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~~CRISIS~~ CRISIS Related to India

1) Crisis related to population :-

1. Malthus law :- According to this law, population increases by geometrical way but natural resources increases by arithmetic way.
2. Huge population is at the centre of all environmental crises. Land, water, air, forest, livestock, etc. are under tremendous pressure.
3. Depletion of natural resources, especially fossil fuels.
4. Increased levels of air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination and noise pollution.
5. Starvation, malnutrition or poor diet - with all health and diet deficiency diseases.
6. Low life expectancy in countries with faster growing populations.
7. Changes in the atmospheric composition and consequent - global warming.
8. Loss of usable land and increase in desertification.
9. High infant and child mortality which is associated with poverty.
10. Shortage of educational institutes.
11. Increase in crime and other social problems.

> Crisis Related to water :-

Water is very much important to life and it has no substitute.

1. Due to poor sanitation and public awareness our available water sources get polluted beyond the curable limit.
2. Most critical factors for many aspects of life are.
Economic growth, Environmental stability, Biodiversity conservation, food security, Health care, safe drinking water.
3. According to WHO, half of the population suffers from disease like guinea worm, diarrhea, trachoma or hookworm due to poor drinking water and inadequate sanitation.
4. Countries like Israel, Syria, Egypt, Jordan etc. are suffering from water shortage.
5. China and Israel suffer from water shortage due to overpumping. Some Chinese rivers are so polluted with heavy metals that they can't be used for irrigation.

Crisis related to Sanitation :-

1. Water and Sanitation service quality in our country is generally poor. Lack of safe sanitation is major cause of contamination of water sources.
2. Many diseases are caused by the lack of sanitation. Diseases like diarrhoea, hook worm, guinea worm, trachoma etc. are caused by inadequate sanitation.
3. Sanitation facilities must be hygienically and technically safe to use. To ensure hygiene access to water for cleaning and hand washing is essential.
4. Water and sanitation services must be accessible to everyone. The price for sanitation and water services must be low.
5. In India, China and Indonesia twice as many people are dying from diarrhoeal diseases as from HIV/AIDS.
6. A survey of the working conditions of sewage workers in Delhi showed that most of them suffer from chronic diseases, respiratory problems, skin disorders, allergies, headache and eye infections.

Crisis related to land :-

1. High population leads to crisis related to land.
2. Cities with high population are considered to be overpopulated depending on factors like quality of housing, access to natural resources, education, health services, recreational facilities.
3. Countries like Bangladesh, Taiwan, South Korea, India, Belgium, Japan, Sri Lanka, Netherlands, Philippines etc. have poor HDI (Human Development Index).
4. In these above countries, large part of population depends upon heavy agriculture. That's why there is tremendous pressure on agriculture sector.
5. ever increasing population continuously exerts pressure on available land.
6. During green revolution in Punjab and Haryana enormous amount of chemicals were used to increase the production. Overuse of chemicals later results in poor productivity of land.