



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, ECONOMICS AND MANAGEMENT

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POPULATION EXPLOSION ON GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT <i>DR. BREHANU BORJI AYALEW</i>	1
2.	AN EVALUATION OF PATIENTS' SATISFACTION WITH HEALTH CARE SERVICES AT RALEIGH FITKIN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL IN SWAZILAND <i>DR. INNOCENT NGWARATI & DR. MOHAMED SAYEED BAYAT</i>	5
3.	A COMPARISON STUDY OF STOCK MARKET RETURNS GIVEN BY THE NEWSWEEK 500 GREEN COMPANIES AND BROAD MARKET INDICES IN US <i>DR. VIMALA SANJEEVKUMAR</i>	9
4.	INFLATION AND EXCHANGE RATE, AND ITS IMPACT ON TRADE IN PAKISTAN (1980-2010) <i>DR. ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN</i>	17
5.	PSYCHOLOGICAL MAPPING OF STUDENTS TOWARDS COSMETIC BRANDS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>DR. D.S. CHAUBEY, JYOTI SHARMA & PRABHAT RANJAN PRASAD</i>	21
6.	ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF MICRO-FINANCE FOR DAIRY ENTERPRISE <i>SURESH, K. & MUNDINAMANI, S.M.</i>	28
7.	ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH FOREST CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN TAMILNADU, INDIA <i>K. S. SHOBA JASMIN & DR. V. DHULASI BIRUNDHA</i>	32
8.	PROBLEMS OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VELLORE (INDIA) AND THIMPHU (BHUTAN) <i>DR. KASAMSETTY SAILATHA</i>	37
9.	VOLATILITY OF STOCK RETURN OF THE SELECT BANKING COMPANIES LISTED AT BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE <i>DR. V. K. SHOBHANA & DR. R. KARPAGAVALLI</i>	41
10.	FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF MANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS AND THE DEMAND FOR WORKING CAPITAL: SOME EMPIRICAL FINDINGS <i>DR. A. VIJAYAKUMAR</i>	45
11.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH <i>RACHNA MUJOO</i>	51
12.	INDIAN BANKING INDUSTRY – BASICS TO BASEL <i>M. GURUPRASAD</i>	59
13.	QUALITY OF WORK LIFE AMONG BANK PROFESSIONALS: A STUDY UNDERTAKEN AT INDIAN BANK, CHENNAI <i>PREMA MANOHARAN</i>	69
14.	INDIAN PATENT (AMENDMENT) ACT 2005 BOON OR BANE TO SMALL SCALE DRUG INDUSTRY IN INDIA <i>DR. G. SHANMUGASUNDARAM</i>	75
15.	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT OF SELECTED PUBLIC SECTOR AND PRIVATE SECTOR COMPANIES IN INDIA <i>DR. SANTIMOY PATRA</i>	79
16.	TOY PURCHASES THROUGH ORGANISED RETAIL OUTLETS IN KERALA-AN EMPIRICAL STUDY <i>DR. ANDEZ GEORGE</i>	85
17.	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH MICRO ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT IN TAMIL NADU <i>BALU. A, DR. M. CHANDRAN & S. VENNILAASHREE</i>	90
18.	STRUCTURED CANOPY OF US RECESSION: PERCEPECTING POSITIVITY <i>DR. MANJU KHOSLA</i>	93
19.	ACCESS TO MICRO-HEALTH INSURANCE SERVICES FOR THE RURAL POOR: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY IN ANDHRA PRADESH <i>G. A. NARASIMHAM & DR. D. NAGAYYA</i>	97
20.	REVISED CONSOLIDATED FDI POLICY 2011: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN DOMESTIC PARTICIPANTS AND FOREIGN PLAYERS <i>NITI SAXENA</i>	107
21.	MAPPING MOTIVATIONAL ORIENTATION: APPROACH-AVOIDANCE MOTIVE & PERSONALITY <i>DR. EKTA SHARMA</i>	110
22.	ROLE OF CONSUMERS FORUM IN CONSUMERS EMPOWERMENT: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF BASRUR CONSUMERS FORUM IN UDUPI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA <i>MUSTHAF</i>	117
23.	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MICRO FINANCE ON RURAL POOR IN ANDHRA PRADESH <i>DR. NANU LUNAVATH</i>	119
24.	POST-MERGER PROFITABILITY OF SELECTED BANKS IN INDIA <i>K ANTONY AKHIL</i>	133
25.	A STUDY ON MANAGING DIVERSIFIED WORKFORCE-AND IT'S IMPACT ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUCCESS WITH REFERENCE TO BHEL/BAP, RANIPET <i>IRSHAD AHMED.Y</i>	136
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK	149

A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at: [Ulrich's Periodicals Directory](#) ©, [ProQuest, U.S.A.](#), [The American Economic Association's electronic bibliography, EconLit, U.S.A.](#),

[EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A.](#), [Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland](#), [Open J-Gate, India](#) as well as in [Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.](#)

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than Hundred & Eighteen countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

www.ijrcm.org.in

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Delhi
Founder Vice-Chancellor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

PATRON

SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Ex. State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR

DR. BHAVET

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

ADVISORS

DR. PRIYA RANJAN TRIVEDI

Chancellor, The Global Open University, Nagaland

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

DR. SAMBHAV GARG

Faculty, M. M. Institute of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. SIKANDER KUMAR

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

PROF. S. P. TIWARI

Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

DR. ANIL CHANDHOK

Professor, Faculty of Management, Maharishi Markandeshwar University, Mullana, Ambala, Haryana

DR. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. VIVEK CHAWLA

Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Government F. G. College Chitguppa, Bidar, Karnataka

ASSOCIATE EDITORS**PROF. ABHAY BANSAL**

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PARVEEN KHURANA

Associate Professor, Mukand Lal National College, Yamuna Nagar

SHASHI KHURANA

Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala

SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA

Principal, Aakash College of Education, Chander Kalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

DR. VIKAS CHOUDHARY

Asst. Professor, N.I.T. (University), Kurukshetra

TECHNICAL ADVISORS**MOHITA**

Faculty, Yamuna Institute of Engineering & Technology, Village Gadholi, P. O. Gadholi, Yamunanagar

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS**DICKIN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS**JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT**SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the area of Computer, Business, Finance, Marketing, Human Resource Management, General Management, Banking, Insurance, Corporate Governance and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting Education; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Monetary Policy; Portfolio & Security Analysis; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Business Education; Business Information Systems (MIS); Business Law, Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labor Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; Public Administration; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism, Hospitality & Leisure; Transportation/Physical Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Digital Logic; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Multimedia; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic and Web Design. The above mentioned tracks are only indicative, and not exhaustive.

Anybody can submit the soft copy of his/her manuscript **anytime** in M.S. Word format after preparing the same as per our submission guidelines duly available on our website under the heading guidelines for submission, at the email addresses: infoijrcm@gmail.com or info@ijrcm.org.in.

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Computer/IT/Engineering/Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Management/other, please specify).

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled '_____ ' for possible publication in your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication anywhere.

I affirm that all author (s) have seen and agreed to the submitted version of the manuscript and their inclusion of name (s) as co-author (s).

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I/We agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of journal & you are free to publish our contribution in any of your journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Designation:

Affiliation with full address, contact numbers & Pin Code:

Residential address with Pin Code:

Mobile Number (s):

Landline Number (s):

E-mail Address:

Alternate E-mail Address:

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be in a 12 point Calibri Font. It should be bold typed, centered and fully capitalised.

3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** The author (s) **full name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline numbers**, and **email/alternate email address** should be in italic & 11-point Calibri Font. It must be centered underneath the title.

4. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in fully italicized text, not exceeding 250 words. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a single para. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.
5. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by list of keywords, subject to the maximum of five. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stops at the end.
6. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER**. It must be prepared on a single space and single column with 1" margin set for top, bottom, left and right. It should be typed in 8 point Calibri Font with page numbers at the bottom and centre of the every page. It should be free from grammatical, spelling and punctuation errors and must be thoroughly edited.
7. **HEADINGS:** All the headings should be in a 10 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
8. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings should be in a 8 point Calibri Font. These must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
9. **MAIN TEXT:** The main text should follow the following sequence:

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

OBJECTIVES

HYPOTHESES

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

APPENDIX/ANNEXURE

It should be in a 8 point Calibri Font, single spaced and justified. The manuscript should preferably not exceed 5000 words.

10. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure.** It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.
11. **EQUATIONS:** These should be consecutively numbered in parentheses, horizontally centered with equation number placed at the right.
12. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript and they are supposed to follow **Harvard Style of Referencing**. The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per following:
 - All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parentheses.
 - The location of endnotes within the text should be indicated by superscript numbers.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio," Ohio State University.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–22 June.

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITE

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Natural Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on December 17, 2011 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POPULATION EXPLOSION ON GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

DR. BREHANU BORJI AYALEW
DIRECTOR
SCHOOL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES
HAWASSA UNIVERSITY
ETHIOPIA

ABSTRACT

Historically, the world population used to grow very slowly from about 2.5 million at the beginning of urbanization and it grew to some 50 million around the time of the black plague of the middle ages. It is only with the industrial, scientific and medical revolution and during the era of colonial expansion of the western powers that the number of the population risen as unmanageable thereby climbing to the dizzying heights. During the 20th century, the world's population increased almost fourfold, from 1.6 to 6 billion. Until very recently, there were fears that in the next century, if the explosion is not checked by wise leaders of the world, the world population would explode to some 12 billion leaving little room for wilderness areas to preserve wildlife and putting extreme pressure on food production, water and non-renewable resources. The increase of population increases the demand for more food, cars and energy. To satisfy their food requirement, they will have to clear forests in order to grow crops for food. Deforestation may result in destruction of homes of the most diverse wild-animals and plants again resulting in the extinction of many species, possibly including hundreds that are yet unidentified by scientists. It also adds to the problem of global warming, because trees naturally absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. When there are trees, they take in carbon dioxide from the air and turn it into oxygen and release it back into the air again. When the trees are cut down, the carbon dioxide is released back into the air and helps trap heat near the earth and raises the temperature which may contribute in global warming. Therefore, the explosion of population should be checked in such a way the resources on the earth may be used sufficiently and economically preserving some non-renewable resource even for the future use.

KEYWORDS

Carbon dioxide, deforestation, global warming, non-renewable resources, population explosion, wild animals and plants.

INTRODUCTION

In these days, the number of world population is enormously increasing more than ever before. Most of poor countries overpopulated in such a way there could arise striking food shortage. Overpopulation is defined as the condition of having more people than can live on the earth in comfort, happiness and health and still leave the world a fit place for future generations. A population explosion occurs when there is a significant increase in numbers of people in a location in such a way it is difficult to supply necessary resources to maintain and sustain the existence of life of all living things including human being. Some effects include a pressure upon resources as there are more people (e.g. Food has to be distributed among more people), prices of goods will increase as the demand for the products increase (higher demand means higher prices, ecological disturbance will take place when more people go for more use of resources. According to some scientists, the greatest threat to the future may come from overpopulation.

During this century, the world's population has grown rapidly, doubling from 2 to 4 billion between 1925 and 1976, and reaching 5.3 billion by 1990 (Paul, 1993, p.22). Much of this growth occurred after World War II.

Some of the possible reasons for rapid growth of population after 1945 were peace, using fertilizers for mechanization farming, urbanization, industrialization, more income generation and medical facilities. In the 1950s and '60s, authors and policy makers who worried about rapid population growth noted that improved sanitation and health care in the postwar period helped more children survive infancy and enabled adults to live longer. It was common in nineteenth-century Europe for one-quarter of all infants to die before the age of 2.5 years, and one-half of adults by age 37.5. But a century later, one-fourth had not died until age 62.5, and one-half had not died until age 72.5 (Hauser, 1971, p. 107). Consequently, the rapid growth of the world's population over the past hundred years is believed as resulted from a difference between the rate of birth and the rate of death. As it may be known by all of us, in the past, infant and childhood deaths and short life spans used to limit population growth. In today's world, thanks to improved nutrition, sanitation and medical care, more babies survive their first few years of life. The combination of a continuing high birth rate and associated low death rate is creating a rapid population increase in many countries such as Asia, Latin America and Africa. The rapid explosion of human population around the world affects all people through its impacts on the economy and environment. The current growth rate of population is now a significant burden to human well-being.

Improved sanitation and health care in the postwar period helped more children survive infancy and enabled adults to live longer and fueled the explosion of population after the World War II. For instance, while the world's population increased annually by 20 million people during the 1940s, it increased by more than 50 million every year in the 1950s, 65 million a year in the 1960s (My T., 1975). In 1966, the United Nations estimated that world population would reach 7.5 billion by the end of the century (Philip M., 1971). These projections persuaded government officials around the world that rapid population growth was a serious problem and that steps should be taken to slow it down. In 1969, President Nixon announced that the U.S. government would "give population control and family planning a high priority," and called on other governments to take "prompt action" to slow population growth (Bonnie). And in 1974, the United Nations convened its first world population conference in Bucharest, Romania. At the time, government officials expected that population growth would lead to a series of problems: food shortages and hunger, conflict and war, environmental destruction, and the depletion of natural resources. Events in the mid-1970s initially seemed to confirm their worst fears.

Widespread public recognition of population growth as a global social problem emerged slowly in the 1950s and '60s. It was assisted by the publication of two books with the same title: *The Population Bomb*. In 1954, T. O. Greissimer published a pamphlet with this title that was widely distributed by the Hugh Moore Fund, a private foundation started by the Dixie Cup Corporation. In it, Greissimer argued that "the population bomb threatens to create an explosion as disruptive and dangerous as an explosion of the atom bomb, and with as much influence on prospects for progress or disaster, war or peace (Ibid, p.40). Then in 1968, Paul Ehrlich published a book with the same title that borrowed some of Greissimer's ideas and extended them to explore the environmental consequences of population growth. These two books, and the work of private philanthropic groups like the Hugh Moore Fund, and the Population Council, a group organized in 1952 by John D. Rockefeller III, helped bring rapid population growth to the attention of policy makers and the public (Ibid, p.37).

The availability of sufficient food and sanitation facilities lowered death rates in countries around the world. As a result, people continued to have children at pre-1950 rates. Because people adjusted their behavior slowly to changed circumstances, healthier babies and longer lives contributed to world population grew rapidly. Policy makers concerned about population growth worried that it would result in a series of social, political, and environmental problems. First, they thought that the growing population had or would soon outstrip the amount of food available to eat, resulting in a Malthusian crisis: *too many people, too little food*. "The battle to feed all of humanity is over," Ehrlich argued. "Sometime around 1958, the stork passed the plow." He expected this to lead to widespread hunger and starvation. "In the 1970s," Ehrlich predicted in 1968, "the world will undergo famines hundreds of millions of people are going to starve to death. . . ." Ehrlich and others who supported this view were often called "Malthusians" because this argument relies on Robert Malthus's 1798 *Essay on Population*, which proposed that "the power of population is indefinitely greater than the power in the earth to produce subsistence [food] for man."

The growing gap between population and food supply would lead first to starvation, population control advocates expected. And the onset of starvation would lead to a second problem: war. As one population control group explained in a 1967 newspaper ad, "There can be no doubt that unless population is brought

under control at an early date, the resulting human misery and social tensions will inevitably lead to chaos and strife to revolutions and wars, the dimensions of which it would be hard to predict." During the 1960s, many U.S. government officials viewed social unrest, communist insurgency, and guerrilla warfare in poor countries as the likely political product of "overpopulation."

Third, the new Malthusians argued that a growing population would increase levels of pollution and waste, which would result in environmental degradation. As Ehrlich wrote, "The causal chain of [environmental] deterioration is easily followed to its source. Too many cars, too many factories, too much detergent, too much pesticide . . . inadequate sewage treatment plants, too little water, too much carbon dioxide all can be easily traced to *too many people*." But in 1990 he still maintained that "Global warming, acid rain, depletion of the ozone layer, and exhaustion of soils and ground water are all related to population size."

And fourth, the new Malthusians believed that the growing population would consume finite natural resources such as minerals and oil at an accelerated rate, resulting in raw material shortages and rising prices for the goods produced by industrial societies. As the Club of Earth argued in 1988, "Overpopulation and rapid population growth are intimately connected with . . . [the] rapid depletion of non-renewable resources. . . ." Because they expected rapid population growth to lead to starvation, war, environmental degradation, and the depletion of natural resources, private groups and government officials began advocating population control in the late 1960s and early 1970s. And they urged governments to adopt programs that would slow population growth. These included the creation of educational family planning programs, the distribution of contraceptives, and sometimes the provision of clinics that performed abortions and sterilizations, usually on a voluntary but sometimes on an involuntary basis. Population control advocates in government and the private sector believed that rapid population growth was such an urgent problem that drastic steps needed to be taken quickly. Some even advanced the concept of triage as a way to address the problem.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Now-a-days, the number of world population is increasing at an alarming and astonishing rate. According to some scientists, the greatest threat to the future may come from overpopulation. Overpopulation and rapid population growth are intimately connected with the rapid depletion of non-renewable resources. Some effects include a pressure upon resources as there are more people (e.g. Food has to be distributed among more people), prices of goods will increase as the demand for the products increase (higher demand means higher prices, ecological disturbance will take place when more people go for more use of resources. To mitigate food shortage, the simplest solution is to increase the area of cultivation land and plant it with the food crops. To this effect, they cleared forests and planted food crops. When forests are cut down, they released carbon dioxide gases into the air which highly contributed for global warming. In 1974, scientists discovered that man-made gases called chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) that were used in aerosol sprays, solvents, and Styrofoam destroyed the ozone layer, which protects people and plants from the sun's damaging rays. They also observed that the increase of populations contributed to most of the atmospheric pollution resulting from CFC use. The same is true of global warming. During the mid-1980s, scientists discovered that the burning of fossil fuels and forests had increased the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. They predicted that high carbon dioxide levels would trap heat in the atmosphere and make the planet warmer. Rapidly rising temperatures could create serious problems for people in different settings, scientists argue. Rising temperatures could melt polar ice and raise sea levels, inundating islands and low-lying coastal plains where millions live. A one-meter rise would flood deltas on the Nile, Po, Ganges, Mekong, and Mississippi Rivers, displacing millions of people and swamping the croplands now used to feed them. Higher sea levels could drown coral reefs, destroying the fish and ruining the livelihood of people who depend on reefs in the Caribbean and the Pacific. And warmer water could increase the strength of hurricanes and typhoons, causing greater damage for people living along their path in the Western Atlantic and Western Pacific. The insurance industry is particularly concerned about this prospect because windstorms caused \$46 billion in losses between 1987 and 1993.

Higher temperatures could also disrupt agriculture. While farmers in northern latitudes North America and northern Europe and Asia could benefit from higher temperatures, longer growing seasons, and higher levels of carbon dioxide (which plants use to grow), even modest increases could devastate farmers in tropical zones in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Rice yields decline significantly if daytime temperatures exceed 95 degrees, and in many Asian countries, temperatures are already near this limit. One group of scientists predicted that cereal prices could increase between 25 and 150 percent by the year 2060, a development that would cause hunger and starvation for between 60 million and 350 million poor people, most of them in the tropics.

Because of increased number of people, they are highly involving in deforestation. They are using more cars in number. They are using more energy for cooking and heating. There are, for example, sound environmental and social reasons to reduce energy consumption and car use and slow deforestation. Because these activities also release vast quantities of carbon dioxide, efforts to curb the consumption of fossil fuels and wood might also reduce global warming. (The carbon dioxide released by these activities accounts for about half of all greenhouse gases.) The same is true for other activities that produce other greenhouse gases.

People are attempting to satisfy their food demand from different sources. To this effect they increased the number of cows to get meat, milk and milk byproducts. However, the increased number of cows contributed for deforestation and resulted in hunger on the part of human being because of global climate change effect. A reduction of world cow herds would reduce hunger and deforestation, and also curb emissions of methane, which makes up about 18 percent of all greenhouse gases. The ban on CFCs, scheduled to take effect at the turn of the century, will slow destruction of the ozone layer, about which there is no serious scientific dispute, and reduce its contribution (about 14 percent) to global climate change. And if nitrogen fertilizer use was curbed, the problems associated with groundwater pollution could be addressed and nitrous oxide levels in the atmosphere (about 6 percent of the total) could be reduced. However, in the case of nitrous oxide, fertilizer reductions could adversely affect global food supplies and contribute to hunger, which suggests that efforts to curb fertilizer use should be approached with great caution.

Because of explosion of population, the people around the world are using more energy from different sources like fire, petroleum or fuel. For example, to get energy from fire they have to cut down forests for firewood. These would result in releasing more carbon dioxide into the air which may be thought as a major source for global warming. When they want to get energy from fuel, they have to buy the petroleum from the countries endowed with it. This, in turn, hurts the economy of the countries buying fuel from fuel rich countries.

These and others related problems pushed the researcher to investigate the case based on Descriptive Research with the help of secondary data from published texts on globalization in order to arrive at possible solutions as the findings of the study.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The general objective of this study is to communicate the effects of problems of population explosion to the people of the world to generate awareness about the problems associated with the alarming increase of population and push everybody to contribute and heed towards slowing down the number of population all over the world at the earliest.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To show the impact of population explosion to the people of world
- To make the world leaders heed and take corrective actions towards the explosion of population.
- To generate awareness of the danger of population explosion to householders and make them limit the number of their children thoroughly understanding the impact of the problem and the devastation it causes if not mitigated.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Is population explosion mercy or curse to our planet at present? How?
- If it is curse, then how it can be checked?
- Who is more responsible for global warming, the advanced or underdeveloped countries? Why?

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The number of world population is increasing at an alarming rate. If it continues at the same rate, it is becoming a real danger, worry and curse to the earth. As it is obvious to many of us, we are increasing the number of our children sometimes not knowing the consequences of it. Other times, we are increasing the number of them simply being shy of cultural products like children are wealth gifted from God and people should not involve themselves in checking of such blessings and they should bear as many children as possible. The importance of this study is to generate the awareness of the danger of population explosion and make every concerned body understand the problem and make the decision on the number of his/her children in such a way that the planet (earth) could provide them all necessary facilities of life. Because the increase of population if not supported by economy it is curse rather than mercy. It becomes mercy only when it is managed appropriately and commensurately with the available resources on the earth.

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is based on Descriptive Research with the investigation of secondary data. The secondary data are collected from the published sources on globalization.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is entirely focused on consequences of the explosion of population based on Descriptive research with the assistance of secondary data from the texts written on globalization. The study is about the impact of explosion of population on environment all over the world.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Overpopulation is resulting in a striking food shortage because more farm land is being used for urbanization and industrialization in larger quantity in order to accommodate the exploding large number of population. Thus, the greatest threat to the future may come from overpopulation (*too many people, too little food*).
2. Much of the growth of population occurred after World War II due to peace, using fertilizers for mechanization farming, urbanization, industrialization, more income generation and medical facilities (improved sanitation and health care).
3. To maintain the life of people on the earth, the scientists and other concerned bodies should focus on innovations and increase productivity in many folds from the available smaller farm land employing advanced technologies as to feed more people.
4. A growing population would increase the levels of pollution and waste, which would result in environmental degradation. Too many cars, too many factories, too much detergent, too much pesticide, inadequate sewage treatment plants, too little water, too much carbon dioxide all can be easily traced to *too many people*.
5. The growing population would consume finite natural resources such as minerals and oil at an accelerated rate, resulting in raw material shortages and rising prices for the goods produced by industrial societies. Moreover, unbalanced utilization of resources may ultimately lead to the depletion of natural resources.
6. The number of population, thus, should be checked as increasing of population is believed as to leading to the destruction of population thereby creating acute shortage of resources necessary for existence of life.
7. To minimize global warming, every person in the world has to plant one seedling every year personally initiating the Motto "one seedling for one person". Then, the plants absorb the carbon dioxide thereby releasing oxygen and global warming can be checked.
8. Rich countries are more disturbing the environment though industrialization and deforestation. They have to fund the projects of poor countries in order to plant trees to maintain the environmental balance.

CONCLUSION

Now-a-days, the number of world population is significantly increasing. The increase of population has been followed by food shortage. To produce more food crops, they involved themselves in deforestation and planting more food crops. To that effect, they cleared or cut-down more trees from the forest. The cut-down of trees contributed to releasing more carbon-dioxide into the air. That, in turn, contributed to global warming. To curb these all problems resulting from the expansion of population, it should be checked as more increase may mean danger to population itself. Finally, for what is happening all over the world, the advanced countries should take more responsibility as they are more disturbing environment in which human being can live through industrialization and technological advancement.

REFERENCES

1. Kennedy, Paul. *Preparing for the 21st Century*. New York: Random House, 1993, p. 22
2. Vu, My T. *World Population Projections*, 1985. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1985.
3. Hauser, Philip M. "World Population: Retrospect and Prospect," in National Academy of Sciences, *Rapid Population Growth: Consequences and Policy Implications*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1971, p. 110.
4. Mass, Bonnie. *Population Target: The Political Economy of Population Control in Latin America* Toronto: Women's Press, 1976, p. 63.
5. Ibid, p. 37
6. Ibid, p. 40
7. Teitelbawm, Michael S. "The Population Threat," *Foreign Affairs*, winter 1992/93, p. 66.
8. Hauser, 1971, p. 107.
9. Ehrlich, Paul R. *The Population Bomb*. New York: Ballentine Books, 1968, p. 37.
10. Ehrlich, Paul R. *The Population Bomb*. New York: Ballentine Books, 1968, p. 37.
11. Ibid, prologue.
12. Malthus, Thomas Robert. "An Essay on the Principle of Population," in Garrett Hardin, ed., *Population Evolution and Birth Control*. San Francisco: Freeman, 1969, p. 7.
13. Ehrlich, 1968, pp. 1516.
14. Mass, 1976, p. 60.
15. Ibid, pp. 4647, 137.
16. Ehrlich, 1968, pp. 6667.
17. Ehrlich, Paul R., and Ehrlich, Anne H. *The Population Explosion*. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990, p. 58.
18. Ehrlich, Paul R., and Ehrlich, Anne H. "The Population Explosion," *Amicus Journal*, Winter 1990, p. 25.
19. Ehrlich, 1968, p. 133.
20. Ehrlich and Ehrlich, *Amicus*, 1990, p. 26.
21. Ehrlich, 1968, p. 159.
22. Mass, 1976, p. 138.
23. Ehrlich, 1968, pp. 16061.
24. Ibid, p. 166.
25. Bandarage, Asoka. "A New Malthusianism?" *Peace Review*, 6, 3, Fall 1994, p. 294.

26. Mass, 1976, pp. 48, 58.
27. Ibid, p.50.
28. Berreby, David. "The Numbers Game," *Discover*, April 1990, pp. 4849.
29. Lewis, Paul. "World Population Will Top 6 Billion," *New York Times*, May 15, 1990. Stevens, William K. "Feeding a Booming Population Without Destroying the Planet," *New York Times*, May 10, 1992.
30. Sen, Amartya. "Population: Delusion and Reality," *New York Review of Books*, September 22, 1994, p. 69.
31. Jacobson, Jodi. "Planning the Global Family," in Lester Brown, *State of the World 1988*. New York: Norton, 1988, p. 152.
32. Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1990, p. 193.
33. Haub, Carl, and Riche, March F. "Population by the Numbers," in Laurie Ann Mazur, ed., *Beyond the Numbers: A Reader on Population, Consumption and the Environment*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1994, p. 103.
34. Teitelbawm, 199293, p. 68.
35. Donaldson, Peter, and Tsui, Amy Ong. "The International Family Planning Movement," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 115.
36. Kennedy, 1993, p. 36. Jacobson, 1988, p. 152.
37. Camp, Sharon L. "The Politics of U.S. Population Assistance," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 123.
38. Sen, 1994, p. 70. Brooke, James. "Births in Brazil Are on Decline, Easing Worries," *New York Times*, August 8, 1989.
39. Ibid, p. 70.
40. Brooke, 1989.
41. Brown, Lester. "Feeding Six Billion," *Worldwatch*, September/October 1989. Reprinted in John Allen, ed., *Environment 91/92*, Guilford, Conn.: Dushkin, 1991, p. 62.
42. Ibid. p. 66. Brown, Lester. "Facing Food Insecurity," in Lester Brown, *State of the World 1994*, New York: Norton, 1994, p. 177.
43. Ibid. p. 181.
44. Timberlake, Lloyd. *Africa in Crisis: The Causes, the Cures of Environmental Bankruptcy*. London: International Institute for Environment and Development, 1985, p. 18.
45. Mann, Charles C. "How Many Is Too Many?" *The Atlantic*, February 1993. Reprinted in John L. Allen, ed., *Environment 94/95*, Guilford, Conn: Dushkin, 1994, p. 39.
46. Sen, 1994, p. 66.
47. Ibid., p. 67
48. Postel, Sandra. "Carrying Capacity: The Earth's Bottom Line," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 52.
49. Bidwai, Praful. "North vs. South on Pollution," *The Nation*, June 22, 1992, pp. 854 - 856.
50. Mazur, 1994, p. 3.
51. Bidwai, 1992, p. 853.
52. Sagoff, Mark. "Population, Nature and the Environment," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 35.
53. Sen, 1994, p. 68.
54. Mazur, 1994, p. 5.
55. Tierney, John. "Betting the Planet," *New York Times Magazine*, December 2, 1990, p. 81.
56. Berreby, David. "The Numbers Game," *Discover*, April 1990, pp. 4849.
57. Lewis, Paul. "World Population Will Top 6 Billion," *New York Times*, May 15, 1990. Stevens, William K. "Feeding a Booming Population Without Destroying the Planet," *New York Times*, May 10, 1992.
58. Sen, Amartya. "Population: Delusion and Reality," *New York Review of Books*, September 22, 1994, p. 69.
59. Jacobson, Jodi. "Planning the Global Family," in Lester Brown, *State of the World 1988*. New York: Norton, 1988, p. 152.
60. Ehrlich and Ehrlich, 1990, p. 193.
61. Haub, Carl, and Riche, March F. "Population by the Numbers," in Laurie Ann Mazur, ed., *Beyond the Numbers: A Reader on Population, Consumption and the Environment*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1994, p. 103.
62. Teitelbawm, 199293, p. 68.
63. Donaldson, Peter, and Tsui, Amy Ong. "The International Family Planning Movement," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 115.
64. Kennedy, 1993, p. 36. Jacobson, 1988, p. 152.
65. Camp, Sharon L. "The Politics of U.S. Population Assistance," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 123.
66. Sen, 1994, p. 70. Brooke, James. "Births in Brazil Are on Decline, Easing Worries," *New York Times*, August 8, 1989.
67. Ibid, p. 70.
68. Brooke, 1989.
69. Brown, Lester. "Feeding Six Billion," *Worldwatch*, September/October 1989. Reprinted in John Allen, ed., *Environment 91/92*, Guilford, Conn: Dushkin, 1991, p. 62.
70. Ibid. p. 66. Brown, Lester. "Facing Food Insecurity," in Lester Brown, *State of the World 1994*, New York: Norton, 1994, p. 177.
71. Ibid. p. 181.
72. Timberlake, Lloyd. *Africa in Crisis: The Causes, the Cures of Environmental Bankruptcy*. London: International Institute for Environment and Development, 1985, p. 18.
73. Mann, Charles C. "How Many Is Too Many?" *The Atlantic*, February 1993. Reprinted in John L. Allen, ed., *Environment 94/95*, Guilford, Conn: Dushkin, 1994, p. 39.
74. Sen, 1994, p. 66.
75. Ibid., p. 67
76. Postel, Sandra. "Carrying Capacity: The Earth's Bottom Line," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 52.
77. Bidwai, Praful. "North vs. South on Pollution," *The Nation*, June 22, 1992, pp. 854 - 856.
78. Mazur, 1994, p. 3.
79. Bidwai, 1992, p. 853.
80. Sagoff, Mark. "Population, Nature and the Environment," in Laurie Ann Mazur, 1994, p. 35.
81. Sen, 1994, p. 68.
82. Mazur, 1994, p. 5.
83. Tierney, John. "Betting the Planet," *New York Times Magazine*, December 2, 1990, p. 81.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mails i.e. **infoijrcm@gmail.com** or **info@ijrcm.org.in** for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail **infoijrcm@gmail.com**.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator