



**Two Long-Term Problems**  
**Too Many People, Too Few Trees**

PARBIN K A

# UNIT 2: ECOLOGY AND CHANGE

## 4. Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees.

- *Moti Nissani*

### Summary and Central Idea:

In his essay "Too Long-Term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees" Moti Nissani shows harmful effects of the twin problems of overpopulation and deforestation. Rapid growth of population, excessive use of natural resources and random deforestation are the serious issues at present. If they are not addressed on time, human and wildlife are in danger. To fulfil the demands of growing population trees have been cutting down, haphazard urbanization is increasing and pollution is out of control. If the same trend continues, people will face alarming dangers like drought, flood, famine, diseases, global warming, greenhouse effects, acid rain and conflicts among people. The common solution of such problems is control of population, deforestation, minimum use of natural resources, conservation of forest, less use of chemicals, systematic town planning and industrialization, and people awareness. Nissani says that in 1992 world's scientists signed on the paper 'The World Scientists Warning to Humanity. They say that human activities are responsible for damaging of environment and natural resources. If they are not checked on time human society, the plants and the animal kingdom are at serious risk. Because of pollution, people are suffering from asthma and cancer. Many people have lost their hearing power due to noise pollution. Rivers, lakes and seas are contaminated. Use of Chemical, insecticides and pesticides is increasing day by day. Therefore, we are living unhealthy life. Our daily food have become poisonous. Some species of animals, birds and insects are disappearing in rapid pace. Deforestation has caused desertification, soil erosion, floods, landslides, tropical diseases and mass migration. Excessive production of carbon dioxide gas has caused global warming and ozone layer depletion. In the past high death rate was responsible for population control. But, after the industrial revolution, health facilities increased and the death rate declined quickly. Nutrition, sanitation and health awareness helped people to live longer. Nissani says that we are adding 10,000 people every hour. Every year the world population grows by more than 80 million. The balance between the number of deaths and births has been disturbed for the past few decades. We are not polluting earth only, rather space and ocean are also equally in danger. Sea species have been decreasing continuously. Ultraviolet rays of sun have created skin cancer and cataract epidemics (spread eye disease). In 1951 Nepal's population was 9 million. Within 50 years it rose to 23 million. If the same trend continues, at the beginning of 21th century, it will be over 24 million and by the year 2026, it will be 4 million and in 140 years the number will be 386 million. At present Nepalese population growth rate is 2.52% and fertility rate is 4.1 (census 2001) More people need more food and shelter, so deforestation will continue. Wild life will vanish and lakes, air, drinking water and soil will be polluted. The quality of life and the value of humans will decline. Higher population growth will cause an increase in crime, ethnic conflicts and warfare. 60,000 Americans die each year from respiratory diseases caused by pollution. Fourteen Americans die each day from asthma due to air pollution. It is everywhere in the major cities of the world like in Los Angeles, Kathmandu, Mexico, Shanghai and so on. Population size and higher growth rate are key factors for the environment damage. History and common sense tell us that we can control populations. The examples of Germany and Sweden show that the population can be reduced. The Governments of China, Thailand and Egypt have slowed down the population growth. Modernization, literacy, media campaigns, easily available

contraceptives and equal economic, educational and legal opportunities for women help to control the population. We all know how to control but lack practice in reality. Trees are cut down to feed more people. Many forests are also damaged by pollution, tourism, construction of houses, roads and factories. In the beginning of this century 40% of the land was covered by forest but now it is about 25%. We can save our forests by controlling our numbers and our appetites. Family planning and educational effort help to control the population. Public participation in decision making and economic sufficiency also help to create stability. Special tax for wood products and recycling can be the next remedy. Each country and international organization should invest money for preserving forests. Reforestation is beneficial for conserving biodiversity. Plantation of trees in bare lands, riverbanks, highways and railroads track side becomes fruitful to maintain the natural environment. Use of Chemical, pesticides harmful substances should be controlled in time forming the strict rules and regulations. In the context of Nepal use of smokeless stoves can be used to consume less firewood. Nissani finally argues that if I have less people and more trees, we can save this planet for our future generation. We have knowledge but lack of wisdom, courage and compassion(sympathy and empathy).

### **Important Questions:**

1. How can we save the remaining forest/What can we do to save the remaining forest?
2. What are the two problems Nissani talks about in the essay?
3. What are the causes of population growth?
4. What are the causes of deforestation?
5. What are the effects/consequences of population growth and deforestation?
6. What can be the methods of controlling the problems of deforestation and overpopulation?

### **Short Answer Questions**

#### **2076 Partial E Q. No. 26**

How can we save the world's trees? Write in brief. [3]

- In his essay, "Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees", Moti Nissani gives some ways of saving our forests that are haphazardly eroded. In the essay, he documents the remedies for deforestation. He believes that we can save our forests by controlling population growth and hunger. Second way of saving forests is to invest effectively in family planning efforts through education. Participatory democracy, economic efficiency, financial efficiency, financial incentives, massive tree plantation, reforestation are some other ways of saving our forests which are being destroyed carelessly. Similarly, the appropriate technology like an improved stove can be an added advantage to protect our remaining forests. Nissani believes we can do this and we ought to do it but we lack wisdom to change our knowledge into reality.

## 2. 2073 Supp Q. No. 2b

Why does Moti Nissani think that deforestation is a major problem? [3]

Moti Nissani, the US multidisciplinary writer, explains two long term problems in his essay. Deforestation like overpopulation is a major problem for him. When the trees are chopped down, the top soil is destroyed. It leads to disastrous landslides and sudden flood. Deforestation also causes droughts, weather extremes, desertification, loss of wild species, and depletion of ozone layer. The destruction of forest in turn contributes to greenhouse effect irresponsible (that can't be repaired) loss of many thousands species of animals and plants, landslide drought and weather extremes. Therefore, besides causing serious flood in Nepal, India and Bangladesh. Deforestation in the long run will also damage the quality of life and the ability of Biosphere to sustain life. Thus, deforestation is a major problem elaborated by Moti Nissani in the essay.

## 2073 Partial A Q.No. 2f

What are the causes of deforestation, according to Moti Nissani? [3]

- Deforestation is the long-term problem caused directly or indirectly by population explosion. Because of poverty and other factors, third world people are forced to move into, harvest, clear, burn or cultivate tropical forests. They convert forest into farmland. They destroy forests for fuel, for dams and pastures, for producing paper, for making furniture, and fulfilling the insatiable demand of burgers. Many forests are damaged by pollution, tourism, construction of houses and factories. The destruction of forests, in turn, leads to many problems such as greenhouse effect, irreversible loss of many thousands of species of plants and animals, landslides, soil erosion, siltation of rivers and dams, droughts and weather extremes. The consequences of deforestation are uncertain. Anything can happen but they are sure to damage the quality of life on earth.

## 4. 2072 Set E Q. No. 2e

How can we save our forests?

Please refer to 2076 Partial E Q. No. 2b

## 5. 2071 Set D Q. No. 12 1

What are the consequences made by over population? Suggest some of the solutions to it. [3]

- Moti Nissani, an American scholar, introduces two long term problems in the essay. One of the problems he discusses is overpopulation. After mentioning the causes of overpopulation, Nissani documents the consequences and says the higher population has really invited the problems like the pollution of rivers, lakes, air, drinking water and soil. Similarly the quality and value of life gets

eroded. Hospitals and production of food often fail to keep pace with the growing number of population for improved quality of life. In addition to this, crime, ethnic conflicts and warfare aggravate human living. Furthermore, there is the chance of challenging and frightening problems such as desertification, depletion of nonrenewable resources, acid rain, and loss of wild species, ozone layer depletion, and the greenhouse effect. Nissani is still optimistic and so thinks of the cures for such problems generated by overpopulation. The first and foremost cure is to control population growth. Similarly the third world countries can learn from the history of the successful nations like Germany, China, Thailand and Egypt. Many factors such as modernization, literacy, media campaigns and readily available family planning measures and contraceptives for women can help to check or control overpopulation.

#### **6. 2071 Partial Set B Q. No. 12**

What are the key elements in environmental change? [3]

In course of discussing the two long term problems of over population and deforestation, Moti Nissani, talks about some of the major elements responsible for environmental changes. The first of the key element of environmental changes is population growth. The dramatic growth of human population creates a lot of pressure in the environment. The growing population depends in the environment and begins to deplete the forest for fuel, for fodder and furniture. The more the number the more the problems of animal extinction, ozone layer depletion and greenhouse effects as well as the deforestation are noticed. Along with this the writer mentions the acid rain, pollution and deforestation as the key elements of environmental changes. There are some other elements which Nissani doesn't point out responsible for environmental changes. For example, the mushrooming industries, the chemicals and toxic acids thrown in the open environment, urbanization and the warfare become key elements for environmental changes. Each year we feel a noticeable change in our environment. There is not balance between human and nature. They are almost in a warlike situation. Thus, to check environmental problems and live a healthy living we need to maintain a delicate balance between our nature and human activities. Our quality living since depends on the quality of the environment; we must not delay to act on the balance.

#### **2070 Supp Set B Q.No. 12 e**

What, according to Moti Nissani, are the remedies of over population?

The number of human population is increased because of advances in nutrition, sanitation and health. The rate of deaths was higher in the past but nowadays it is constant. This growing population invites a lot of problems. Therefore, Nissani provides some remedies of over population in the essay, "TWO Long-term Problems: Too Many people, too Few Trees" Nissani, by being optimistic, thinks of the cures for the problems generated by overpopulation. The first and foremost cure is to control population growth. Rolling back to the numbers by different methods of education can be on remedy to over population. Similarly, the third world countries can learn from the history of the successful nations like Germany, China, Thailand and Egypt. They have successfully controlled the population. Thanking them is not a solution rather we need to copy their methods and policies. Third remedy Nissani enlists is as modernization Modernization changes the thought and living



style of the people which ultimately will have the positive role in controlling the problem of overpopulation. Some other factors like, literacy, media campaigns, and readily available family planning measures and contraceptives can help in population control. The last, if not the least, remedy the author talks about is equal economic, educational and legal opportunities for women. The independent women can have less time to think about the reproduction that thus can help to check or control overpopulation. These are the remedies provided by Nissani but some other method like child spacing, reward and punishment and policy reforms can equally be the fruitful to control overpopulation.

### 8. 2070 Set C Q. No. 3 a

'Over population has become a serious issue Write about the causes, consequence and over population in the Third World Countries. [3]

While talking about overpopulation, a serious issue of today, Moti Nissani documents the causes, consequences and cures of it in the context of The World Countries. He thinks the problem overpopulation in Third World Countries is mentionable. Talking about the causes of overpopulation Nissani writes human populations have been in flux. Since the beginning, the birth rate was slightly higher than the death rate. But with the advancement in medicine, sanitation and nutrition the balance between the birth rate and the death rate has been disturbed and the birth rate has gone much higher than the death rate which causes the rapid growth in population He documents the consequences of such population growth and says the higher population has really invited the problems like the pollution of rivers, lakes, air, drinking water and soil. Similarly, the quality and value of life gets eroded. Hospitals and production of food often fail to keep pace with the growing number of population for improved quality of life. In addition to this, crime, ethnic conflicts and warfare aggravate the human living. Furthermore, there is the chance of challenging and frightening problems such as desertification, depletion of nonrenewable resources, acid rain, loss of wild species, ozone layer depletion, and the greenhouse effect. Nissani is still optimistic and so thinks of the cures for such problems generated by over population. The first and foremost cure is to control population growth. Similarly, the third world countries can learn from the history of the successful nations like Germany, China, Thailand and Egypt. Many factors such as modernization, literacy, media campaigns, and readily available family planning measures and contraceptives, equal economic, educational and legal opportunities for women overpopulation can help to check or control overpopulation.

### 2067 Q. No. 12 b

What leads Moti Nissani to believe that world is facing an overpopulation problem?

Moti Nissani, an American professor, believes that world's facing overpopulation crisis. He presents example and details to prove this statement. Nissani draws a case history from Nepal. He forward the data that the birth rate is higher than the death rate

Moreover, people live a longer life because of medicine, high quality of living and eradication of many diseases. He presents the data that 10,000 people are added in the world's population per hour. Every year, he says world's population grows by more than 80 million people. Nissani gives example of highly populated Kathmandu, Mexico and Shanghai. Giving concrete examples from Nepal he further elaborates that the world

is facing overpopulation crisis. Nepal's annual population growth rate is 2.5. He predicts if this continues, Nepal's population will be 368 million in 140 years. This trend of population growth has invited a lot of problems like diseases, environmental degradation and crimes. The animal extinction, green house effects, ozone layer depletion really create a great threat to the living organism which result out of population growth.

#### **2062 Q. No. 126**

How can we save our forest?

Please refer to **2076 Partial E Q. No. 2b**

### **Long Answer Questions**

#### **2076 Set C Q.NO. 3b**

What are the two long term problem as described by Moti Nissani?

In his thought-provoking essay "Two Long-Term Problems: Too many people, Too Few Trees" Moti Nissani introduces briefly the twin problems of Overpopulation and Deforestation. He discusses these two interrelated problems in terms of their causes, consequences and cures. Talking about the causes of overpopulation Nissani writes human populations have been in flux. Since the beginning, the birth rate was slightly higher than the death rate. But with the advancement in medicine, sanitation and nutrition the balance between the birth rate and the death rate has been disturbed and the birth rate has gone much higher than the death rate which causes the rapid growth in population. He documents the consequences of population growth and says the higher population has really invited the problem like the pollution has really invited the problems like the pollution of the river, lakes

air, drinking water and soil. Similarly the quality and value of life gets eroded. Hospitals and production of food often fail to keep pace with the growing number of population for improved quality of life. In addition to this, crime, ethnic conflicts and warfare aggravate the human living. Furthermore, there is the occurrence of challenging and frightening problems such as desertification, depletion of nonrenewable resources, acid rain, loss of wild species, ozone layer depletion, and the greenhouse effect. Nissani is still optimistic and so thinks of the cures for such problems generated by over population. The first and foremost cure is to control population growth. Similarly the third world countries can learn from the history of the successful nations like Germany, China, Thailand and Egypt. Many factors such as modernization, literacy, media campaigns, and

readily available family planning measures and contraceptives, equal economic, educational and legal opportunities for women can help to check or control overpopulation. Taking about second long term Problem Nissani writes that deforestation is caused directly or indirectly by population explosion. Because of the poverty and other factors, third world people are forced to move into, harvest, clear, burn or cultivate tropical forest. They convert forest into farmland. They destroy forest for fuel, for dam and pastures, for producing paper, for making furniture, and fulfilling insatiable demand of burger. Many forests are damaged by pollution, tourism, construction of houses and factories The consequences of deforestation pointed by Nissani are varied and uncertain. The destruction of forests, in turn, leads to many problems such as greenhouse effect, irreversible loss of many thousands of species of plants and animals, landslides, soil erosion, siltation of river and dams, droughts and weather extremes. They also damage the quality of life on earth. The essayist provides some remedies for such colossal problems insinuated by deforestation. Easing population pressure on tropical forests through effective investments in family planning and education can be one. Similarly, participatory democracy, economic opportunity to the poor and illiterate, efficient use of wood products, recycling, and reforestation and, use of appropriate technology like improved stove may address this long term problem of deforestation. But Nissani thinks that this all is possible when we change our knowledge into thought and action. He also opines if we want ourselves, our children and animal and plants be safe and secure, we ought to do it in time.

### **12. 2076 Partial D Q. No. 3**

What are the causes, consequences and remedies of over population and deforestation in Nepal? Relate your answer with 'Two Long Term Problem...'

Please Refer to **2076 Set C Q. No. 3b**

### **13. 2075 Partial D Q. No. 3a**

Explain the links between overpopulation and deforestation. [10]

Overpopulation and deforestation are quite interrelated problems. They are related to each other in such a manner that the rise in population invariably results in a rise in the rate at which deforestation occurs. The growing populations depend in the forest for their demands. For food, clothes, paper, furniture, fodder, and many other requirements, human beings need forest. The fewer people have fewer demands. Thus, when population grows, it creates a lot of pressure in the environment. The reality, which Nissani also points out, is also that the earth has its carrying capacity. In other words, its resources like forest are limited where as the population is infinite. The infinite human population, when encroaches the forest for their needs of timber, fodder and so on, the problem starts. Thus, the more the population, more forest problems are noticed. In the Third World Countries, the population is dramatically growing. Nissani gives an example from Nepal to talk about this general problem. Nissani feels that there are already more people in the world. More people need even more food than they need now. Therefore, the problem of deforestation continues causing the wild trees vanish. More people also need more houses and more factories for which they have to depend on the forest. Consequently, the health of the world's forest is threatened by such things as greenhouse effect, ozone layer



depletion, pollution and acid rain. Because the population is growing rapidly, world's 40% of the forest is reduced to just 25% of the total land area. Thus, these two problems go together. There is absolutely no doubt about the fact that rising population tends to put a great deal of pressure on natural resources; and when we say natural resources we don't just refer to fossil fuels and water, which we directly come in contact with, but also refer to the forests, marine resources, etc., which, though indirectly, play a crucial role in our lives. The activities like agriculture, commercial agriculture, logging, firewood and so on are considered to be the causes of deforestation invariably rise with the rise in population. For instance, population growth is directly related to increase in the demand for food. In order to meet this demand for food, we have to produce more crops. In order to produce more crops, we require more land; and to get more land for cultivation we have started encroaching upon the forestland, cutting down trees and turning vast tracts of lush green forests into large fields. Deforestation starts with human settlements. As time passes, these settlers begin producing their own by clearing forest land. Even in the age of metals are highly dependent on timber when it comes to construction; and this timber comes from the trees in various parts of the world. Large tract forestland are also cleared to fulfill the vested interests of the bigwigs in mining lobby with strong political influences. Thus, to create a balance between the forest population we should stop thinking that conversion is more beneficial for humans than conservation. At the same time we need to invest full effort on controlling the problems of overpopulation by controlling population growth.

**14. 2074 Partial E Q. No. 3a**

What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]

Please refer to **2076 partial D Q. No 3b**

**15. 2073 Set C Q. No. 3a**

How does deforestation become the cause of creating imbalance in nature and environment?

Explain. [10]

Moti Nissani in his essay, "Two Long Term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few trees" discusses the twin problems: Overpopulation and Deforestation. They are totally interconnected problems of nature. Overpopulation increases the problem of deforestation and as a result of deforestation; there is imbalance in nature and environment. Environmental elements are really seen in a cyclic state of their existence. The impact in one of the nature's element is also the impact on the other element. Trees are cut down to feed more people. Many forests are also damaged by pollution, tourism, construction of houses, roads and factories. In the beginning of this century, 40% land of the earth was covered by the forest but now it is about 25%. The demand of rich people in the west for beef is also provoking people to change the forest into pasture-land. Besides, the demand of wood and paper products in developed countries is also adding fuel to the fire. When the trees are chopped down, the topsoil is destroyed. It leads to disastrous landslides and sudden flood. Deforestation also causes droughts, weather extremes, desertification, loss of wild species, and depletion of ozone layer. In such a state, we can't live a happy life. So we don't have any other options except protecting the remaining forest area. We can do it. We can save our forests by controlling our numbers and our appetites. Family planning and educational effort help to control population. Public participation in decision making and economic sufficiency also help to create stability. Special tax for wood products and recycling can be next remedy. Each country and international organization should invest money for preserving forest. Reforestation is beneficial of conserving biodiversity. Plantation of trees in bare lands, riverbanks, highways and railroads track side becomes fruitful to maintain natural environment. Nissani argues that when we will have less people and more trees, we can save this planet for our future generation.

**16. 2073 Partial A Q. No. 3a**

What are the two long term problem as stated in the essay? How can we solve those long term problem?

In his essay, "Two Long Term Problems: Too Many Too Few Trees, Moti Nissani introduces two related long-term problems: overpopulation and deforestation. They are the grave problems mainly faced by the people of under-developed countries. Making Nepal a point in place, Nissani generalizes the situation and pleads implicitly for the protection of the world's forests by means of population reduction. Showing several consequences of the twin problems, the writer makes us aware about our duties to solve them and to save the biosphere for our future generation. At the same time, scientists present in the Earth Summit and Environmental societies are serious about present state of biosphere, thus warn human being. Since man and nature are at the war like situation, serious damage on environment and on critical resources is evident. First of the two long term problems discussed by Nissani is overpopulation. With the introduction of modern medical facilities, nutrition and sanitation, the world's population is rapidly increasing. More than 80 million population is added in the world's population each year and 10,000 of the people born in an hour. In Nepal, the population triples in less than 50 years from 9 million in 1951 to 25 million in 2001. It increases at the rate of 2.5% per year. If this alarming growth continuous unchecked, the population of Nepal will be 46 million by 2026 A.D. which would be very difficult for Nepal to accommodate. In order to feed more people, more forest-lands are destroyed in a very large scale. Such dramatic growth of population invites numerous problems like soil erosion, desertification, flood, landslide, tropical diseases, siltation of rivers and dams and mass migration are increasing. High growth of population has already polluted our food, air, water, rivers, soil, drains and farms. The chances of cancers and emphysema and asthma are far higher now and we are suffering from premature hearing loss. Overpopulation induces many environmental problems like desertification, acid rain, loss of wild

species of plants and animals, ozone layer depletion and greenhouse effect because of human caused pollution. However the situation could be improved by controlling population and pollution, many factors such as modernization, effective family planning measures equal economic, educational and legal opportunities to woman will help to control the rapid population growth. Second of the problems is deforestation. The main causes of deforestation discussed here are, population growth, poverty, tourism, construction, forest products being used for fuel and furniture, paper and farm. Deforestation greatly affects the living organism. Nissani lists out the effects as greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion, animal extinction, natural hazards and degradation of living standards. Nissani is but hopeful that we can cure these problems by reducing population pressure on the forest through effective family planning measures and education. Massive tree plantation, income incentives, participatory democracy, efficient use of natural resources and use of appropriate technology can be some other measures to check the problems noticed in the biosphere. Thus, we must unite to control population and save forest so as to save this planet for ourselves, our future generation and animal and plant kingdom by exploiting our knowledge to convert our wisdom, courage and passion into reality.

#### **17. 2073 Partial W Q. No. 3a**

What are the causes and consequences of overpopulation according to Moti Nissani? [10]

In his essay, "Two Long-term Problems: Too Many People, Too Few Trees", Moti Nissani discusses over the causes, consequences and controlling measures of overpopulation and deforestation. While talking about the causes of overpopulation, he says the number of human population is increased because of advances in nutrition, sanitation and health. The rate of deaths was higher in 50 years earlier but nowadays it is constant. Because of the nutritious food, medicine and sanitation, the people are living longer and the population is growing out of control. To talk about Nepal, there were only 9 million people in 1951 but this number has been doubled within less than 30 years. If increased in the same rate, the population of Nepal will reach to 46 million by the year of 2026. Because the world is facing this serious problem of over population, there are many consequences of it. Overpopulation creates the problem of pollution and at the same time it also increases crime rates and ethnic conflicts. Different kinds of environmental problems are created because of overpopulation. The most dangerous problem is the depletion of nonrenewable natural resources. Overpopulation causes equally dangerous problems- deforestation. People need more land to cultivate and more woods to fulfill their needs. Nissani thinks that the problem of overpopulation can be controlled by the use of media, contraceptives, and learning from the history of successful nations. Since population growth is the serious problem in the world today, we must know in time that our future lies in the reduction of human population.

**18. 2072 Set C Q. No. 3a**

How does Moti Nissani picture the condition of environment in the essay, Two Long term Problems? What are the causes of environmental degradation? [10]

In his thought-provoking essay "Two Long-Term Problems: Too many people, Too Few Trees" Moti Nissani introduces briefly the twin problems of Overpopulation and Deforestation. He discusses these two interrelated problems in terms of their causes, consequences and cures. He documents the consequences of such population growth and says the higher population has really invited the problems like the pollution of rivers, lakes, air, drinking water and soil. Similarly, the quality and value of life gets eroded. Hospitals and production of food often fail to keep pace with the growing number of population for improved quality of life. In addition to this, crime, ethnic conflicts and warfare aggravate the human living. Furthermore, there is the occurrence of challenging and frightening problems such as desertification, depletion of nonrenewable resources, acid rain, and loss of wild species, ozone layer depletion, and the greenhouse effect. Nissani is still optimistic and so thinks of the cures for such problems generated by over population. The first and foremost cure is to control population growth. Similarly, the third world countries can learn from the history of the successful nations like Germany, China, Thailand and Egypt. Many factors such as modernization, literacy, media campaigns, and readily available family planning measures and contraceptives, equal economic, educational and legal opportunities for women can help to check or control overpopulation.

**19. 2072 Set D Q. No. 3a**

How did Moti Nissani portray the condition of environment? What suggestion did he put forward to control deforestation?

Please refer to **2072 Set C Q. No. 3a**

**20. 2070 Supp Set A Q.No. 3 a**

'Deforestation has become a serious long term problem today'. Write about the causes, consequences and cures of deforestation, especially in the context of Third World Countries. [10]

In his essay, "Two Long-Term Problems: To People, Too Few Trees", Moti Nissani, an A multidisciplinary writer, discusses twin problem overpopulation and deforestation. He elucidates that deforestation like overpopulation has become a serious problem today in the third world countries like Nepal. By showing the grim picture of poor growth in the third world countries, he indicates that the problem of deforestation in those countries is high and thus the forest is at the stake. In the third section of his essay Nissani enlists causes, consequences and cures of deforestations taking references from third world countries. First of the causes of deforestation is population growth and poverty. Since they live a poor life people of the third world countries clear, burn move into tropical forest. Second, the people destroying the forest for the cultivated land. Because of this reason, thousands of trees have been felled down in the third world including Nepal. Again, Nissani points out, in addition to overpopulation, there a many factors which are found to be responsible for the deforestation. For instance, because of the love for hamburgers in the western part of the world, a large portion of the tropical rain forests is being cleared and converted into pastures. In the same way, for the production of newspapers all over the world, many trees are felled down. Moreover pollution, tourism construction of houses and factories are causing the deforestation in large scale. Nissani believes that the consequences of massive deforestation are uncertain. It contributes to the greenhouse effect, loss of many precious species, natural hazards like landslides, soil erosion, and flood and weather extremes. Giving example from Nepal and



Bangladesh, Nissani points out that the problem has a chain. Landslides in Nepal causes flood in India and Bangladesh. Consequently, these effects damage the quality of life on earth and hamper the ability of the biosphere to sustain life. This kind of destruction will have also adverse effect on the society. Nissani provides some cures of such problems too. We can save our forest by controlling population growth. Family Planning efforts and education can really help to roll back to the numbers. For the Protection of the trees, population pressure on forest is to be eased. Participatory democracies and economic efficiency should be attained. The efficiency in the of preserving the forests in a new style while motivating the people for massive tree plantation. At the same time, people should be made aware about the benefits of reforestation so that they can do their cy with great enthusiasm. Similarly, an appropriate technology like Improved Chulo (stove) can be used in third world countries like Nepal. All and over. Nissani is hopeful that world's forest can be protected. Once we know the causes of deforestation, we must think of the remedies which the author provides. But what we lack is wisdom, courage and compassion is to change our knowledge into reality.

### 2070 Supp Set B Q. No. 3 a

Write an essay on the problem of over population in Nepal. [10]

#### Problem of Overpopulation in Nepal

Ecologists believes that world is already overpopulated. This problem of over population is mainly high in the third world countries like Nepal. Nepal is a nation of small geography in the globe. 27 million people live in the area of 147181 sq. km. Our population growth rate is 1.5 which was 2.5 a decade ago. Because of medicine, modernization and nutrition we are living the longer live. A Nepalese woman in average gives birth to five children. This reflect that population in Nepal is rapidly growing and such overpopulation generates numerous problems related to our health, environment and society. Our food and drinks are greatly poisoned which affects our health. This is all because of over population. Our limited agricultural products remain insufficient for the growing population. Thus they begin to grow the products by using maximum chemicals. The air borne diseases are increasing rapidly. Many Nepalese suffer from eye cataracts, asthma and other respiratory diseases. Since the overpopulation generated the water and noise pollution, we suffer from many communicable diseases and other health hazards like hearing loss and skin cancer. Next problem created by overpopulation is the environmental one. Because population has grown, their demands of forest products also have increased. This created lots of pressure in the forest. For fodder and other purposes people rely in the forest. They cut green tress for fuel, timber, furniture and farmland. As a result the vital problems like desertification, animal

extinction, natural hazards like landslides and flood are increasing. Our cities and towns like Kathmandu, Pokhara ,Dharan and Bhirahawa are really polluted because of over population. Third problem invited by over

population is the fights, conflicts and crimes in the society. We were known as the country of peace and cultural harmony in the past. But we have the news of crime conflict and fights every day. This has all happened because of population growth. Internal conflicts and tensions have indeed created a great challenge for a free and happy life. The increasing developmental activities have again insinuated a sort of unhealthy competition in our Society. Consequently our dream of leaving a life of freedom has been really peace, comfort and freedom has really disturbed. To sum up, we can live a healthy life; have healthy environment and a peaceful society if we want. We know that we must do it for our children, ourselves and the entire organism. But what we lack is a mind and courage which could check this problem of population growth and change our dream of living a healthy, prosperous and happy life possible.

**22. 2070 Set D Q. No 13 a**

Discuss the two long-term problems. [10]

Please see **2073 Partial A Q. No. 3a**

**23. 2066 Q. No. 13 a**

What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]

Please refer to **2076 Partial D Q. No. 3b**

**24. 2061 Q. No. 11 b**

What are the causes, consequences and cures of over population and deforestation? [10]

Please Refer to **2076 Set C Q. No. 3b**

**25. 2058 Q. No. 2b**

Explain the links between overpopulation and deforestation. [10]

Please refer to **2075 partial D Q. No. 3a**

PARBIN KANDEL