement and air and water contamination in metropolitan areas. Against this foundation, environmental harm because of abuse of normal assets is more intense in the focal and eastern parts, trailed by the western, southern, and north-eastern regions of the nation. Truth be told, the northern region has encountered a lower level of environmental debasement inferable from complete poverty, in contrast to different regions.

### **3. IMPACT OF GROWING URBANIZATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

During the post-progression period, India has seen a rural deluge into urban areas which has caused huge weight on fruitful horticultural land and resultant environmental corruption. The low quality of India's urban focuses has been declined by the weight of this rural convergence: there is environmental corruption for a huge scope. In such manner, the region-wise urban population for similar years is given for reference. Expanded urban population in the course of recent years is of more prominent criticalness in the western region contrasted and different regions. Be that as it may, there is likewise a major hop in the portion of urban population out of the all out population in the north-eastern region. By the by, fast urbanization in the north-eastern region is by all accounts basically represented by an expanding rural–urban relocation.

#### **3.1 DEVELOPMENT VS ENVIRONMENT**

Lately, the production of SEZ and population growth have brought about redirection of tremendous parcels of farming area for non-rural purposes like development of new mechanical domains, fringe streets, dams, railroad lines, and private use. Preoccupation of significant horticultural land for SEZ for the sake of advancing fares through expanded modern development compromises biodiversity, and causes eco-debasement in the open country. At present there are around 762 SEZ all through the nation at different phases of fruition, and for this reason immense lots of rural land have been gained by the administration.. This specific perspective has brought about overexploitation of regular assets in the nation. Contracting of agrarian land has a few unfriendly outcomes, aside from environmental harm and biological unevenness. Its evil impacts could show in different manners, for example, declining food creation, development of farming workers into assembling and development enterprises, decrease in net planted area, and so forth. The high need agreed to advancement of fares through expanded mechanical development has regularly brought about the preoccupation of horticultural land to modern and different purposes, and this has been to the weakness of rural creation and food security. The chance of genuine food deficiencies later on can't be precluded, and such deficiencies could make a few environmental issues what's more the clear human wretchedness

### **4. POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Overpopulation accelerates financial and environmental issues which strengthen one another. Proceeded with use of innovation to address the issues of developing populations may make serious issues of environmental contamination and soil and water corruption. Expanded utilization of pesticides and substance compost, enormous scope water system plots, the recovery of peripheral terrains, freeing from backwoods, and unsustainable overexploitation of common assets with an end goal to meet the developing needs of abounding populations



may have genuine biological outcomes that may undermine the dependability of regular environments and the environment. Constant increment in population may highlight the weight of rural-urban movement. In the urban communities, the powerlessness to put resources into productive work because of the capital-escalated inclination of modern innovation, combined with the regular increment of urban populations themselves, may prompt monstrous joblessness, filthiness, wrongdoing and social turmoil. Since ecotourism relies upon the environment, environmental debasement occasioned by overpopulation can affect contrarily on its capability to contribute genuinely to sustainable development.

#### **4.1 ECOTOURISM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

From the environmental point of view, the travel industry has added to the preservation and insurance of species that would have gotten wiped out without the marvel called the travel industry, and furthermore the conservation of intriguing societies. On the economic continuum, the travel industry is the second biggest US retail industry acquiring some \$200 billion every year, and has become a wellspring of unfamiliar trade income for some, nations including Britain, Canada, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Switzerland, India, Thailand, Costa Rica, Brazil, and Kenya. Therefore, it has become the strategy of numerous nations to create and advance the travel industry as methods for securing their societies and making economic open doors for their kin.

The travel industry has been seen to incredibly uphold the economic and social development of numerous nations in the areas of occupation creation, income age, unfamiliar trade profit, and general improvement in the way of life of individuals. As indicated by the World Travel and Tourism Council, the travel industry created 350 million positions and more than \$3.5 billion in net yield; which added up to 6 percent of the World's Domestic Product, and 18 percent of all customers spending in 2005. Okoli (2001) noticed that travel industry as a part has gotten one of the most striking marvels within recent memory, emphatically affecting on the lives and prosperity of numerous individuals and countries the world over. Nigeria is supplied with adequate possibilities for development of the travel industry segment to such an extent that it can assume a significant part in the public economy and sustainable development. Notwithstanding, development of the travel industry as a key division of the public economy in Nigeria is an ongoing goal that is yet to be completely actualised comparative with different nations on the African mainland or at the worldwide scale. Through expansion of the economy, Government wants to reposition the travel industry part as a crucial instrument for accomplishing Nigeria's 7-point plan for its vision 20-2020 development program.

## **4.2 CHALLENGES OF NATURAL SYSTEM AND DEVELOPMENT:**

The most Environmental issues emerge because of change of crude materials into completed item to be utilized in the cutting edge life. The market analyst authored the idea of regular framework and development has some weaknesses given underneath.

1. Adverse segment pressures (Mass population)
2. Poverty and being worked on
3. Lack of chances for productive work
4. Biological impoverishment
5. Invasive creature and plant bugs
6. Tragedy of basic asset
7. Environment corruption
8. Climate changes
9. Potential regional water deficiencies.
10. Potentially unsafe exchange squanders
11. Problem of dealing with the contamination
12. High expense of the upgrade of environmental quality.

Researchers gauge that India ought to in a perfect world have 33 percent of its property under woodlands. Today we have just about 20.64 percent. In this manner we need not exclusively to ensure existing woodlands yet in addition to build our timberland spread. Individuals who live in or close to timberlands know the estimation of woodland assets direct on the grounds that their lives and vocations rely straightforwardly upon these assets. Notwithstanding, most of us likewise get incredible advantages from the timberlands which we are once in a while mindful of. The water we use relies upon the presence of woods on the watersheds around waterway valleys. We utilize numerous meds that depend on woods produce. What's more, we rely upon the oxygen that plants give out and the expulsion of carbon dioxide we inhale out from the air. Timberlands once stretched out over enormous parcels of our nation. Individuals have utilized woodlands in our nation for a large number of years.- As agribusiness spread the timberlands were left in patches which were controlled generally by



ancestral individuals. Sikar region absolute backwoods area is 8.25 percent though the state timberland area is 9.56 as it were.

## **5. CONCLUSIONS**

In India, each of the six regions have been encountering environmental debasement to different degrees. The degree of environmental rot has been legitimately identified with the physical qualities of the region being referred to. For instance, the north-eastern region has the most elevated growth of population, however because of its interesting physical attributes, for example, little population, low population thickness, and bigger forested area, it has encountered a lower level of environmental corruption. Despite the fact that the eastern and focal regions have higher population, they are anyway invested with a bigger topographical area and accordingly have encountered generally low degrees of environmental corruption (barring Kolkata). A similar pattern is noticeable in the southern and western regions. Interestingly, environmental corruption is extreme in the northern region because of overpopulation. The urbanization impact on normal asset corruption and coming about environmental contamination in the western and northern regions are a lot higher than in different regions. Indeed, even the north-eastern region has encountered environmental corruption because of urbanization, however at a moderately lower level. The level of environmental corruption because of urbanization is generally moderate in the focal and eastern regions, and similarly low in the north-eastern and north regions. The enormous shrinkage of horticultural land combined with increment in population in the focal and eastern regions has greaterly affected their indigenous habitat, as showed in the decrease of bio-assorted variety in these regions.

Fast population growth is legitimately liable for higher environmental debasement in the focal, eastern, and northern regions when contrasted with different regions. Then again, economic development (extreme reason) was discovered to be the primary driver of environmental debasement in the western, northern, and southern regions. Be that as it may, both proximate and extreme causes are behind environmental corruption in the western region, which is the most noteworthy, trailed by the southern and focal regions. In any case, the circumstance is genuinely well leveled out in the eastern (barring Kolkata) and north-eastern regions. Considering the above perceptions, this study emphatically recommends that approach creators observe the circumstance and start proper healing activity. The current need is to make prompt strides through arrangement remedies to end environmental harm and converse these patterns at every possible opportunity.

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