Course Code:MCC102A
Course Title:Environmental Studies

Lecture No: 22
Title: Human population and Environment

Course Leader : Ms. Priyanka N

Lecture-22
Intended Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lecture, students will be able to

- Define Demography

- Explain role of information technology in environment

- Discuss Human Rights and the methods of controlling population

Population

- Group of individuals of species occupying a definite geographic area at a given time
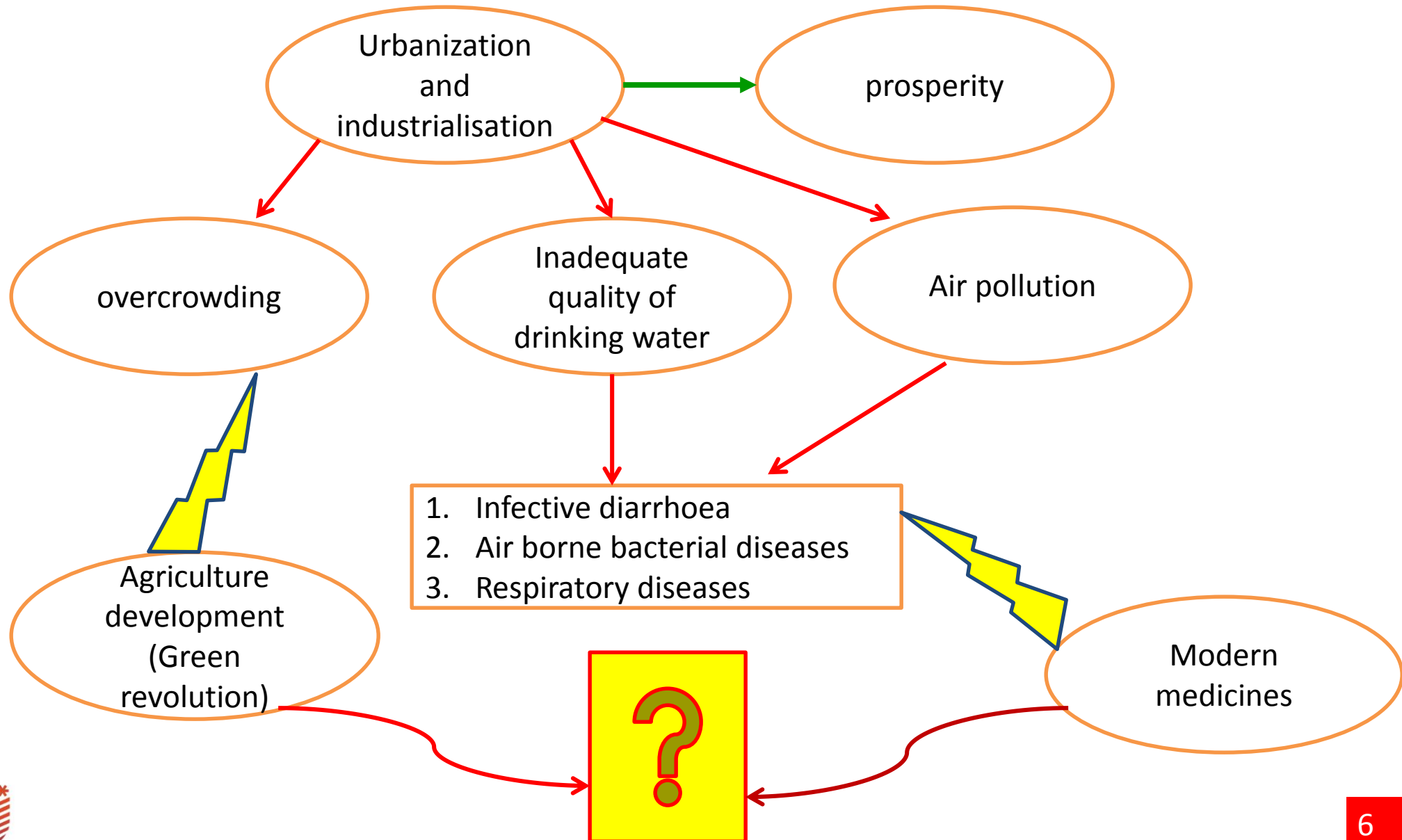
Population Growth

Global Population Growth-

Year	Population (in billions)
1700	0.6
1850	1
1930	2
1960	3
1987	5
2000	6.1
2050	9.1

'Hum do Hamare do'

Environment and Human Health

Human Rights

Equity:

• Rights to land, water, food, housing are all a part of our environment that we all share

Nutrition, health and human rights:

• Malnutrition makes people more vulnerable to   disease and premature death

• Poverty is a major cause as well as a consequence of ill-health

Intellectual Property Rights and Community

Biodiversity Registers:

*   Traditional people, especially tribal's living in forests, have used local plants and animals for generations

*   This storehouse of knowledge leads to many new 'discoveries' for modern pharmaceutical products

*   The revenue generated from such 'finds' goes to the pharmaceutical industry that has done the research and patented the product

Value Education

•Values lead to a process of decision making which leads to action

•For value education in relation to the environment, this process is learned through an understanding and appreciation of Nature's oneness and the importance of its conservation.

Environmental values based on the Constitution of India

Article 48A:

- "The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife in the country."

Article 51A (g)

- The constitution expects that each citizen of the country must "protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for all living creatures."

Case Study

- Karnataka's GIS scheme, Bhoomi, has revolutionized the way farmers access their land records

- Farmers can now get a copy of the records of rights, tenancy and crops from a computerized information kiosk without harassment and bribes

- Karnataka has computerized 20 million records of land ownership of 6.7 million farmers in the State

Summary

- Demography involves the statistical study of human populations

- The increase in the number of people that reside within a state or country is population growth

- Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status