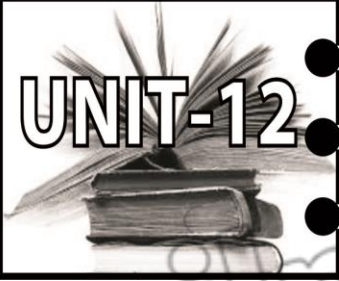


UNIT-12



Population Growth and World Food Supplies

آبادی میں اضافہ اور دنیا میں غذا کی فراہمی



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Section I: Words with Urdu Translation & Synonyms

Paragraph wise meanings & synonyms of all important words in Unit-2:(K.B)

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 1					
Alarming		frightening, distressing	Biological		organic, living
Incessant		ceaseless, continuous, persistent	Resources	وسائیل	means, facility
Growth		increase, expansion	Vulnerable	غیر محفوظ	unprotected, unsafe
Population	آبادی	people, citizen	Per capita		Per head
Economic problems	اقتصادی مسائل	monetary issues, financial problems	Declining	تیزی۔ کمی ہونا	decrease, reduce
Certainly	یقینی طور پر	surely, definitely	Unprecedented	غیر متوقع۔ غیر معمول	Unexpected, unparalleled
Arable		suitable for cultivation	-	-	-
Paragraph # 2 (K.B)					
Exponential growth	تیز ترین۔ اضافہ	Rapid, increasing very fast	Happening	واقعہ	occurrence, incident
Paragraph # 3 (K.B)					
Supply	فراہم کرنا	provide, endow	Fertile		productive, rich
Aquatic		pertaining to water	Requirements	ضروریات	want, necessity
Habitats		to live, home	Depleted	ختم ہوا۔ کم ہوا	useless, washed out
Production	پیداوار	manufacture, making	Significantly	نمایاں طور پر	notably, extensively
Adequate	مناسب	sufficient, enough	Agriculture	زراعت	farming, cultivation
Ample		plenty, abundant, enough	Shortage	قلت	scarcity, lack

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Paragraph # 4 (K.B)					
Critical		important, vital	Regions	علاقے	division, area
Crops	فصلیں	harvest, yield	Associated	منسلک ہونا۔ منسوب ہونا	attached, affiliate
Massive		huge, enormous, immense	Occurring		happening, hap
Cultivation	کھیتی	farming, planting	Irrigation	آب پاشی	rinse, wash out
Consume	صرف کرنا۔ خرچ کرنا۔ استعمال کرنا	use, utilize	Populous		crowded, thickly populated
Competition	مقابلہ	opposition, rivalry	Maintaining	برقرار رکھنا	keep, sustain
Paragraph # 5 (K.B)					
Fossil	بے جان۔ فوسل	dead, decayed	Pesticides	کیڑے مار دوائیں	chemicals
Prime	بڑا۔ اہم ترین	basic, big	Substitute	متبادل	replacement, imitation
Intensive	انتہائی۔ شدت سے	thorough, in-depth	Finite		limited, restricted
Fertilizers	کھادیں	plant food	Accelerates	بڑھتا ہے	Increase, quickening
-	-	-	Escalate		rise, shoot up, soar
Paragraph # 6 (K.B)					
Effective		helpful, valuable	Eroded	کٹی پھٹی، فرسودہ۔ بخر	spoiled, undermine
Unlimited	لامحدود	limitless, straight-out	Topsoil	مٹی کی اوپر والی تہہ	upper layer of mud
Raw materials	خام مال	unmanufactured, original material	Compensate		pay off, give back

Words	Meanings	Synonyms	Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Sustained		durable, support	Integrity		uprightness
Enhance		increase, raise	Biodiversity		a vast range of plants and animals
Paragraph # 7 (K.B)					
Strategies	حکمت عملیاں	plan, tactic	Optimum	بہترین	best, finest
Conservation		protection, preservation	Implemented	لاگو ہوا	apply, imposed
Simultaneously		at the same time	Environment	ماحول	habitat, territory
Curtail		reduce, decrease	Essential	لازمی	necessary, vital
Relatively	نسبتاً	comparatively	-	-	-

Section II: Urdu Translation

1. Over Population (U.B)

1. The alarming and incessant growth of population is causing serious economic problems in almost all continents. Great pressure is being placed on arable land, water, energy, and biological resources. As the world population grows, the food problem will become increasingly severe. The most vulnerable will be population in developing countries. The per capita availability of food grains has been declining for the past 25 years. Certainly with a quarter million people being added to the world population each day, the need for grains and all other food will reach unprecedented levels.

Below, World population and its growth trends are given.

- 10,000 years ago, 10 million people
- By 1850, population was 1 billion
- 80 more years to reach 2 billion in 1930
- 45 years, it doubled again (4 billion in 1975)
- 12 years to reach 5 billion (1987)
- 6 billion in 1999
- By the year 2020, there will be 8 billion

آبادی میں خوفناک اور مسلسل اضافہ تقریباً تمام براعظموں کے لیے سنگین معاشی مسائل کا باعث بن رہا ہے۔ قابل کاشت رقبے میں پانی، توانائی اور حیاتیاتی وسائل پر شدید دباؤ پڑ رہا ہے۔ جیسے ہی دنیا کی آبادی میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے تو خوراک کا مسئلہ انتہائی شدت اختیار کر جائے گا۔ ترقی پذیر ممالک کی آبادی انتہائی غیر محفوظ ہو جائے گی۔ گزشتہ پچیس سالوں میں غذائی اجناس کی فی کس دستیابی میں کمی واقع ہو رہی ہے۔ یقیناً جب ہر دن دنیا کی آبادی میں اڑھائی لاکھ لوگوں کا اضافہ ہو تو، اناج اور دوسری قسم کی خوراک کی ضرورت غیر معمولی حدوں تک پہنچ جائے گی۔

ذیل میں، دنیا کی آبادی اور اس میں اضافے کے رجحانات دیے جاتے ہیں۔

- ☆ دس ہزار سال پہلے، دس ملین لوگ
- ☆ 1850ء تک، آبادی ایک ارب تھی۔
- ☆ 1930ء میں دو ارب تک پہنچنے میں 80 سال مزید لگے
- ☆ پینتالیس سالوں میں یہ دو گنا ہو گئی (1975ء میں چار ارب)
- ☆ پانچ ارب تک پہنچنے میں بارہ سال لگے (1987ء)
- ☆ 1999ء میں چھ ارب
- ☆ 2020ء تک، آٹھ ارب آبادی ہوگی۔

2. The Population Growth Per Day (U.B)

2. There are about quarter of a million people added to the planet per day. This exponential growth is mostly happening in developing nations.

3. The Requirement of Land for Food Supply (U.B)

3. More than 99 percent of the world's food supply comes from the land, while less than 1 percent is from oceans and other aquatic habitats. The continued production of an adequate food supply is directly dependent on ample fertile land, fresh water and energy. As the human population grows, the requirements for these resources also grow. Even if these resources are never depleted, on a per capita basis they will decline significantly because they must be divided among more people. At present, fertile agricultural land is being lost at an alarming rate. The shortage of productive fertile land combined with decreasing land productivity is the major cause of current food shortages.

دنیا کو خوراک کی فراہمی کا ننانوے فیصد سے زیادہ زمین سے حاصل ہوتا ہے، جبکہ اس فیصد سے بھی کم سمندر اور دوسری آبی حیات سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ خوراک کی حسب ضرورت فراہمی کی مسلسل پیداوار کا راہ راستہ انحصار کانی زرخیز زمین، تازہ پانی اور توانائی پر ہے۔ جیسے جیسے انسانی آبادی میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے، ان وسائل کی ضرورت بھی بڑھ جاتی ہے۔ اگرچہ یہ وسائل کبھی ختم نہیں ہوتے، پھر بھی فی کس مفاد پر وہ انتہائی حدیں کم ہو جائیں گے کیونکہ انہیں زیادہ لوگوں کے درمیان تقسیم کرنا ہوگا۔ موجودہ دور میں، زرخیز زرعی زمین خطرناک شرح سے ضائع ہو رہی ہے۔ موجودہ خوراک کی قلت کی بڑی وجہ پیداواری زرعی زمین میں کمی کے ساتھ ساتھ زمین کی پیداواری صلاحیت میں کمی ہونا بھی ہے۔

4. The Requirement of Water for Crops (U.B)

4. Water is another critical item for all crops. Massive amount of water is required during the growing season for cultivation. In fact, agricultural production consumes more fresh water than any other human activity. In many countries, people are facing shortage of fresh water. Competition for water resources among individuals, regions, and countries and associated human activities is already occurring with the current world population. Water resources, critical for irrigation, are under great stress as populous cities, states and countries require and withdraw more water from rivers, lakes, and aquifers every year. A major threat to maintaining future water supplies is the continuing over-use of surface and ground water resources.

پانی تمام فصلوں کے لیے اہم جزو ہے۔ کاشت کاری کے لیے فصلوں کی کاشت کے موسم میں بہت زیادہ مقدار میں پانی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ درحقیقت، زرعی پیداوار کسی بھی انسانی سرگرمی کی نسبت زیادہ تازہ پانی استعمال کرتی ہے۔ بہت سے ملکوں میں، لوگ تازہ پانی کی کمی کا سامنا کر رہے ہیں۔ موجودہ دنیا کی آبادی میں انفرادی سطح پر علاقوں اور ممالک کے درمیان اور ہم نسلک انسانی سرگرمیوں کے لیے پانی کے وسائل حاصل کرنے کے لیے مقابلہ پہلے ہی جاری ہے۔ پانی کے ذرائع جو کہ آبپاشی کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہیں شدید دباؤ میں ہیں کیونکہ گنجان آبادیوں، رہائشیوں اور ممالک کو زیادہ پانی کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے اور وہ ہر سال دریاؤں، جھیلوں اور چٹانوں سے وافر مقدار میں پانی نکال لیتے ہیں۔ بلکہ مستقبل میں پانی کی فراہمی کو برقرار رکھنے میں سب سے بڑا خطرہ زمین پر اور زیر زمین موجود آبی وسائل کا مسلسل ضرورت سے زیادہ استعمال ہے۔

5. The Requirement of Fossil Energy for Food Production (U.B)

5. Fossil energy is another prime resource used for food production. Nearly 80 percent of the world's fossil energy is being used by the developed countries. The intensive farming technologies of the developed countries use massive amounts of fossil energy fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, and for machines as a substitute for human labour. In developing countries, fossil energy has been used primarily for fertilizers and irrigation to help maintain yields rather than to reduce human labour inputs. Because fossil energy is a finite resource, its depletion accelerates as population needs for food and services escalate. Thus, cost of fuel increases everywhere.

فوسل توانائی غذائی پیداوار کے طور پر استعمال ہونے والا ایک اور اہم ذریعہ ہے۔ دنیا کی فوسل توانائی کا تقریباً اسی فیصد ترقی یافتہ ممالک استعمال کر رہے ہیں۔ ترقی یافتہ ممالک میں برہتی ہوئی کاشت کاری کی ٹیکنالوجی، کھادوں، ہراثیم کش ادویات، آبپاشی کے لئے، اور انسانی مشقت کے متبادل کے طور پر مشینوں کیلئے بڑی مقدار میں فوسل توانائی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ ترقی پذیر ممالک میں فوسل توانائی ابتدائی طور پر انسانی مشقت کو کم کرنے کی بجائے پیداوار کی شرح کو برقرار رکھنے میں مدد دینے کے لیے کھادوں اور آبپاشی میں استعمال ہوتی رہی ہے۔ کیونکہ فوسل توانائی ایک محدود ذریعہ ہے، اس کی کمی میں اسی رفتار سے اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے جیسے آبادی کے لیے خوراک کی ضرورت اور خدمات کی شرح میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح، ایندھن کی قیمت میں ہر جگہ اضافہ ہو جاتا ہے۔

6. The Use of Technology – Pros and Cons (U.B)

6. Certainly improved technology will assist in more effective management and use of resources, but it cannot produce an unlimited flow of those vital natural resources that are the raw materials for sustained agricultural production. For instance, fertilizers enhance the fertility of eroded soils, but humans cannot make topsoil. Indeed, fertilizers made from finite fossil fuels are presently being used to compensate for eroded topsoil. A productive and sustainable agricultural system depends on maintaining the integrity of biodiversity.

یقیناً بہتر ٹیکنالوجی وسائل کے زیادہ موثر انتظام اور استعمال میں مدد دے گی، لیکن یہ ان اہم قدرتی وسائل کی لامحدود فراوانی کو پیدا نہیں کر سکتی جو کہ مسلسل اور بلا رکاوٹ زرعی پیداوار کے لیے خام مال کی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں۔ مثال کے طور پر، کھادیں تباہ شدہ زمین کی زرخیزی میں اضافہ کرتی ہیں لیکن انسان زمین کی پالائی سطح کو نہیں بنا سکتا۔ درحقیقت، موجودہ دور میں محدود فوسل ایندھن سے تیار کی جانے والی کھادیں تباہ شدہ سطح زمین کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے استعمال کی جا رہی ہیں۔ اسی پیداواری اور تسلسل کے ساتھ چلنے والے زرعی نظام کا دار و مدار مختلف اقسام کے حیاتیاتی تنوع کی سالمیت کو برقرار رکھنے پر ہے۔

7. Strategies for the Future (U.B)

7. Strategies for the future must be based on the conservation and careful management of land, water, energy, and biological resources needed for food production. Yet none of these measures will be sufficient to ensure adequate food supplies for future generations unless the growth in the human population is simultaneously curtailed. Several studies have confirmed that to maintain a relatively high standard of living throughout the world, the optimum world population should be less than 2 billion. Therefore, from now until an optimum population is achieved, strategies for the conservation of land, water, energy, and biological resources are to be implemented effectively. Maintaining a sound and productive environment all over is essential.

مستقبل کی حکمت عملی زمین، پانی، توانائی اور غذائی پیداوار کے لیے ضروری حیاتیاتی ذرائع کے تحفظ اور مناسب انتظام پر مبنی ہونی چاہیے۔ اس کے باوجود مستقبل کی نسلوں کے لیے حسب ضرورت فراہمی کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے یہ اقدامات کافی نہیں ہونگے جب تک کہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ انسانی آبادی میں اضافے کو بھی نہ روکا جائے۔ مختلف تحقیقات نے یہ تصدیق کی ہے کہ ساری دنیا میں زندگی کے نسبتاً اعلیٰ معیار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے، دنیا کی آبادی کو دو ارب سے کم کی سطح پر برقرار رکھا جانا چاہیے۔ اس لیے، اب سے لے کر اس وقت تک جب مناسب آبادی کی حد حاصل نہ کر لی جائے، زمین، پانی اور حیاتیاتی ذرائع کے تحفظ کے لیے حکمت عملی کا موثر طریقے سے نفاذ کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ہر جگہ ایک صحت مند اور مناسب ماحول کو برقرار رکھنا ضروری ہے۔

Section III: Textbook Exercise

Glossary (U.B)

Words	Meanings in Urdu	Textual Meanings
Aquifers	آبی تہہ دار چٹانیں	a layer of rock or soil that can hold or transmit water
Arable	کاشت کے قابل	land used or suitable for growing crops
Critical	اہم	serious, important
Current	موجودہ	present – day
Depleted	کمی واقع ہو گئی	reduced, useless
Enhance	اضافہ کرنا۔ بڑھانا	improve, increase
Escalate	شدید کرنا۔ بڑھانا	to become or make something greater or more intense
Fossil	فوسل	an animal or plant that lived thousands of year ago and is preserved in rock or as a piece of rock
Integrity	سالمیت	righteousness
Vulnerable	خطرے میں	in dangers

Vocabulary (K.B)

A. Give meaning of each word as used in the text.

Words	Meanings	Synonyms
Incessant		continuous
Adequate		sufficient
Integrity		righteousness
Declining	متزلی۔ انحطاط پذیر	decreasing
Pesticides		chemicals used for killing insects
Massive		Huge
Sustained	باقی رہا	lasted
Eroded		destroyed/spoiled
Unprecedented	غیر متوقع۔ بے مثال	Unexpected, unparalleled

B. Make sentences of the following words. (U.B)

Words	Sentences
Ample	There was ample food in the fortress to feed the people for a month.
Depleted	By taking some precautionary measures the virus of T.B has depleted throughout the world.
Critical	The patient is in critical condition.
Current	The current situation is leading towards a disaster.
Enhance	It is difficult to enhance your salary in the current situation.
Optimum	He has planned to get optimum benefit from his new business.

C. Complete the following sentences with words beginning with prefix dis-or un-.

(A.B)

1. My shoe is untied. (not tied)
2. Waqar disagrees with Nazish. (does not agree)
3. Ali is unable to beat me in the video game. (not able)
4. Waheed disobeys his parents. (does not obey)
5. Our teacher says she does not want unfinished home works handed in. (not finished)

The prefixes dis- and un- mean 'not'.

Reading Comprehension
A. Answer the following questions. (U.B)

1. Which area is most affected by incessant growth in population?

(LHR 2014, 15 G-I & II)(FSD 2017G-II)

Ans: Developing countries are most affected by incessant growth in population.

2. Why are developing countries going to suffer more due to over population?

(GRW 2017 G-I)

Ans: Developing countries are going to suffer more due to over population because their population is growing at an alarming rate but the food supply is not enough to support such a large population and the per capita availability of food grain has been declining for the past 25 years.

3. What is the major cause of food shortages and malnutrition?

(LHR 2016 G-II)(DGK 2017G-I)(FSD 2017G-I)(RWP 2017G-II)

Ans: The major cause of shortage of food and malnutrition across the world is over population.

4. How are water resources under great stress?

(SWL 2017 G-I)(BWP 2017G-II)(SGD2017G-II)

Ans: The water resources are under great stress due to over population. Water is critical for irrigation in populous cities, states and countries. They need to fulfil their requirements of more water from rivers, lakes and aquifers every year. Hence, water resources are under great stress.

5. What is the effect of depletion of fossil energy?

(GRW 2014 G-I)(SGD 2017G-I)

Ans: The depletion of fossil energy accelerates as the needs for foods and services escalate with the increase in population. This results in an increase in the cost of fuel every year.

6. What is the limitation of improved technology?

(GRW 2015 G-I)(BWP 2017G-I)

Ans: Improved technology is very useful in effective use and management of resources but it cannot produce an unlimited flow of those vital natural resources that are the raw materials for sustained agricultural production.

7. How can sufficient food supply be made possible for the future generation?

Ans: The sufficient food supply can be made possible for the future generation through control of growing population, preservation and appropriate usage of water resources.

8. What strategies should be adopted for safe future?

Ans: Strategies for the future must be based on the conservation and careful management of land, water, energy, and biological resources needed for food production. Furthermore, increase in the population should be controlled.

Additional Questions (U.B)**(1) What is the theme of Unit “Pollution Growth and World Food Supplies”?**

Ans: The world population is more than 7.0 billion, and it is rapidly growing. It has about doubled in the past forty years. We are now faced with the issue of over population. With the pollution so high, resources are running out. If things continue like this we are going to encounter major problems in the future. Therefore, there is a great need for countries to limit their expanding pollution.

(2) What does the word “depleted” mean?

(MTN 2017G-II)

Ans: The word “depleted” means “reduction in number or quantity.” Here, the term refers to natural resources that are declining rapidly.

(3) **Do you also face shortage of water in your locality? Why?**

Ans: Yes, because of over –population, we also have to face the shortage of water.


(4) **How is fossil energy a finite source?** (LHR 2017 G-II)(RWP 2017G-I)

Ans: Fossil energy is a finite source because we have limited resources as compared to the unlimited growth in world population.

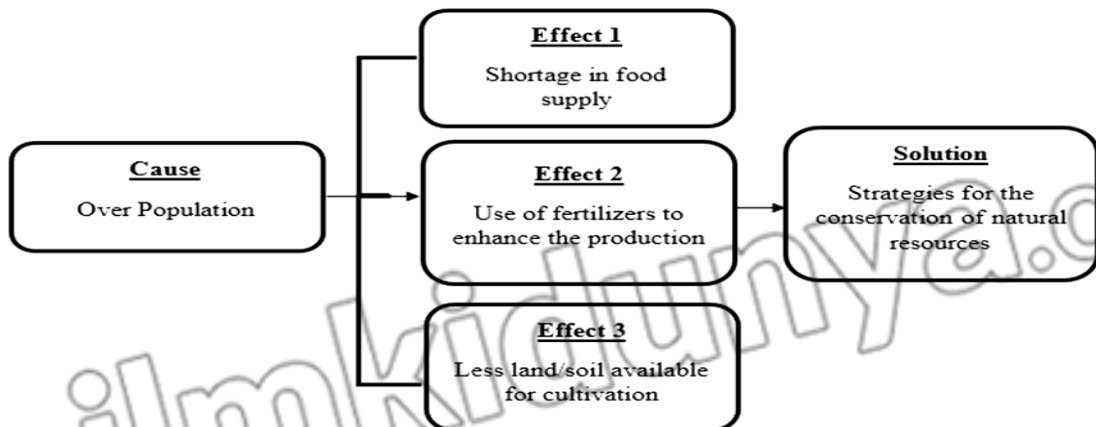
(5) **What other word you can use to replace “optimum”?**

Ans: We can use the word maximum to replace optimum. Here the term refers to the maximum limit of world population that should be maintained.

Patterns of text Organization

Text structure	Signal words	Signal to reader
Cause and effect 	Therefore, so, for this reason, as a result, is caused by, this leads to, effects of, due to	Evidence of cause(s) and effect(s) will be given.

B. Read the text and put out information into the graphic organizer showing cause and effect.



Section IV: Grammar

Subordinating Conjunctions (K.B)

Subordinating conjunctions connect two groups of words by making one into a subordinating clause.

Time	Condition	Cause and Effect	Contrast
after, when, until, soon, before, once, while, as soon as, whenever, by the time	If, whether or not, provided, in case, unless, even if, in the event	because, as, since, in order that, now that, as much as	though, while, although, whereas, even though

A. Choose the appropriate conjunctions. (A.B)

1. He couldn't go home, _____ he had no place to go.

- (a) but (b) for (c) though

2. _____ it was hot, he was wearing coat.

- (a) when (b) although (c) then

3. _____ I have no money, I can not go for shopping.

- (a) since (b) before (c) as

4. He lost his job _____ he was often late.

- (a) while (b) because (c) or

5. _____ I had more time, I would help you.

- (a) since (b) when (c) if

Adverb Clause (U.B)

Function	Begins with....	Example
Modify a verb, an adjective, or an adverb in the main clause.	A subordinating conjunction such as after, although, because, if, since, when, where	Father called me when he arrived home.

B. Replace each adverb clause by an adverb or adverb phrase. (A.B)

1. I have not been well since I returned from Murree.

I have not been well since my return from Murree.

2. I am glad that he has recovered from his illness.

I am glad at his recovery from his illness.

3. As soon as I saw the cobra I ran away.

At the sight of cobra I ran away.

4. He may go home after his work is finished.

He may go home after finishing his work.

5. I didn't pay her, as I had no money with me.

I didn't pay her because of shortage of money.

C. Underlined the adverb clauses in the following sentences and state whether each is an adverb clause of time, place, reason, purpose, result, manner, comparison, or concession. (U.B)

Sentences	Adverb clause
1. The frightened child ran as <u>fast as he could</u> .	Adverb of manner
2. Even <u>if they hurry</u> , they may not get there on time.	Adverb of time
3. The player is out of the match <u>because he has hurt himself</u> .	Adverb of reason
4. <u>If she recovers quickly</u> , she will join the team.	Adverb of condition
5. <u>The speaker was so absorbed in his speech that he forgot the time</u> .	Adverb of result
6. She switched on the television <u>so that she could listen to the news</u> .	Adverb of purpose
7. They left <u>before the concert ended</u> .	Adverb of time
8. He acted <u>as if he owned the car</u> .	Adverb of manner
9. <u>Where the road bends dangerously</u> , be more careful.	Adverb of place
10. He will get a good job <u>when he graduates</u> .	Adverb of result

D. Match the two clauses and make meaningful sentences. (A.B)

Clause 1	Clause 2	Sentence
1. The rain started	a. if you don't try hard.	The rain started while I was driving home.
2. I wrote many books	b. because the director did not show up.	I wrote many books before I was awarded the literature prize.
3. They had to cancel the meeting	c. he went out without an umbrella.	They had to cancel the meeting because the director did not show up.
4. You won't succeed	d. while I was driving home.	You won't succeed if you don't try hard.
5. Although it was raining	e. before I was awarded the literature prize.	He went out without an umbrella although it was raining.

Section V: Oral Communication Skills**Prepare a group presentation on the following. (U.B)**

City life has become increasingly difficult because of over population.

- What is over population?
- Life in a big city
- Challenges and problems
- Lack of food supplies
- Lack of land
- Hum drum of life
- Emotional instability
- Scarcity of natural resources
- Inflation
- Conclusion

Section VI: Writing Skills**A. Write a précis of paragraph 6. (K.B)**

There is no doubt that the latest use of technology proves helpful in increased crop production with lesser use of resources, but it cannot match the natural ways for agriculture production. For example, fertilizers can yield more crops in rotten soils, but they cannot be a substitute to many of the natural resources like topsoil. A balanced eco system is essential to maintain the productivity and sustainability of agriculture system.

B. Write an essay on “Over Population”. (K.B)

Over population refers to a population which exceeds its sustainable size within a particular environment or habitat. Over population results from an increased birth rate, decreased death rate, or the sudden decline in available resources. There is a lack of family planning in developing nations because large number of people are illiterate, and have no knowledge about family planning. Therefore, over population describes a situation in which a population in a given ecosystem exceeds the limited resources available for survival.

The effects of over population are quite severe. The first of these is the depletion of resources. The earth can only produce a limited amount of water and food, which is falling short of the current needs. With the overuse of coal, oil and natural gas, it has started producing some serious effects on our environment. Rise in the number of vehicles and industries have badly affected the quality of air. When a country becomes overpopulated, it gives rise to unemployment as there are fewer jobs to support large number of people. As difference between demand and supply continues to expand due to over population, it raises the prices of various commodities including food, shelter and healthcare. This means that people have to pay more to survive and feed their families.

Pakistan is known as one of the fastest growing countries in the world. If we look back in the past, the population of Pakistan in the year 1994 was estimated to be 126 million. Today the population growth of Pakistan is captured to be one of the highest in the whole world. It is officially estimated at 3.1 percent per year increase in the population in Pakistan. But now this percentage has travelled in the limit of 3.3 percent per year as many planners have been involved in population programs. More steps are required to control population and educate the existing people.