

**POPULATION, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

**\*Dr. Uddhav Shivaji Gambhire**

*Head, Department of Geography, Chhatrapati Shivaji Mahavidyalaya, Kalamb, Osmanabad, Maharashtra.*

**Abstract:**

*The growing population has a direct impact on the ecological balance. The world's population is growing rapidly and its adverse effects are being seen on the environment. In India, the population is on the rise and India's growing population is an obstacle to sustainable economic growth. As the population grows and the demand for goods and services increases, so does the pace of industrialization. Increasing industrialization is degrading the environment and raising the question of whether there will be natural resources for the welfare of future generations. Neglecting the environment in India will have dire consequences as the economy, which is being disrupted by environmental pollution, is adversely affecting people's livelihoods.*

*The present paper discusses the factors of growing population, environment and sustainable development.*

**Keywords:** *Population, Environment, Sustainable Development*

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**Introduction:**

Environmental pollution is adversely affecting air, water, forests and land. The water level is found to be low. Many large rivers have turned into muddy streams. The lakes have turned into puddles and mines are clearing forests. People are being displaced and air pollution is on the rise.

Environmental pollution and the problem of sustainable development are the consequences of a growing population. India ranks second in the world and India alone accounts for about 17% of the world's population. Many years ago, economist Thomas Malthus expressed the need for population control. According to him, if the growing population is not controlled in time, then nature will control its brutal population. The population will be controlled by floods, earthquakes, famines, epidemics, etc. Outbreaks appear to be exacerbated during the last two years by the Corona epidemic is one of this example.

The paper discusses how to control environmental imbalances and balance them, as well as how to use them properly for future generations.

**Objectives:**

The main objective of the present paper is to explain the relationship between population and environment and the importance of sustainable development while maintaining ecological balance.

**Data Source:**

The paper presented is based on the second information by the principal. The information presented is based on pre-published research articles, papers, news, reports and material available on the Internet.

Papers are written based on one's own experience as well as one's own words in the context of research by properly assessing the collected information and arranging it properly.

### **Study Region:**

The analysis presented in this paper is based on India's population, environment and sustainable development. This paper provides a comprehensive overview of the whole of India. India is located in Asia and is the second most populous country in the world.

India lies in between 08<sup>o</sup> 04' N to 37<sup>o</sup> 06' N latitudes and 68<sup>o</sup> 07' E to 97<sup>o</sup> 24' E longitudes. Country occupies total 32, 87,263 sq. km area and Tropic of Cancer divides this country into two equal parts.

### **Population Growth**

The problem of population growth is not new to us. Our leaders have been aware of this problem since 1947. Many experts have repeatedly stated how to control the growing population (for the overall future of the country). However, no one can say with confidence that even in 2011 the problem of population control was solved. In fact, every census report has a new awareness of the dangers of population growth. It would be instructive to look at some statistics in this regard.

In the 40 years from 1971 to 2011, the population of the country has increased from 54.81 million to 121 million. More than double! Although the rate of population growth has been declining in each of these 40 years, the total population growth has been increasing at the rate per head. E.g. The total population growth has been 13 crore 52 lakhs in 1971-81, 16 crore 30 lakhs in 1981-91, 18 crore 23 lakhs in 1991 to 2001 and 18 crore 15 lakhs in 2001-2011. The total population growth in 2001-11 is slightly lower than the previous ten years. If this continues, there is no reason to expect that the total population growth will slow down further in 2021. But it is difficult to say for sure when our population will be truly stable. Uttar Pradesh has the largest share in the total population of the country (20 crores), followed by Maharashtra (11 crores). India accounts for 17.5 per cent of the world's population (approximately 700 crore). (China 19%) Over the years, China has made remarkable achievements in population control through effective and drastic measures. We haven't met that yet.

### **The Relationship between Population and the Environment**

Looking at the long-term future of the country, our country is currently facing three major economic problems. Economic development and poverty alleviation, including population control, environmental protection.

Growing population has an impact on economic development and also on natural resources. Due to the growing population, the environment is deteriorating rapidly and environmental imbalances have been created. The economy has two primary functions, consumption and production. Consumption is the main driving force behind any economy. As the population grows, so does the consumption, and so it is necessary to increase production. As production increases, so does industrialization, and unlimited use of natural resources begins. Nature has provided abundant resources for human survival but they are limited and limited. Land, water, oil, gas, minerals are limited. Man cannot grow in it, nor can any natural thing create man himself. Since human beings cannot grow any natural resource, the path to welfare of future generations can only be paved if there is limitation in its use and transformation.

Only population growth is causing industrialization, pollution, deforestation, deforestation. This has led to warming and climate change. Wildlife and their species are becoming extinct due to habitat loss. Perennial rivers are drying up due to deforestation, agriculture and industry, mining. Water resources are depleted and air and land are polluted. Natural minerals, mountains are disappearing. The human-wildlife conflict has begun. As a result, thousands of species are at risk of extinction. Concerns have been raised about the destruction of the food chain and its consequences for human beings.

There are various aspects of the environment such as physical, chemical, biological, natural. The natural environment is constantly changing due to natural causes as well as human intervention. Although advances in science and technology have increased our ability to bring about change in the environment, our ability to cope with these changes

remains limited. The biggest challenge we face is that the environment will survive and thrive. Population density is increasing due to factors like increasing population, urbanization, industrialization, free international trade. Due to increasing human intervention in the environment, the abundance of natural resources in many parts of the world is rapidly declining. Therefore, there is a need to protect and nurture the environment. There is an urgent need for various measures and programs to protect and conserve the environment.

### **Sustainable Development - Concepts and Needs**

The concept of "sustainable development" emerged in 1992 at the "Earth" Conference held in the Brazilian capital, Rio de Janeiro. At the conference, the United Nations drafted a document on environment and development, stating that "environment and development are closely linked."

'Sustainable development' not only meets the needs of the current generation but also determines the needs of future generations. Under sustainable development, special attention is expected to be paid to the limited use of natural resources and their conservation, which will make these resources available to future generations, preserve the environment, and automatically protect it.

### **Inclusive Growth and Conditions in India**

Even after more than half a century of Indian planning, India's efforts for inclusive growth have failed. Leaks below the poverty line in India The economic status and living standards of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as other backward classes have not improved as expected. Therefore, for the first time in the Eleventh Five Year Plan of India (2002-2007), the title 'Towards Accelerated and Inclusive Economic Growth' has been included. Adopting the principle of inclusive growth in India will reduce poverty in India and create adequate employment. The health and education sectors will benefit the poor. Education and skills acquisition will increase employment opportunities.

But as we move towards inclusive growth, we need to focus on equitable and equitable distribution of national income. Energy schemes and provisions implemented at the government level should reach the people at the grassroots level. Only then will the welfare of the poor be enhanced and poverty eradication will be achieved. The production and consumption of consumer goods using natural resources should reach the poor at low cost. This is essential for manpower development. Achieving manpower development will help in increasing the economic growth rate of the country.

### **Environmental Protection Measures:**

All work to protect the environment can be divided into several parts:

1. Economic
2. Pure
3. Administrative and legal
4. Technical and production

Environmental protection measures can be classified provincial, national, and international depending on the impact. Such a system allows various organizations to observe the nature, make the right decisions and implement them effectively. The effect of these measures is to reduce the risk of extinction of the earth, natural resources, plants and a variety of rare and endangered species in a particular region or period.

The simplest measures to protect the environment are as follows,

- ❖ Plant trees on the vacant land, balcony, terrace of the house
- ❖ Use organic manure, cow dung or organic manure
- ❖ Carry bags made of cloth, do not take polythene-plastic
- ❖ Remove curtains from windows, work with sunlight during the day
- ❖ Install solar panels, cook food in solar cooker

- ❖ Get the leaking tap repaired. Bathe with a bucket instead of taking a shower
- ❖ Replace bulb with CFL or LED bulb
- ❖ To get around, cycle instead of bike, go on foot
- ❖ Gift plants to people on birthdays, festivals
- ❖ Switch off TV, Light, Fan, AC when you leave the room
- ❖ Pour the water left over from washing clothes into the plants or wash the ground
- ❖ Use glass, steel or copper bottles instead of plastic bottles
- ❖ Be a vegetarian, reduce or stop non-vegetarian intake
- ❖ Take water in a mug while brushing or shaving, do not run the tap
- ❖ Do not leave the mobile, laptop charger plugged in unattended
- ❖ Instead of plastic cups, plates, adopt clay axes, plates made of paper or leaves.
- ❖ Keep things or plant saplings in empty plastic boxes
- ❖ Keep checking the air in the wheel of the car, it saves petrol
- ❖ Take print on both sides of the paper, do not print extra
- ❖ Plant air purifiers instead of expensive air purifiers

#### **Conclusions and Suggestions:**

Due to increasing population, industrialization is also increasing rapidly and its direct effect is on environmental degradation. Unnecessary use of natural resources has created environmental imbalances. The environment can be protected by relying on various population control measures. At present, India needs to accelerate sustainable development. As the needs of the present generation increase exponentially, future natural resource wealth is threatened. That is why when thinking of the present generation, it is necessary to think of the future generation and sustainable development should be done accordingly.

Economic development must be driven by inclusive growth as it is the only way to eradicate poverty. For the welfare of the entire ecosystem, it is necessary to formulate a policy to control global warming. This will help in maintaining the balance of the earth as well as sustainable development and welfare of future generations.

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