

Title:

The great errors of humanity; the population explosion

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INTRODUCTION

Every time I get up in the last 25 years or so, I have been noticing the great changes that Medellin Colombia has suffered, the city where I was born, it is impressive the amount of forest that has been lost by the number of people who have been invading the land to build a house of tin and wood and thus demand from the government services of water, electricity and improvements.

The arrival of so many people who come from villages in war, or from remote areas looking for better opportunities, or simply opportunists looking for more land to invade.

With the arrival of this number of people, it has also changed the means of transport which were not so full, were faster, without so much traffic and where the metro system was more comfortable, quiet, agile and without congestion and where the avenues regional and highways did not have as much traffic nor so much car, truck and motorcycle.

But with the arrival of all these people, increased the problem that more and more children were seen in very poor neighborhoods, families with 5, or 7 children and with many difficulties for their food, health and education.

And if we add that the rates of violence, drug addiction, criminal groups have been increasing because it is the only way these young people find to get money and give to their families with low resources, due to the lack of opportunities due to the large amount of population that already exists.

But how to tell the governments to impose laws to control births and to find a balance between the people born in a year and the people who die in that same year, I believe that the time has come when they do not allow themselves to grow the global levels of people, because we are already at the limit and if we exceed it, we will be finding our own massive and global destruction.

We have to take care of the few forests and natural reserves that remain, because there will be nothing left to give to future generations

The world will have to fight as the population grows, ages, migrates and becomes urbanized. Although it is believed that the challenges are not impossible to overcome, it is clear that it will require that those responsible for public and private policies act decisively, collaboratively and quickly.

One of the most significant demographic changes has to do with the rapid population growth that, for most of human history, was extremely slow.

The world population reached 1,000 million inhabitants in the early nineteenth century and 2,000 million in the 1920s. But, during the last century its increase has been much faster: the number of inhabitants of the Earth reached 3,000 million in 1960 and it jumped to 7,000 million in 2011. At the beginning of 2017, the world population was 7,400 million, and it is projected to increase another 83 million this year, the difference between 140 million births and 57 million deaths. The projections indicate that the figure will surpass 8,000 million in 2024; 9,000 million in 2038, and 10,000 million in 2056. To reach those 10,000 million would be to add China and India to the current world population.

Another major concern is the rapid population aging, which imposes major adjustments, such as rising the legal pension age. The number of 'megacities' (urban areas with populations above 10 million inhabitants) is another challenge. These areas have increased so much that the concept of 'metacities' has already been created, areas with 20 million or more residents. Eight cities had reached that category in 2015. Tokyo tops the list,

with 38 million, more than the population of Canada.

The consequences of this spatial distribution of people are the subject of debate. Some believe it has economic benefits, others argue that it imposes enormous pressure on the resources of land, air and water. Understanding these demographic trends and adjusting to them can bring opportunities for the progress of humanity.