



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

ISSN: 2249-894X

IMPACT FACTOR : 5.7631 (UIF)

VOLUME - 9 | ISSUE - 9 | JUNE - 2020



---

---

## POPULATION GROWTH AND ITS IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT IN INDIA WITH REFERENCE TO MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA

**Prof. Dr. Shirirang D. Kuduk**  
**Associate Professor and Head Dept. of Economics,**  
**Satish Pradhan Dnyanasadhana College, Thane.**

### ABSTRACT

*The rapid growth of the human population is putting incredible stress on the environment. Where developed countries still pollute the environment and run through its resources, developing countries are under increasing economic pressure and their industrial progress is even more detrimental. The stress of this growth on our global environment is dangerous for the life of long-term property on Earth. The biggest environmental impact of human growth is the lack of global warming. Some researchers worry that heating could raise sea levels and cause extreme weather in the future. As a basis for a growing population, forests are being decimated at a sensible rate. Humans are still in great demand for the natural resources of our planet. Uncontrolled use of fuel and energy is depleting many renewable resources. Many parts of the planet also suffer from food and water shortages. Population expansion puts great demands on our already restricted resources. Earth's atmosphere has become polluted due to the increase in the world's population. The depletion and diversification of resources, waste collection and destruction of the natural environment are serious issues that need to be addressed to ensure that life on earth is a property in the next century.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Industrial advancements, Land and soil degradation, heating, temperature change, Air and pollution, Deforestation, Physical environment.*

### INTRODUCTION

The world's population exceeded ten billion in 2016, once doubling in exactly forty years. Much of this recent growth has occurred in the less developed regions of the planet. In the nineteenth century, Western industrial areas began to say no to fertility and mortality, but only in the last decade of the twenty-first century did many developing areas begin to experience significant declines in fertility. Given the population momentum provided by the local age structure, the population in many components of the planet can grow for many years to return. The new rate of growth, which could have a devastating effect on the web of life around us and on Earth, has revived the discussion about the long-term potential for human societies. The increased rate of economic and industrial development in the twenty-first century has led to concerns about the depletion and consolidation of resources in almost all parts of the world and the contamination of land in water. It is Associate in Nursing that has proven that natural or physical surroundings have a direct impact on health and productivity. Environmental resources i.e. public land forest and marine resources area unit common property



resources, these resources have an inherent tendency in themselves. The degradation of the area in Asian countries takes many forms reminiscent of deforestation, depletion of water resources, air and water pollution from industrial production. It has a very good negative impact on the development method that several ways were conceived and implemented to prevent environmental degradation.

Urbanization is also the most common influence of Indian population, now due to globalization India is moving towards rural urbanization which is called urbanization and Indian government building industry in these urban areas and growing industries in urban areas automatically shift people to urban areas. Are, which are directly or indirectly affecting population growth and this population growth is affecting the environment.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Bhagat and Hassan (1994-4) have shown that in the last century, changes in the world's major environmental factors and depletion of resources have occurred, especially when the 1950s were not only due to rapid population growth, but also due to increased consumption. Fuel, industrial production, and the growth of the economy, which is faster than the rate of population growth. Therefore, depletion of natural resources can be a complex interplay of growth, increasing per capita resource utilization, advances in technology, and the latter means more than the previous one. The growing per capita use of such resources in North America and Western Europe is abundant beyond the planet's alternative components, although 'growth rates in North America and Western Europe were relatively slow. The study argued that the growing population would increase the demand for agricultural land and numerous forest products, as well as the consumption behavior of the people, which would destroy almost all the accessible forests (tropical forests) in the developing world.

Joshi (1990, p. 147) jointly argued that economic conditions and growth have affected the economic process and development of the state of Meghalaya. He further argued that due to rising growth rates, the pattern of economic processes could not be improved and could not match the living standards of the people.

### ENVIRONMENT AND POPULATION:

Population pressures naturally lead to over-exploitation of natural resources such as land, air and water, and sometimes they become contaminated and deplete of scarce resources. India's Earth is just a pair of 6% of the world's total, but currently it is 16% of the world's population but the regions of North, West and India have reported lower growth rates than the national average, they exhibit high levels of environmental degradation. There are many reasons for this. Population characteristics, i.e., the proportion of poor, middle and rich, have their own distinct effects on the pattern of environmental degradation. Population density adversely affects the quality of the environment. This quantitative relationship was above the national average of 401 in 2015, excluding the Northeast region. However, Uttar Pradesh, which includes the urban center of Delhi, has a higher population density than the opposite regions. Population pressure is higher in the northern region than in other regions. This means that environmental degradation is caused by population pressure, especially on restricted and non-expandable land in the north. The general population pressure in the backward Indian region is intense, and the relationship between population and environmental degradation in this region is very high compared to the various regions of the Asian country.

The population density is higher in the south and west, but only for Indian territory. Overall, the Northeast has a relatively low population density. The region is relatively underdeveloped and extremely wild, with very little population movement due to insurgency issues. There is a general assumption that economic processes, measured in terms of per capita value, can be a rough indicator of environmental quality. This is because in the richest countries of the world, carbon emissions and the use of resources have increased to the level of distant assets. Further on the difference in economic benefits, the lower status of environmental indicators reminiscent of waste production, meat and water

consumption, diversification, and environmental composite indices. Undoubtedly there is an indirect relationship between economic benefit difference and environmental assets.

**Table 1.2 Population Growth in India (2005-2018)**

Year	Population	Growth Rate
2018	1,352,642,280	1.04%
2017	1,338,676,785	1.07%
2016	1,324,517,249	1.10%
2015	1,310,152,403	1.12%
2014	1,295,600,772	1.15%
2013	1,280,842,125	1.19%
2012	1,265,780,247	1.24%
2011	1,250,287,943	1.30%
2010	1,234,281,170	1.36%
2009	1,217,726,215	1.42%
2008	1,200,669,765	1.48%
2007	1,183,209,472	1.52%
2006	1,165,486,291	1.56%
2005	1,147,609,927	1.59%

Source: Microtrends

#### IMPACT OF INCREASING URBANIZATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT:

During the post-liberalization period, Asian countries have seen rural overflows in urban areas, which has put tremendous pressure on fertile farmland and resulted in environmental degradation. The poor quality of urban centers in India has deteriorated due to the burden of this rural flow: there has been a massive environmental degradation. In this regard, the region-wise urban population figure for comparative years is given for reference in half a dozen. The western region has a large urban population that has grown over the last thirty years compared to the various regions. However, there is a huge jump in the urban population out of the total population in the Northeast. All in all, rapid urbanization in the Northeast seems to be largely responsible for the increasing rural-urban migration.

**SAMPLING DESIGN:** Researcher has selected 75 respondents as a sample size.

**Table 1.2 Growth in Population**

Sr. No	Opinion	Respondent Number	Percent
1.	Yes	75	100.00
2.	No	00	00.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The above table 1.2 describes the growth in population and it seems that all 75100.00% respondent says the population is growing contentiously.

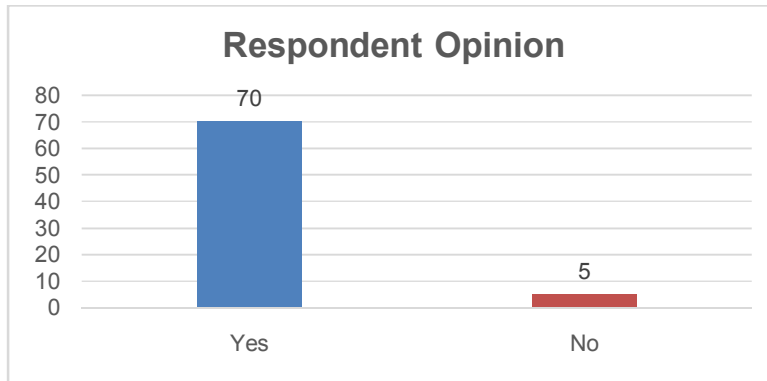
**Table 1.3 Environment Pollution**

Sr. No	Opinion	Respondent Number	Percent
1.	Yes	70	93.33
2.	No	05	06.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Field Survey

The above table 1.3 describes the environmental pollution in Mumbai and it is observed that out of 75 respondent 70 (93.33%) of the respondents are agree that there is environmental pollution in Mumbai remaining 5 (6.67%) of the respondents are not agree that there is environmental pollution in Mumbai. There is huge environmental pollution, like air pollution, water pollution due to that they are facing health problem.

**Chart 1.1 Environment Pollution**



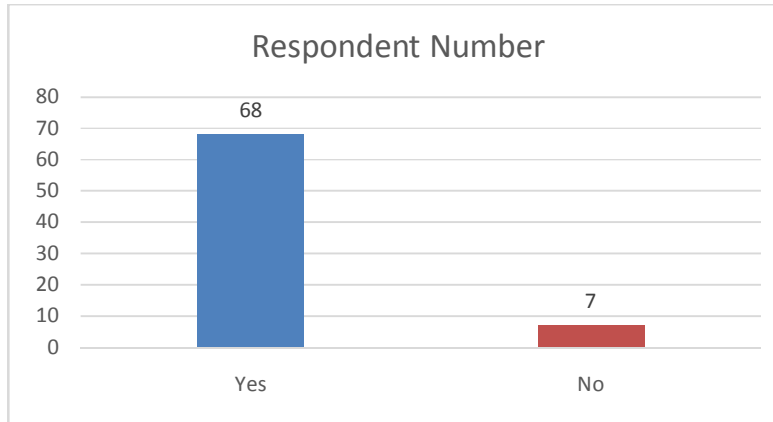
**Table 1.4 Air Pollution**

Sr. No	Opinion	Respondent Number	Percent
1.	Yes	68	90.67
2.	No	07	09.33
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field Survey

The above table 1.4 describes the air pollution in Mumbai and observed that out of 75 respondent 68 (90.67%) of the respondent says there is Air pollution in Mumbai and only 07 (9.33%) of the respondent that is 97.33% respondent says there is huge Air pollution due to which they are getting lot of health and skin related problem like people are getting breathing problem and only 2 respondent that is 2.67% are says they are not facing any air pollution.

**Chart 1.4 Air Pollution**



**ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT:**

According to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the direct reason to consider deforestation is agriculture. 40 per cent deforestation is done on subsistence cultivation; Business Agribusiness oversees 27 percent deforestation; Deforestation is responsible for 10 per cent of deforestation and deforestation is 3 per cent due to fuel logging. Experts do not agree on whether modern logging is a significant supporter of deforestation around the world. Some claim that the needy will probably clean the wood floor because they have no choice, while others claim that the poor do not have the ability to pay for the material and the expected work to clean the backwoods. One study found that tropical deforestation is required in only 7 percent of cases due to high productivity due to population growth. The various causes of contemporary deforestation can include the impurity of government institutions, the discriminatory spread of wealth and influence, population growth, and overpopulation and urbanization.

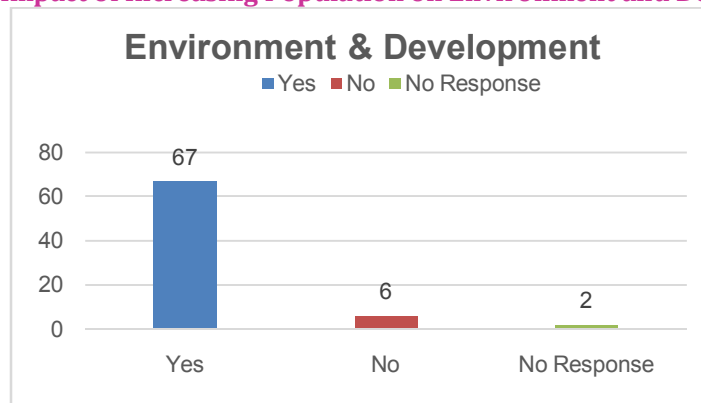
**Table 1.5 Impact of Increasing Population on Environment and Development**

Sr. No.	Respondent Opinion	Number of Respondent	%
1.	Yes	67	89.33
2.	No	06	08.00
3.	No Response	02	02.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Field Survey

The above table 1.5 describes about the impact of increasing population on environmental and development and it was observed that around 67(89.33%) individuals are exceptionally very much aware about negative effect of populace on condition and improvement. They concurred that high development of populace will influence nature in negative way. They will require more assets and it will make more contamination. Around 6(8.00%) percent respondents don't know about the impact the populace on condition and advancement. Around 2(02.67) percent individuals have not given any reaction.

**Chart 1.5 Impact of Increasing Population on Environment and Development**

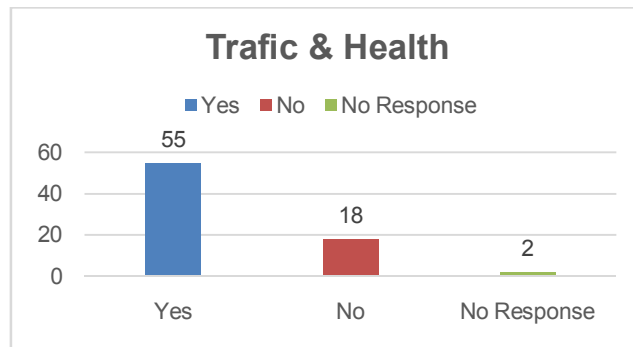


**Table 1.9 Traffic and Health Issues**

Sr. No.	Respondent Opinion	Number of Respondent	%
1.	Yes	55	84.00
2.	No	18	13.33
3.	No Response	02	02.67
<b>Total</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Health problems are very common among the residents and transport workers in the Mumbai area due to poor city traffic management and maintenance. Most importantly, 84.00 per cent or 55 respondents admit that there are many health issues in the city due to poor and heavy traffic. While 13.33 per cent or 18 respondents said that there are no health problems in Mumbai area due to urban traffic, 02.67 per cent respondents said they have no idea.

**Chart 1.9 Traffic and Health Issues**



**CONCLUSION:**

From a demographic point of view, we would say that the population in many countries as well as in India will still age in the latter half of the next half century, regardless of reproductive tendencies. The ever-increasing age growth in the specific context of India's resource prosperity is putting pressure on existing wealth. The case jointly led to a widespread outbreak of poverty which only widened the gap for the country to realize its desired national development. Environmental issues have gained prominence in recent years. Cotterminus, along with industrial growth, requires a powerful regulatory mechanism to confirm minimum environmental standards. It is already a well-known fact that rapid growth has a positive effect on the progress of any country. And it is so imperative to find answers and solutions to this issue in our own time that we tend to try the field unit right now. Population pressures in India, state and state policies led to massive internal migration which led to rapid deforestation in the region which affected the people. Introduction of large-scale deforestation and plantation crops in the highlands of the Western Ghats Natural vegetation reduced soil storage capacity and soil erosion in watersheds and decreased in rivers. Frequent flash floods, landslides, erosion and leakage of reservoirs are all capable of causing serious environmental and environmental negativity as a result of deforestation. Growth combined with the conversion of rice land into alternatives to semiconductor diodes, sand production in rivers and watershed unit units kill rivers. Such initiatives lead to bank erosion, reduced production, and many environmental problems.

**REFERENCES:**

- 1 Jat B.C and Sujatha Mathur (2007), Environmental Studies, Agarwal Publishing House, Jaipur.
- 2 Andrich MA, Imberger J, Oxburgh ER. 2010. Raising utility and lowering risk through adaptive sustainability, society and wealth inequality in Western Australia. *J Sustainable Dev.* 3:14–35.
- 3 Dasgupta P, Kriström B, Mäler KG. 1994. The environment resource base and human welfare. Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics Discussion Paper. Stockholm: The Beijer Institute.
- 4 Ganesh K, Malhotra G, Dasmishra M. 2007. Economic development and environmental degradation in India. *Man Dev.* 29:55–70.
- 5 Moran DD, Wackernagel M, Kitzes JA, Goldfinger SH, Boutaud A. 2008. Measuring sustainable development-nation by nation. *Ecological Econ.* 64:470–474.
- 6 Kerala Economic Review 2010- State Planning Commission, Thiruvananthapuram, Chapter 3, pp – 32.
- 7 Hogan, "The impact of population growth on the physical environment" *European Journal of Population (Amsterdam)*,vol. 8, pp. 109- 123 (1992a).