Environmental Science

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# Introduction

One of the key points that is being put forward by Malthus is that how the population is growing at a geometric rate while the resources are growing at an arithmetic rate. Some of the concerns that were raised by Malthus and the crisis that he predicted did not came to the fruition, but the underlying fact remains that some of the issues that he discussed and talked about during this work are still prevalent and relevant even today [[1]](#footnote-1). Even though the same problems are being faced by the humanity and the issues are compounded, people are still quite far away from finding the plausible solution to the problems that are faced by mankind .

# Discussion

 The argument that is being put forward by Malthus is that how the earth is not going to be able to sustain too many people and something inevitable is going to happen as resources are going to run out with the passage of time. The idea is to make sure that the level of control is being brought in this regard. There have been many researches and works that have pointed out the similar problem that what are some of the long-term things that are needed to be done when it comes to making sure that the element of control is brought as far as the way resource optimization is needed to be done. One of the key things that is needed to be done is that radical steps are needed to be taken to make sure that the long-term solution of the issues is being carried out so that the prevailing issues that are needed to be taken care off are looked after in the appropriate manner. Even though the mass starvation that was predicted by these people have not come to the fruition, there is one thing that Malthus was not able to find and talk about and that is regarding how the demographic transition is supposed to be carried out. The long-term structural issues are also needed to be sorted out [[2]](#footnote-2).

# Conclusion

In the hindsight, it can be said that the long-term resolution of the issues is needed to be carried out. How the resources that are at the disposal of the people [[3]](#footnote-3). Even though the catastrophic repercussions are not being faced, the usage of the technology is still prevalent. The argument that was put forth by Hardin is that how in the long run is that how the national security are needed to be done and kept in mind in the long run to make sure that these issues are that the nations that are involved in the long term decision making and are powerful enough are too engaged in the arms race[[4]](#footnote-4). As a matter of fact, nuclear proliferation is being done all in the name of the national security but now it has become the case of the of arms race [[5]](#footnote-5).

# Endnotes

1. Hardin, Garrett. *Population, evolution, and birth control*. 1969.
2. Lee, Ronald D. "Comment: The second tragedy of the commons." *Population and Development Review* 16 (2017): 315-322.
3. Daly, Herman E., and Kenneth N. Townsend, eds. *Valuing the earth: economics, ecology, ethics*. MIT press, 2016.
4. Rankin, Daniel J., Katja Bargum, and Hanna Kokko. "The tragedy of the commons in evolutionary biology." *Trends in ecology & evolution* 22, no. 12 (2017): 643-651.
5. Buchanan, James M., and Yong J. Yoon. "Symmetric tragedies: Commons and anticommons." *The Journal of Law and Economics* 43, no. 1 (2018): 1-14.
1. Hardin, Garrett. Population, evolution, and birth control. 1969. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Lee, Ronald D. "Comment: The second tragedy of the commons." Population and Development Review 16 (2017): 315-322. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Daly, Herman E., and Kenneth N. Townsend, eds. Valuing the earth: economics, ecology, ethics. MIT press, 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Buchanan, James M., and Yong J. Yoon. "Symmetric tragedies: Commons and anticommons." The Journal of Law and Economics 43, no. 1 (2018): 1-14. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Rankin, Daniel J., Katja Bargum, and Hanna Kokko. "The tragedy of the commons in evolutionary biology." Trends in ecology & evolution 22, no. 12 (2017): 643-651. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)