1) INTRODUCTION

a) Overview

A brief description about your project

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.

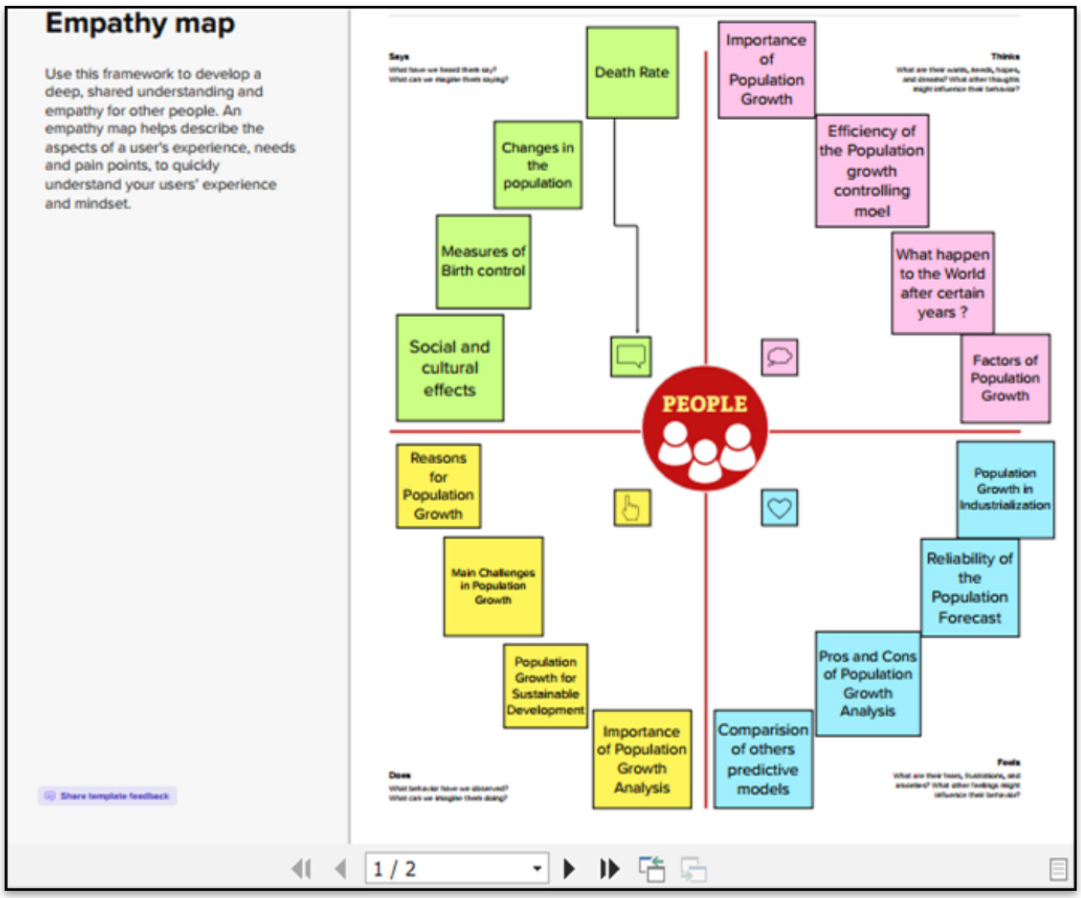
b) Purpose

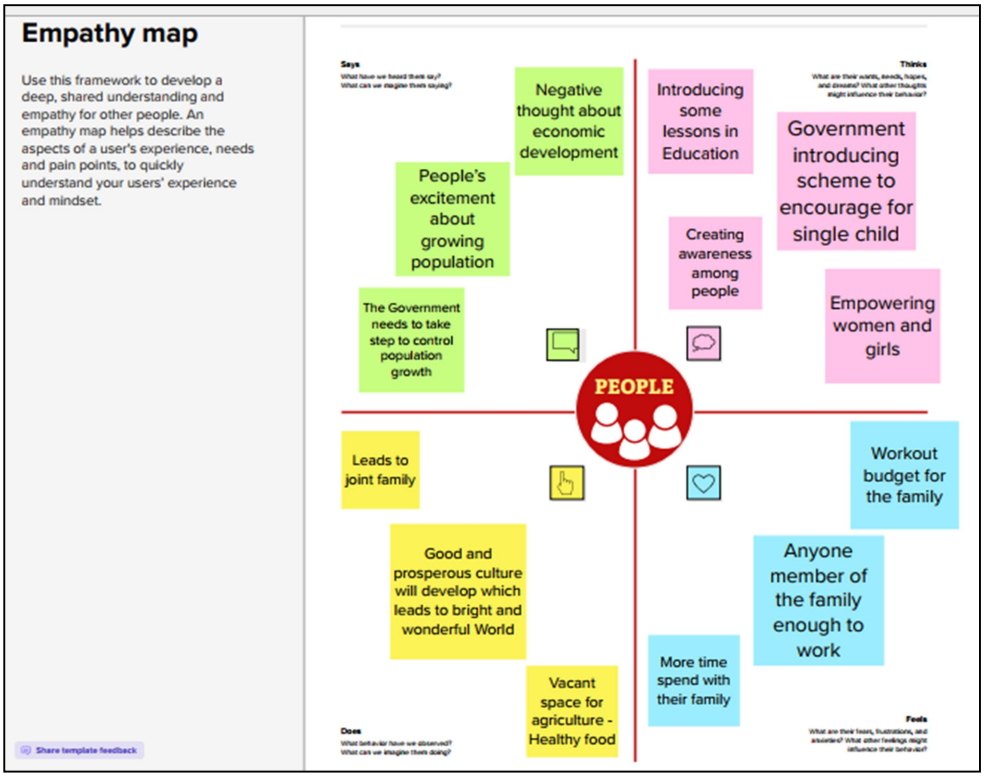
The use of this project. What can be achieved using this.

A youthful population presents an opportunity for accelerated economic growth on a per capita basis, if countries where the population is growing rapidly achieve a substantial and sustained decline in the fertility level, leading to an increased concentration of the population in the working-age range.

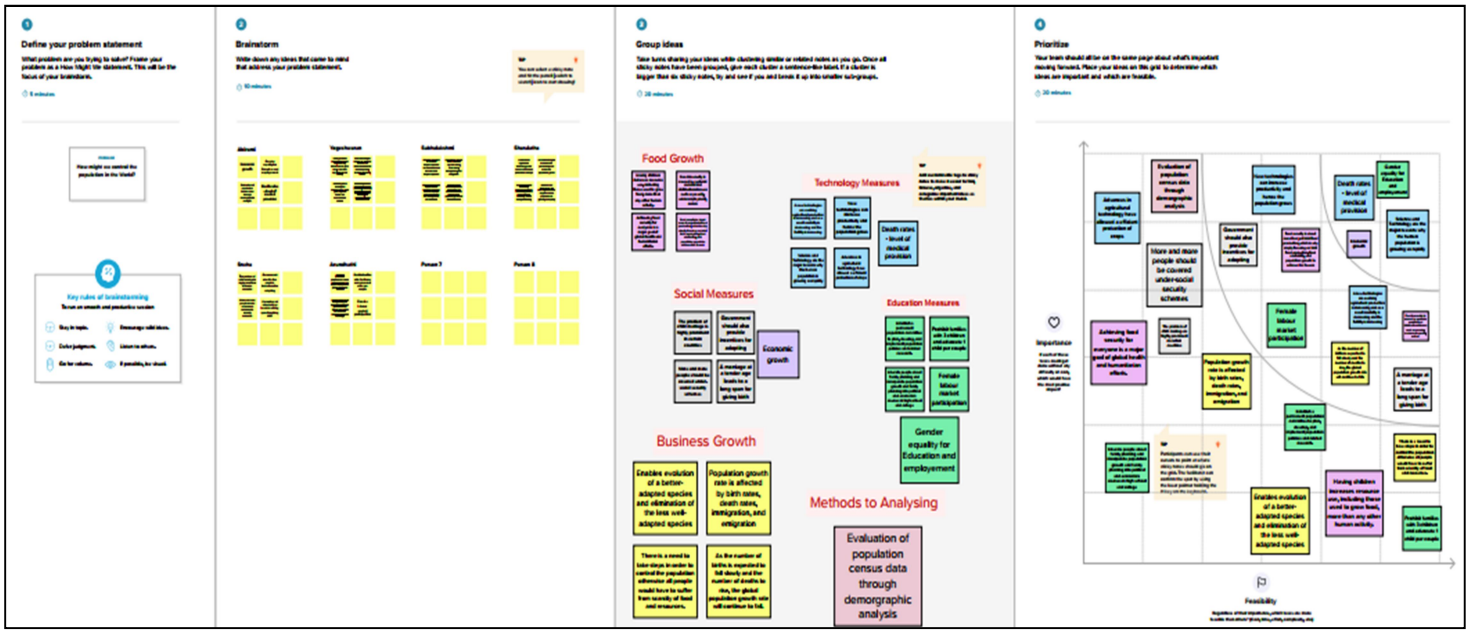
2) Problem Definition & Design Thinking

a) Empathy Map



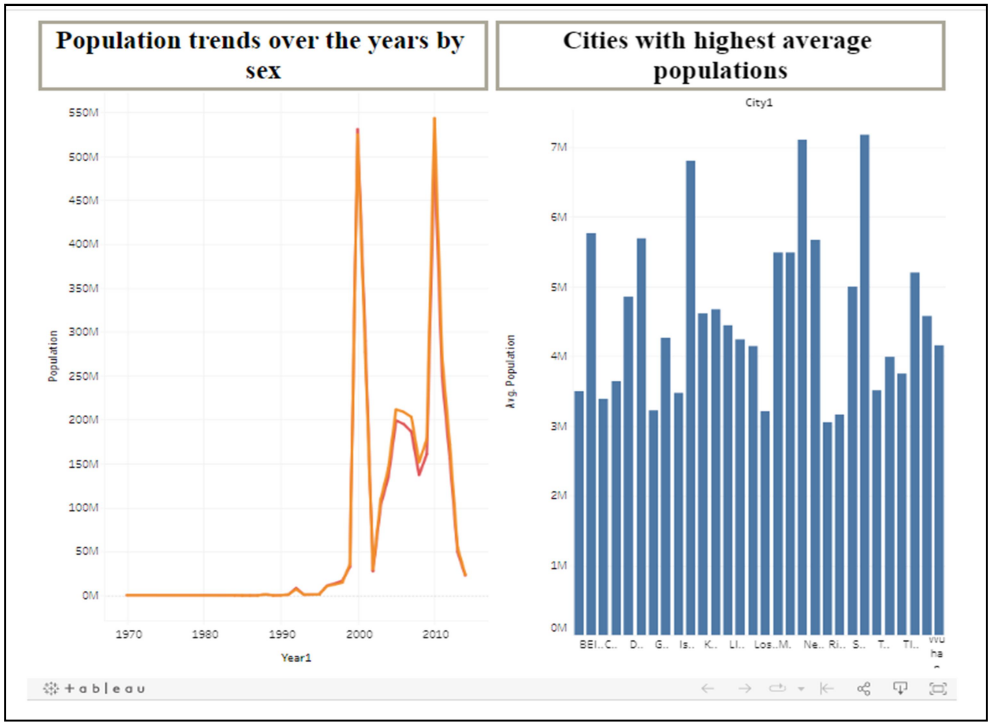


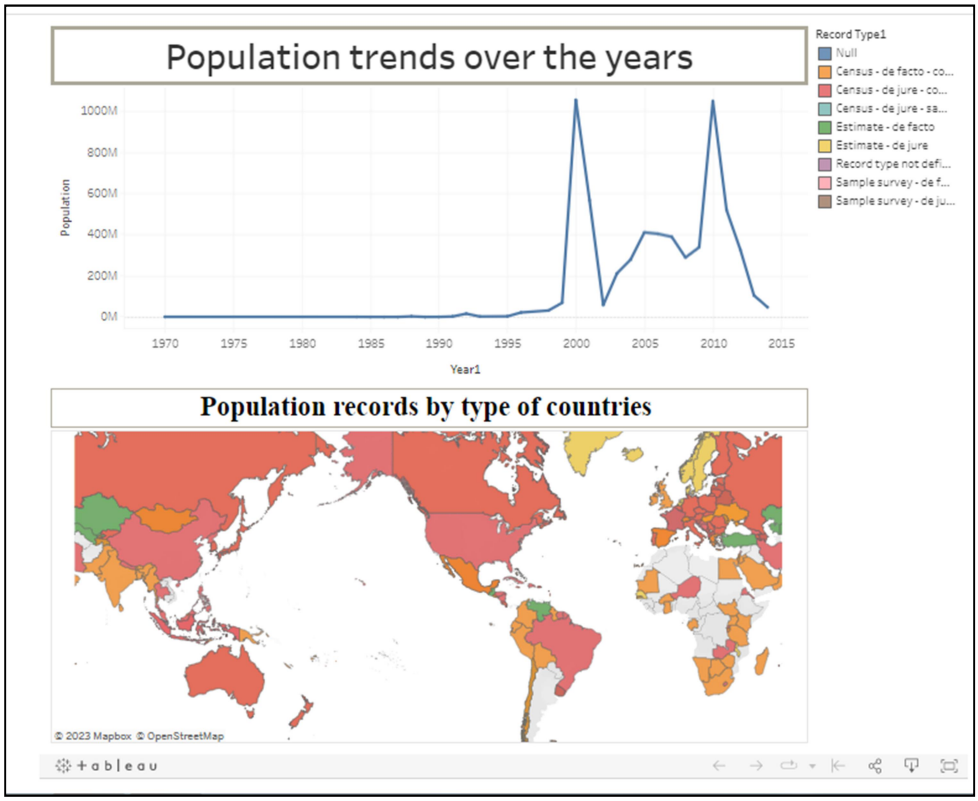
b) Ideation & Brainstorming Map



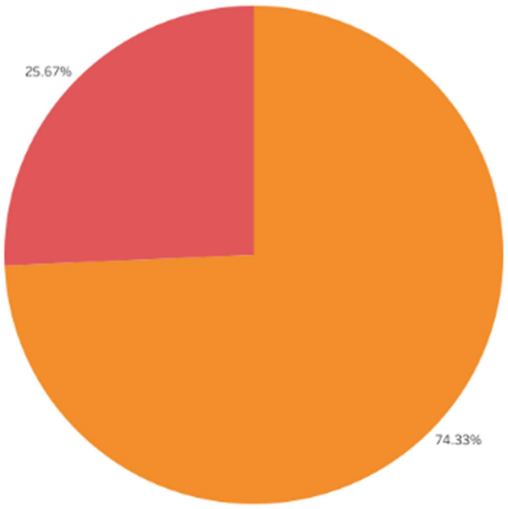
3) RESULT

Final findings (Output) of the project along with screenshots.





Population by city type

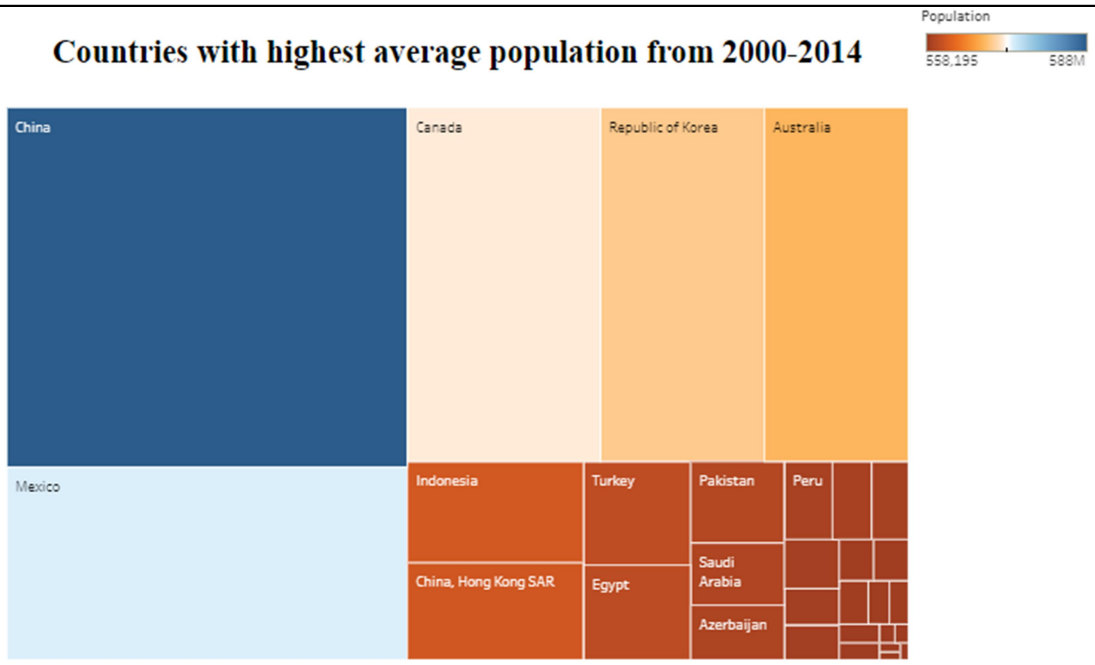


Population of citied by year

City1	Brazil	China	Egypt
6th of Octo..			154,093
Abaeteluba	163,802		
Abbotabad			
Aberdeen			
Aberdeensh..			
Abiko			
Abilene (TX)			
Abo Keber			103,175
Abohar			
Açailândia	156,474		
Achalpur			
Acheng		638,894	
Adilabad			
Adityapur			
Adoni			
Agartala			
Ageo			
Agra			
Aguas Lind..	318,276		
Ahmedabad			
Ahmednagar			
Aizawl			
Aizuwakam..			
Ajmer			
Akashi			
Akeshu		561,822	
Akhmim			101,509
Akishima			
Akita			
Akola			
Akron (OH)			
Al Orizah			100,482
Alagoinhas	246,366		

+ableau

Countries with highest average population from 2000-2014



4) ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

List of advantages and disadvantages of the proposed solution

ADVANTAGES

- Population growth will lead to economic growth with more people able to produce more goods. It will lead to higher tax revenues which can be spent on public goods, such as health care and environmental projects.
- The obvious evaluation is to say, the crucial thing is not GDP, but GDP per capita. If economic growth is at the same rate as population growth, average living standards will not increase. However, it is possible population growth can also improve per capita incomes. As the population increases, the economy can benefit from a bigger talent pool, economies of scale and greater specialisation. All this can enable higher per capita income, which we have seen in major developed economies.
- 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.

DISADVANTAGES

- Population growth exacerbates many of the existing environmental problems.
- Trying to reduce carbon and methane emissions to reduce global warming is relatively more difficult as the population.
- There will be greater threat on natural habitats as a greater population has greater demand for housing and farmland. This will increase pressure to cut down forests to make way for farming and housing.
- Higher population will lead to a greater consumption of non-renewable resources, leading to a faster depletion of natural resources.
- Higher population will lead to greater pollution levels in air, water and land. Higher pollution is associated with a range of health issues, such as cancer and asthma. The pollution also harms animals and plants.
- Soil degradation. To feed a growing planet, we have seen serious degrading of farmland. This is due to factors, such as overgrazing, use of chemicals, climate change and use of chemicals.

5) APPLICATIONS

The areas where this solution can be applied

- Economic growth
- Political analysis (introducing new schemes)
- Education Purpose

6) CONCLUSION

Conclusion summarizing the entire work and findings.

It cannot be over-emphasized that there are many varied factors influencing birth rates, migrations, and to a lesser degree, death rates. Unfortunately, much of the research necessary to isolate these various factors and to appraise their effects remains to be done. The planner in forecasting future population for his area may seek the aid of a demographer especially trained in the technical study of population. However, the planner must work closely with the demographer to constantly relate planning considerations to statistical manipulations. The planner, with his knowledge of the area and study of its economic potentialities and his proposals for future densities (and distribution of these), has insights into the developmental pattern of a community, which the demographer lacks.

Population projections, like master plans, must be revised quite frequently. It has been suggested in this report that several alternative projections be made on the basis of different sets of assumptions. It has also been recognized that in the last analysis, the planner must use as a working guide that population projection he considers most feasible. In making population projections, the planner need not be so much worried about errors in forecasting the numbers of persons (a five percent under or over-estimation of population should not disrupt a community!) but he should be concerned about an error in the kinds of anticipated persons. For example, in a community of anticipated 100,000 population, 5,000 additional persons could be absorbed; if all 5,000 additional persons were children of school age, however, the effects on community facilities might be disastrous.

There is no easy method to population forecasting. Some demographers feel that fertility and mortality rates are nearing some sort of stability. Should this actually happen, a series of formulae might be developed by which fertility and mortality might be projected, leaving migration as the field for most intensive scrutiny. The "stability" does not yet exist. Given though the planner of today must resort to "enlightened guesses", he must be aware of the many complex interacting forces that influence future population numbers, composition and place of residence.

7) FUTURE SCOPE

Enhancements that can be made in the future.

- **World population growth** – The focusing on the history of population growth up to the present. How the world population grew over the last several thousand years and what has been driving this change.
- **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.
- **Fertility rates** – Rapid population growth has been a temporary phenomenon in many countries. It comes to an end when the average number of births per woman – the fertility rate – declines.

8) APPENDIX

a) Source Code

Attach the code for the solution built.