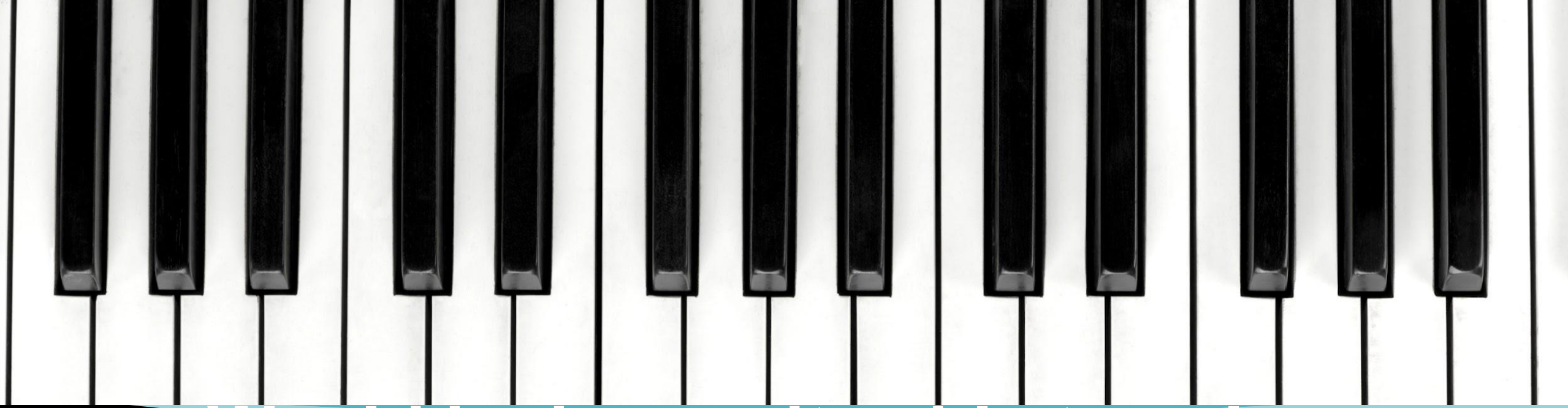

Would be humanity able to solve food problem by reducing population growth to a minimum?

Done by Ermek Tole bi 11A

Hook

- More than 8 billion people will be live on planet in the next decade with the current growth rate. Stabilization of the population do not before the 30s of the 21st century, when it will reach 10-12 billion.

Thesis

- The main sense of global food problem lies in look-ahead growth of the population as compared with growth of production of foodstuffs.

Aim

- ***S**pecific*- I want to explore that would be humanity able to solve food problem by reducing population growth to a minimum or it is impossible anyway, so that I can answer to myself and it will help to me search new ways of solving food problem
- ***M**easurable*- I will find the necessary research and gained the relevant conclusion within 2 weeks' time.
- ***A**chievable*- I have the time to complete the required research effectively and for that case I can afford books, web-site resources to search information
- ***R**elevant*- this is a good time to explore the necessary issue because of the food problem that everyone needs. In addition, it is applicable in today's socio-economic environment, where agriculture plays a huge role.
- ***T**ime-bound*- I will need to purchase these research question 2 weeks. I need to keep reading and looking for information, so I can answer the question.

Perspectives

- On the one hand, humanity would not able to solve food problem only by reducing population growth to minimum. Therefore, to solve problem in the world, plans and strategies must be made. Land is a very important thing to maintain a decent amount of food. Improved resource management would increase crop yields, prevent land degradation, and provide sustainable livelihoods for millions of rural poor. Also national population program should include comprehensive and accessible maternal and child health care programs and family planning services in order to reduce the size of families and improve the health and wellbeing of the entire community.
- On the other hand, worldwide enough food is produced to feed everyone, but unfortunately, it does not always reach those in needs. Therefore, by stabilization of population growth everyone would be able to have food. Most developing countries are not been capable of meeting citizens' basic needs due to their large number; they are limited on water, land, and food. The food shortage prediction will hit these countries the hardest. Nearly 1 billion people do not get enough food and over 400 million are chronically malnourished. Developing countries are already struggling for survival, as the population increase it will only get worse.

7 lenses

- Culture
- scholars say that developed countries don`t have as many children because of effects such as “Cultural evolution” and humanity could solve food problem by this effect. However, this paradigm is filled with issues as it simply views culture as an evolutionary process and has almost no verified causal mechanisms outside of psychology.

- *Environment*
- Human overpopulation is among the most pressing environmental issues, silently aggravating the forces behind global warming, environmental pollution, habitat loss the sixth mass extinction, intensive farming practices and the consumption of finite natural resources, such as fresh water, arable land and fossil fuels, at speeds faster than their rate of regeneration. However, ecological issues are just the beginning...

- ***Politics***

- As population densities increase, laws, which serve as a primary social mediator of relations between people, will more frequently regulate interactions between humans and develop a need for more rules and restrictions to regulate these interactions. Aldous Huxley predicted in 1958 that democracy is threatened due to overpopulation and could give rise to totalitarian style governments and it turns out he was right. Rules and restrictions can be good ideas, but only because they are necessary in order to accommodate the growing populations that are encouraging such policies. Without these policies, the global ecological crisis, and the societal and economic issues that ensue, would be worse than they are today.

- *Science*
- A scientific model has suggested that society will collapse in less than three decades due to catastrophic food shortages if policies do not change.The model, developed by a team at Anglia Ruskin University's Global Sustainability Institute, does not account for society reacting to escalating crises by changing global behavior and policies.However, the model does show that our current way of life appears to be unsustainable and could have dramatic worldwide consequences.

- *Technology*
- Technological advancement was perhaps the biggest reason why the balance has been permanently disturbed. Science was able to produce better means of producing food, which allowed families to feed more mouths. Medical science made many discoveries thanks to which they were able to defeat a whole range of diseases. Illnesses that had claimed thousands of lives until now were cured because of the invention of vaccines. Combining the increase in food supply with fewer means of mortality tipped the balance and became the starting point of overpopulation.

- *Ethics*
- Potential solutions require a revision of some ethical clichés and the propagation of new ethical principles, e.g. no population group, whether national or international, should obtain political or other advantages merely because of its numerical size. Without procreative competition, different peoples will be more likely to live in peace as good neighbors. Since there would be no need for discrimination, the equality approach will influence the individuals or ethnicities with higher birth rates.

- *Economics*
- **There are several economic factors that contribute to food shortage. Economic factors affect the ability of farmers to engage in agricultural production. Poverty situation in developing nations have reduced their capacity to produce food, as most farmers cannot afford seed and fertilizers. They use poor farming methods that cannot yield enough, even substantial use. The rising costs of rice and other basic commodities have made it impossible for majority poor to afford food even where it is available (Kamdor, 2007). Recent global financial crisis have led to increase in food prices and reduced investments in agriculture by individuals and governments in developed nations resulting in reduced food production.**

For secondary research I will use websites and books. Generally, websites created by organization (.org) and educational institutions (.edu) are considered more reliable. For instance, official website of United Nations(www.un.org) provides reliable statistics.

Method

Secondary research

. On the contrary, I will use primary research, especially interview. I will survey people in different age group from 15 to 45. Because, 15 years old person knows about such problem and forms an opinion on this issue, under 45-year-old person also begins to think about this problem, judging by the news in the world. In the beginning I will ask some basic questions, then they will should give their own opinion about the problem and in conclusion I will ask possible solutions. I expect that the primary research will help to me to form conclusion and answer research question.

The main advantages of interviews are: they are useful to obtain detailed information about personal feelings, perceptions and opinions; they allow more detailed questions to be asked; they usually achieve a high response rate; respondents' own words are recorded. However, the main disadvantages of interviews are: they can be very time-consuming: setting up, interviewing, transcribing, analysing, feedback, reporting and different interviewers may understand and transcribe interviews in different ways. The interview will be recorded on the recorder and will be analysed in detail in the future.

Method

Primary research