

Overpopulation is not a human capital to be proud of

Mature your sentence structure
Avoid minor grammar mistakes
Follow proper structure of the paragraph writing

Outline

1. Introduction

~~While~~ Human capital is vital for national progress. But overpopulation, when unaccompanied by sufficient resources and opportunities, creates more socioeconomic and environmental challenges than advantages.

2. How overpopulation ~~become~~ is a burden for a nation.

3. The negative impacts of overpopulation.

3.1 Strain on resources:

Countries like India face severe water shortages, with 21 major cities expected to run out of groundwater by 2030.

3.2 Unemployment and underemployment
According to the International Labour Organization (ILO)

global unemployment is projected to remain above 190 million in 2023, exacerbated by rapid population growth in developing regions.

3.3 Escalation of poverty:

Sub-Saharan Africa's population is growing at 2.7% annually, but the region accounts for over 60% of the world's extreme poor.

3.4 Pressure on public services:

In countries like Bangladesh, the population density is extremely high (over 1200 people per square km), leading to overburdened healthcare and education systems, especially in urban slums.

3.5 Low productivity:

In India, although it has a population of over 1.4 billion, 42% of its workforce remains employed in low-productivity agricultural jobs, contributing only 16% of GDP.

3.6

Increased dependency ratio
Afghanistan 3.6% growth rate,
have a large proportion of
young dependents, straining
social safety nets and
limiting economic growth

3.7

Informal economic growth.
Brazil, overpopulation and
unemployment have driven millions
into the informal sector,
accounting for nearly 50%
of the workforce, where job
insecurity and low wages prevail.

3.8

Urban congestion
Manila, the capital of
the Philippines is one of
the most densely populated
cities in the world, with
43000 people per square km,
resulting in slums, traffic
congestion and insufficient
public services.

3.9

Environmental degradation:
Deforestation in the Amazon
rainforest is exacerbated
by land being cleared

for agriculture population to feed growing

3-10 Social unrest
Corrio, he do led to social
unrest, with frequent protests
over lack
of basic living conditions and services.

4. Moving towards sustainable human capital.

4-1 Investment in education and skills development
South Korea transformed itself from an impoverished nation in the 1950s into an economic powerhouse through massive investment in education leading to high-skilled human capital.

4-2 Family planning and population control

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) states that access to contraception can reduce the birth rate in developing countries by up to 30%.

4-3 Job creation and innovation
China, while facing overpopulation

Challenges, focused on creating high-tech industries and innovation hubs, leading to millions of new jobs in sectors like AI, e-commerce and green energy.

4.4

Improving public services
The INHNO emphasizes that a robust health system is essential to cope with growing populations and reduce mortality.

4.5

Women's empowerment and education
Bangladesh, the country significantly reduced its fertility rate by focusing on women's education, health services and family planning campaigns.

5. Conclusion

The world population has surpassed 8 billion, with rapid population growth often hailed as a symbol of a nation's strength and potential. However, this perspective overlooks the harsh realities that many countries face due to overpopulation. While human capital is crucial for a nation's development, overpopulation can create significant socioeconomic and environmental challenges that undermine this potential. Countries grappling with high population densities often experience resource shortages, unemployment, poverty escalation, and increased social unrest. The distinction between mere numbers and sustainable human capital is vital; it is essential to understand that an ever-growing population without adequate resources and opportunities can lead to more harm than good. Addressing the issue of overpopulation requires urgent attention to sustainable development, family

planning and education, as true progress lies not in quantity but in the quality of human capital.

Overpopulation creates a many negative impacts on the society.

Overpopulation has negative impact on resources. When population size becomes high ~~where~~ than resources become strained.

Resources like food, healthcare, water, education etc. not meet the demand of high population. Then conflicts and diseases increase. For instance like India

is facing

~~face~~ severe water shortages with 21 major cities expected to run out of groundwater by 2030. This report indicates that groundwater ~~become~~ going to run out by 2030 due to overpopulation. Water availability is decreasing due to the overuse.

Moreover, overpopulation also create

negative impact on employment. Because country's resources are limited and population size is high, countries are forced to create new jobs which meet the demands of population. Specially developing countries are more affected because their population size is high and job opportunities are less. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) global unemployment is projected to remain above 190 million in 2023, exacerbated by rapid population growth in developing regions. According to ILO in developing countries unemployment ratio is high due to their population size. It is also due to overpopulation create high rate of unemployment.

Similarly, overpopulation escalate the poverty in the society. Any country where population size is high and country's resources are limited in that countries poverty escalate very rapidly. Many of the countries have not much resources their peoples are

Poor. According to UN report Sub-Saharan Africa's population is growing at 2.7% annually but the region accounts for over 60% of the world's extreme poor.

According to this report, underdeveloped countries' population is growing very rapidly but more than half of their population lives under poverty line.

Moreover, overpopulation creates pressure on public services. Overpopulated countries are failed to deliver quality public services to people. Public services, like healthcare, education etc are not good in overpopulated countries. Because those countries which have high population and resources are very limited struggle for the betterment of public service delivery. In countries like Bangladesh, the population density is extremely high (over 1200 people live per square kilometer) leading to overburdened healthcare.

and education system, especially in urban class. A This report indicates that underdeveloped countries provide low public services to society.

Similarly; overpopulated ^{these} countries where population is high ^{than} where ^{increased} dependency ratio become increased. Because in developing countries employment rate is very low. majority of the youth is unemployed and they all are dependent on state's resources.

For instance, Afghanistan 3.6% growth rate have a large proportion of young dependent, straining social safety nets and lowering economic growth. This statistic shows that large proportion of young dependent on state's resources, through this state's economic growth declined rapidly.

Moreover, overpopulation pushed the workers in to informal jobs. Because developing countries are unable to create more

jobs whose meet the demands.
According to population size.
Then people adopt informal
way of earning. Informal way
eg. of earning damage state's
GDP and also not good
for workers. For instance, Brazil,
overpopulation and unemployment
have driven millions into the
informal sector accounting for
nearly 50% of the workforce, where
job insecurity and low wages
prevails. This report indicates
that ~~over~~ population communities
are indulge in informal
earning.

Similarly, overpopulation countries
are also facing urban congestion.
many of the countries have
high population rate. their
cities are congested with
high population. These countries
are people remained
failed to meet lived
better life because in these
countries resources are
not sufficient. For instance, Manila.

The capital of the Philippines is one of the most densely populated cities in the world, with 12,000 people per square kilometer. This results in insufficient public services. Overpopulation degrades cities badly and also creates hindrance in service delivery.

Moreover, overpopulation degrades the environment. When the size of population increased, people cleared the forest for housing. Wood is used through this large forest destruction. Deforestation creates environmental pollution and increases greenhouse gases because forest is a major CO₂ sink. For instance, deforestation in the Amazon rainforest is exacerbated by land being cleared for agriculture for housing for growing population.

degrade the environment ^{and} that
is damage societies.

Similarly, overpopulation creates
social unrest because large
size of population exacerbate
many problems and
these problems become the
reason of neglect in the society.
For instance, Latin America have led
to social unrest because their
population size is very high.
This condition lead to frequent
protests over poor living
condition and lack of basic
services.

For these negative impact, it
is necessary to adopt some
measures that control the
overpopulation and increase the
human capital.

For the sustainable human
capital, state's need to
invest in education and
skills development. For the
betterment of human capital

it is the responsibility of the nation to invest heavily in the education sector. Because when a nation becomes educated, its skilled workforce that it provides meet the demand that helps to and also increased the ^{of} overpopulation capital. For instance, South Korea transformed itself from an impoverished nation in the 1950s into an economic powerhouse through massive investments in education leading to high-skilled human capital. For high skilled human capital education is necessary.

Moreover, for sustainable human capital family planning and population control is important. When population is in controlled number, then resources will not be depleted and country grows properly. Those country where birth rate is controlled where sustained human capital is present. The United Nations population fund (UNFPA) states that access to contraception can reduce the

birth rate in developing countries upto 30%. This statistic shows that reduce rate of birth can help in sustainable human capital outcome.

Moreover, ~~over~~ those ~~overpopulated~~ countries which are overpopulated they have need to focus on creating new jobs by establishing industries on low and high level. Industries provide opportunities of making new jobs that help in sustaining human capital. For instance, China while facing over population challenges focused on creating high-tech industries and innovation hubs, leading to millions of new jobs in sectors like artificial intelligence, e-commerce and green energy. According to this report establishment of industries can increase the job opportunities which can help in sustainable human development.

Similarly, Women's empowerment and education is also important and in overpopulated countries sustainable ~~development~~ human capital. When women are educated they understand the expenses of overpopulation than their birth rate become reduce. For instance, Bangladesh, the country significantly reduced its fertility rate by providing women's health services and family planning campaigns. These measures help to attain sustainable human capital.

In a nutshell, over population far from being a sign of strength, is a burden when not paired with sufficient resources, opportunities and infrastructure. It exacerbates unemployment, poverty, resource depletion and environmental degradation limiting the potential of human capital to drive meaningful progress. A nation's prosperity is not size determined by the of its population but the

by the quality, education and
productivity of its people.
Sustainable development, investment
in education, family planning
and job creation are
essential for turning the
tide from overpopulation to a
thriving balanced society. Policy-
makers must shift their
focus toward managing population
growth wisely to ensure
long-term stability and
development, as genuine human
capital is built on empowerment,
not numbers.

Please make clearer pictures
It was very difficult to read