

Outline

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II - Overpopulation is not a myth for developing countries

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1 - Clean water shortage

2 - Food supply inefficient

3 - Energy crisis

B - Technological advancement disparity

1 - Agricultural backwardness due to traditional practices

2 - Industrial underdevelopment in economically suffer states

3 - Mitigation of environmental disasters by technological advancement

C - Drawbacks of overpopulation

1 - Challenges in Governance

2 - Rise in Poverty

3 - Burdens Natural Resources

4 - Worsens quality of life

5 - Anthropogenic factors in environmental degradation

6- Unskilled labour increases unemployment.

III **Overpopulation is a myth for developed nations**

A- Populated nations have greater political influence.

B- Efficiently use of work force in the lense of human capital

C- Economic growth more people more consumers.

D- Urbanization and infrastructural development due to growing population.

IV- **Conclusion**

Overpopulation is a myth, as the world's resources are sufficient to support growing population, and technological innovations will solve any potential shortages.

The population on our planet is about 8.2 Billion, alarming growth needs to get attention, because overpopulation causes many social and economic as well as environmental concerns. "In the last 200 years the population of our planet has grown exponentially, at the rate of 1.9% per year. If it continued at this rate with the population doubling every ⁴⁰ years, by 2600 we would all be standing literally shoulder to shoulder." by Stephen Hawking.

Overpopulation has positive and negative impacts depending on the economic welfare of nation. Underdeveloped countries perceive it as

con due to resource scarcity, technological backwardness and increasing social woes like poverty, unemployment and environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and worst quality of life. According to Multidimensional Poverty Index 1.1 Billion out of 6.3 Billion are facing multidimensional poverty, half of all are children. In the case of developed nations, they have resources to benefit from Human capital, the more the population economic growth guarantees. Overpopulation has a political influence on world say such as India, China and US are the most populated countries respectively. Overpopulation has both impacts but its disadvantages overweighs its advantages. For developing nations, its drawbacks are alarming and wayforwards should be taken fast to mitigate its affects. However, developed nations perceive it as a blessing due to economic concerns.

Growing population is the major issue of developing states. It is the main hindrance in achieving its goals of economic prosperity and social welfare. Water scarcity is one of the key concerns that is a consequence of overpopulation. Clean water supply for drinking is not available for public, even water shortage is hiked so much people are compelled to drink unhygienic water for living. Same as with food provision, there is no equitable sharing of resources. Food scarcity is not because of less food but the management of supply mechanism is inefficient. Some have extra food to waste like western nations, other do not have to eat a little. This is the concept of haves and have-nots. Some have all and other having nothing to survive. Energy is also one of the basic necessities of life. Developing

nations face high energy crisis due to inept provision of basic facilities of life. Lack of resources and disorganized initiatives due to poor governance of population growth face difficulties in managing energy sector. Some areas are enjoying energy benefits due to effective management but some are vulnerably facing energy issue. Therefore, growing population is the key factor in the shortage of clean water, inefficient food supply and dealing with energy crisis.

Developed nations and developing one have disparities among both in each and every sector. Therefore the overpopulation worsens the condition of people living in developing states. Agricultural backwardness is the form of traditional style farming and crop cultivation leads towards low productivity. West is much forward than developing states in the farming and seed formation process

due to research and observation. They introduce new technique to grow more than average. Same as with technological advancement, developed nations are capable of procuring the demands of market and consumer but due to ineffectiveness and underdevelopment of industries in developing nations, they cannot afford to compete in international market when their domestic needs are not fulfilled. Overpopulation burdens the economical power of a country, a stabilize advance industrial state get benefits from human resource but in case of developing nations, it is considered as a burden. Another drawback of backwardness in technology is in the form of combating the effects of climate change. Underdeveloped countries are the most vulnerable and due to overpopulation concerns they could not do more to mitigate the disasters met by

environment. This is the technological disparities that affect the developing nations because they have to ~~invest~~ ^{welfare} on their masses instead of industrial developments, agricultural advancement and environmental upgradation.

Overpopulation has disastrous impacts on socio-economic sector of developing nations.

Overpopulation's major influence is on the quality of life of individuals. Quality of life is measured by socio-economic factors such as availability of basic necessities food, cloth and shelter.

Along with it the facilities of education, healthcare and sanitation.

Overpopulation tends to neglect the availability of these basic needs for survival. Due to lack of education, a society prevails unfruitful offsprings.

They will increaseⁿ the illiteracy rate, the goals of SDGs will remain unachievable. Overpopulation

with poor cleanliness is the epicentre of diseases. This is the considerable health threat. Overpopulation is the root cause of a non-developing nation. By overcoming overpopulation's problem, a developing nation can get manage to move on the way of prosperity.

To summarise it all, Overpopulation has both pros and cons but its cons overweights its pros. Developed nations can only get its advantages in the form of economic growth by consumer increasing number, work force as a human capital, infrastructural development and political influence. But in contrast developing nations are facing its drawbacks such as challenges in governance, unskilled labours, poverty, environment degradation and many more. Developing nations with technological innovations and having sufficient amount of

resources to provide their public,

consider that overpopulation is a

myth. In 2025, India has become

the most populous country in the world by competing with China.

The human development indexes are not impressive in overpopulated countries.

Overpopulation issue should take into account on international level to

deal with natural disaster and

climate change that are the

consequences of Anthropogenic activities.

Overpopulation is the root of hindrance

in the development of third

world countries mainly Pakistan. This

should be addressed soon to eliminate

its affects.