TRACING THE GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY

1.INTRODUCTION:

The world most regions and countries are experiencing unprecedentedly rapid change. After centuries very slow growth, the world population reached one billion in 1800. Around 2070, the world's population will be 10 times larger than 1800.

1.1 OVERVIEW:

Population growth is the increase in 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.

1.2 PURPOSE:

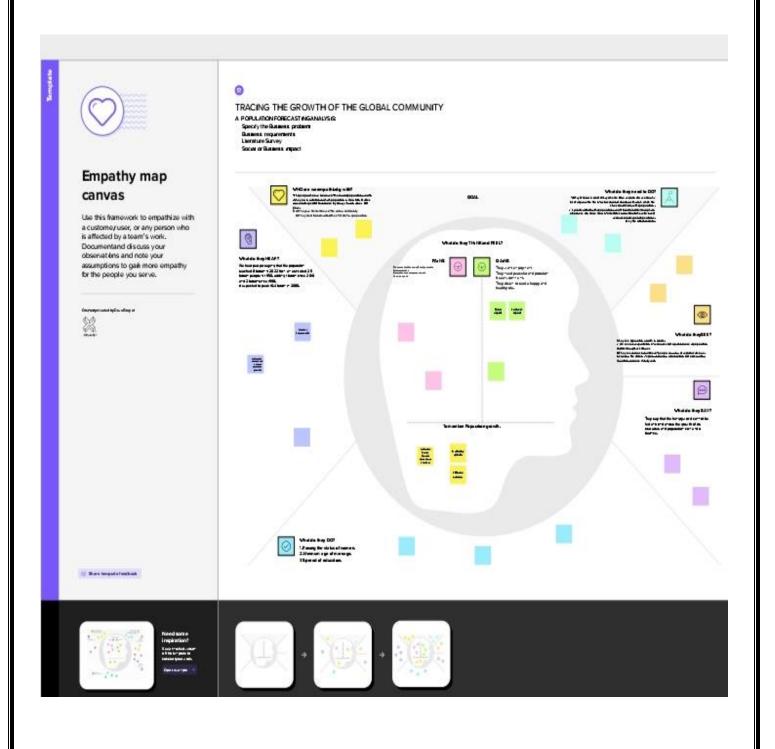
Understanding the population growth is important for predicting, managing, monitoring and eradicating pest and disease outbreaks.

The main purpose of this project is to spread out knowledge to the generals about what can be the situation or the economy when there is population control or growth over the geography.

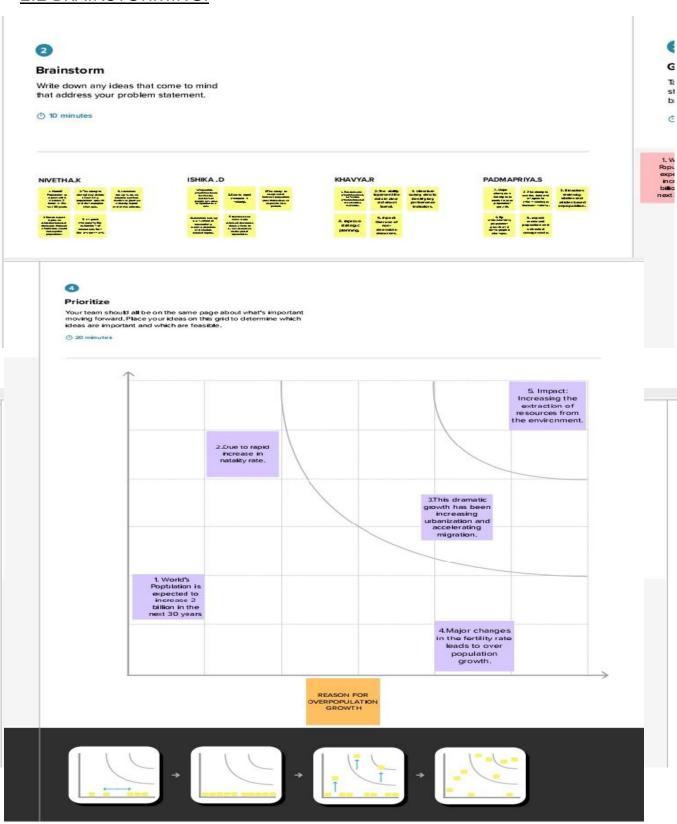
Thus, people should be aware about this topic so that a wide choice or a quick action can be done to make India a developing country to a developed country.

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING:

2.1 EMPATHY MAP:

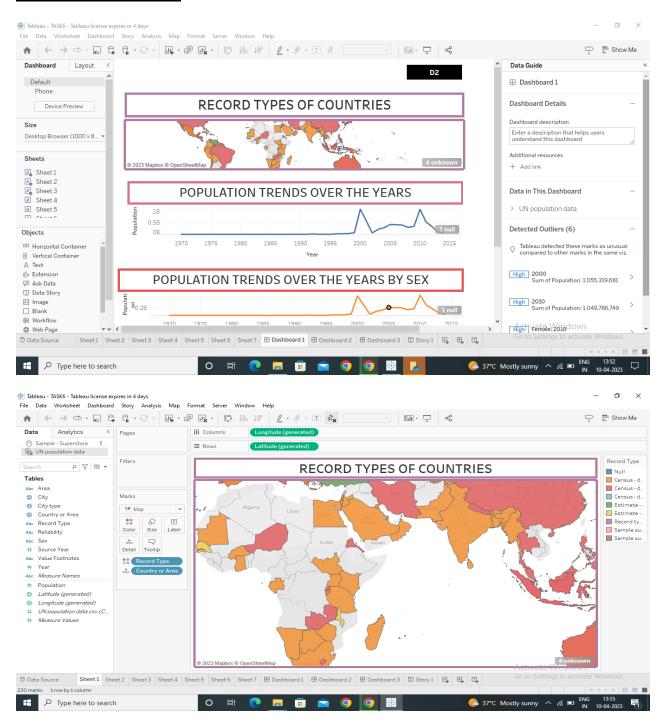


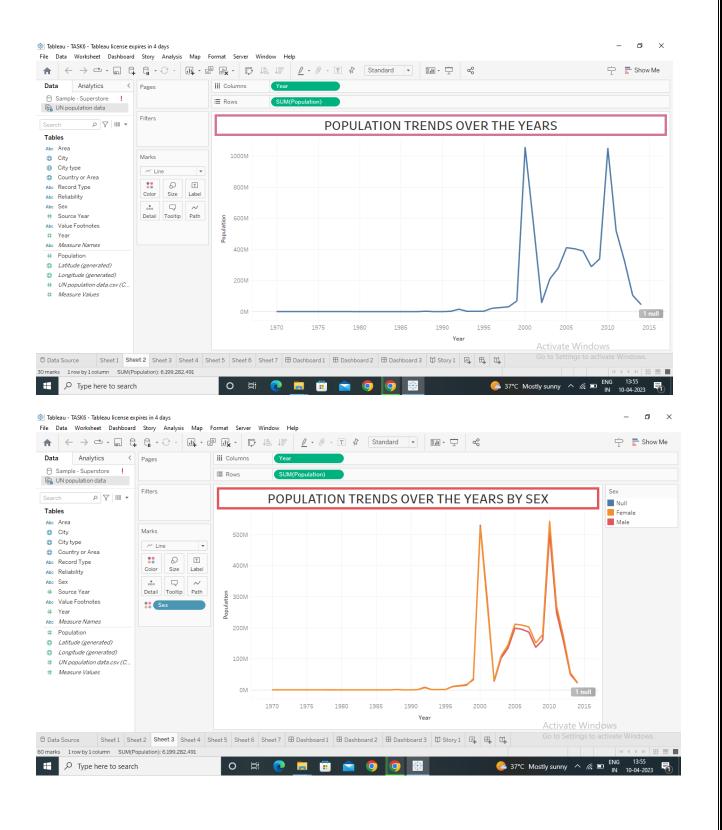
2.2 BRAINSTORMING:



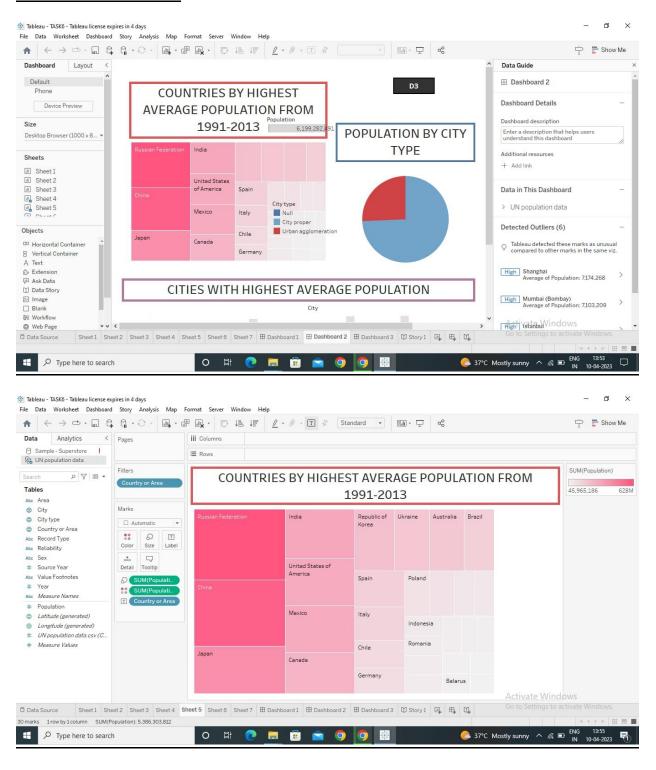
RESULT:

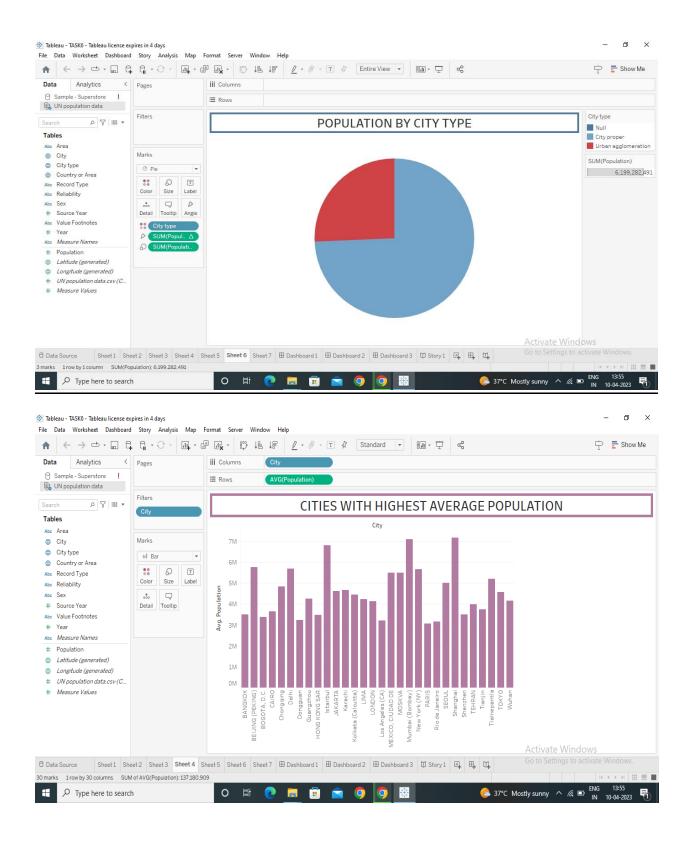
3.1 DASHBOARD 1:



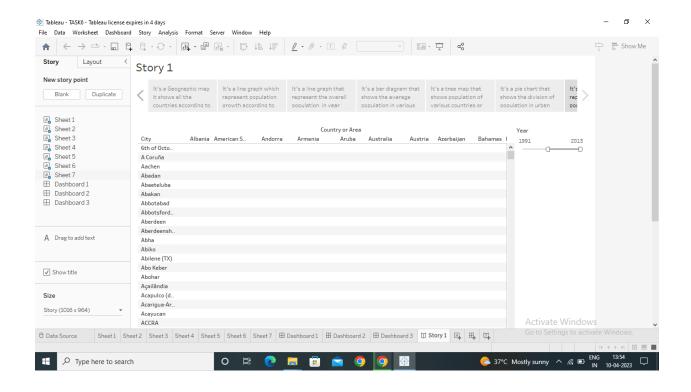


3.2 DASHBOARD 2:



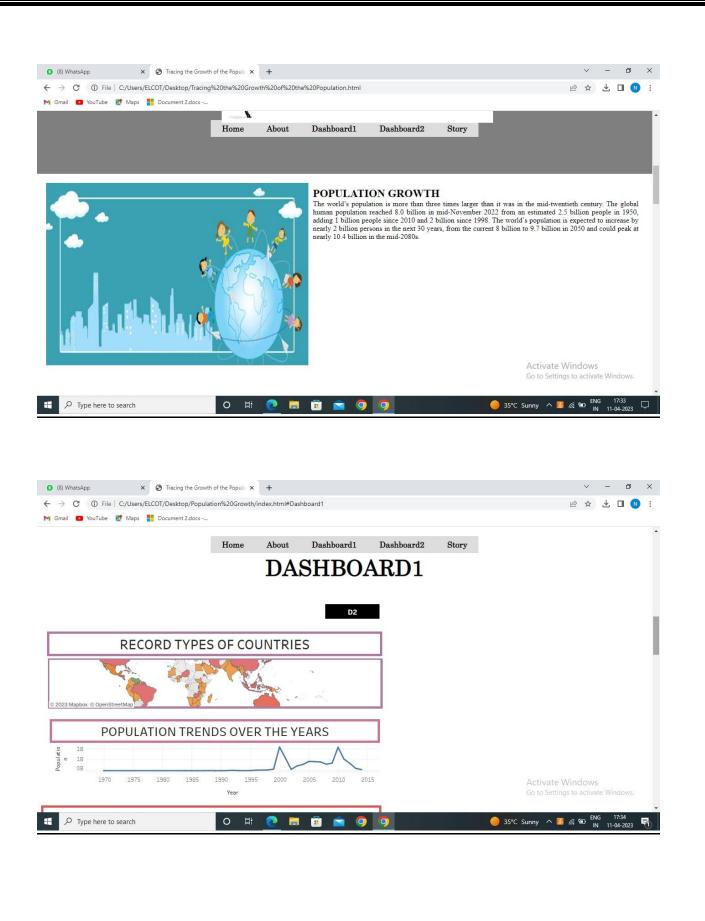


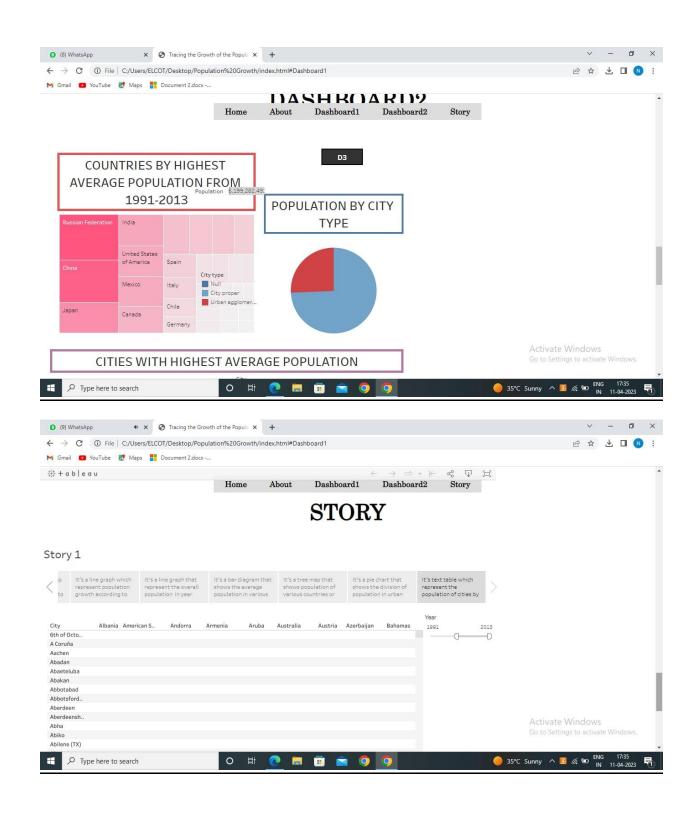
3.3 STORY:



3.4 WEBPAGE:







ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

- 1. More people lead to greater human capital.
- 2. The improved demographic structure of society.
- 3. Higher economic growth.
- 4. Economies of scale.
- 5. The efficiency of higher population density.
- 6. Critical mass
- 7. More scope for innovation, invention and creative genius
- 8. Increase in per-capita income
- 9. Impact on technology
- 10. Enables creating a developed and prosperous nation

❖ DISADVANTAGES:

- 1. Cost to the environment
- 2. Congestion
- 3. Water shortages
- 4. Generating unsustainable waste
- 5. Soil degradation
- 6. Problem of unemployment
- 7. Rapid population declines social infrastructure
- 8. Environmental Pollution
- 9. Pressure on food, clothing and housing
- 10. Slow Economic Growth

APPLICATIONS

- For less developed countries than for more developed countries, partly because the former trend to have less reliable data on the current population size and birth and death rates.
- For smaller countries than larger ones, in part because analyst devote more attention to larger countries.
- For younger and older groups than for middle age groups, because incorrect assumptions about fertility and mortality have greater effect at older and younger ages.
- At the country level than at the region or global level, because errors at the country level tend to cancel each other when aggregated to regions or to the world.
- For longer periods (more than two decades) the shorter periods, because of the compounding effects of incorrect assumptions over time.
- The current population of India is 1,342,528,871 (1.34 billion) people and it is the second most populous country in the world, while China is on the top with over 1,415,489,506 (1.41 billion) people. Out of the world's 7 billion people, India represents almost 17.85% of the world's population. It is predicted that India will beat China to become the highest populous country by 2030. With the population growth rate at 1.2%, India is predicted to have more than 1.53 billion people by the end of 2030.

CONCLUSION

Overpopulation may lead to many issues like depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution and degradation and loss of surroundings. All countries must take immediate steps to control and manage human population growth.

FUTURE SCOPE:

- ★ One important area of study covers the components of population change or the factors responsible for change in the size of population. It must be understood that the population of any place at a specific time is a function of three types of events which is to be controlled:
 - Birth
 - Death
 - Migration
- ★ Population's future is quite wide. There are few assumptions made by the researchers and scientists, thus it is said that unemployment seeks to rise gradually leading to increase in illiteracy in India.
- ★ Population structure implies the age and sex structure of the population and population characteristics include each characteristic as marital status, labour, force, status.
- ★ The government and various NGOs should raise awareness about family planning and welfare. Awareness about the use of contraceptive pills and family planning methods should be generated.