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## **Social Impact Of Population Growth**

God created humanity multiply and occupy the entire earth. He equally added that human beings should utilize the available resources for life sustainability. Initially, human population was small and the need to multiply quickly was necessary to escape the danger of extinction, which literally threatened humankind through various calamities such as floods, volcanic eruptions, wars, and threats from wild animals. As time rolled by, human population actually rose gradually to reach the current population explosion experienced in various nations across the world especially in many developing and some developed countries (Lutz, 2017). Overpopulation in various parts of the world led to overexploitation of limited natural resources causing massive destruction to the previously beautiful environment.

Actually, fauna and flora has in the past experienced and still experiences destruction that causes excessive emission of huge amounts of greenhouse gases into the environment. These gases eventually cause severe depletion to the ozone layer and this subsequently results into gradual climate change. It is true that the current widespread challenge of global warming traces its origin mainly to reckless depletion of ozone layer because of the destructive activities of human beings on the environment (Gleick, 1989). Consequently, there is urgent need for concerted worldwide efforts to reduce human population growth to help conserve the ecosystem from degradation and depletion.

## **Greenhouse Gases and their Contribution to Global warming**

Greenhouse gases are those gases whose presence in the atmosphere tends to absorb as well as emit some radiant energy regarded mostly to be within the range of the thermal infrared. These gases usually lead to the famously known and dreaded greenhouse effect in the atmosphere. Major greenhouse gases on the earth's surface include ozone, hydro fluorocarbons, water vapor, nitrous oxide, methane, and carbon dioxide (Dietz, et al., 2015). Large quantities of these gases especially carbon dioxide, reach the atmosphere because of human activity during deforestation, mining, and exhaust fumes from industries among others. Industrialization in developing nations like Kenya, located in East Africa alongside massive rape on forestlands such as Mau Forest significantly increases the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

These greenhouse gases once emitted into the atmosphere accumulate and take reasonably longer periods to fade away. This exposure exposes them to the relatively delicate stratospheric ozone layer. This layer has an important role of regulating dangerous ultra violet rays from reaching the earth's surface through absorption of the same. They act on this important layer and eventually cause its depletion. After depletion, these harmful rays from the sun eventually reach the surface of the earth to cause changes in temperatures hence global warming and subsequent change in climate (Hurt, 2017). Consequently, there is need to control the growth of population and human activity to help protect the ecosystem from the dangers of global warming resulting from depletion of stratospheric ozone layer.

## **Economic, Security, Political, and other Related Challenges**

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## Emissions Pose

Sincerely, economic as well as demographic factors are assumed as the key driving factors of environmental impact in a society including developing nations (Dietz, 2015). The exposure of these harmful greenhouse gases into the environments bears certain adverse consequences on the environment, which eventually pose considerable impact on economy, security, as well as political issues in the community. Industrialized countries like the US have made significant steps towards reduction of greenhouse emission. Developing nations have a challenge of following cue because of low economic growth and inability to embrace green economy. The US has a policy aimed at reducing emission of these gases in other nations through introduction of logical greenhouse tariffs and caps.

This may help reduce emission of these gases by influencing other trade partners to embrace green economy. Despite being a noble idea, it may affect the economic situation in struggling nations like Kenya. Developing nations such as Kenya whose economies, rely heavily on activities that emit voluminous greenhouse gases, the economic growth would meet serious challenges with introduction of greenhouse caps alongside greenhouse tariffs imposed on imports and exports across the world (Lutz, 2017). Politically, developing nations like Kenya should aspire to change its politics by advocating for policies and practices that does not entrench environmental stress as happens among some developed countries like America.

Additionally, challenges like cross border conflicts commonly witnessed among developing countries trace their origins to economic and political issues, which find meaningful solution in environmental preservation and control of population growth. It is true that environmental stress is among the major causes of tensions and conflicts around the world (Gleick, 1989). Therefore, reduction of greenhouse gas emission would significantly reduce environmental stressors like poverty and conflicts that gravely affect humankind among others. This eventually makes the society a better place to inhabit today and into the future.

## Control of Population Growth

To help reduce the menace of global warming, one of the sure ways is controlling population growth rate in all places of the world. This would enable enhancement of sustainability through the available scarce resources. One method that may help in population growth control is the provision safe and consistent use of contraceptives to people of childbearing age (De Irala et al., 2011). Accessibility to contraceptives would help reduce conception rates among fertile females. On top of that, education of the population is equally significant in reducing the rate at which population grows. Formal education helps especially females in reducing the number of off springs. It is true that females who pursue formal education to advanced levels bear fewer children compared to those without formal education. Similarly, sensitization of all people concerning sexuality and sex education concerning the importance of family planning is equally beneficial.

Moreover, integrating lessons concerning population growth and the impact of the same on development and on environment in learning institutions appears meaningful (De Irala, 2011). This makes people change behavior concerning family size and environmental matter. On top of that, governments should discourage policies, which reward parents because of the number of children sired. Instead they should increase taxes alongside other perceived benefits especially

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finances to discourage new births. Provision of birth related incentives encourages new births while its withdrawal would significantly play a role in reduction of new births.

In conclusion, global warming and subsequent climate change is currently a social issue of great international concern. Consequently, it requires concerted efforts of all stakeholders around the world to contain. It is a problem that gradually but surely invades the universe through depletion of the ozone layer. Depletion of this important layer that regulates and absorbs dangerous rays from the sun happens because of accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Large amount of these harmful gases come about because of human activity that degrade or rape the ecosystem such as forest encroachment and use of fossil fuels among others. In brief, reducing population growth alongside advocacy for the use environmentally friendly energy sources helps preserve ozone layer.

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