

TRACING THE GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY A POPULATION AND FORCASTING ANALYSIS

1.1. Introduction

- The world population increased from 1 billion in 1800 to around 8 billion today.
- The world population growth rate declined from around 2% per year 50 years ago to under 1.0% per year.

1.2. Overview

- Population is the term typically used to refer to the number of people in a single area. Governments conduct a census to quantify the size of a resident population within a given jurisdiction. The term is also applied to animals, microorganisms, and plants, and has specific uses within such fields as ecology and genetics.

1.3. PURPOSE

- Demographics of the world
- Anthropocene
- Birth control
- Coastal population growth
- Demographic transition
- Population decline
- Doomsday argument
- Family planning
- Food security
- Human overpopulation
- Megacity
- Natalism
- One-child policy
- Population growth
- Population dynamics
- Two-child policy

Lists:

- List of population concern organizations
- List of countries and dependencies by population
- List of sovereign states and dependencies by total fertility rate
- List of countries by population growth rate
- List of countries by past and projected future population
- List of countries by population in 1900
- List of countries and dependencies by population density

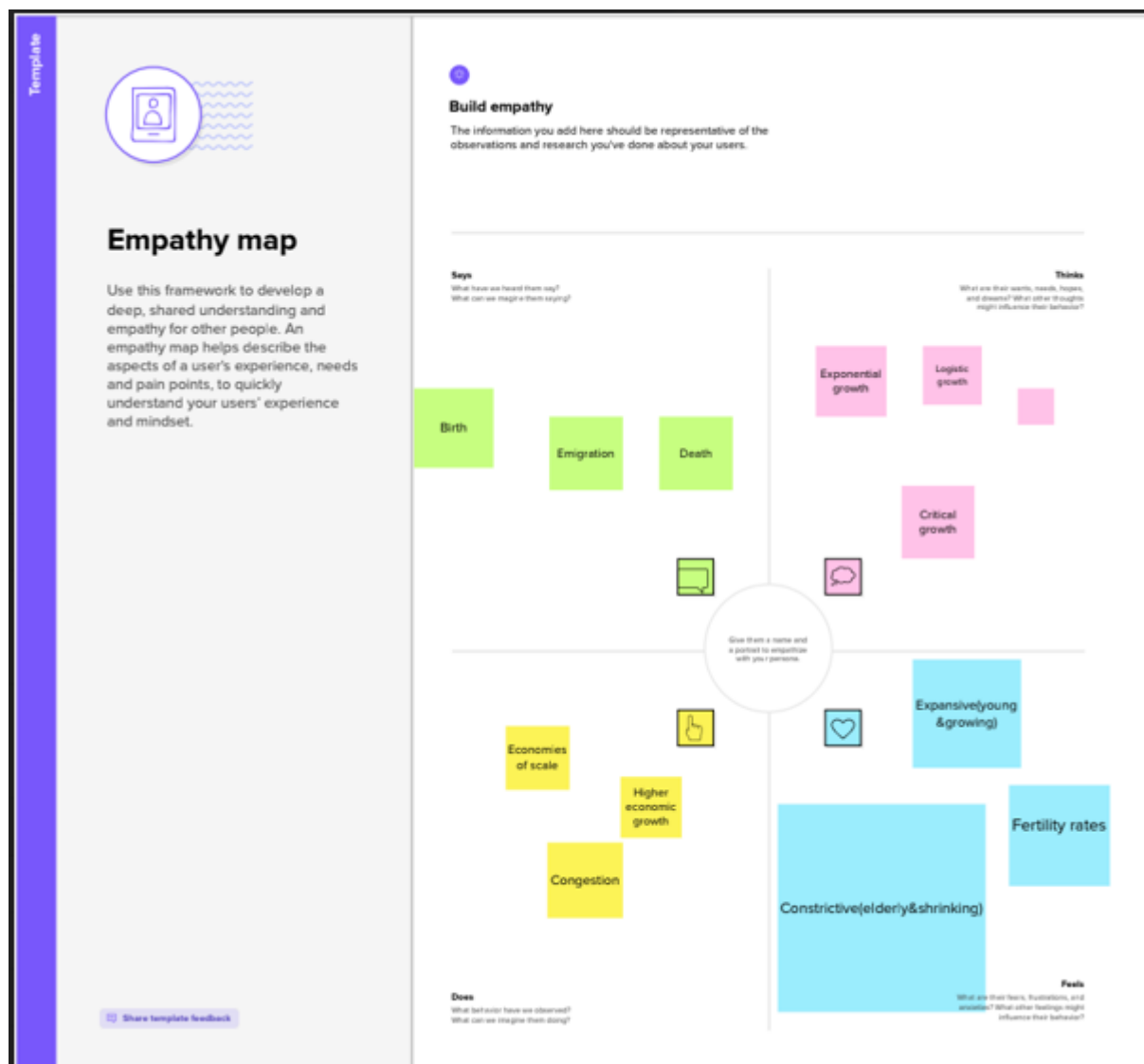
- List of largest cities
- List of religious populations
- Lists of organisms by population – for non-human global populations

Historical:

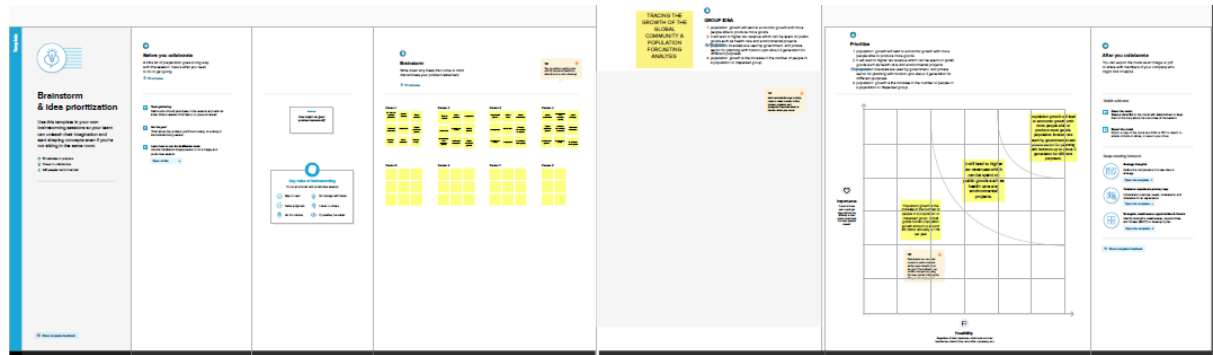
- Historical censuses

2.0. PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

2.1. EMPATHY MAP



2.2. BRAINSTORM



3.0. Advantages of population growth

Greater economic growth

- Population growth will lead to economic expansion since more people can produce more goods. More money will be available in tax revenue to fund public services like environmental and health care programs. The obvious conclusion is that GDP per capita is the essential element rather than GDP as a whole.

Human Resources will Increase.

- One obvious advantage that a large population might offer is a larger supply of human resources. In locations where unemployment is a serious problem, this will likely not lead to more jobs, but it will boost the number of individuals willing to work for less pay.

3.1. Disadvantage of population growth

Increasing Resources Demand

- Demand for resources rises as the population grows. Resources, however, are in infinite quantity; thus, this is an issue because if a large number of people utilize them, they'll run out and become scarce, resulting in poverty.
- Natural resources will be depleted more quickly due to increased non-renewable resource usage brought on by an increase in population.

Shortage of food due to population expansion

- More people means more people to feed, which strains food availability. As a result, food shortages are common in developing countries with quickly growing

populations. They cannot feed their expanding population despite their efforts to raise agricultural output.

- There are two effects on the growth of the economy from food scarcity. First, a lack of food results in undernutrition, which lowers productivity. It further reduces the workers' capacity to produce. Second, food scarcity requires countries to buy grains, which unnecessarily depletes their foreign exchange reserves.

4.0. FUTURE SCOPE

Other relevant research

Future population growth – This article focuses on the future of population growth. We explain how we know that population growth is coming to an end, and present projections of the drivers of population growth.

Life expectancy – Improving health leads to falling mortality and is, therefore, the factor that increases the size of the population. Life expectancy, which measures the age of death, has doubled in every region in the world

5.0. RESULT

- The population is a complicated subject with benefits and drawbacks. Even though population density might be a sign of economic expansion, it has other negative environmental effects, including a lack of fresh water. It might boost economies and industries while also encouraging greater innovation. Additionally, it can put food, property, and other limited resources like water at risk.
- The advantages and disadvantages of how big or small the population should be for a country are fully explained in this article.

6.0. CONCLUSION

Population growth is the increase in the number of humans on Earth. For most of human history our population size was relatively stable. But with **innovation** and industrialization, energy, **food**, **water**, and **medical care** became more available and reliable. Consequently, global human population rapidly increased, and continues to do so, with dramatic impacts on global climate and ecosystems. We will need technological and social innovation to help us support the world's population as we adapt to and mitigate climate and environmental changes.

