

3. Human Population and Environment: Reference to Different Global Aspects

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3.1 Introduction:

Population growth is a matter of concern and thinking. Experts in various fields and researchers are constantly studying population issues from their perspectives. One of the main reasons for global population growth and dying at the same time. As now we experienced the Covid-19 pandemic causing the situation. As the epidemic of covid-19 kills many people, floods, earthquakes and droughts in a region can cause great loss of life, In short, as the principles and methods of demographics evolved, so did the problems that arose as the population grew. Man is a major component of natural resources.

He is also the creator of natural resources to some extent. People make maximum use of natural resources for their comfort and knowledge, ingenuity and research. So some countries in the world have made spectacular progress. China, Japan, Korea, Israel and USA, these countries are more advanced in terms of population skills and quality and life styles. Population is considered an important resource asset of all countries gender and age is an important factor in an efficient population.

Older children are paralyzed. Working population includes adults and youth. In a country with a large working population, the country develops holistically. In a country with a low working population, population is a problem. At present, we know much about the and their branches, humanities and it has helped us in the development and conservation of nature and natural resources, solution of various issues regarding population and their problems.

3.2 Population Growth and Distribution of Information in Different Countries:

In the past, population growth was very slow. In the sixteenth century, the world's population was forty crores. Seventeen to eighteen centuries in these two centuries, it significantly increased the world's population from 1830 crosses to 100 crores and reached 300 crores in 1960. In 1991, the world population reached 537 crores.

Experts estimate that the population will increase to 890 crore in 2030 years. Experts predict that the huge increase in population in the last decade is a population explosion; it has become a matter of concern for everyone. Statistically, an average rate of five babies is born every second, while two people die.

Worldwide birth rate is increasing by 2.5 per second, which is 2.14 million per day or 78 million per year. The world's population is officially announced from time to time by UNO. The world's population is divided into two types.

Poverty and population growth at the same time in developing countries Africa, Asia and Latin America have a population growth rate of 80%, while developed nations North America, Western Europe, Japan, Australia, Italy, Germany and Hungary have the lowest population growth rates.

Densely populated areas are generally considered to be with a population density of more than two hundred people per square kilometer. East and Southeast Asia, West and Central Europe, Brazil, California, Southeastern Canada and East America populations have high population density. In the agricultural country of Asia the fertile ground of silt is the natural resource material, superstition, ignorance, illiteracy, traditions. Due to social differences, the population is growing tremendously.

Western and European parts of the country are densely populated also in southeastern Brazil, California; Java has a hot and humid climate with a dense population due to favorable factors of good agriculture and a natural balanced environment. In countries like Canada and the United States, after industrial development, urbanization, migration, and economic well-being have led to a centralization of the population.

3.3 Regions of Moderate Population:

Areas with a density of fifty to two hundred people per square kilometer are generally considered to be areas of moderate population. Peru, Portugal, East Brazil, Turkey, Denmark, South Africa, Namibia, Egypt, etc., have a moderate population. The agro-industry trade is well developed in these countries and the geographical factors are well controlled.

3.4 Regions of Sparse Population:

Regions in which the population density is generally less than fifty people per square kilometer are called low population regions. Canada, Siberia, West Arabia, Sahara Kalahari, Mexico Attakama, West Asia Gobi, Greenland, Congo Valley, Amazon Valley, New Gini population in these countries is sparse. The climate here is unfavorable and the environment is not conducive to human survival and centralization. The climate is very dry, very humid, very cold, very hot because of these geographical factors affecting the population here, the above distribution of the population on Earth is heterogeneous. Snow in the North and South Poles makes it uninhabitable. China, India, Japan, Pakistan are densely populated. This is because the historical geographical culture elements here are very conducive to population growth.

The northern part of the Asian continent is extremely cold and the natural environment is not conducive to population. Naturally, the population is sparse in Central Asia. Due to desert, low rainfall, no suitable climatic conditions hence the population density is sparse. Where rainfall is more than 50 cm. Monsoon rains are high. Agricultural productivity is high. The land is in the plains and low lying river valleys. Double crops can be grown. Population growth is largely due to the geographical environment of the area where food is plentiful. Western and northwestern Europe has a mild climate with many mineral deposits and carbon rock deposits. Due to the need for manpower in this place, the population density is gradually increasing. The Mediterranean region is surrounded by mountainous terrain and is sparsely populated due to limited agricultural and industrial development. Extreme cold in Northern Europe and North America. The surface of the land is icy with low intensity of sunlight and long winters. This has limitations on industries and occupations and affects the population. In some parts of the eastern United States, there is the area of Panch Maha Sarovar.

To the south, there is the Mississippi Plain. Plenty of water supplies, cheap shipping, availability of minerals the rugged terrain is mildly stimulating and conducive to health. The migration of people from the Europe and other areas led to a huge increase in population. The Boston to Washington metropolitan area grew because of the naturally favorable conditions for hydropower generation. Here the population stabilized automatically. The rate of development in this region is great as people from all over Europe have special momentum in science and technology also. The population distribution here is dense. Due to the equatorial climate of the northern region of South America, the humid environment here is detrimental to health. The plateau is a natural phenomenon with a wide expanse of dense forests. As a result, the population is sparse. The continent of Africa is largely deserted. The climate here is semi-arid and the population of the Nile is densely populated. Malnutrition, poverty poor living standards have left the population out of control. Discovery of the Australian continent was delayed, so human colonization of other parts of the world has always been slow. The continent is sparsely populated due to the abundance of forests and deserts. The population around the world is quite increasing. Table 1 showing yearly increasing rate.

Table 3.1: Percentage Growth Rate of World Population

Year	Total World Population	Ten-year growth rate (%)
1950	2,556,000,053	18.9%
1960	3,039,451,023	22.0
1970	3,706,618,163	20.2
1980	4,453,831,714	18.5
1990	5,278,639,789	15.2
2000	6,082,966,429	12.6
2010	6,956,823,603	10.
2020	7,794,789,739	8.7

Source: www.infoplease.com/world/population/total

In 1990, the world's population was 529 million; about 58.8 percent of the population was in Asia. The population of the Asian continent is expected to double by 491.2 in year of 2025. The population of South America has quadrupled in the last fifty years. The percentage of the population is not much difference in Australia and New Zealand.

India has a wide variety of population densities. At present, the population of India is around 130 crores. West Bengal has the highest population density in India. In Jammu and Kashmir, on the other hand, it is the least common. From this we can easily find out the reasons for population density and distribution.

The natural environment and population density are closely related. Population density is concentrated in regions favorable to natural environmental factors. Natural composition, climate, forest, kind of resources like water resources soil, mineral resources. All these factors depend on population density and distribution.

3.5 The Future of the World Population:

The steady growth of the world's population over the last few centuries has been the subject of concern and reflection for all scholars and thinkers. At the end of the twenty-first century, the world's population will stabilize to a certain extent. As the world's population continues to grow until 2030, it will begin to decline somewhat. This prediction has been made by demographers, scientist and geographers.

Efforts need to be made at the national level to curb such a drastic increase in population. High density populations will continue to consume large amounts of natural resources. This will greatly affect the energy resources. Some energy would be generated with the help of science and technology but it had a serious impact naturally on the environment.

3.6 Population Explosion:

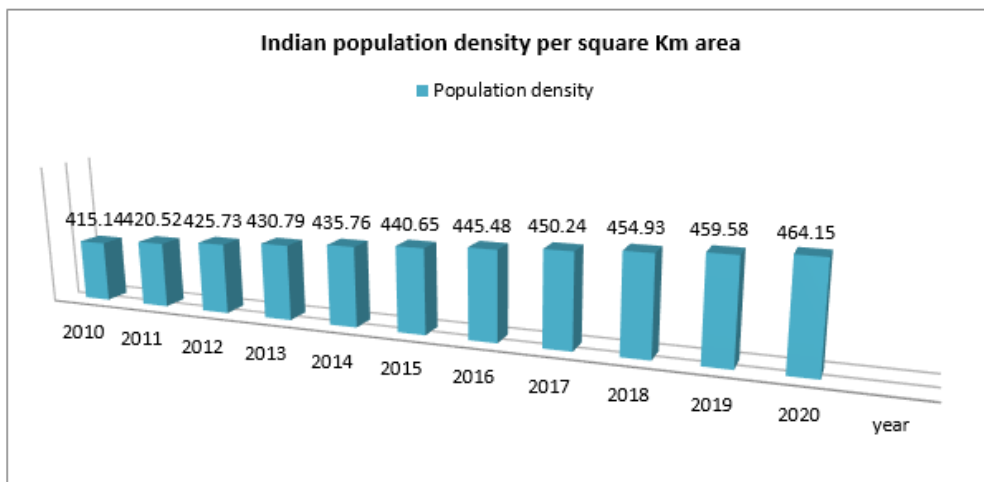
In many parts of the world, the population is growing at an uncontrolled rate. This uncontrolled population growth is called population explosion. Man is an integral part of nature. He has made great strides from the transition of many ages to the space age. He can spread and develop communication in any region of the world with the help of science and technology. With the advancement of science and technology, population growth has accelerated. Over the last few centuries, medical research has reduced the rate of births. Disease control has increased the life expectancy of the common man. We have mastered the technology of making full use of natural resources. As a result, our population has grown rapidly in all parts of the world over the past five hundred years. In 1659 the world population was 50 crores, in a hundred years tripled. In 2000, it was increased fourteen times. The world's natural resources have certainly not increased in many ways. From this we will see how the impact of the population explosion on the various resources of the environment. The explosion of population has changed the cause of world economic development. Poverty, famine, malnutrition, and hunger in some parts of Africa and Asia. Russia, North America, Japan, New Zealand, Australia population growth has been slow. These countries have high standard of living and controlled birth rates. The rate of population growth in Sweden, Norway, and France is declining dramatically.

Population growth slows down planning for development. Lack of education, economic exploitation, corruption, disease faces the population. China is the most populous country in the world. Since 1986, China has succeeded in controlling its population effectively. Population control by implementing schemes such as an offspring scheme, discipline education, training, schemes, unemployment elimination, family planning policy. In India, such planning requires strict enforcement of laws. India's population has been growing steadily from 2011 to 2020 (Table 2), Graph 1 showing the increasing Indian population density per square kilometer area. As the population increases but the geographical area does not increase to that extent, the available land water falls on this natural element of population growth, thus exacerbating the environmental problems.

Table 3.2: Indian population (2011-2020)

Year	Population
2011	1210.86
2012	1226.73
2013	1242.61
2014	1258.48
2015	1274.36
2016	1290.24
2017	1304.46
2018	1318.68
2019	1332.9
2020	1347.12

Source: Tradingeconomics.com (Ministry of statistics and program implementation)



Source: Data world populationreview.com/countries/India-population

Figure 3.1: Population Explosion

India's population is disproportionately divided into rural and urban areas. Population density in rural areas has been declining since the last century and urban population is increasing significantly. Population migration from rural to urban areas due to unaffordable agriculture and unemployment in rural areas. Migration is projected to exacerbate the process of over-urbanization and the urban population to become barren.

3.7 Population Control Measures:

Reducing the population growth rate is essential for environmental conservation. Population control is the protection of the environment. Population control schemes should be implemented globally and population should be properly controlled due to cultural and social disparities in different countries. It is necessary to plan in different ways. Table 3 showing the top ten countries population as the China has highly populous.

Table 3.3: Top ten countries population in increasing order and growth rate (2020)

Rank	Country	Year-2020	Growth rate %
1	China	1,439,323,776	0.34
2	India	1,347,120,385	0.97
3	United States	331,002,651	0.58
4	Indonesia	273,523,615	1.04
5.	Pakistan	220,892,340	1.95
6.	Brazil	212,559,417	0.67
7.	Nigeria	206,139,589	2.55
8.	Bangladesh	164,689,383	0.98
9	Russia	145,934,462	-0.02
10	Mexico	128,932,753	1.03

Source: World Population Prospects (2019 Revision) - United Nations population estimates and projections.

We will see what action is needed to make population control more effective.

a. To Create Public Education and Teaching Facilities:

Ignorance, illiteracy, superstition are the mainstays of population growth. The more educated a society is the more population control will be achieved. To create awareness among the general public about environment and population versus explosion through education. This should be the goal of education. This can be done through both formal and informal teaching methods. Public education should reach all sections of the society without the participation of common people. The destruction of the environment cannot be prevented. Women's education is very important in terms of the need to increase the facilities required for education. It has been observed that the birth rate has decreased due to women's education.

Population education should be included in the educational curriculum from secondary level to university level as a priority. The curriculum for population education, which is currently included for some college classes, should be more comprehensive and appropriate. Environmental protection through education. Objectives of public education should be achieved through this ways. Scientific approach should be rooted in the society. The future young generation should be endowed with all virtues. This will create awareness among the people about education.

b. Enhancing Economic Development:

As population growth and unemployment are closely linked, employment should increase in the society.

It is necessary to create tools for economic development to meet the needs of the population. New technologies should be introduced in the industry for modern agriculture and manufacturing. Government to develop the country power projects, irrigation projects, roads for communication transport, telecommunication message improved, agriculture various industries trade, self-employment tools should be carefully planned and developed. If everyone gets the means of economic income, the country will prosper.

c. Enhancing Research Attitude:

Superstition, sorcery, witchcraft, godliness, innocence are present in the majority of society, and then population growth is encouraged. On the other hand, if the elements of society are motivated by the qualities of medical research, rationalism, then population control is promoted.

Human and environmental development requires research at various levels. Discovery of new techniques for limited use of natural resources. Exploration of new methods for environmental protection. The population can be brought under control through all these social treatments in all countries.

d. Family Welfare Program:

A family is a group of two or more men and women who are bound to each other by marriage, blood relationship, joint residence and adoption statement. This group kitchen property accommodation etc. these things have connected to each other. A society is formed by many families. The work of the family is based on the principle of power and division of labor. Reproductive rearing in the family, socialization of the new generation and giving each individual a special place in society are happening.

Modern family life has undergone major changes due to urbanization, industrialization, and increase in individual freedom, etc. The family organization has done a great job in terms of social cohesion, cultural convergence and environmental protection. The Family Welfare Program was formerly known as the Family Planning Program. This program is closely related to population control and welfare. Every family should be happy and the overall development of the nation should be accelerated.

For this purpose, the program is designed to deliberately limit the number of offspring in the family, thus avoiding many of the problems that arise in the population. So all the nations of the world have adopted the family welfare or family planning program. If the population grows beyond certain limits, it becomes difficult to improve the living standards of the society and individual as well. Per capita GDP growth slows, food supply becomes inadequate, unproductive population and unemployment continues to rise, therefore, the government makes a conscious effort to control population growth through family planning programs.

Many methods of contraception are prevalent around the world as a major tool of family planning but due to lack of scientific knowledge such methods have not been very useful in the past. It was not until the nineteenth century that contraception became widespread. Jeremy Bentham first proclaimed birth control in England in 1797. Malthus suggested some measures to reduce the birth rate so that people would get married late to avoid the limitations on the world's population as the conflict between droughts and diseases increased. His ideas are known in economics as Malthus's theory.

India has been honored as the first nation in the world to implement family planning at the governmental level. In 1930, then Mysore government established the world's first government family planning center. The first Five Year Plan for Family Planning had a provision of Rs. 65 lakhs. In the 5th Five Year Plan, it was increased to Rs. 516 crores. One can only imagine the seriousness of the Indian government's efforts effectively.

Special efforts should be made by all along with government efforts to spread awareness on how family planning can lead to family welfare and thus population control. For this, radio, short films, folk drama and television programs should be widely used in urban and rural areas. The family planning program is not only a way to limit the size of the family but also an important factor in the overall development of the nation. Such awareness must be created in all strata of society.

e. Human Rights:

The Indian Constitution and India's international policy are consistent with the philosophy of human rights. Poverty, ignorance and inequality must be eradicated if human rights are to be implemented. Programs such as education, environmental protection, conservation, education, land reform, family planning, medical health care need to be given priority. The need of the hour is for all nations of the world to work together for the protection of human rights and major problems of the citizens.

f. Value Education:

Value is the code of human conduct. It shows how one should behave. The goals and objectives of life are expressed through kind of values. Values make our lives happier and more prosperous. Value is a principle that reflects the interpersonal relationships in society and contributes to the development of social institutions. Society needs ethics today. Leadership of society should be based on patience, intellectual integration and awareness of values. Nature makes us aware of moral values.

Today's youth are in dire need of value education along with environmental conservation and population problems. Many kinds of problems have arisen due to many reasons. The society needs the youth for their solution. The power lies in the youth. It is the job of the experts to give them the right direction. Values are formed from the culture of the society and public conduct. Every person or citizens needs value education from which personality development takes place.

g. Health Education:

Population growth in many countries is a serious problem that raises a number of complex issues. The government lacks the power to solve it. Cancer, AIDS, Ebola, dengue, Covid-19 are spreading rapidly. Young people need to get sex education. Sex education is considered to be the foundation of comprehensive health education. Everyone should rely on health education to become ideal parents so that future generations will be valued.

h. Environmental Protection:

The growing population is upsetting the balance of the environment. The responsibility to protect the environment lies with all the people and citizens. Different ecosystems function in the environment and are interconnected in a chain manner. If every element of the environment is maintained properly, the balance of the environment is maintained. We are moving towards perishable by disregarding the environment. Future generations need to be aware of the environment in order to prevent the destruction of the earth, which is plagued by many environmental problems. Consumption of your home needs to be limited aspirations all elements of the environment and natural resources should be protected. Rainwater harvesting, forest cover pollution free air and food should be carefully planned. Everyone should be aware that environmental protection is an important.

i. Patriotism:

It is the first duty of every citizen to have a sense of patriotism. Every citizen should perform his duties honestly. Corruption is the antithesis of national progress, but it must be eradicated. Everyone should consciously work for the great progress of our country in every field. Soldiers guarding the borders of their countries continuously, farmers growing food for all, Researchers who work day and night for human progress and create a new generation of teachers should be respected by all. Everyone should put forward the ideal of great thinkers working in the field of religious spiritual ideology. Patriotism is expressed through environmental protection and conservation also.

j. Women and Child Welfare:

Since 1975 was the International Women's Year, the issue of women was brought to the attention of the entire world. The situation of women in developing countries was found to be dire. The United Nations held the International Women's Conference in Nairobi. All the women in the world made the Dawn document at the Nairobi conference it is called the dawn of women's development awareness. In 1995, the International Women's Conference was held in Beijing.

Women's issues were addressed in detail here and the declaration of women's rights was adopted at the conference. The Government of India declared 2001 as the Year of Women Empowerment. On this occasion, awareness was created to inculcate gender equality in the society. It includes various competitions, film festivals on women's life, police and court proceedings, gender equality awareness campaign, organizing tally conferences for direct dialogue between women and governance in rural areas, guidance programs for women leadership, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, organizing programs for women's health, women's contribution to Environmental Conservation Programs. Environmental awareness from home to home environment will definitely be universal.

Women's personality development must come from school and college. Girls must get personality development education in college. The personality development of girls is essential for the development of many generations. If she is properly nurtured at a receptive age, she becomes a good citizen of country. Her ability to think and make decisions develops properly. Schools, colleges and universities should invite learned women and emphasize the importance of environmental education for them. Proper diet personal and public hygiene, labor culture arboriculture women's laws, nutrition laws, all types of Government Schemes for girls' education. If every woman knows this, then the women's welfare program will be successful in real sense. Indian women have not been as advanced as women in the West. Indian women remained associated with agriculture, animal husbandry, textiles, handicrafts, and kitchen. This situation has changed since the beginning of the twentieth century, but women's education will get a boost and the winds of equality will blow.

The Indian constitution has made some provisions for the protection and welfare of women's rights. All women in government jobs have the same opportunity as men. The government has enacted clauses and laws on protection of women victim's. It is a pity that exploitation, injustice and oppression have not stopped yet. Therefore, everyone needs to take initiative for the welfare of women.

k. Child Welfare Activities:

In November 1959, the United Nations adopted the declaration of the rights of the child. This manifesto consists of three parts. The first part is called objectives. In it, every human being deserves all the rights and freedoms. There can be no distinction between caste, gender, language and religion. They are told to protect the law. In the second part, children should have a good childhood and they should have all the rights and freedoms for the betterment of the society. It is mentioned that the third part contains ten principles.

- Every child should get all the rights irrespective of caste, gender, language and religion.
- The law should provide opportunities for the mental, physical and social development of the child.
- Every child has the right to a name and nationality from birth.
- Every child should get all the benefits of social security.
- Children with disabilities should be given special treatment and special care.
- An infant should not be separated from his mother. Special care of food grains and destitute children is the major duty of the society and the government.
- Every child should receive free and compulsory minimum primary education.

- Every child was the first to receive protection and all kinds of assistance.
- Children should not be employed or engaged in deadly unhealthy occupations till the minimum age.
- Peace reconciliation, tolerance, brotherhood, every child in such a situation should be taken care of.

Raising young children from birth is a major responsibility of parents. In order to strengthen their body, they should be given healthy nutritious food. There is malnutrition in rural areas. Uneducated and ignorant, there is no gap in the birth of two children. Children in the family should be inculcated with body hygiene habits. Parents need to teach their children from an early age about body care, playing, studying, etc. Pollution and unsanitary conditions cause physical complaints in children. Fever, headache, jaundice, contaminated water causes vomiting, diarrhea, outbreaks occur in children, so parents should take good care of them. The government has come up with a number of schemes for the health of children. Polio, Hepatitis B and other vaccinations are given to the next generation to make them free from the dangerous diseases. In this regard, the gap between rural and urban areas seems to be very large, so the grieving parents should take good responsibility. This will create a capable and responsible citizen for the next generation.

3.8 Environment and Human Health:

The relationship between humans and the environment is uniquely normal. Your health needs a healthy environment to live happily ever after. To provide clean air to all, a large number of oxygen-rich plants should be planted. Everyone must make efforts at all levels to reduce water pollution. Today it seems that clean drinking water is not available in many places. Unhygienic conditions are also found in rural and urban areas, so this action spreads bad smell in the environment. Malaria is the leading cause of death for more than one million people worldwide each year. The vaccine is available to prevent it and is nutritious to protect humans and the environment. Inadequate sanitation and improper disposal of sewage can lead to poor health, even observed today. Unhealthy growth of slums in urban and rural areas, do not have gutters, dirt, and street lights in such places, People's health is threatened, and there is an increase in various diseases. This harm is not only to such residents but also high societies.

The idea that will remain, both human and environmental, should be considered at all levels. A clean environment is nutritious and healthy for human life. Millions of people come together for religious purposes like getting festivals Yatra Simhastha, wedding, ceremony etc. Therefore, awareness is needed to prevent the adverse effects of both the environment and human health. South Africa has the highest number of HIV patients in the world, both nationally and internationally. Health scientist's fear about AIDS could spread if large-scale measures are not taken to prevent AIDS.

a. Role of Information Technology in Population and Human Health:

Information technology is the process of collecting and distributing different types of information in a scientific way. In modern times, human life has become extremely dynamic.

Technology is of special importance in the field of agribusiness and various occupations. A literal pictorial number of all events in the past, present and future or any form of revelation are information. On the basis of it, the world's population is organized to keep track of the environment and all other factors and related events and predictions about the future are made. Some mechanisms have been put in place to collect and exchange information nationally and internationally. It includes,

- Universal System for Information Storage and Technology.
- International Nuclear Information System
- Agricultural Information System
- Industrial Information System
- International Patent Documentation Center
- National Information System for Science and Technology
- Environmental Information System

Paper has long been used as a medium to store and transmit a wide variety of written or typed information. Such papers are kept in the library in book form. The paper pair is now paired with devices such as radio, video, microfilm, computer, mobile, television, etc. Therefore, the place and role of information technology in the context of environment and human health has become important.

The US economy was initially dominated by the agribusiness industry, followed by industry and the rise of information technology. The exchange of technical knowledge became important in other industrially advanced countries. Today, modern society relies heavily on science and information technology. Technical knowledge has become an effective tool for controlling the population and the environment and their conservation, so information technology expands the boundaries of time and space.

With the help of information technology, weather forecasts of different parts of the world are regularly broadcast on All India Radio and Television. It provides good guidance to fishermen, farmers, tourism and pilots. Early warning of natural disasters like storms, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, etc. can help to avoid financial and loss of life. Modern farmers have started doing excellent farming with the help of information technology. Computer systems plan the supply of fertilizers, water, etc. to the crops. Fishermen plan fish production with the help of computer. Air transport depends on the weather. Water and electricity planning in metros is done on the basis of information technology.

To have a functioning body and mind according to the surrounding conditions, to have enthusiasm in the mind and strength in the body and to have a happy life, These things are included in the concept of human health, along with population control, human health is based on many factors such as hygiene, dress, routine, rest, etc.

When it comes to public health, it starts with a child giving them preventive vaccines to protect them from various diseases is the foundation of their good health. Tuberculosis, polio, tetanus, gonorrhoea, paralysis, whooping cough, etc. are some of the diseases that occur at a young age. Harmful germs enter the human body through food, water and air. Often the wound is infected, so everyone should take proper care of this.

There should be an arrangement where fresh air and plenty of fresh air will play in the home, office and public places. The fact that factories cause a lot of air pollution is dangerous to human health and environment. Harmful germs enter the body from contaminated water, so Naru, diseases like vomiting, and diarrhea etc. are caused by adulteration of food. It also definitely affects human health.

Information technology has led to tremendous advances in biotechnology and the discovery and production of many healthcare drugs. Diseases that pose a threat to human health as information technology is exchanged day and night between all nations. Scientists, doctors have been able to control a large number of deadly diseases. Vaccination against recombinant, polio, hepatitis B is widely done through information technology. The eradication of diseases like polio from the entire world has been made possible with the help of information technology.

The world is currently in the throes of a covid-19 pandemic, with tireless effort, scientists have developed the covishield, Covaxin etc. vaccines. Vaccination has now started all over the world so that people can be safe to live in the future. For betterment of life and environment control the population.

3.9 Conclusion:

In this article we trace the relationship between population and environmental awareness. If the size of the earth and the environment are limited, if the population becomes unlimited, everyone will have to suffer the consequences. Therefore, the people, including the government, need to make a concerted effort to control population growth. Population should be literate. In this regard, family welfare programs must be implemented effectively. People also need to be made aware of human rights and values. Population control and environmental conservation are the need of the hour everyone should know this. The impact of information technology on human health and the environment is increasing day by day. This is a very auspicious sign.

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