ECOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF OVERPOPULATION

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The article considers the problem of overpopulation and its influence on the environment. The ways of solving the problems in different countries are also demonstrated.

Keywords: overpopulation, birth-control programme, family planning program, birth rate.

Overpopulation negatively affects the environment because this phenomenon causes the lack of adequate living space for population and pushes them to move to uninhabited territories where they cut vegetation to provide firewood for heating and construction and feed for their animals. Also for economic reason or to reduce poverty, in some countries people cut forests and burn huge areas to practice subsistence farming to feed their family.

To solve the problem of overpopulation, many countries emphasized the need to reduce birth rate. For this reason, in 1979, China introduced one child policy, as a result of which the birth rate decreased to 1.8 children per woman. India also adopted a family planning program in 1994, the average birth rate declined from six to less than three children in some countries such as South Korea, Thailand, Mexico, and Tunisia. However this is a partial solution even if the birth control becomes universally accessible and acceptable, because the large proportion of the population is in the developing countries, consist of children, and when these children reach adulthood and have their family, the word population will increase Experts also predict. that even with all the programs aim at reducing the birth rate, the world population will reach 10.6 people by 2050.

And another solution is sustainable and environmentally friendly social and economic development. Experts also showed that there is a link between economy and decline in birth rate. This is demonstrated by the history of the industrial world, when raising living standards, such as well-being, education, career opportunities, and adequate medical care, made it possible to reduce the birth rate. So experts believe that the birth rates of less developed nations will decline as their population will benefit from economic development.

Nevertheless, this birth rate will not fall without economic development, this means that the more the birth rate decreases, the greater the growth of economic development will be. However, in some countries economic development depends on the usage of chemicals by some companies for their operation and this situation causes ecological hazards. For example, burning coal in huge amounts which is used for heat emits CO_2 , for example the use of coal in huge quantity emits CO_2 .

Overpopulation is the rapid growth of population in the world in general and in a country in particular. However, this overpopulation causes enormous damage to vegetation in particular and the ecology in general because for territory, food and economic reasons populations have negatives effect on vegetation.

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SEIZING BLUE BIOECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES: REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN SUSTAINABLE FOOD SOLUTIONS

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The global need for more food and its significance for the world keep growing. By the mid-century, the growing population of the world will need 50 % more food, 45 % more energy and 30 % more clean water, which force us to seek new solutions. Innovation and bioeconomy are playing a key role in the future food pro-