

Outline

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I- Introduction

II- Overpopulation is not a myth for developing countries

A- Growing population leads towards scarcity of resource in 3rd world countries

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- Efficient ~~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~~, claiming growth needs to get attention, because ~~overpopulation~~ causes many social and economic as well as environmental concerns. def

"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
environmental degradation and 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
overweights 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 ones 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 ^{du}proccing 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 ~~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.

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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 ~~S & DCI~~ 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.