

Overpopulation: Exceeding Our Limits

An overpopulation examination of the world limited carrying capacity.

The warning today is louder than ever.

By: Drew Coulson
For: Mr. Ruttan
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Preface

This report will discuss the global effects of overpopulation in developing countries. It includes the history from when population has been recorded, the earliest data coming from 1000 AD, to the present of 2011 and includes the futuristic projections in 2050. Also there will be a background to this global issue on the causes and effects on how it started and progressed. For exactly how long has overpopulation been a global issue and has it always been a global issue? Experts in this field that have had substantial experience in this global issue are helpful with their analyses and potential solutions from studying the causes and effects. The role of control is also presented: who has it, who needs it, who cares, who should care and why? Where does the control stand when it comes to a global issue such as overpopulation? Religious and spiritual views are often forgotten when it comes to overpopulation, for the main reason that the views are formed by the population itself. Bangladesh, Ecuador and Nigeria are three populous countries with a relatively small area to provide a balancing support of the population resource and regeneration of those resources. The world has a major concern as to how control is to be taken into account with the other governments. The views of international organizations in these developing countries are in a direct link to helping and giving foreign aid. How is Canada preventing overpopulation in developing countries such as these? Other major questions are how it affects us and do we have a role to play. How does Canada help aid these three developing countries? The possible solution of overpopulation is in the hands of the people and governments who run and control the countries that are in desperate need of help. Will the countries be able to sustain a massive growth in population in the years to come, or will there be consequences?

How can such a prevalent global be described, in a single sentence? Would the sentence be similar to the issue, as just a growth in population or a more scientific term as density displacement? No matter which way some view this global issue, it always seems to make a news headline. Whether being in an environmental issue or being in a film production, the fact is that overpopulation always seems to be the leader of all issues. Overpopulation is a condition such that an organism's numbers exceed the carrying capacity of its habitat. In common parlance, the term usually refers to the relationship between the human population and its environment, the Earth.

The purpose of this report is to examine the effects of the overpopulated societies that have been harming the world's environment. Through the last century, there has been a real effect of overpopulation that has sparked a global cry for help. In 1950, a chart of the three most populous countries was created. China, India and United States, had populations exceeding the hundreds of millions. The projected data by 2050 has tripled if not quadrupled, with a dramatic increase in their population rates. Whether the population subsides and maintains a consistent birth to death rate is unknown, however, where the population will be by 2050 is more likely a fact than theory.

In continents such as Asia, Latin America, and Africa, overpopulation has risen remarkably due to the fact that most of the continents, if not all, are developing. The continents such as North America and Europe consist of developed nations that have greater control on their population growth. The difference between a developed and developing nation is the standard of living. A developed country is a country with a relatively high standard of living, achieved primarily through social, economic, and technological infrastructure. Places such as North America and Europe have a high

standard of living. A developing country is a country with a low standard of living, generally indicated by severe poverty, low income and education levels, high birth rate, and poorly developed social, economic, and technological infrastructure. Most countries in Asia, Latin America, and Africa have economies that have low infrastructure, therefore prompting lower standards of living. Either way, the developing nations are under more pressure, when it comes to an issue such as overpopulation.

The focus of this report is on developing nations that are overpopulated. The major developing nations that have and are struggling with overpopulation, per area density, are places such as Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Nigeria. These places are so overpopulated that there are more than 1000 people per square kilometer in many areas. An average populated area is usually between 20 to 30 people per square kilometer. There are two major conditions of overpopulation; one is that the country must have a massive number of residents; the second being that the area is too small to withstand the residential pressure, given by the people of the community.

This report will focus on Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Nigeria, three developing nations that can no longer carry a larger population because their carrying capacity is limited. A question we might have is, “why should we care?” The question should be “why shouldn’t we care?” Why shouldn’t we care is the real question because together, as a population, no matter what religion or ethnic group, are in this together. This is a concern because unlike most of the developed world, where the population is either stabilized or even declining in some cases, most of the population increases have taken place in [third world](#) countries. These are the countries where the worst problems and living conditions are being realized. Having such an issue brings a great concern for

possibility of war and food shortages. However, let's not forget that the most fundamental issue that currently troubles overpopulated countries is the issue of housing and if not solved with a reasonable solution, it will only worsen. Where will all these people live? As humans are running out of land, where must they go? Concern is in the blood of the people. As humans, we should care about other humans. If one falls, we tend to all fall. We as the people of this Earth, need to control the population because one day the corruption of our environment will occur and one day, people will be wiped out because of a mistake that could have been prevented. The point is that, as humans we simply should care about other humans or else, one day we will seek the truth of the dark cloud that shadows above.

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Summary

The information supporting this report is collected from various sources such as books, Internet websites, newspapers, magazine articles and expert interviews. The books that are used in this report are: The War Against Population (Author: Jacqueline Kasun), Population - Opposing Viewpoints (Author: David L. Bender), How Many People Can The Earth Support? (Author: Joel E. Cohen), Overpopulation (Author: Rebecca Stefoff), and Planet Under Pressure - Population (Author: Paul Mason). A few examples of Internet websites used to research overpopulation are: "Bangladesh" Worldfactbook, "Ecuador" Worldfactbook and "Nigeria" Worldfactbook. The Worldfactbook is one of the most highly respected websites when finding information on different locations around the world. It is fast and easily reliable to search upon, making it one of the best encyclopedias there is to offer. Newspapers and magazine articles that relate to overpopulation have been found within the media, whether being on a news station or in the media's paper. For example, 'The Independent', had a story about overpopulation in the environmental section titled, Overpopulation 'is main threat to planet'. The article articulates that climate change and global pollution cannot be adequately tackled without addressing the fact of the neglected issue of the world's booming population. Then the threat of humans is humans themselves. Lastly, there have been two expert interviewees that have given their opinion to overpopulation. Scientist Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki and Professor Frank Fenner have opposing perspectives when it comes to the issues on overpopulation. Why? Mainly because there are always pros and cons to everything in life and this is a great example of that.

Background

It is ironic that there are many global issues related to overpopulation. Every little problem in the world today all lead up to overpopulation because “everything is connected to everything else” (Steffoff 6). Like a mind map, people are in the center, with everything circling around. Many societies are bias, to get the blame thrown on someone else. However, the people of the world are bias and decide to throw the issue away while taking care of a less important issue. People are the causes of these problems; whether deforestation or diseases, the fact is that humans caused it and it is up to us to fix it. However, it is not that easy because we seem to try and dilute the real problem with a reasonable solution. In fact, people find an easy way to cover it up and move on. Without noticing, covering it up just causes more problems. Have you ever heard the saying “what goes up must come down” or “your just digging yourself in a hole”. One-day humans will wake up, start cleaning the misfortunes they have caused, own up to the truth, and maybe even stop pointing fingers. However, until then, the hole is just going to get deeper, soon trapping them and discarding the natural light on life.

The Three Revolutions are the historical events that changed the face of the earth to what it is and has now become. The first is the Evolutionary Revolution, which occurred during the world’s most recent ages: 10,000 years ago or even earlier. This is when the Homo Sapiens, which are the modern human species, appeared. The Homo Sapiens were the only Sapien organisms on Earth since others had disappeared from the cause “survival of the fittest”. Homo Sapiens acquired their own land, leaving the Earth to itself. Even with the start of this modern species the population of Homo Sapiens started to grow. People were hunters and because they were hunting on a much larger

scale, their food supply increased and so did the population. Around 10,000 years ago the last Ice Age was drawing to an end therefore prompting the massive ice sheets that had covered much of Europe, North America, and Northern Asia, to melt. This then gave the Homo Sapiens more land coverage for hunting than ever imaginable. Plants and animals that were adapted to life along the cold fringes of the glaciers, withdrew, like the glaciers themselves creating a new atmosphere for human adaptation. At the same time plants and animals that favored warmer, milder weather were able to expand into plains and valleys where no plant has been able to survive. The human population was believed to have been approximately 5 million, 10,000 years ago. Five million seems like a lot but not compared to the 6 billion today. Maybe someone, one day, will look back on us and say 6 billion seems like a lot but not compared to today's 50 billion. It was at this time, around 8,000 B.C., that humanity underwent the second great change, Agricultural Revolution.

Farming was developed in the Middle East and in South East Asia. A few thousand years later the Native American Peoples developed new and improved agriculture based products. For the first time, humankind was able to cultivate a dependable food supply in the location of their choice. Also for the first time, communities were able to harvest and store more food than they needed for immediate consumption. The Agriculture Revolution increased the rate at which humans were increasing their numbers globally. By 2,000 years ago, the world's population was between 200 to 300 million. It had taken all the millennia, from the origin of humankind until 8,000 B.C. for the population to reach 5 million. However, in just 6,000 years after the discovery of farming, the 5 million had risen by millions. The population at 8,000 B.C. had multiplied over 4,000 times. There were population setbacks such as the Black

Death, which was an outbreak of plague that had a major effect on the population. Killing more than 33% of Europe during the 14th century. The population had still risen and kept rising to this day and has not stopped rising. The third of the three revolutions is the Industrial Revolution.

This revolution is where people began looking for coal and fossil fuels to maintain fuel consumption for their mechanical devices. The Industrial Revolution increased the rate of life expectancy by lowering the death rate and allowing people to live longer. The reason was instead of having 10 workers on a farm, you could have one tractor that would be equivalent to those 10 workers. Therefore, the other 9 workers could do something else that would be less strenuous on the body, prompting the humans to live longer. In 1875 at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the life expectancy was 25 years of age. The infant mortality was also along the same lines that per every 1,000 babies born, 50% were to die at birth, also known as a stillbirth. Among the technological advances spawned by the Industrial Revolution, whether being modern sanitation, pest-control chemicals, and medicine, death rates began to decrease. By 1891 the average life expectancy was projected to be 65 years of age and the infant mortality rate was 68 of 1,000 babies. Making it a 7% rating instead of a 50% chance of stillbirths. Lower death rates, meant fewer people dying. As a result, population growth skyrocketed in Asia and Latin America and growth later showed that Africa, since the 1890's, has had the fastest growing population in the time span of the seventies to eighties. The Industrial Revolution did more than just cause a rapid increase in population. It changed the geographical distribution of the population, which is how people were spread out across the land. In the 19th century, cities such as London, New York and Tokyo had dramatic

population increases when people moved to the city from the countryside in search of jobs in the new factories. The technological advances of the Industrial Revolution reduced both the rate of infant mortality and the death rate of elders, enabling more people to live longer.

The Snow Ball Effect is a pattern that is visible in the growth of the Earth's population. The Earth's population reached 1 billion in the year 1800, 2 billion in 1930, 3 billion in 1960, 4 billion in 1975, 5 billion in 1987, and 6-7 billion in the present date of 2011. Meaning, although it took hundreds of thousands of years for global population to reach its first billion, it took 130 years to reach the second billion, 30 years to reach the third billion, 15 years to acquire the fourth billion, 12 years to add the fifth billion and approximately 12 years to add 6-7 billion. The pattern will eventually be going up by two and three billions because soon each billion will only span a few years a part. In the future it will likely be at the 5-10 billion range, during 2025. It all depends on how we consume this factual information now and how we react to the information later. You would think that if human population had increased at a steady rate of 200,000 years in order to get to a billion, the graph would show a straight line. However, it seems to curve at a steady positive correlation, towards a 90-degree angle. This pattern is called "Exponential Growth" which begins to start slowly and soon begins to pick up speed. There are many unique examples such as the coin to demonstrate exponential growth. If someone were to give you 1000 dollars for a months earning or give you a penny for every day that has the ability to duplicate itself, which one would you choose? Obviously most people would go for the 1000 dollars because of its immediate value. However, over the month, the penny would value near 5,368,709.12 dollars. Hard to

imagine, however it is the same distribution as of population. It takes a while for the penny to start up but after the 20th day it's on a role and exceeding the value of 1000 dollars.

Another way to look at this is the business cycle, "what goes up must come down". Population is like a runaway train heading for prosperity or in this case exceeding the carrying capacity limits. The only way down is by a recession and eventually, with all the momentum it has to offer, soon hits a depression, where population will crash and burn. However the real question is where and when will the population crash? The final metaphor relates back to the title of this passage, "The Snow Ball Effect", meaning if a snowball starts rolling down a hill, it gathers up more snow as it goes. The more snow it picks up, the faster it rolls, and the faster it rolls the more snow it gathers. It's size and speed can increase quite quickly. Human population growth has snowballed. No snowball can keep rolling and going forever. In this case, snow drifts or ditches will trap the runaway snowball, stopping the entire human population in their tracks. Some snowdrifts might be, famine, war or disease, whatever the drift we are bound to hit it sooner or later. When that happens the human population will be vulnerable if not shaken.

Suppose you were to look into the future and gather some information on population in the year 2025. Some articles from the news could be; at last count 60 nations are experiencing food shortages or India and Pakistan have gone to war over the precious trickle of water. Even this bulletin just in from Central Africa: a 6-10 month nation research project has failed to find any wild animals in this part of the continent. The world's population will not do anything about the Snowball Effect until they began to experience the problem themselves. In order for recognition to set in, experience has to

be taken upon.

“...There are too many people in the world. We are running out of space. We are running out of energy. We are running out of food. And, although too few people seem to realize it, we are running out of time” (Kasun 21). Such a powerful expression is without a doubt, the honest truth on overpopulation. There are too many people in the world and it is only going to get worse if we only care about ourselves. People are running out of space because the earth is only so big and only has so much land to offer. People are running out of energy because the land can only renew energy so fast. Trees are being cut down twice as fast as they are being restored. It goes for animals and oxygen as well. Only time will tell until that demands run dry, like a bucket of water in the desert. People are running out of food, for there is only so much to feed the people that need to be fed. Finally, People are running out of time. Time is limited; our time of civilization could be ending soon because of how they treat their society. Such a truthful statement with so much power, yet so many still disclaim the entire issue of overpopulation.

“We are not able to produce all of everything for free; thus we must “economize” our resources, or use them as efficiently as possible... human wants, if not infinite, go... far beyond the ability of our productive resources to satisfy them” (Kasun 31). People are not able to produce all of everything for free is true because nothing is free. Using the resources efficiently is what people must recognize as soon as possible. However, though third world and second world countries have recognized the efficiency of resources, first world countries tend not to see what they have. First world nations take too much for granted with resources, such as water and trees. People of these nations do not care whether to use resources efficiently because they have plenty of inventories. However,

that inventory will not last forever due to the rising population.

“With the persistence of human poverty and misery, the staggering growth of human population, and ever increasing human demands, the possibilities of further stress and permanent damage to the planets resource base are very real” (Kasun 33). The staggering growth of human population has affected the human demands. With the greater numbers of people, there are greater numbers of demand. Supply and demand are two terms that have been used throughout human civilization. The more supply the less demand, the more demand, usually means the less supply. No matter which way you look at it, the world is shifting in a greater demand and a less supply of resources to fit the demand.

How has overpopulation been a global issue, is a question widely asked by most people. Simple, overpopulation has been on the rise for hundreds of years now and has actually been a part of a global issue since reaching its first billion people in 1800's. The reason it is a bigger issue than ever before is because of the 6-7 billion people. At the billion mark, there's was a lot of people, now at the 6-7 billion mark there's a lot of people who are causing a lot of other global issues, such as diseases and environmental problems. It's no longer a phenomenon anymore or a myth. The fact is that this is an issue and a reality; a reality that needs to be tended to, in order to continue with evolving.

Overpopulation has always been a global issue and will always stay as a global issue. Why? For one reason, population always adjusts, either in a negative or positive correlation. Another reason would be that population equals power and power equal money and money equals every reason to fight. The third reason would be, nations that

have less information than others, who are not educated enough, of the pros and cons of sexual intercourse and its effects. Ever since the 1800's, being the milestone of hitting more than a billion people, the world has had its population problems. People are the causes of the people's problems.

Overpopulation is the population of the world, meaning that this issue has always been there and has just been growing throughout the years. With the three major revolutions that occurred throughout history, many things have been notified. In the 1800's when reaching a billion people, another billion 130's years later, is in comparison to 200,000 years. It is a remarkable milestone every time the human population hits a billion; the years between are getting shorter and shorter. Therefore, overpopulation has not just been progressing: it has been outstanding in the last century. There is recognition that overpopulation has progressed into an issue, what is clear is the problem but what is not clear is the solution. Slowly and silently, population has crept up on society, finally making its mark as it builds momentum rapidly, only to surprise the people that there is an issue. Population has been progressing ever since the first Homo Sapien walked this Earth. This progression has not stopped and will continue until a major event is to occur. A major event so deadly as a pandemic to deafen the raging sounds of population and start a new era of civilization.

To take into note, some of the previous efforts at resolving overpopulation have been from China where there has been a law settled in the government. The Chinese government have established child act in order to control the percentage of population growth and acquire a sustainable growth consistency rate. This child law states that if your family has more than one child, you have to pay the government, promoting

population sustainability and consistent. By all means, governments such as India and other densely populated areas should all take up this child law in order to have a sustainable government. However, some governments might not act upon this decision because power is people and the greater number of people, the more power to sustain. The reason this law is put into place is because if everyone were to have two or three kids the population would automatically double or even triple. This is something that the country of China is not willing to chance.

Some would say that overpopulation is not a serious problem. While others would say that overpopulation could lead to extinction. The ones that are in denial of overpopulation need to wake up and walk outside and travel to the developing nations because population is a threat and its just going to get worst, as if you were to wake a sleeping giant. The ones on the other side that predict that overpopulation is expected to cause extinction are on the right path because scientific evidence shows it all. The facts are the facts and they tend not to lie. Believe it or not, population is a major threat in developing and even developed nations. Why wait until it gets worse when we can act now and avoid destruction. Why find out the reality of it all, when people already know the destiny of the path, in which they are on now?

Expert

There are two experts that have evaluated this topic towards the concern of overpopulation. The reason there are two experts evaluating overpopulation is because sometimes you need more than one voice to prove a point or two sides to every story. A man once said, "there are always three sides to the story, your side, my side and the truth" (David W. Morrison). Having Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki evaluate overpopulation as one voice and Professor Frank Fenner as another voice is the scientific evidence that will piece together the two sides to this story. Then, finally the side in which is the truth, whether Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki or Professor Frank Fenner is telling the truth or giving a stronger persuasive argument to back up their theories.

Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki was born on March 24th, 1936, in Vancouver Canada. Suzuki became famous throughout the world for his devotion to being an environmental activist and his work as a science broadcaster. Canadian scientist David Suzuki has a new book out, "The Legacy", and Steve Curwood interviewed him on the Living on Earth radio show. What he said about world population was important:

CURWOOD: Earlier in your book, you mention that the population of the world has tripled in your lifetime. That's a pretty striking statistic. And, what does it tell us?

SUZUKI: It's staggering. We appeared as a species in Africa, maybe 150,000 years ago. We wandered nomadically and gathered food and shelter. It was 10,000 years ago that the big change happened when we discovered agriculture. At the beginning of the agricultural revolution it's estimated that there were about ten million of us on the entire planet. Agriculture heralded a huge shift because we could now grow our food

dependably and in only 8,000 years, we increased to another order of magnitude to 100 million people. And then, in just over 1,800 years, we increased to a billion people. And then in less than 200 years we reached six point nine billion people in 2010. And, so, if you were to plot that on a piece of graph paper, the curve is essentially leaping straight off the page in the last pencil width of time. Nothing can go straight up off the page indefinitely. There's got to be limits, and I fear, that we're going to have some major problems of a big human die-off.

CURWOOD: So, yes, what is the problem of population? What are the consequences that you are concerned about?

SUZUKI: Well, of course it's not just a function of number. It's the amount of stuff that we exploit out of the biosphere, per person. So, if we in North American want to compare ourselves to China or India, you've got to multiply our populations by at least 20, to get our equivalent impact as Chinese or Indians. If you want to compare us to Bangladesh or Somalia, you've got to multiply by at least 60. And, when you look at it that way, then it's clear that it's the industrialized world because of our hyper-consumption. We are consuming over 80 percent of the planet's resources even though we're only 20 percent of the world's population. We are the major predator on the planet.

The interview between David Takayoshi Suzuki and Steve Curwood was important because Dr. Suzuki reflected on the world's population in his lifetime and how it has tripled with accelerating numbers. The numbers have skyrocketed, for "it was 10,000 years ago that the big change happened when we discovered agriculture" (Dr.

Suzuki). The problem of population is “not just a function of numbers” (Dr. Suzuki). The real problem is “the amount of stuff that we exploit out of the biosphere, per person” (Dr. Suzuki). Though population is a major concern and should be controlled, high standard of living in first world populous countries “are the major predator on the planet” (Dr. Suzuki). Living in a high standard and having a population growing out of the area’s capacity limits are responsible for placing the world in a vulnerable state.

“You know there are a lot of things we can fix in this world, we can do something about it, we can design the cities, we can live in the houses, the market, the economy, currency, how many trees were going to cut? How many fish we going to catch? These things human beings can manage and control because we create them and do them however, something’s are facts of life, we have to live them, the speed of light, gravity, entropy, the first and second laws of thermal dynamics, those are things we have to accept and work our self around. And there is another one that is curtual, it’s a mathematic reality called exponential growth. If something’s are growing at 1 percent in a year, it will double in seventy years. 2 percent a year it will double in thirty-five years. Three percent will double in twenty-four years, four percent in seventeen and a half years. Anything growing exponentially will double in a predictable length of time. The reason why is mentally, people want to keep everything growing in society and “why we should keep the economy growing is ultimately suicidal. At the beginning there is one cell or Homo sapiens, then next minute there are two and two minutes there are four, three minutes there are eight, and four minutes there are sixteen. This is exponential growth. As a population we tend not to recognize the issue of overpopulation, only when the minute before or during the space is full and crowded. This is known as the 59 minute

where population, maxing out its carrying capacity, is finally recognize, unfortunately at the last minute. Are home is the biosphere, it is fixed and finite, it can't grow. And we have got to learn to live within that finite world. Every scientist agrees with me, we have already passed the 59th minute" (David Suzuki).

David Suzuki has an interesting take on overpopulation and how it is just beginning to get worst as time evolves. He believes that in order to overcome the problem people have to fight the problem head on and have stable control, a control to prevent population explosion. David Suzuki focuses on a repelling point for "you know there are a lot of things we can fix in this world" (David Suzuki). In fact he is right. There are a lot of things that people can fix in this world. Doing "something about it, we can design the cities, we can live in the houses, the market, the economy, currency, how many trees were going to cut?" (David Suzuki) Then he brings a fact that there are things people are able to change, "however something's are facts of life, we have to live them, the speed of light, gravity, entropy, the first and second laws of thermal dynamics, those are things we have to accept and work our self around" (David Suzuki). Population is something that people have the ability to change "and there is another one that is crucial, it's a mathematic reality called exponential growth" (David Suzuki). His solutions are change, simple and easy, however in order to "change" everyone has to take part. By changing, he is simply meaning control, not changing all together and reverting your entire life style; he is saying to change a little, bit by bit. A simple change is a good change.

Fenner, Frank John, was born, December 21st, 1914 in Ballarat, Victoria, Australia and died on November 22nd, 2010. His job occupation was a Microbiologist and Virologist. He was Director of the Centre for Resource and Environmental Studies,

Australian National University (ANU), Canberra 1973-1979. Earlier he was Professor of Microbiology 1949-1967, and Director of the John Curtin School of Medical Research 1967-1973 at ANU. Fenner was known for his work in the eradication of smallpox and controlling Australia's rabbit plague. He was a world-renowned expert on virus diseases, and has won numerous awards for his work. Fenner broached his views on the eventual outcome for people during an interview with [The Australian](#).

Change is possible in this state and this circumstance because in the mind of Professor Frank Fenner "we're going to become extinct. Whatever we do now is too late" (Frank Fenner). A professor explaining that "we'll undergo the same fate as the people on Easter Island. Climate change is just at the very beginning. But we're seeing remarkable changes in the weather already" (Frank Fenner). Would the weather change, just be natural occurrences or a phase that indicated the end of human civilization all together? The human civilization is on edge because "Homo Sapiens will become extinct, perhaps within 100 years" (Frank Fenner). He tends to believe that if human civilization is going then "a lot of other animals will, too. It's an irreversible situation." (Frank Fenner) Others believe it's a course of nature and we have time but according to Frank Fenner "it's too late" (Frank Fenner). "I try not to express that because people are trying to do something, but they keep putting it off" (Frank Fenner). They tend to put it off to the sidelines and then soon forget about it. Maybe Professor Frank Fenner has a valid proposition or maybe it is just another theory that is unlikely to occur.

Professor Frank Fenner has evidence that the world will without a doubt end our human civilization in about a century from now. His possible solutions are interesting, as there are none because as he comments, "we're going to become extinct, whatever we do

now is too late" (Frank Fenner). He believes no matter what lengths we come to in order to achieve population sustainability, time has run out and it's too late for change. What a positive man, but yet with a lasting impression for "whatever we do now is too late" (Frank Fenner). Who should be believed that we are able to change, from Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki perspective or whether we have no more time, as it is too late from Professor Frank Fenner.

Role of Control

The United Nations is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security. Their objective is to develop friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

The United Nations has four main purposes to serve: one to keep peace throughout the world: two is to develop friendly relations among nations: three is to help nations work together to improve the lives of poor people as well as to conquer hunger: four is to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms.

The work of the United Nations reaches every corner of the globe. Although best known for peacekeeping, peace building, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance, there are many other ways that the United Nations makes the world a better place.

The Organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugee's protection, and disaster relief. Even many more such as counter terrorism, disarmament and non-proliferation, to promoting democracy, human rights, gender equality and the advancement of women. Whatever seems to be the problem, the United Nations are there to find a relief.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the UN Charter had been ratified by a majority of the original 51 Member States. The purpose of the United Nations is to bring all nations of the world together to work for peace and development. It affords the opportunity for countries to balance global interdependence and national interests when addressing international problems. There are currently 192 Members of the United Nations. Each country, large or small, rich or poor, has a single vote, however, none of the decisions taken by the Assembly are binding.

Nevertheless, the Assembly's decisions become resolutions that carry the weight of world's governmental opinion.

The United Nations has considered the role of control when it comes to population and what it has to offer. The organization works on a broad range of fundamental issues, from sustainable development, environment and refugees protection, and disaster relief for the third world countries that need it the most. The world has respect for the United Nations, for the movement of peacekeeping. Everyone in the world should care about the peacekeeping and sustainable development because it is keeping the world in order and the people sustained.

The role of control is in the hands of the United Nations because this well-known international organization is connected too many nations can enforce government laws and give aid support where need be. Population control is one of the areas that the United Nations is aware of. Without this international organization, population in developing countries would be much worse than what they are presently.

Religious and Spiritual Views

Many religions do not believe in birth control and abortion. Like almost everyone who writes about the dangers of our exploding population, Hollingsworth urges access to contraceptive information. Even though it is well known that lack of contraceptive information is one of the causes of some fifty-two million abortions each year worldwide, many Catholics have traditional or moral misgivings about artificial contraceptives. Millions of persons in India and other nations also object to contraception for moral reasons that parallel the traditional Catholic position. It is also clear that governments and sometimes parents are responsible for thirty-five thousand young children dying every day of preventable causes.

Bangladesh is one of the largest Muslim countries in the world. About 80% of Bangladeshis are Muslims. First, any sort of permanent birth control that is not for medical reasons is forbidden. So any medical procedure that leads to complete sterilization and is not medically required, is not allowed. This goes against the teachings of Prophet Muhammad and if not done for medical reasons, is usually done for vain, selfish or impractical purposes.

Ecuador has the Christian church that is characterized by an Episcopal hierarchy with the pope as its head and belief in seven sacraments and the authority of tradition. Pope Paul VI counted the modern scientific methods of “periodic abstinence”, such as Natural Family Planning (NFP) as a form of abstinence that also affects the planning of population. Thus insisting that “periodic abstinence” is a way to abstain crowd control.

Nigeria has several religions that exist; this helps to accentuate ethnic distinctions. Christians constitute 48.2% of the Nigerian population. Christianity believes in abstinence and safe sex. Although there are many important differences of interpretation

and opinion of the Bible on which Christianity is based. Christians share a set of beliefs that they hold essential to their faith and essential to controlling the population.

Other regions such as the Buddhist religion believes in reincarnation and that every person must go through cycles of birth, life and death. While going through these cycles, the person will release their attachment to desire and the self. They have then achieved Nirvana. In the Buddhist religion, wholesomeness is the main principle for moral judgment. This includes the duty of the parent. Buddhists believe it is important that parents take care of their child, and that the child can grow up with a good quality of life. Buddhism supports family planning so that people will reproduce when they are ready to be the best parent. The most popular methods are birth control pills and condoms. Buddhist people consider abortions to be the worst as it means killing another human being.

In the Aboriginal and Indigenous culture there is a deep spiritual connection to the environment. As overpopulation destroys the planet, these people are affected. The water and air are being polluted, trees are being cut down, habitats for animals are being ruined and animals are becoming endangered and extinct. The respect and relationship that these people have with Mother Earth is being weakened. It might be helpful for all of us to take a lesson from these people, and to remember that we are all united in sharing this great planet.

For the most part, religion and spirituality are activities and beliefs that have and will affect the amount of population because of how people from that religion respond to the act on child policies when it comes to having many children in a family. It all depends upon the religion and how it relates to population, but for the most part, population

control is taken positively among the religions. However, many religions are against abstinence and will not take part.

Case Study: Bangladesh (Asia)

In the 16th century, the Europeans set up trading posts in the area of Bangladesh. The British then became part of India, making it known as British India, which started out as West Pakistan and East Bengal but suddenly changed, as the arrangement was not sustainable for the people. East Pakistan seceded from its union with West Pakistan in 1971 and was renamed Bangladesh. The geography of Bangladesh is located in Southern Asia, bordering the Bay of Bengal, between Burma and India. The population density is 1,099 people per square kilometer with a total area of 143,998 square kilometers, ranking the landmass at 94th in the world. Though this area might seem relatively small, the capacity that it is able to sustain is not. Besides the ocean, the water is sparse, for there is only 13,830 sq km of available drinking water. In comparison to any North American locations, Bangladesh is much similar to the state of Iowa.

The climate is tropical. There are mild winters from October to the end of March. The summers are hot and humid from March to the end of June and from then on, warm rainy monsoons are present in the months of June to October's end. Some natural hazards that the land has are the annually droughts in the hot and humid period and cyclones, during the summer monsoon season. These are just some elements that citizens have to live through daily. Moving on to the environment, Bangladesh, being a populous country as it is, forces many people to live on cultivated flood-prone land because of the limited space that people are given. Less space, means worse conditions for adaptability and in this case, people will take what they are given, in order to survive at a certain degree. Waterborne diseases are prevalent on many waterborne surfaces. Things, such as water pollutants are especially found in the fishing areas and high population density areas, which result from the use of commercial pesticides. The ground water is either

contaminated by naturally occurring arsenic or intermittent water shortages. Due to the falling water tables in the northern and central parts of the country, soil degradation and erosion, as well as deforestation are all connected to the wide spread of severe overpopulation.

As of July 2011, the population of Bangladesh sits around a shocking number of 158,570,535 residents. Fifty-six million people or 34.3% of the residents are under the age of fourteen. Ninety-two million or 61.1% of the residents span from the ages of fifteen to sixty-four. When looking at sixty-five years of age and over, the percentage decreases dramatically because it is difficult to sustain a lifestyle in these desperate conditions, with a sparse percentage of only 4.7%. There are approximately only four million people, which is because of the environment and the standard of living. The median age in Bangladesh is only 23.3 years of age. The net migration rate is negative 1.57 migrants per 1000 residents in the population, as of 2011. The countries comparison on the world's leader board leaves net migration rates at a low position of 158th. People are not immigrating to Bangladesh; they're emigrating from Bangladesh to other nations nearby that have better standards of living. When considering urbanization, a majority of the total population lives in the urban areas, whereas only minorities live in the rural areas because land is too valuable. Annually, the rate of urban change is 3.1%, meaning that more and more residents are moving into the cities or more likely the cities are moving into the residents. The key major cities that are the building blocks to the foundation of the population's carrying capacity is Dhaka (capital) 14.251 million; Chittagong 4.816 million; Khulna 1.636 million; Rajshahi 853,000 as of 2009.

Despite the economic growth of nearly 6% per year, Bangladesh has political

instability, poor infrastructure, corruption, insufficient power supplies, and slow implementation of economic reforms. Remaining poor, overpopulated and inefficiently governed, the international dispute is about land claim because of the rising and uncontrollable outburst in population. Since the mass of land, from border to border, is rather insufficient due to a small area, the land is much more priceless to own.

Bangladesh and its neighbors are disputing over their borders, for the need of more space to contain their numbers. Land has more value than anything in the world. Having your own land means freedom, however many Bangladeshis are not able to purchase their own land because there is no land to be bought.

The question that comes across many minds, when given factual information on Bangladesh is, what has happened? Bangladesh is well populated because of the greater need for children to work in order to help their families. However, every time they have another child, it is one more for their family to feed. This is comparable to the Western societies before the Industrial Revolution. The reason Bangladeshis have too many children is because the Industrial Revolution has not influenced people. For the most part, people are not able to afford the industrial equipment. But if they could afford it, how would they maintain it? In this case the people of Bangladesh are on the fence from having children and not being able to afford machinery. The connection between the industrial equipment and having children is simple. More children are a substitute for less equipment. In these terms, having ten children is equivalent to having one piece of machinery. According to statistics, Bangladesh has more living population than it can accommodate within its boundaries. Currently, Bangladesh is ranked 7th on the world scale for greatest population. In this case, population control is permitted in whatever

means necessary for laws to be enforced. The main reason that the population has gotten out of hand is because of the incompetent government. The government of Bangladesh is weak on laying down laws and enforcing the policies set out. Low literacy rates, poorly structured government, lack of technical progress and not enough development to reach the industrialization era, are the breaking points towards Bangladesh. Therefore, problems such as these are the fundamental reasons that the population of Bangladesh is in a crisis.

The impact that the population outbreaks have on the society of Bangladesh is not hard to miss. Virtually elbowing each other on a land spanning 134,000 square kilometers with a population density of more than 1,100 people per square kilometer. This has a harmful affect on the society, making the people acquire a negative perspective because they are not led by a government that is able to enforce proper laws on population control. Laws such as, exponential growth and child acts, give a better understanding to the control method. While landmass is being lost to rising sea levels, due to rains and floods, the population continues to increase at an unsustainable rate. Where land is diminishing because of sea levels, yet the population already needs more land to sustain the people and yet the population is still on the rise. This is a disaster just waiting to happen. While population growth among the educated class has declined considerably, it has doubled among the underprivileged, which constitute a large majority. Since poor people have no steady income they customarily want more children as security and support in their old age. Experts believe that the effects of climate change will severely affect Bangladesh's population, which is dependent on its limited natural resources. If the limited natural resources were soon to diminish because of disasters, then the population

should decrease. Without resources, then how will people be able to live a sustainable lifestyle? Given the spiraling population growth, depletion of vital resources such as fresh water, forests and farmland, this will put strain on the country's sustainability. This would be a way in order to control the population, putting a positive affect on the society? There are pros and cons to every side but given a control method, it should slow population. However, it seems inhumane to kill millions of people, what other ways are there to control a population, set for destruction? One way or another there has to be control, whether human or natural elements will bring the population crisis under control. Both are a solution to the outbreak that needs to be contained before it starts to affect other places.

The role of cultural influences in Bangladesh has its national myths that help give the country a sense of nationhood. The ethnic groups in Bangladesh consists of mostly 98% Bengali and the rest tribal groups. The main religion is 89.5% Muslim, 9.6% Hindu, and 0.9% other as of 2004. It is not so much of a cultural concern when it comes to Muslim religion controlling most of the population, it is more of a survival status. The more children one have, the more power they acquire and the safer they are. Rural population density is very high, and Dhaka is one of the largest cities in the world because of natural increase and rural-urban migration. Though the cultural influences may have some distinctive characteristics, the cultural aspects do not influence the population growth. Other things, such as the physical processes that shape Bangladesh have influences on the population growth. The solutions of the cultural influences would be to lay a law down on the number of children or else consequences are to be exiled.

Case Study: Ecuador (Latin America)

In 1533, the Spanish conquest reached northern Inca Empire, later forming Ecuador. Quito is the capital city of Ecuador, becoming a seat of Spanish colonial government in 1563. Between 1904 and 1942, Ecuador lost territories in a series of conflicts with its neighbors. A border war with Peru that flared in 1995 was resolved in 1999. Although Ecuador marked 30 years of civilian governance in 2004, the period has been marred by political instability. Protests contributed to the mid-term of three of Ecuador's last four democratically elected Presidents.

Ecuador is located in Western South America, bordering the Pacific Ocean at the equator, between Colombia and Peru. Ecuador has a total area of 283,561 sq km, ranking it 73rd in the world for largest landmass. There is approximately only 6,720 sq km of fresh drinking water that is available to the communities. If Ecuador were to be compared to any North American place, it would be comparable to Nevada.

The tropical climate along the coast becomes cooler inland, at higher elevations and warmer, at lower elevations such as the Amazonian Jungle. Some of the natural hazards that frequently occur in Ecuador are earthquakes, landslides, volcanic activity, floods, and periodic droughts. Ecuador experiences volcanic activity in the Andes Mountains, which erupted in 2010. Beyond that, some of the environmental issues are deforestation, soil erosion, desertification, water pollution, pollution from oil production wastes in ecologically sensitive areas of the Amazon Basin and Galapagos Islands.

The population is 15,007,343 as of July 2011. Most of the area of Ecuador is not sustainable to live on because of the vast mountain range. Mountains and volcanoes, take up a large area of the landmass in Ecuador, which makes it that much more difficult to sustain a livable lifestyle. The age structure in Ecuador is not as shocking as other

developing countries. However, in Latin America, Ecuador is one of the more dense places to live because of fleeing refugees from Columbia and Brazil. From the ages of fourteen and younger, four million people take up 30.1% of the population. The figures are four plus million that are younger than fourteen years of age. 63.5% are fifteen to sixty-four years of age, placing both genders at four to five million. Finally, sixty-five years and over, around five hundred thousand males and females, take up 6.4% of the population. Though these statistics are above the line of moderate population, they are not outstanding. The median age for an individual's life expectancy is around 27.5 years, which is relatively higher than developing nation but lower than most developed nations. The net migration rate is much higher than other developing nations in South America, even in Africa and Asia. With a net migration rate of negative 0.52 migrants per 1000 population, the world standard leaves Ecuador at ranking 138th. Urbanization consists of 76% of the total population and only a 2% urbanization rate. The major cities that carry the densest areas in Ecuador are Guayaquil with two million, Quito (capital), two million as of 2009. The economy of Ecuador is substantially dependent on its petroleum resources, which have accounted for more than half of the country's export earnings and approximately one-third of public sector revenues in recent years.

The question that comes across many minds when given factual information on Ecuador is, what has happened and what are the reasons for the happening? Ecuador has many international disputes, from organized illegal narcotics operations in Colombia that penetrate across Ecuador's shared border. These borders are also where thousands of refugees cross to escape the violence in their home country. Many refugees are fleeing from Colombia to Ecuador from the drug lords, however in doing so, the population of

fifteen million residents may not be accurate. The precision of the population count may be off because there could be thousands of people who are not recognized that have decided to flee from their original homeland. There are in fact 11,526 Colombia refugees, however over 250,000 Columbians are seeking asylum in Ecuador, many of whom do not register as refugees for fear of deportation, as of 2007.

The impact that the population has on the society is no different than that of developing societies in other continents. If the population is growing because of refugees then problems are bound to occur. This impacts an increase of residents on the society with fewer jobs, which are forcing people to seek refuge somewhere and eventually seeking poverty. This somewhere is unfortunately located within the borders of Ecuador. The government may have to support these people because of fear for the decline of tourism. Tourism would decline since residents of many first world countries that seek tropical destinations would travel elsewhere because of the large number refugees fleeing into Ecuador. There are many contributing factors that included the impact of a society because of overpopulation.

The role of cultural influences that Ecuador has had, allowed for the population to have a tendency of high growth. The first thing to realize about Ecuadorian culture is that it is not one single culture. Instead it is a whole range of cultures mingled together, representing every level of this very stratified community. The ethnic groups that the Ecuadorian culture has are 65% mestizo (mixed Amerindian and white), 25% Amerindian, 7% Spanish and 3% black. 95% of Ecuadorian practices are that of the Roman Catholic religion. The Roman Catholic Church has a strong influence on personal and social behaviour, which is a part of their national identity. Most holidays and

celebrations are based on Christian festivals. Regional differences exist and manifest in the way people dress, their physical appearance, language and family name. The solutions are due to historical circumstances the Church is wrapped up with the process of government.

Case Study: Nigeria (Africa)

Nigeria is controlled by the British influence and is the most populous country in Africa since the 19th century. Independence came in 1960 and following nearly sixteen years of military rule, a new constitution was adopted in 1999. Finally, a peaceful transition to the government was established and completed. The government continues to face the daunting task of reforming a petroleum-based economy, and institutionalizing democracy. Also, Nigeria continues to experience longstanding ethnic and religious tensions. Nigeria is currently experiencing its longest period of civilian rule since independence. The general elections of April 2007 marked the first civilian-to-civilian transfer of power in the country's history. In January 2010, Nigeria assumed a nonpermanent seat on the UN Security Council for the 2010-11 terms.

Nigeria is located in Western Africa, bordering the Gulf of Guinea, between Benin and Cameroon. It has a total area of 923,768 sq km and is 32nd in the world for largest landmass. 13,000 sq km is fresh drinking water that takes up a small percentage of the area. Nigeria is comparable to slightly more than twice the size of California. However, with a large land mass usually comes with a large population if the land is able to be sustainable by the people.

The climate varies because it is near the equator in the south, tropical in the center and arid in the north. Since the conditions are promising and suitable for human civilization to adapt, populations began to amplify. Some natural hazards are mainly periodic droughts and flooding. Droughts occur in the summer and flooding occurs during the rainy seasons. The current environmental issues the area is faced with annually are: soil degradation, rapid deforestation, urban air, water pollution, desertification and oil pollution. The Niger River enters the country in the northwest and flows southward

through tropical rain forests and swamps to its delta in the Gulf of Guinea. The area has suffered serious damage from oil spills, loss of arable land and rapid urbanization. If you do not urbanize then where must all the people live? People would have to ruralize if urbanization never happened. However, with a large population urbanization would happen, no matter what the circumstances.

The economy of Nigeria has been known for the oil-rich resources, however political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and poor macroeconomic management have influenced them. The government failed to diversify the economy away from its overdependence on the capital-intensive oil sector, which provides 95% of foreign exchange earnings and about 80% of budgetary revenues. Though oil-rich resources run the economy the government is consuming most of the budgets.

Nigeria's rich and diverse artistic heritage goes back more than 2,000 years. Nigeria's rich and varied cultural heritage derives from the mixture of its different ethnic groups with Arabic and Western European cultural influences. The main ethnic groups following are: Hausa and Fulani 29%, Yoruba 21%, Igbo (Ibo) 18%, Ijaw 10%, Kanuri 4%, Ibibio 3.5% and Tiv 2.5%. The religion that is most practiced are: 50% Muslim, 40% Christian, and 10% Indigenous beliefs. One of the main problems is the government letting a male have four wives or more.

The population currently in Nigeria is around 155,215,573 residents; more or less one hundred and fifty five million people, in an area twice the size of the state of California. The estimates for this country explicitly, takes into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS. This can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates and lower population growth rates. Changes in the

distribution of population by age and sex would otherwise be expected. The age structure in Nigeria is shocking because from the ages of fourteen and younger, sixty-two million people are nearly 41% of the population. There are sixty plus million people that are younger than fourteen years of age. 56% are fifteen to sixty-four years of age, at forty-three million people. Finally, sixty-five years and over, around four million males and females, take up 3% of the population.

The median age is one of the lowest median ages in the world. The moderate life expectancy for an individual is 19.2 years. The net migration rate is only negative 0.1 percent migrants per hundred people, which is listed 122nd in the world standing; however in the negatives, the net migration is not far off from par. Only 0.1 percent of the population is leaving, compared to other countries 0.1 percent is golden. Why would this be golden, mainly because 0.1 percent is technically par, therefore implying that there are rarely people emigrating from Nigeria. This then makes the country of Nigeria look better because people choose to stay for their own purpose. The negative net migration rate will soon be increasing because of the rapid growth of urbanization. The urbanization is acquired 50% of the total population and the rate of urbanization is around 3.5% annually. The major cities that acquire the densest places are: Lagos 10.203 million, Kano 3.304 million, Ibadan 2.762 million, Abuja (capital) 1.857 million and Kaduna 1.519 million as of 2009.

The international disputes have been only Nigeria and Cameroon that heeded the Lake Chad Commission's admonition to ratify the delimitation treaty. Why boundaries maybe an international dispute? The reason is that boundaries are the direct link to refugees and refugees are the link to another international dispute. If boundaries were

protected with higher security than the refugee dispute would have no relevance to a problem. Also, refugees are becoming a wide concern where thousands of people are without jobs and money to support one another. The link between one problem is waiting for another problem to unfold.

What has happened to the people of Nigeria, that so many are living in a small area? The people are resorting to forced abortions, sterilizations, infanticide, and control of the numbers of live births. Population control is crucial to a nation's economic survival. In most African countries mass production of children is almost regarded as a show of importance rather than a lack of knowledge of contraception, ignorance, lack of education. For example the South African leader who told his people not to use condoms because white people were deliberately trying to prevent them from reproduction is one such case. There has been an increase in immigration to the developed world on an alarming scale, creating an unprecedented demographic and political problem for the West. Overcrowding has resulted in increased incidence of diseases and other infectious diseases. With a lack of adequate sanitation and clean potable water, and scarcity of available medical resources, people are desperate for sustainable living.

Being able to achieve sustainability, is something not easily done, if your living in a developing country. Starvation, malnutrition, poor diet with ill health and diet-deficiency diseases; poverty coupled with inflation has resulted in low level of capital formation. Desperation to survive has increased crime rates in a struggle over scarce resources and crowding. Leading to increased levels of brigandage. Nigeria is one hundred and fifty five million people, with over 70% living on less than one dollar a day. The fact of the matter is that people deliberately produce children, knowing this offspring

will be born into disease, poverty and untold hardship. Though you cannot stop people from having children, you can control people from wanting children.

Overpopulation is a condition when an organism's numbers exceeds the carrying capacity of its ecological niche. In common parlance, the term usually refers to the relationship between the human population and its environment. Is it evidently clear that Nigeria is overpopulated due to an increase in births and many of these births are unplanned pregnancies. The four wives per man, Islamic policy, in mostly northern Nigeria, has ensured that many in that region record the most poverty stricken existence in the country. Do you think this would be a good place to lay down the laws? It could be a good place to set the laws but then again should the laws be set for a little problem or should the government focus on the larger issue. Laws should be set where population cannot be controlled, not where it has no affect. The control of population where laws should be enforced, is the number of children a person is allowed. Therefore, religion should not get involved with the law.

The impact that the population has on the society of Nigeria has its effects on the development. High population growth especially in Nigeria is a challenge for three major reasons. First, rapid population growth puts a lot of stress on ecosystems. Many different issues such as food security, land tenure, environmental degradation and water supply do have a demographic background. Civil strife is also often caused by population pressure on scarce resources. Secondly, rapid population growth affects the economy because governments need to provide human capital investments for their population --education, health, etc. When population grows too fast such investments become logistically and financially very difficult to meet. In addition, rapid population growth may slow down

the increase of income per capita. The third issue is linked to the health of women and their children as well as the status of women in society. Pregnancies that are too early, too late and too many are not conducive to good health outcomes. The Nigerian people have all been introduced to rapid population growth, impacts on the society and the health of the people.

The role of cultural influences in Nigeria reflects African, Islamic, and European influences. In northern Nigeria, Islam has shaped architecture and calligraphy. As Islam traditionally forbids the representation of people and animals, art forms such as ceremonial carvings are virtually absent in the North. In the South, Indigenous Peoples produced their own art long before Europeans arrived. The way of the north's and south's lifestyles, really influence their ways of reflection. When population is concerned with the two groups and their beliefs, it really has no effect to their concern because people live and people die, simple as that. Mother Nature will control the population and the numbers of humans will even out at par because everything has a plan in life, just what is that plan is the real question.

International Organizations

ICDDR, B is the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh, an international health research institution located in Dhaka. They are dedicated to saving lives through research and treatment, as well as addressing some of the most critical health concerns facing the world today, ranging from improving neonatal survival to HIV/AIDS. They conduct research, training and extension activities, as well as programme-based activities, to develop and share knowledge for global lifesaving solutions. They are comprised of public health scientists, laboratory scientists, clinicians, nutritionists, epidemiologists, demographers, social and behavioural scientists, IT professionals, and experts in emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, and vaccine sciences. Since its opening in 1978, the centre has shared its knowledge with the world, training more than 27,000 health professionals from over seventy-eight countries in hospital management of diarrhoeal diseases, epidemiology, biostatistics, family planning, demographic surveillance and child survival strategies. A distinguished multinational Board of Trustees comprising seventeen members from around the globe governs the centre. Health and family planning systems are urgently needed yet the resources available are extremely limited. Funds for health services through the government of Bangladesh are about four US dollars per capita per year, so the majority of health services are obtained from non-government and private sources. The positive effects are saving lives. They are run and supported by the kind generous donations of individuals and corporations around the world. Without this help they would not be able to invest in the research needed to save the lives of millions of people around the world. Hospitals of hope, for over forty-five years, the Dhaka Hospital has been specializing in the management of diarrhoeal diseases. Through the provision of research, knowledge

and dedication the hospital is able to offer a level of care and treatment that otherwise would not be possible to the people of Bangladesh. Each year, the Dhaka Hospital treats more than 110,000 patients, 35,000 of whom would die without treatment. The negative aspects, is that they have been unable to support various projects, due to lack of funding from individual and corporate donations.

The Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS) is an autonomous African institution dedicated to strengthening the capacities of organizations and individuals working in the field of health, HIV and AIDS, population and development. In order to contribute to improving the quality of life of families in sub-Saharan Africa, they are responsible for Training, Technical Assistance, Research, and Knowledge Sharing. The CAFS services are provided by highly qualified professionals who come from a variety of disciplines; including reproductive health, HIV and AIDS, population and development, and organisation and management development. The CAFS team reflects strong field experience and a profound knowledge of the African social and cultural environment. Their positive effects are training over 14,000 policy makers since 1975 (including Parliamentarians and Ministers), senior organisational and programme executives, research and evaluation managers and officers, programme managers and service providers. With a history spanning over three decades in Kenya and having trained individuals from the private and public sectors. It has experience in helping civil society and government institutions in the following areas through on the job training, coaching, and mentoring. The negative effects of this organization are not being able to support various projects due to lack of funding from individual and corporate donations. These organizations have direct relations with overpopulation because they have on

going research facilities that are finding cures that causes poverty to occur, which links in many other directions to overpopulating communities.

Prevalent in Canada

How does overpopulation affect Canadians? There are many ways in which overpopulation is prevalent in Canada. One main reason is immigration. Places in the developing countries are seeking freedom to other places that have larger landmass. Canada has that freedom, being the world's second largest landmass, making it one of the largest places to live. As well, the Canadian government promotes multiculturalism. Multiculturalism is the acceptance or promotion of multiple ethnic cultures, for practical reasons and/or for the sake of diversity. We are linked from top to bottom one way or another. If places such as Bangladesh, Ecuador and Nigeria are all looking for more area to spread their people, Canada is one of the places to immigrate. There are approximately 150 to 200 thousand immigrants that arrived in Canada annually. The growth of the human population is a major factor affecting the environment. Simply put, overpopulation means that there are more people than there are resources to meet their needs. Almost all the environmental problems we face today can be traced back to the increase in population. The one that lucks out is Canada because of the small population with the world's second largest land mass. With a density of only 3.4 people per square kilometer and large bodies of valuable fresh water resources, as well as other resources like oil and wood. Canada is becoming a target now and for the future, Canada is the underground railway for the entire developing nations.

The role that Canada takes in this issue, when approaching the population problem is, stable the birth and death rates and increase the efficiency with which you can sustain a population with limited resources. Canada sustains the birth to death rate, rather than pushes towards the birth and death rate. Meaning that instead of forcing more people to die and fewer to be born, they want to push towards a balance system. The Canadian

scientists have discovered four solutions to overpopulation: education of girls, women's equality and civil rights, so they are not bullied into pregnancy, women having access to means to limit fertility, and higher child survival rates. This sounds absurd, but with higher survival rates people have much smaller families.

Is Canada really fulfilling its role? When it comes overpopulation, Canada has been researching how to prevent it and how it should be controlled to a certain degree. However there are some things that Canadians still need to fit into their budget. Canadian's need massive research on birth control that is cheap to administer, which works. They must provide programs to ensure people are cared for in old age, whether or not they have children. These programs exist in many hospital facilities or elder care centers. When getting rid of all government subsidies, it encourages people to have children. Canada should provide large cash incentives for vasectomies and tubal ligations beyond their borders, to help start off developing countries control their population. New technology should be in place to support the huge populations with sustainable clean energy and sustainable agriculture. Canada must discourage religions that encourage overpopulation by taking away their tax breaks. By fulfilling these typical demands Canada should have a stronger role in preventing population explosion in their own country in the future and help control population explosion in other countries.

The North American excuse to overpopulation is that it is not their fault the world is overpopulated. The fault lies in Asia and Africa where people have large families. Yet each North American consumes 11 times the resources of someone living in Asia or Africa. North Americans import these resources from all over the planet. Every North American child counts as 11 kids in terms of burden on the planetary ecosystem. Not

only do North Americans need to reverse their population growth, they must reduce their ecological footprint. Each North American woman has about 2.07 children, equivalent to a family of 23 children in the third world, in terms of drain on the ecosystem. Without a doubt, the high standard of living in first world countries is just as affective as the explosive population in the third world countries. The first world must reduce their ecological footprint and the third world countries need to reduce their population outburst. No one is at fault but in this case both sides need to clean up their act.

The habit of overpopulating is in the life cycle of most animals that do not need to concern themselves with overpopulation. Predators take care of the problem. For predators, starvation handles itself. On average only two offspring survive to adulthood, even when an animal has millions of young. Yet humans have developed technology to strip the land bare and pile layer upon layer of humanity, protected by vaccines. No matter how densely people pack their selves in, they still produce forever-higher populations out of an ancient biological imperative. It shows up in our outdated religious beliefs. Social institutions refuse to adjust to the new reality of overpopulation.

Possible Solutions

The possible solutions that Canadian scientists have discovered to decrease population growth, are the same seven viable solutions towards overpopulation. To educated girls, women's equality and civil rights, so they are not bullied into pregnancy, women having access to means to limit fertility, tax breaks, sex-ed, family planning, and health care.

Educating girls would allow them to be more prepared in the future, when having children. Education is an important skill to have and to be aware of the pros and cons of life. There are many more pros than cons, when it comes to educating girls. There are no cons with educating, except for the money and time it takes to reach a standard education.

Women's equality and civil rights, so they are not bullied into pregnancy is another possible solution to help prevent overpopulation. If women were equal, well given their civil rights in the developing countries, than population outbreaks would not occur. The pros are preventing population outbreaks, however the cons are enforcing those laws to become justified.

Women having access to means to limit fertility is granting them to control the number of children that they want in their lifetime. If this were to be true, than the women would be able to control her life over pregnancy. The pros to the women having access to limited fertility are the control they would need to survive. The cons would be the money and time to give the women the ability to do so.

By offering lowered income tax rates or tax deductions to married couples that exercise restraint and choose to not produce more than one or two children, overpopulation can be curbed at a national level, if not an international level. Having tax breaks are the way to easily reduce the pressure of population because what is just as

valuable as children, money. People live for money as they live for children. The con is that people would rather have children over tax breaks.

Talking about the birds and the bees is viewed as a taboo in a lot of cultures, but when the overpopulation problem is so glaring, it should be made mandatory in schools. With a few simple lessons on sexual education, the young would know the consequence that would never of been taught to them before hand. The pro is learning about the consequences and the con is funds from the government.

Family planning drives must be conducted in the country in order to educate people about the consequences of population growth. Most countries these days have a family planning division in the government - one of the very effective solutions to overpopulation. Family planning helps the marriage when it comes to have children.

People actually assume that their children will die at a young age and hence prefer to have more of them. By providing the children and new mothers proper health care, this is one of the best solutions to overpopulation, as their mortality rates will be reduced. The pro is that health care informs the person that they will be safe and covered by their health insurance. The con is that the government will need funds to cover the expenses.

The good news, ever since 1968, when the United Nations Population Division predicted that the world population, now 6.6 billion as of 2006, would grow to at least 12 billion by 2050, the agency has regularly revised its estimates downward. Now it expects population to plateau at nine billion. That is still 2.4 times higher than the goal of 2 billion. Paul Ehrlich, a member of the United Nations Population Division, states that, "I have severe doubts that we can support even two billion if they all live like citizens of the U.S. The world can support a lot more vegetarian saints than Hummer-driving idiots".

Many western countries have achieved a negative population growth if you discount immigration. Even in Northern Africa, regarded as the great exception to the shrinking population trend, birth rates have dropped. Egypt's, for example, went from 5.4 births per woman in 1970 to 3.6 in 1999. If all you do is teach people how to use birth control and provide women with access to it, you don't need any coercion. In Africa people still have large families, but that is because there is no old age security other than children. When that security is provided, family size automatically shrinks, because birth control frees women to other things besides raise babies.

The bad news is that if you "can think of any problem, in any area of human endeavor, on any scale, from microscopic to global, whose long-term solution is in any demonstrable way aided, assisted, or advanced by further increases in population, locally, nationally, or globally"? (Dr. Albert A. Bartlett) Though there are positive solutions to problems they may seem challenging to face. What are the chances that these solutions are able to function properly? Solutions are the problems that fix the issue but how and why would one of these issues be better than another? It seems reasonable to find an appropriate fix from the current problem, however, now the more challenging aspect is getting everyone to support the solution. Not everyone agrees with change, nor would most people agree to change. But, change is the only way for growth to occur in the dimension that evolution sequences in.

Too many things have to go right, for us to get out of this problem, without massive pain. It is just not going to happen. The people of the world are like pigs in a trough, trampling the environment, not thinking about anything other than their immediate gratification. Humans are the biggest extinction event in the history of the

planet, wiping out more species than the asteroid that hit Earth and ended the age of the dinosaurs. Being proud of being human is like being proud of being a virus. “They paved paradise and put up a parking lot”. (Joni Mitchell)

Conclusion

In conclusion, overpopulation is a situation that occurs when the number of occupants of an area, exceeds the ability of that area to provide for those occupants. Overpopulation is considered as a condition in which an organism's numbers exceed the carrying capacity of its habitat. Referring to the relationship between the human population and its environment. When there are more than enough people to exploit all the resources of an area, the marginal return to each person is lower than that of the optimal population. Whatever way you look at it, overpopulation is something to be considered. Though it is an issue that is easily pointed out, it is not an issue that is in terms, 'important' to the 'Real' problems that the world faces. Though some would disagree, there are hotter news headlines that are covering up overpopulation. Oil is an issue that often shadows overpopulation because it is a crisis happening currently. Overpopulation is not seen as a threat because it is has caused harm to everyone in the world. In order for a major issue to settle in, the issue has to affect everyone that is present. It is understandable that some arguments are not looked at twice because of the little evidential support, however overpopulation is an issue that has many evidential support factors and is still over looked.

The experts of Dr. David Takayoshi Suzuki and Professor Frank Fenner have two sides on the issue of overpopulation. Both of the theories were theoretically correct, however really only one is 'more' correct. Without separating these two scientists apart from each other, they both considered final results and ending aftermaths for the worst-case scenario. However, the theories to that point of destruction do not lead up to the current position of the issue because destruction has not occurred yet. These points are just estimations of the issue, not factual evidence.

Many religious and spiritual views are being affected by population control. Whether there are solutions to these problems is up to the religion. In spite of this concern, governments would set down some laws to restrict.

Bangladesh is located in the continent of Asia and the reason that it is one of the three case studies recognized for overpopulation is because of relevance to this issue. Asia is experiencing mass population growths and Bangladesh is one of the places that is in great need of aid and support. With one of the most densely populated areas it needs assistance with population control before disaster occurs.

Ecuador is located in the continent of Latin America and the reason that it is one of the three case studies recognized for overpopulation is because it is in relevance to the issue. Ecuador may not be on the top ten most densely populated lists in the world, but Ecuador is the most densely populated areas in Latin America and will only be getting more dense in the future.

Nigeria is located in the continent of Africa and the reason that it is one of the three case studies recognized for overpopulation is because it is in relevance to the issue. Africa is the second most densely populated continents in the world and Nigeria is the more dense area within Africa.

The international organizations ICDDR,B is the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh an international health research institution located in Dhaka. They are dedicated to saving lives through research and treatment, as well as addressing some of the most critical health concerns facing the world today. Ranging from improving neonatal survival to HIV/AIDS. This is just one of the facilities that are helping out developing countries control the flow of population.

Canada is located in the continent of North America and the reason that it is recognized for overpopulation is because it is in relevance to the issue. Although Canada has a density of 3.4 people per kilometer and it is one of the least dense places in the world and has major connections with population concerns. Where do people go when there space is filled and others are not? They go to the areas where space is available and in this case, Canada is a positive player in the role.

The possible solutions that scientists have discovered to decrease population growth are the same four viable solutions towards overpopulations in which the Canadian government established. To education of girls, women's equality and civil rights so they are not bullied into pregnancy, women having access to means to limit fertility, and higher child survival rates.

How can such a prevalent global issue be taken into affect, in a single sentence? Easily, stop analyzing the problem and learn to give focus to the solution. Stop dreaming of the end and learn to set goals for reaching levels of ten. "We are supposed to be calling the shots here, but it doesn't look to me like we're in charge of anything, not even our own selves" (Kingsolver). Rachel, from The Poisonwood Bible recognizes that it is easy to talk the talk but to walk the walk is more difficult. The sister Adah takes on the notion of justice, given to us in Book Five of The Poisonwood Bible. Absolute justice, at least the crude sort of justice that Westerners believe in, she tells us, is impossible. "In the world, the carrying capacity for humans is limited. History holds all things in the balance, including large hopes and short lives" (Kingsolver). The final point is Adah from The Poisonwood Bible. "We hang on as one or we hang on separately" (Kingsolver).
Overpopulation: It is not *Your* problem; it is not *MY* problem; it is *OUR* problem!

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