







# OVERPOPULATION AFFECT THE PLANET

allowed us to increase our population rapidly to unsustainable levels. Agriculture was the worst mistake humans ever made? After the industrial revolution we quickly reach our first billion. Today there are over 7 billion people in the world. Our estimated population by 2050 would be 9 billion. The world must sustain 1 billion

more people every 13 years. Many will justify deforestation, yet it is one of the main causes of the Greenhouse effect. Clearing the forest for settlement areas, and to search for fuel will one day ruin us. In 2025, 48 countries constraining 3 billion people will face shortages of fresh water. The only way we can hope to stop these problems

is by taking action. Slowing population growth, would by time to protect natural resources.in the long run, to sustain higher living standards, world population size must stabilize. If global NPP is fixed by planetary constraints, then no substantial increase in plant growth may be possible. Hence, the obvious policy question must

China is the #1 on the top ten countries with the highest population in the world. China in 2012 rised population about 1,343,239,923 humans being.

## GROWING FASTER

**A** dozens years ago there where only 3 million people living in the world but some how we were multiplying so fast, we were growing exponentially and today we are 7 billion human being living on earth. How did we grow so much, so fast? Lets go back. The America is nearly empty, Europe and Africa have less than 100,000,000 people between and just like today most people live in china and the rest of Asia. For centuries, things were pretty much the same and we do not reach 1 billion until 1804. The things were changing; better medicine and better agriculture starting help the growing in population. People still die of course but new advancements in the field of medicine helps to slow down the mortality



the invention of agriculture is one of the great revolution of human being history, which led to significant changes in human society, population increase and biological changes.

# 7 BILLION HUMANS

be whether the biosphere can support the 40% increase in global population projected for 2050 and beyond. According to the most recent estimates from global satellite data sets, humans currently appropriate 38% of global NPP, which would appear to leave 62% available for the future. consumption. However, an estimated 53% of global NPP is not harvestable.

New York City , is one of the ten megacities in the world with a population around 10 million.

in human being, besides that a new generation of babies were born and this generation were more adaptable to the new environment that the old generations were creating trough time to time. We grown from 1 billion to seven billion and it only took 200 years.

**A**bout 10,000 years ago, agriculture was invented, which provided a stable food supply. Some say that because it





# POPULATION GROWING BY



Scores of city in USA. are bursting at the seams-with some as much as 200% over capacity, according to Education Department enrollment figures.



# MILLION A YEAR



As of July 2003, India had a population of just over a billion. The second country more overpopulated in the world.

# POPULATION COULD BE 15.8 BILLION by 2100

## WHAT IS GOING ON?

The question is thus not whether humans will reach the global NPP boundary but when we will do so. The projected 40% increase in human population by 2050, combined with goals to substantially improve standards of living for the poorest 5 billion people on Earth, implies at least a doubling of future resource demand by 2050. As suggested 40 years ago the limits to growth as measured by human consumption of NPP may well be reached in the next few decades. Today, we have to produce enough new jobs,

houses, roads, power stations, schools, hospitals, fire and police stations, water supplies, waste facilities etc. To meet the needs of a new Liverpool every year, just to stand still in standards of service, before anyone is actually better off," he went on. "This is really recurrent expenditure (like depreciation) rather than capital 'investment' (a current sacrifice for future gain); so it increases the long-term deficit and loads more debt onto our children, while taking money out of current consumption, and trashing our little planet even faster.

Whatever GDP does, carbon emissions and congestion will certainly rise with population, however, and food, water and energy security - and quality of life - will go down. England is already the most crowded country in Europe, and not getting any bigger. Our polls show that 80% of us already want a smaller population; yet the ONS projections for 2050 show us somewhere between 67 and 87 million - or nine and 53 more Liverpools!" In which direction we're going." Although, in aggregate, women around the world are having

fewer children, the world's population is still increasing due to population momentum. Because there are more young people now entering their reproductive years than ever before, even if they have fewer children than their parents, the result is still a larger number of births than before. We're at a very critical juncture in history, Depending on decisions made by young people today, especially in developing countries, the world population in 2100 could range as high as 15.8 billion people or as low as 6.2 billion, according to UN estimates.

Moreover, the poor, highly fertile countries that once churned out immigrants by the boatload are now experiencing birthrate declines of their own. From 1960 to 2009, Mexico's fertility rate tumbled from 7.3 live births per woman to 2.4, India's dropped from six to 2.5, and Brazil's fell from 6.15 to 1.9. Even in sub-Saharan Africa, where the average birthrate remains a relatively blistering 4.66. This is a counterintuitive notion in the United States, where we've heard often and loudly that world population growth is a perilous and perhaps unavoidable threat to our future as a species.



In 2009m estimated that Mexico City Metropolitan area population was 21.2 million people, making it the largest Metropolitan area in the western hemisphere.





Sex education programmes in Uganda's schools focused on the need to teach safe sex and encourage teenagers to delay the age at which they first have sex and to planify families.

# DECISIONS THAT CAN STOP GROWING POPULATION



The birth control pill could be one of the mainstays of population control and a great method of birth control for woman.

Family planning is another way of birth control in order to prevent overpopulation in the future.



## EDUCATION IS THE KEY

The inferior status of women can be a “driver” of population growth, just as women’s education can help empower women to make choices about their careers, goals, and family size. Marrying young means women are likely to have more children in their lifetime, while girls who stay in school tend to marry later and have fewer children. In India, a young couple who married when they were 10 and 11 years old. After having two children by age 15, the father decided to stop. He wanted to provide for the children he already had and to give them the opportunities he gave up for his early marriage. “He thought it was a mistake for him to

start having children so early. He had to give up school, his dreams of going to university and getting a good-paying job. In Kenya, an entirely different attitude. Mohamed Abdi Yussuf, a Somali youth leader in a refugee camp with chronic food shortages, said he wanted 70 children, saying, “I don’t worry what the children will feed on. They have their own fate. They have their own mouths, teeth. God knows what to put in there.” However there are many women who disagreed with their husbands’ wishes for large families, including some who snuck off to a clinic every three months to get a contraceptive injection.



Between 1991 and 2004, the world teen birth rate fell from 62 to 41 per 1,000 female teens. An overwhelming 99 percent of 53 million sexually experienced women of reproductive age said they have used at least one kind of contraception in their lives, and 93 percent of women said they used condoms during intercourse.

## LIMITATIONS AND CHOICES

When these poorest, these least-educated women have options, and realize they have options to plan their families, that they seize them, and sometimes they do so at the risk of angering their husbands, or even their mothers-in-law. In the Philippines, the history is also different in the society but at the end they have the same concerns about. In fact, a couple that planned to have only three children but were stymied after the mayor of Manila ordered public clinics to stop distributing free contraceptives. A reproductive health bill would make family planning supplies more accessible but has been stalled in the country’s congress for 14 years. While the Catholic Church’s objection to birth control is at the root of the controversy in the Philippines, some Catholics want to use contraception despite papal disapproval. Child marriage occurs in more than 50 developing

countries around the world, and almost always results in the girl’s removal from school. What families don’t realize is that by curtailing girls’ education, they’re only perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

Lucky No. 7,000,000,000 probably celebrated his or her birthday sometime in March and added to a population that’s already stressing the planet’s limited supplies of food, energy, and clean water. Should this trend continue, as the Los Angeles Times noted in a five-part series marking the occasion, by midcentury, “living conditions are likely to be bleak for much of humanity.” A somewhat more arcane milestone, meanwhile, generated no media coverage at all: It took humankind 13 years to add its 7 billionth. That’s longer than the 12 years it took to add the 6 billionth—the first time in human history that interval had grown. (The 2 billionth, 3 billionth, 4 billionth, and 5 billionth took 123, 33, 14, and 13

years, respectively.) In other words, the rate of global population growth has slowed. And it’s expected to keep slowing. Indeed, according to experts’ best estimates, the total population of Earth will stop growing within the lifespan of people alive today. But population decline is a very familiar concept in the rest of the developed world, where fertility has long since fallen far below the 2.1 live births per woman required to maintain population equilibrium. In Germany, the birthrate has sunk to just 1.36, worse even than its low-fertility neighbors Spain (1.48) and Italy (1.4). The way things are going, Western Europe as a whole will most likely shrink from 460 million to just 350 million by the end of the century. That’s not so bad compared with Russia and China, each of whose populations could fall by half. As you may not be surprised to learn, the Germans have coined a polysyllabic word for this quandary: Schrumpf-Gesellschaft, or “shrinking society.”

# Juan VAZQUEZ LOPEZ

GRAPHIC DESIGNER



**M**exican graphic designer, born and raised in Mexico city. Juan Lopez is currently student at Truckee Meadows Community College. His interest is about get an Associate Degree in printing design. He had made extraordinary series of projects a long his career as a graphic designer. He began his great projects in Reno Nevada in TMCC in 2011; many of his projects were displayed in a web page

that was created by himself as a project in GRC 175 Web Design and Publishing 1. In fall of 2012, he made a particular project about advertising campaign in GRC 156 Computer Illustration that some critics consider his great finest work so far. then in spring 2013 he have made a successfully project in GRC 144 Electronic Layout and Typography that in some point secure him recognition between his fellow graphic designers.

