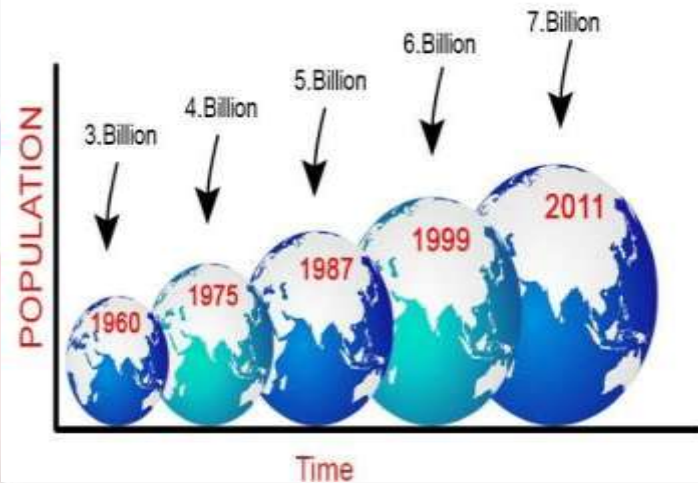


POPULATION EXPLOSION



Presented By:

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Consequences of Population Explosion

The logo of Galgotias University is a stylized circular emblem composed of three overlapping, curved segments in shades of yellow, blue, and red, resembling a rising sun or a globe. Below the logo, the university's name is written in a large, serif font.

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(1) Over Exploitation of Natural Resources:

- Due to high growth in population, the requirements of the people increased at a tremendous rate and consequently, the natural resources were unexpectedly over exploited hence depleted.
- The Earth has limited natural resources in the form of water, fauna, flora, minerals, fossil fuels
 - Out of them, some are renewable and some are non-renewable resources.
 - The **non-renewable resources are being extinct because of over utilization.**

- The **water crisis and disputes** about the rightful share of the water within states and outside the countries.
- Humans extract and use around **50% of the more natural resources** than they did just 30 years ago.
- It is estimated that within 40 years, the reserves of petroleum will be vanished completely in the world.
- Similarly, water scarcity can be observed everywhere.

(2) Industrialization and Urbanization:

- Urbanization is a result of growth of population in urban areas.
- As a country develops **from primarily an agricultural to an industrial economy**, large-scale emigrational rural residents to towns and cities takes place.
- During the process, the growth rate of urban areas is typically double the pace of overall population increase.
- Urbanization is taking place at faster rate in India., According to the 1901 census, the population residing in urban areas was 11.4%. It was increased to 28.53 % and in 2018 it is 33.2%.

- Urbanization eventually leads to a severe decline in the number of people living in the countryside, with **negative population growth rates in rural areas.**
- Urban areas face acute **shortage of land and water** and other environmental problems.
- Vast areas of urban are converted into **slums.**

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School of Nursing

Course Code : BSCN2004

Course Name: Community Health Nursing 1



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INDIA SLUM FACTS

- According to last census in 2011, the slum-dwelling population of India had risen from 27.9 million in 1981 to 93.06 million in 2011.
 - Even after offering many services and facilities, most of the people living in slum areas do not have electricity, water supply and cooking gas.
 - After Mumbai, Delhi has the second largest slum Population in India.
 - Slum people are mostly unemployed or daily wage workers who cannot even afford basic necessities of life.
 - 1 out every 5 person from the slums belongs to the Schedule Caste (SC) community.
 - However sex ratio of this community is far better than the communities living in the urban area.

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Future of
these CHILD
???



- The **literacy rate in these areas has risen up to a remarkable level that is 77%**, but it is still less than the urban area.
 - **Slum areas gets created** when individuals or families move to the urban areas in order to fulfill their dreams or to find a better economy
 - **India is a third world country that suffers from poverty, malnutrition, diseases, and more.**
 - **India alone is responsible for 25% of the deaths of children among the world.**
 - The slums offer many great risks for the poor children due to the unsanitary environment.
 - **Nearly 1.8 million people lives in slum areas in capital of India - New Delhi.**
 - **According to UNICEF, “India alone, more than 1 million child lives could be saved with a few vitamins and some type of okay nutrition.**

(3) Shrinking Agricultural Land:

- There is unbreakable cycle of ***transformation of***
 - ***forest land into agricultural land*** and
 - the *agricultural lands are being converted into construction of residential colonies* and establishment of industries in or around the cities.
- The rate of transformation is tremendous.
- ***The per capita availability of land for cultivation declined by 50% from 1.1 acres in 1911 to 0.6 acres in 1971 in India. Since then it has shrunk much further.***
- Ex: The tropical rain forests of Amazon Basin, within the territory of Brazil were cut down at a large scale during eighties for construction of agricultural farm lands, which led a way for severe ecological disturbances.

(4) Global Warming:

- Population explosion is linked with global warming.
- The increase in population leads to greater consumption of resources.
- The amount of CO₂ & other green house gasses increases.
- This causes rise in global temperatures.
- The global average surface temperature has increased during the 20th century by about 0.6 degrees centigrade.
- If it increases further the consequences will be disastrous.

(5) Environmental Pollution



(6) Poverty, Malnutrition and Famine:

- Poverty and malnutrition is a growing and common ***phenomenon in the underdeveloped countries.***
- Millions of people live in **HUNGER & Suffer from MALNOURISHMENT** as they ***cannot afford to buy food***, nutritious food or cannot afford farming supplies on their own .



Malnutrition in
BHUTAN

- Poverty and malnutrition are a common phenomenon in underdeveloped countries.
- Africa – world's poorest continent.
- Countries of sub sharan Africa suffer from frequent droughts, and famines. Hence recorded highest rates of starvation deaths.

Malnutrition in
NIGERIA



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