Whitepaper on the Impact of Population Growth

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**Introduction**

 Since the nineteenth century, the population in developing countries has grown at a faster pace than it was ever before. In various regions and countries of the world, this enhanced growth of the population has increased the consumption that is nearly depleting the natural resources which are raising the huge impact on awareness and alarming the situation in international and national agencies for human development. The growth of population means an increasing need for the utilization of conserved natural resources; therefore it leads towards the depletion, contamination and ultimately extinction of resources. The impact of population growth is barely positive, as it always adversely affects the environment and society in multiple ways. The increase in growth of the population is more in the under-developed or developing countries like Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Nepal, etc. The population growth since the 1950s has drastically increased in Afghanistan. The current population rate in Afghanistan is approximately, 38 million in 2019 and it is expected to increase due to the lack of awareness and as it is a Muslim country and it is not arguable to have fewer children. This makes a total of .48% of the world's population. Afghanistan is ranked at number 39 in the populated country list of the world (Worldometer, 2019). Although very less portion of the population is urbanized in Afghanistan, majority population lives in rural settings. This whitepaper will focus on the population growth of the developing country, especially Afghanistan and its impact on the emerging world crisis specifically with relation to environmentalsocial, political and ecological sustainability due to man’s intervention on the environmental issues like global warming, greenhouse gas emission and various other social and political challenges.

**Question Number 1**

 The greenhouse gasses are those gasses which entrap and emit the radiations within the range of updraft infrared. These gasses cause the greenhouse effect because they are emitted in the range of infrared wavelength. The atmosphere of Earth captures the chief greenhouse gases, i.e., carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide,fluorinated gasses (chlorofluorocarbons and hydro-fluorocarbons), methane and ozone (Meinshausen et al., 2015). The contribution each gas has on thegreenhouse effect is determined through the component characteristics of the specific gas, its intensity and the direct or indirect effect it causes. Such that, the effect of a mass of carbon dioxide is 84 times lesser than the methane over a time span of 20 years because of its chemical composition and direct radiative effect. However, the total directive effect of methane is relatively smaller than carbon dioxide due to its atmospheric presence time. Methane causes an indirect radiative impact because it is contributing to the formation of the ozone layer.

 The greenhouse gasses individually contribute to the environment by their continuous or discontinuous presence in the atmosphere, along with the concentration and level of presence. These gasses are the sole contributor to the greenhouse effect which ultimately is the chief cause of global warming and environmental problems like depletion of natural resources their contamination and extinction. These are the mechanism which affects the balance of global energy and alters the climate globally (Cook et al., 2016). These gasses imbalance the gasses essential for human and nature's survival in the atmosphere which then causes numerous other issues related to environmental factors. The global warming potential of every gas is different than the other and it relies on the fact that global warming is caused more by few gases and less by the other. It is depleting the natural resources by melting the glaciers, species extinction, adding tot eh ozone layer which adds up to global warming leaving a few areas of the earth not worth living.

**Question Number 2**

 The countries in the phase of development are usually reliant on the availability of fossil fuels and natural resources. Typically global warming pursues the back seat in feeding, employing or housing the citizens of developing countries. Therefore, fluctuations in the weather and the ultimate consequences of climatic alterations are adversely influencing the growth of food and resources in these countries (Cook et al., 2016). Afghanistan is on the verge of drought due to lack of water resources which have depleted due to global warming and there are no other ways of producing water known and affordable by developing countries (Alamyar&Boz, 2018). This climatic change will decrease the production of crops and natural resources will diminish with the passage of time, thus it will elevate the levels of poverty in this country. Afghanistan is in route with the patterns of temperature rise across the region or belt on which Afghanistan is located. The winters in Kabul are now not as cold as they used to be a decade ago. Many cities still don’t have access to clean and drinking water.

Furthermore, the country needs an approximate value of six million tons of wheat for its growing population and only 4.5 million tons is available in the country and the other is imported from other countries. According to various stats, estimated about 3 million people are going through a shortage of food and there are 14 out of 34 provinces going through drought and famine (Alamyar&Boz, 2018). The political and social security and economic scenarios areas such that there are no plans mentioned either nationally or internationally regarding the development of altering the effect of climatic changes. Therefore it negatively impacts the political security by posing threat on the hunger and unemployment which raise the conflict and war in Afghanistan. As achieving social security is difficult without gaining the security of food and employment in the countries which are already impoverished.

**Question Number 3**

There are various ways of controlling the increasing growth in the population of developing countries all over the globe. This is one of the basic developmental issues related to countries with fewer resources for living a healthy and secure life. More the population more will be the mean of depletion for the natural resources (Baer& Singer, 2016). Therefore, the countries that have irrationally larger populations are a universal threat to the stability and sustainability of resources and social, economic and political security. There is an increase of 1.5 percent annually of the population growth in the entire globe. There are numerous ways of controlling the population growth and among these, the foremost is spreading awareness through governmental and nongovernmental channels. These institutions should create campaigns for awareness to inform the people about the repercussion or after effects of the overly grown population and the benefits of controlling the growth. The other way is by spreading awareness related to contraception, but this way is a bit difficult to gain acceptance in Islamic countries like Afghanistan due to their belief system (Baer& Singer, 2016).

The empowerment of women will also help in controlling the growing population, but in Afghanistan, the women are given no say in social, political, nation or domestic issues. They are treated unfairly so the equity of their rights is important to be delivered in such countries. Also, gender discrimination is a major issue in such countries because due to excess of the birth of daughter child in order to conceive son it increases the population. Eradication of illiteracy and poverty through initiating the developmental plans and enhancing these countries by empowering their economy will provide the world with lesser repercussions due to population growth. The examples from various cultures should be focused by the developing countries which are not following techniques or methods of population growth (Cook et al., 2016). Consequently, population control is the matter of worry for the whole world as it is affecting the entire mankind either way or the other.

**Conclusions**

 Henceforth, this whitepaper focused entirely on the matter of population growth in the developing country, especially Afghanistan, and its impact on the emerging crisis specifically with relation to environmental, social, political and ecological sustainability due to the human intervention on the environmental issues like global warming, greenhouse gas emission, and various other challenges. This paper also focused on the three main questions, firstly regarding the identification and emission of greenhouse gasses, their contribution to global warming. The second question gave detail about the growth of developing world population, specifically of Afghanistan. This country is on the verge of drought due to lack of water resources which have depleted due to global warming and there are no other ways of producing water known and affordable by developing countries. There are various threats poised on the people of such developing countries due to the challenges faced by social, political, economic and security of an undeveloped country. Due to the threat imposed by such countries on the stability of the entire world, the matter of population control is an alarming situation for the whole world as it is affecting the entire mankind either way or the other.

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