

Linnet Mercedes

College Now English

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As the world expands reaching into every possible corner we can find, we experience a phenomenon known as over-population. As our size continues to dramatically increase, non-renewable resources like water and fossil fuels become more and more meager. The change in our population size has occurred rapidly and has only begun to snowball in the last few hundred years. Such a phenomenon has arguably led to changes such as, global warming, unsustainable farming practices and an increase in worldwide hunger. Although aspects of overpopulation can be attributed to political and social organization issues, the overshadowing issue is one that includes our size and the choices we make that lead up to them. In order to reduce our size we need to be aware of our impact and the effects they have which extend all across nations and borders impacting people and animals of every type.

Overpopulation has occurred as a result of a continuously mounting population that has only grown and exhausted all of the non-renewable sources the earth has to offer. In recent years this phenomenon has led to an “increase in world population [that is] three times greater than during the entire previous history of humanity—an increase from 1.5 to 6.1 billion in just 100 years” (Lerner). Following such a dramatic change in size results in a lack of resources such water and an increased use of non-renewable resources like fossil fuels. Our use of fossil fuels and emission of greenhouse gases have without a doubt, contributed to the warming of our planet. The effects of overpopulation are expected to continue which will in turn increase the

spread of disease and the expansion of worldwide starvation. The UN Population Division projects that the world population will, “ range from 8.1 billion to 10.6 billion” in 2050 (Bloom).