**Overpopulation and its impact on Hungary(migration crisis)**

1. **What do we mean by overpopulation?**

Human overpopulation is basically an ecological process based on it's positive and negative intentions. Overuse of resources in a specific area can lead to population's extinction, also, forced migration could speed up the process of distribution in species. As an example, that was the main cause of Homo sapiens spread around the Earth. The overpopulation of humanity usually occurs in a specific area where the number of people exceeds the limit of humans that the area can supply. Anyways, this simple approach ignores the fact, that in this case, the weight on the enviroment's shoulder can be completely different depending on people and countries. It is difficult to determine how many people the Earth can support, lot of studies are based on that question. A 2004 meta-analysis of 69 such studies found a capacity of 7.7 billion for the best estimate, but the estimates for each study varied widely. The earth could bear at least 0.65 billion people, and at the maximum of 98 billion people at long term. However, it is worth noting that for most people, mere survival is not a desirable lifestyle. The more of us on Earth, the more miserable we are forced to live in order to be sustained in the long run by a planet with finite natural resources. Therefore, from the point of view of the Earth’s sustainability, it is expedient to think about the standard of living we want to live collectively. From another perspective, the problem can be articulated that the better we want to live, the fewer people the Earth can support in the long run. In the history of mankind, it reached only one billion people around 1800, but it only took 130 years to double it, as by 1930 the population was two billion, by 1959 it was 3 billion, and then by 2011 as a result of rapid growth. It also reached 7 billion people. The UN estimates that humanity will reach 8 billion in the spring of 2024 and 10 billion in 2056. Although the population continues to grow steadily, the rate of growth has been on a declining trend since 1963, when it peaked at 2.19% annual growth. According to a 2016 study, the world’s population is growing at 1.13% a year, a figure expected to fall below 0.5% by 2050. In the meantime, however, the world population has more than doubled, so although its growth rate has declined since then. In fact, it has even increased in absolute terms and the began of the decline started slightly after the turn of the millennium.

1. **The causes of overpopulation**

Throughout history, the beginning of the use of tools, the agricultural revolution and the industrial revolution have been accompanied by population explosions. The population grows when the birth rate exceeds the mortality rate for a long time. As a result of hygienic conditions and the development of medical care, child mortality has fallen sharply, but reproduction has not changed for a long time due to the much slower process of adaptation of cultural and social norms. In developed countries, birth rates have now fallen to or below mortality rates again, while in developing countries there is still a population explosion. This occurs most in regions which are fertile and capable of higher food production in contrast to infertile regions unable to support agricultural productivity on larger or any scales at all. The kids taking care of their parents by starting to work at very young ages, because of this, the kids are economically valuable. Thus, in such societies, it is in the short-term interest of families to have as many children as they can raise in a well-fed, healthy way, so the population is growing rapidly. However, in general, in these countries, women want fewer children than men (in Africa, for example, three times less on average), they just can’t enforce their rights. Based on this, it can be said that overpopulation is partly due to the lack of ensuring equality for women. In contrast, in Western welfare societies, wealth does not flow from children to parents, but from parents to children, so having children has no economic benefit for the family. The psychological value of parenthood comes to the fore, and it is usually enough to have 1-2 children to satisfy the desires to do so, so nuclear families with few children are typical. As a result, the population begins to decline slowly. According to UNESCO, completing primary school reduces the number of planned children by an average of one and high school by three. Lack of access to education is therefore of enormous importance in terms of population growth and thus overpopulation.

1. **Overpopulations impact on Hungary**

In 2015, the emergence of an extraordinary migration crisis in Europe happened, which is unique in its size, complexity and root causes. More than 1.3 million people have formally applied for asylum on the continent, and the European Border Agency estimates that the total number of refugees and migrants arriving in Europe during the year is estimated at 2 million. It is no coincidence that the literature and political public discourse also call the phenomenon the worst refugee crisis since World War II. The phenomenon is also extraordinary in a fact, that in 2014 and 2015, according to the IOM, 3200(2014), and 3770(2015) refugees and migrants are lost their life in their journey to Europe, more specifically in the Mediterranean region. This is 65% and 69% of all migrants who died in similar circumstances in different regions of the world. During 2015, more than one million people arrived in Europe, nearly 400,000 of whom passed through Hungary. This figure surprised not only politicians and experts, but also the people of the countries, so far that no effective solution has been found to date. The Union and the countries have come up with some ideas, there are plans, timetables, decisions and agreements. The division of the union was shown by the fact that the member states had a completely different approach to this phenomenon, its causes, and they also had different approaches to dealing with the situation. There are places where the humanitarian approach has come to the fore, elsewhere the security of oneself and of European citizens takes precedence, and all other measures must be adapted accordingly.

Hungary considers the preservation of the Schengen acquis, and thus the protection of not only the country but also the entire European area, and the placing of border protection in national competence to be a priority, strictly separating the concepts of refugee and migrant. The prevailing position sees the EU-Turkey solution as an opportunity to move forward, but almost everyone agrees that conflicts in war zones must be resolved first, as no one can trust a final solution until then. Even if we achieve this goal, there is still enough work to be done, as the situation of migrants who have already arrived and those who are waiting to arrive must be addressed, and this is a societal task. Resettlement programs do not seem to solve the issue in the countries that favored it in the decision-making process, and Hungary rejects forced resettlement for several reasons. It is true that we have received a lot of criticism for this, as we did for the construction of the ‘fence’, but more and more countries are moving in the direction of recognizing that there was no other alternative to the record migration challenge of 2015. As a result, there is a chance that more and more countries will realize that forced relocation is not working effectively because people like to choose their place of residence on their own and don’t care in the long run if they can’t do it and force them to do something else.