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1. INTRODUCTION:

Our Project is about "A Population Forecasting Analysis". I am Anam Firdaus and my team members are Lakshmi P, Punnagai A, Malathi. P and Shalini. A. We are currently Persuading Our B.Sc Mathematics with Computer Applications degree in Valliammal College for Women.

1.1 OVERVIEW

Population forecasting is a method used to calculate the future population of a city or region at a certain interval, usually every 10 years.

Current methods of forecasting were developed in 1920s, 1930s and 1940s.

1.2 PURPOSE

The Main reason I took this project is to understand the main impact by tracing the growth of the global community.

Population forecasting deals with computations of future population size and

Characteristic based on assumption about future trends in fertility, morality and migration.

This method help us to calculate the population growth is accurate

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

ADVANTAGES:

(i) Gain Valuable insight

Population growth will lead to economic expansion since more people can produce more goods. greater economic growth.

(ii) Human Resources will increases.

A larger population might offer is a large supply of human resources.

(iii) Increasing military power.

If a country can administer its large population, it can have a significant military advantage. compared to smaller ones.

It increases may stimulate technological advancement that enable to produce military products.

DISADVANTAGES:

i) Increasing Resources Demand.

Demand for resources rises as the population grows. Natural resources will be depleted more quickly due to increased non-renewable resource usage brought on by an increase in population.

ii) Low quality of life.

Most people have a poor quality of life due to the country's rapidly expanding population. According to Human development report, low quality of life is demonstrated by a lack of knowledge, a lack of economic security due to the number of people without access to health care.

iii) A large population exacerbates unemployment.

A fast-expanding population means that a sizeable number of individuals will join the labor force, many unable to find employment. Countries frequently experience underemployment. The rapid increase in the global population makes it practically impossible for economically developing nations to address their unemployment issues.

5. APPLICATIONS:

Population is critical for assessing demand for housing, energy, food and infrastructure.

To predict the population there are many different methods.

Gather historical population data, fit a mathematical model to that data, extend or extrapolate

Step by step Instructions for forecasting.

- * Prepare data for Analysis
- * Create a space-time cube using country-level population data
- * Run three different forecasting models.
- * Evaluate the forecasting for each country.

6. CONCLUSION:

Population projections serve various actors at subnational, national, international level as a quantitative basis for political and economic decision-making.

Our contribution shows the need information on the future demographic structure generated by population projections.

The result of forecasts should not be taken as an absolute truth. It has both advantages and disadvantages accordingly there is no "one correct approach".

The challenges of demographic change require this discourse as well as up-to-date information.

7. FUTURE SCOPE:

Population Studies provides quite wide with a knowledge and understanding of the prevailing population situation in their country and world.

It creates the awareness among the learners about the inter-relationships between population situation in their own country.

It concerned with the study of the underlying causes of population.