

OVERPOPULATION IS A MYTH,
as world's resources are
sufficient to support growing
population and technology will
solve potential shortages.

OUTLINE :

A. Introduction

1. Definition of overpopulation
2. Population growth trends
3. Thesis statement.

The notion of overpopulation is a myth, as Earth possesses ample resources to sustain growing population, however

B. Main body

i. Challenges of overpopulation

- i. Increased food demand
- ii. Strain on agricultural practices
- iii. Intensive farming techniques
- iv. Deforestation and biodiversity loss
- v.

2. Counter Argument

- i. Technological advancement
- ii. Agricultural technology - GMOs
- iii. Water management - desalination
- iv. Energy technology - renewable

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3. Rebuttle

3.1 Sustainable programs

3.2 Global cooperation - Paris Agreement 2015

3.3 Resource distribution

3.4 Education and family planning

The world's population has been growing exponentially, over the past decades, from around 2 billion in 1900 to more than 8 billion now, and is expected to continue growing in the coming decades. This exponential increase in population is referred to as over-population. It is a condition where the number of people surpasses the capacity of environment to provide life necessities such as food, clean water, shelter and energy. Overpopulation has long been perceived as a critical global challenge, raising concerns about resource scarcity and environmental degradation. However, history has shown that technological progress and resource management have defied these above mentioned predictions. The abundance of natural resources, coupled with groundbreaking technological innovations in agriculture, energy and water management, suggests that the world is well-equipped to support growing population. While, there exists the challenges like unequal resource distribution persists, that

Stems from failure of governance than the true scarcity. The essay argues that the overpopulation is a myth. Peop

People do not realize that population growth rate is a problem — it is constantly increasing at the rate of 1.7% per year. At such rate, 95 million people are added to our world every year. To break it down further, 11,000 babies are born monthly, and every three people are added to the planet earth every second. Thus, this new generation into the world claims for food, shelter and energy. The rising population aggravates the problems staring us in the face.

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As the earth spins under the weight of its multiplying inhabitants a specter rises — overpopulation. With each tick of a clock, one new mouth joins the global choir, each demanding its share of finite earth, resources for sustaining life. This tide of humanity presses against boundaries of the essential resources like food, water and energy;

threatening to trigger a cascade of challenges beyond human reckoning. Firstly, in the developing countries there is an unequal distribution of resources such as sufficient food availability, clean fresh water and energy provisions due to the poor infrastructure, weak governance, political instability and economic disparities. This causes burden and highlights the persistent inequalities due to overpopulation. According to World Bank, over 9% of world's population lived in extreme poverty in 2021.

Secondly, as the global population surges, the number of mouths to feed intensifies the food demand. The food demand includes the changing dietary habits, processed food intake and other relevant food timetable incorporation. Thus, it does not only mean the quantity driven but other aspects as well. The desire to adopt western lifestyle and dietary habits add fuel to fire putting immense pressure on livestock production and resource intensive crop cultivation. In order to meet the voracious

Food demand, the agriculture sector have to thrive to intensity. Lands are stretched, deforestation is being increased and are converted to farmlands. To meet the ends of over-population, farmers begin comprising on quality of food, abandoning the standards and using the ecologically damaging methods such as excessive pesticide, insecticide sprays on crops and the overuse of chemical induced fertilizers. Thus, growing population puts a heavy strain on agricultural practices, poor food and insufficient provision of food especially to the marginalized communities.

~~Excess~~ Furthermore, excessive resource exploitation leads to environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity and deforestation. In order to balance resource distribution, there is agricultural expansion but it lead to the hazardous level of deforestation in Amazon forest.

The average increase in world's population poses significant threat on climate that leads to resource availability.

Rising global temperatures, erratic weather patterns and rise of sea-level disrupts the agricultural productivity and water availability.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns that the climate change could push the millions of people into food insecurity by 2050.

Thus, overpopulation presents the several significant challenges which affect the environment, society and global economy. As the population grows, the demand for resources such as food, land, water and energy also increases, leading to loss of biodiversity and deforestation and importantly the increased carbon emissions.

Fourthly, due to overpopulation, social challenges also occur like more competition for food or resources. Urban areas majorly face the issue of over-crowding including poor sanitation and inadequate housing. Such challenges exacerbate lead to conflicts, violence and instability.

Overpopulation has been a persistent topic of debate among the policymakers, environmentalists and economists. It is evident that Earth's population is growing beyond the sustainable limits, creating competition, threatening resource availability and widespread scarcity. However, counter narrative jumps in, challenging this claim that the concept of over-population is a myth. The followers of this narrative argue that the world has sufficient amount of resources to support growing population and technological innovations, that will strive to overcome the potential shortages faced by various groups of people.

According to United Nations, the global population reached 8 billion in 2022 and is projected to the level of 10.4 billion by the end of century.

Despite the overpopulation, global food production and resource extraction have also increased. The earth is naturally resources rich but un-identified and

un-utilized. The world is abundant in its global resources with energy, water and agricultural resources.

To begin with, the most essential resource lies in the agricultural production. It has significantly increased over the past decade by the evolving and new technologies in crop genetics, irrigation, farming styles and land productivity. All these innovations result in the formation of Green City or Green World or Go Green. According to Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), global food production has outpaced the population growth, that enabled the enough quantity of food to be fed to every individual. The only hurdle lies in nitty-gritty of policy-makers and distribution authorities of unavailed opportunities. To move ahead, the global shift towards renewable energy sources like solar, wind and hydroelectric power offers sustainable steps in order to meet the tremendous increase of energy, in the increasing population.

According to International Renewable Energy Agency (IREA), renewable energy capacity has increased to 50% previously.

This fact clearly demonstrates that the potential to power in a growing population world.

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To put concisely, ~~it~~ it can be the valid counter argument that ; overpopulation is a myth, as world's resources are sufficient to support the growing population, and technological innovations will solve any potential shortages. The technological progress has consistently showed its strength to overcome the limitation of resources. The advancement in agricultural technology have positively changed the arena for food production, that was once the challenge of overpopulation. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) and adequate farming increased the yield for crops while minimizing the pesticide usage. The second important aspect is the renewable energy technology, from which cost efficient energy is generated like Denmark.

Thirdly, The technological advancement in waste water management have greatly improved the rate of recycling and reduced landfill use. Circular economy models encourage the reuse of materials, reducing strain on natural resources.

Therefore, in order to address the challenges and menace of overpopulation, a multifaceted approach is important with sustainable development models. First and foremost is the international cooperation and agreements like Paris Agreement to mitigate the impacts of climate change. At number second comes the sustainable agricultural and farming techniques along with the promotion of energy and water conservation strategies through public awareness programs and campaigns. Lastly yet significant way is to educate girls and families about family planning, particularly in managing population growth. The world countries which prioritize education, healthcare and family plans have low fertility rates leading to sustainable population level.

In a nutshell, the claim that overpopulation is a myth holds merits while considering the Earth's abundant resources and potentials of technology. Advancement and innovations in energy, agriculture and water management demonstrates human ability to overcome resource constraints. Technology alone cannot solve these complex issues without sustainable practices and equitable policies. The myth of overpopulation is belief that:

... The number of people on Earth will exceed the capacity of planet in the future, leading to social economic collapse and actions to be taken in order to sustain population growth.

Thus, a balanced approach that combines technological advancement and global cooperation is essential in managing population growth. By addressing the challenges, humanity can thrive without succumbing to the fear of overpopulation.