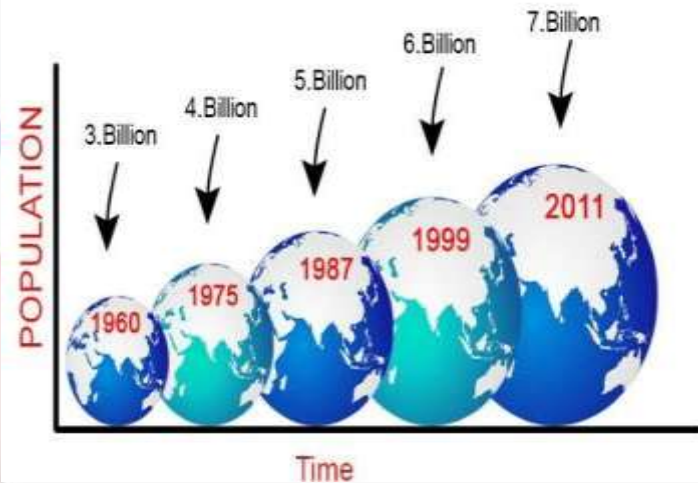


POPULATION EXPLOSION



Presented By:

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WHY POPULATION IS IMPORTANT ?

- We cannot have a [sustainable planet](#) without stabilizing population.
- As human populations grow, human demands for resources like water, land, trees, and energy also grow. Unfortunately, the price of all this “growth” is paid for by other endangered plants and animals and an increasingly volatile and dangerous climate.
- Any truly meaningful conservation and sustainability efforts must take the expanding human population footprint into consideration.
- Globally, over 228,000 people are added every day — each needs sufficient land, water, shelter, food, and energy for a decent life.

In the 21st century, working on the population issue means working against oppressive cultural practices such as:

- the low status of women around the world,
 - gender-based violence,
 - genital mutilation, forced prostitution, and child marriage.
- It means supporting girls' education and reproductive health.
 - After all, the denial of the rights of women and girls are important factors that significantly contribute to high fertility and population growth: because they rob women of social power and self-determination.

- **eliminating scourges like child marriage**, along with **strengthening women's rights** — global population will stabilize and start a gradual decline sooner rather than later.
 - Vigorous pursuit of **equal rights for women and girls**, including **women's reproductive self-determination and girls' education**, is the heart of good population advocacy.
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CAUSES OF POPULATION EXPLOSION

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1) High fertility Rate /Accelerating Birth rate:

- **Fertility rate of a country:** The no. of Children a woman gives birth to during her child bearing age.
- High fertility rate **causes rapid increase in population** of the country.
- HFR (High fertility rate) are **prevalent in under developed** nations (where Literacy rates especially among women are low).
- 9 out of 10 top countries with highest fertility rate are **in Africa**.
- In Africa several regions are victims of poverty, famine, drought and diseases.
- Ex: **Niger** –a country in Africa has HFR, a Woman on an average gives birth to 7 children.
- India has Fertility rate of **2.2**. (in 1960's it was 6)
 - Bihar has highest fertility rate of 3.34 (on of the most Backward state in India.
 - AP Fertility rate is 1.6 , Telangana state : 1.7

2).Decrease in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):

- **IMR : The no of deaths of infants under 1 yearold per 1000 live births.**
- **Reasons for IMR:**
 - **An improvement in medical science and technology,**
 - **Better maternal care facilities and**
 - **wide usage of preventive drugs (vaccines).**
- **IMR is an index of the health of the country**
- **Monaco, Japan, Iceland & Singapore has IMR less than 2.5**
- **While India (as on 2016) IMR IS 34.**

3).Increase in life expectancy:

- The average life expectancy of human has improved significantly due to –
 - Improved living conditions, better hygiene,
 - sanitation habits, better nutrition, health, and education.
- The steady supply of good quality of food makes sure that population is *well nourished*.
 - Hence population grow when adequately nourished.
- **Japan, Switzerland & Singapore** has highest Life expectancy in the world i.e **83 yrs.**
- Indians Life expectancy is 68yrs. (as in 2015).

4).Increased immigrations:

- An increase in immigration also causes population explosion particularly in developed countries.
- It happens when a large no. of people come to an already populated place with the intention to reside permanently.

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- **5).Less space than required :**
- In urban cities it is often found there is very less scope for making available extra space to accommodate additional population.
- Hence a large population is packed into a smaller space.
- The population density (is the number of people per unit of area) of India is **416 people per square kilometer**, which ranks 31st in the world.
- In Mumbai, the **population density** is 21,000 people per square kilometer (54,000/square mile)
- **Population** residing in **urban** areas in **India**, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

- Change from stable population with **high fertility and mortality** to a new stability in population due to **low fertility and mortality**.

Countries go through five stages of population growth

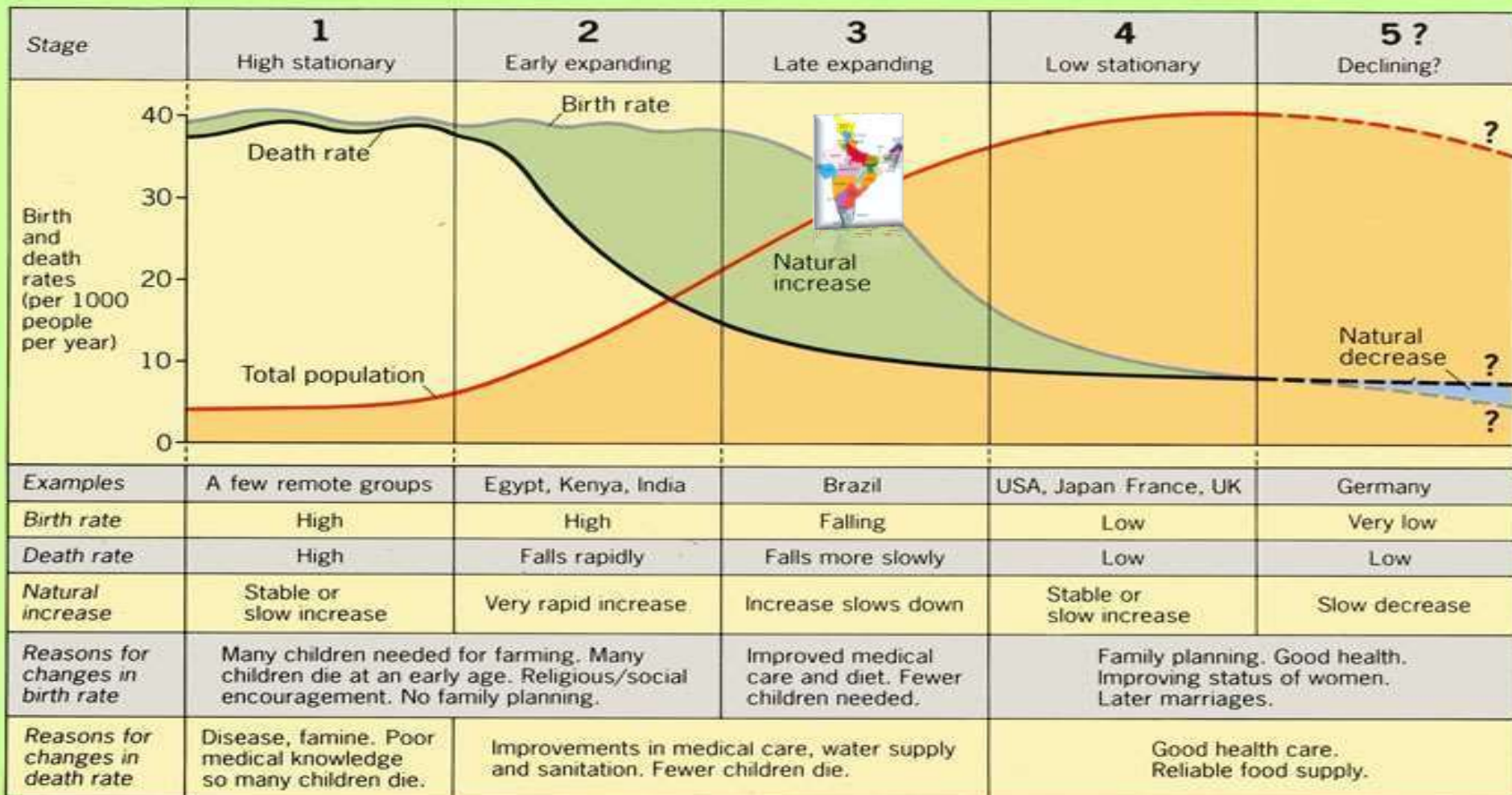
These are shown by the Demographic transition model (DTM)

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School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN2004

Course Name: Community Health Nursing 1

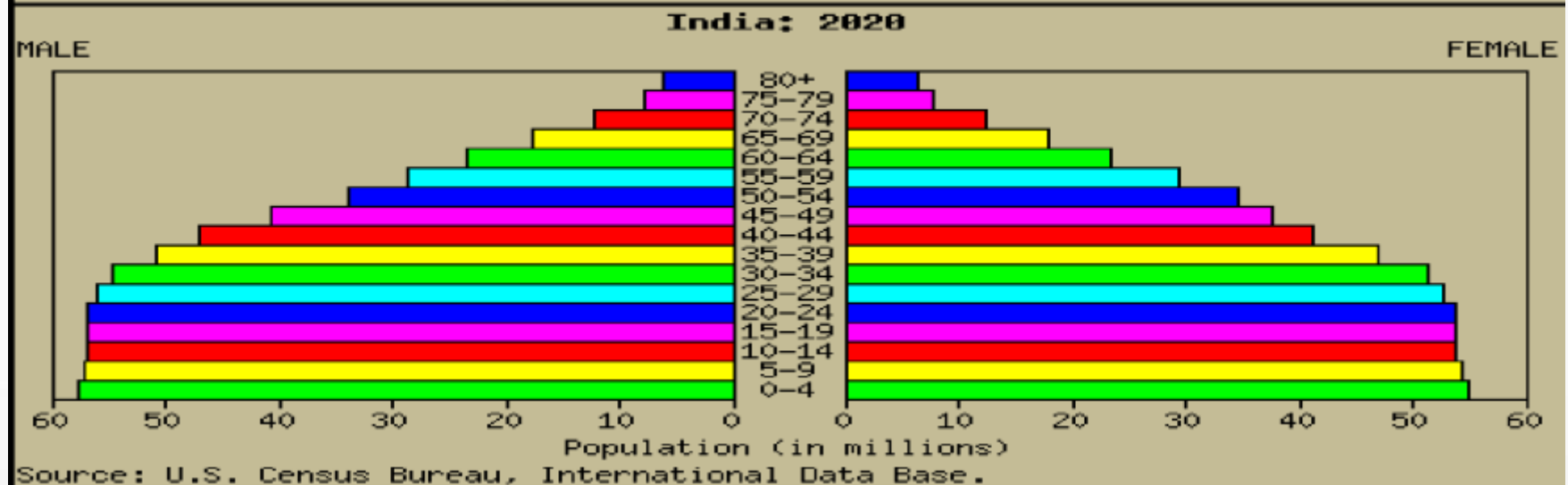
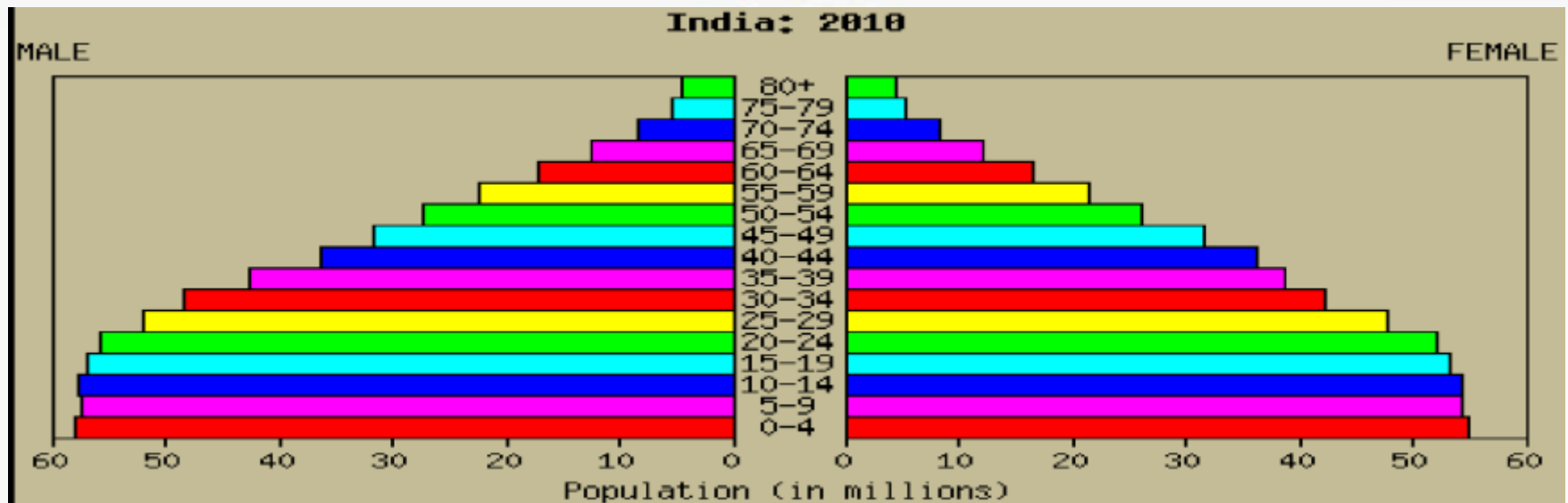


Poorer, less developed countries are in the earlier stages of the DTM, whilst richer more developed countries are in the later stages.

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Rapid population growth Impact

- Our world population is rapidly growing.
 - **Today:** Over 7 billion people and on the rise.....
 - Increased immigration / lack of migration (urbanization)
 - Lack of education and contraceptive use
 - Medical advancement etc.
- **Impacts-**

Environmental

- Deforestation
- Global Warming – Natural disasters, sea level rising
- Lack of natural resources
- Lack of freshwater
- Pollution



- ## References

- <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/india-demographics/#life-exp>
- <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/india-population/>
- <https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/>
- <https://unstats.un.org/home/>

The logo of Galgotias University is a circular emblem with a stylized 'G' shape in the center. The 'G' is composed of several curved, overlapping bands in shades of yellow, orange, and blue. The background of the emblem is a light, textured grey.

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THANK YOU

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