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## Impact of Population on Environment

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### INTRODUCTION

The global population explosion is not a recent phenomenon; its roots may be traced all the way back to earlier period and extended all the way to the present day. Throughout history, scientists have established the concept of “overpopulation” and warned of the future implications if the world continues on its current path. Scientists invented the birth control pill and used eugenics to regulate population, as predicted. Despite this, the population continued to grow and diseases remained a continual threat. Another factor that boosted population growth was migration, which poses serious environmental risks. Natural ecosystems are destroyed as a result of urbanization, and carbon dioxide emissions are increased, causing climate change and global warming. Species are vanishing, and humanity faces the threat it created for itself. Global inequality causes food scarcity and water scarcity, as well as a lack of job opportunities and poor education. Despite the assistance of international organizations and agencies, unequal distribution of natural resources, financial means, and individual rights leads to poverty and defines the global culture as greedy. The efforts of national institutions to enact policies that will comply to the recommendations provided by international institutions that work for the best interests of the global community are the solutions to overpopulation. Individuals behave in their own best interests within this global network, leaving the remainder in terrible poverty and scarcity. Inequality fosters concerns that contribute to overpopulation and the extinction of humanity. Resource depletion such as agricultural land lost to urban development, soil loss, desertification, loss of biodiversity, increasingly inaccessible minerals, dwindling oil reserves or deterioration of natural resources are examples of impact on environment. It's also helpful to distinguish between desired effects and unintended side effects or by-products. India has a population of 1.36 billion people as of 2019, making it the world's second most populous country after China. Despite India's agricultural and better farming industry, the country's population growth has harmed the country's chances of achieving a decent level of living. Mahatma Gandhi raised the issue of population growth during the Indian independence movement and advocated for abstinence as a solution. The government, on the other hand, was the first in the world to establish a family-planning program, which began with birth control and progressed to sterilizations. It is shown that the fertility rate in urban cities is low as compared to rural areas, owing to the wide range of options available to women. More economic possibilities, improved access to education, expansive family planning services, and appropriate health care all influence women's reproductive options. The ecosystem suffers greatly as a result of excessive urbanization. The key qualities urban planners sought while developing and expanding cities were water resources, such as rivers, deltas, and beaches. However, as a result of urbanization, aquatic supplies have been transformed to fulfill the requirements of cities, at a cost to these local ecosystems that had previously served as natural disaster protection. Depleted mangrove forests, for example, left coastal communities exposed to the 2005 tsunami in India and Sri Lanka, but places where such ecosystems were intact survived far better. Eutrophication, or an increase in chemical nutrients in water resources, is another consequence of urbanization, which happens as a result of urban production of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and pollutants that wash off impermeable surfaces into water resources. The procedure pollutes water quality and has an impact on marine habitats. This is a result of emerging countries' fast urbanization without putting in place environmental safeguards or detecting contemporary chemicals that inflict damage on infrastructure.

### CONCLUSION

There are so many threats that we are facing and are going to face in future; some of them are - increased greenhouse gas emissions cause global warming, nuclear weapons are seen as the only weapon in the event of a war, population growth and demographic shifts shrink political and economic scenes, and energy shortages encourage international debates and disputes. This research article shed light on the developing problem of population growth. Although scientists cannot anticipate how the world will appear in the future, they say that the detrimental effects of population growth cannot be overlooked. Although scientists cannot anticipate how the world will appear in the future, they say that the detrimental effects of population growth cannot be overlooked. Disease,

climate change, food and water scarcity, distribution inequality, a lack of family planning, and a deteriorating economy are all warning indicators that local and international institutions must act quickly. Given that overpopulation is not the only global problem, it is reasonable to conclude that the apocalypse is approaching faster than before.