

Importance of water

[Sociology](#), [Population](#)



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Abstract: The present paper examined the relationship of population to the environment and with growing population, poverty and urbanization the environment is degrading. Conducted an analysis of changes and trends over last fifty years. The study reveals that the country's population growth is imposing an increasing burden on the country's limited and continually degrading natural resource base. The natural resources are under increasing strain, even though the majority of people survive at subsistence level. Population pressure on arable land contributes to the land degradation. The increasing population numbers and growing affluence have already resulted in rapid growth of energy production and consumption in India. The environmental effects like ground water and surface water contamination; air pollution and global warming are of growing concern owing to increasing consumption levels. The paper concludes with some policy reflections, the policy aimed at overall development should certainly include efforts to control population and environmental pollution. Key Words: human population, Demographer, health education, housing, social security, employment, Explosive growth, hunger, malnutrition, mass starvation, increasing consumption, encroachment on monuments, stress on common social facilities, stress on civic services, Demographic Transition, pollution, Jhooming, poaching and killing, destruction of habitats, water crisis, epidemics Overpopulation is a generally undesirable condition where an organism's numbers exceed the carrying capacity of its habitat. The term

often refers to the relationship between the human population and its environment, the Earth, or smaller geographical areas such as countries. Overpopulation can result from an increase in births, a decline in mortality rates, an increase in immigration, or an unsustainable biome and depletion of resources. It is possible for very sparsely.