1.Intoduction

1.1 Overview:-

All nations are committed to achieving a higher standard of living for their people—adequate food, good health, literacy, education, and gainful employment. These are the goals of millions now living in privation. An important barrier to the achievement of these goals is the current rate of population growth. The present world population is likely to double in the next 35 years, producing a population of six billion by the year 2000. If the same rate of growth continues, there will be 12 billion people on earth in 70 years and over 25 billion by the year 2070. Such rapid population growth, which is out of proportion to present and prospective rates of increase in economic development, imposes a heavy burden on all efforts to improve human welfare. Moreover, since we live in an interconnected world, it is an international problem from which no one can escape.

In our judgment, this problem can be successfully attacked by developing new methods of fertility regulation, and implementing programs of voluntary family planning widely and rapidly throughout the world. Although only a few nations have made any concerted efforts in this direction, responsible groups in the social, economic, and scientific communities of many countries have become increasingly aware of the problem and the need for intelligent and forthright action. We recommend that these groups now join in a common effort to disseminate present knowledge on population problems, family planning, and related bio-medical matters, and to initiate programs of research that will advance our knowledge in these fields.

More than bio-medical research will be required, for control of population growth by means of voluntary regulation within each family poses major social and economic problems that can be solved only in part by biological means. Of special importance is the need for extensive and immediate research in the field to learn how we can make family planning more effective in societies that recognize the need for it. The challenge to students of social problems can hardly be overstated.

1.2 purpose:-

PARTS OF THE WORLD

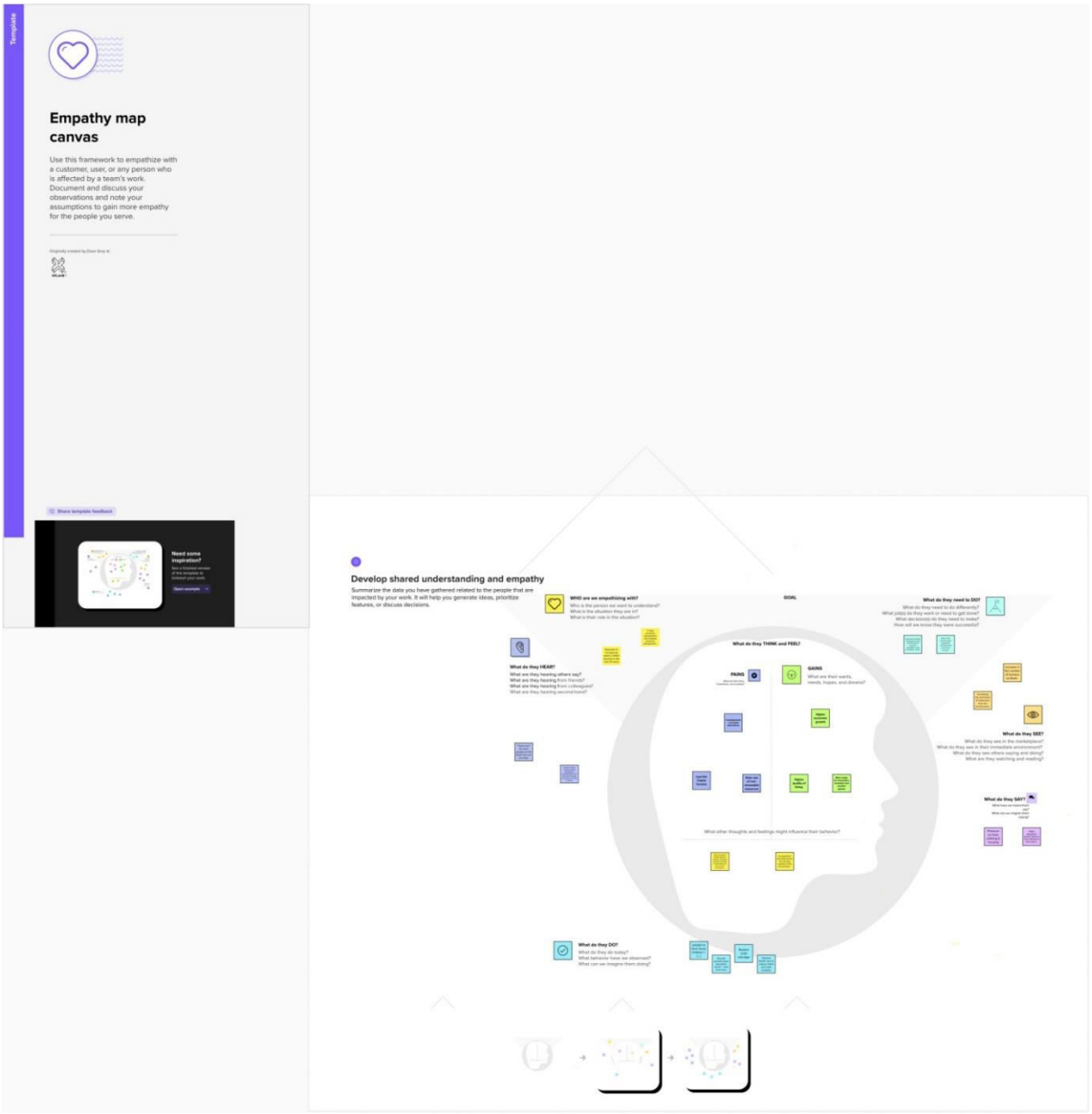
The rates of population growth are not the same, of course, in all parts of the world. Among the industrialized countries, Japan and most of the countries of Europe are now growing relatively slowly—doubling their populations in 50 to 100 years. Another group of industrialized countries—the United States, the Soviet Union, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Argentina—are doubling their populations in 30 to 40 years, approximately the world average. The pre-industrial, low-income, and less-developed areas of the world, with two thirds of the world's population—including Asia (except Japan and the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union), the southwestern Pacific islands (principally the Philippines and Indonesia), Africa (with the exception of European minorities), the Caribbean Islands, and Latin America (with the exception of Argentina and Uruguay)—are growing at rates ranging from moderate to very fast. Annual growth rates in all these areas range from one and one-half to three and one-half per cent, doubling in 20 to 40 years.

The rates of population growth of the various countries of the world are, with few exceptions, simply the differences between their birth rates and death rates. International migration is a negligible factor in rates of growth today. Thus, one can understand the varying rates of population growth of different parts of the world by understanding what underlies their respective birth and death rates.

National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 1963. The Growth of World Population: Analysis of the Problems and Recommendations for Research and Training. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

2.Problem definition & design thinking.

2.1 Empathy map



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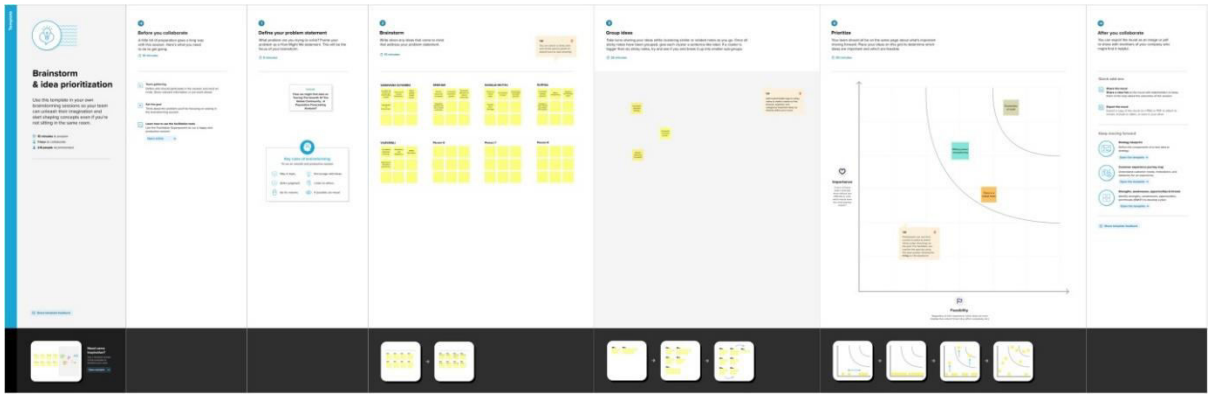
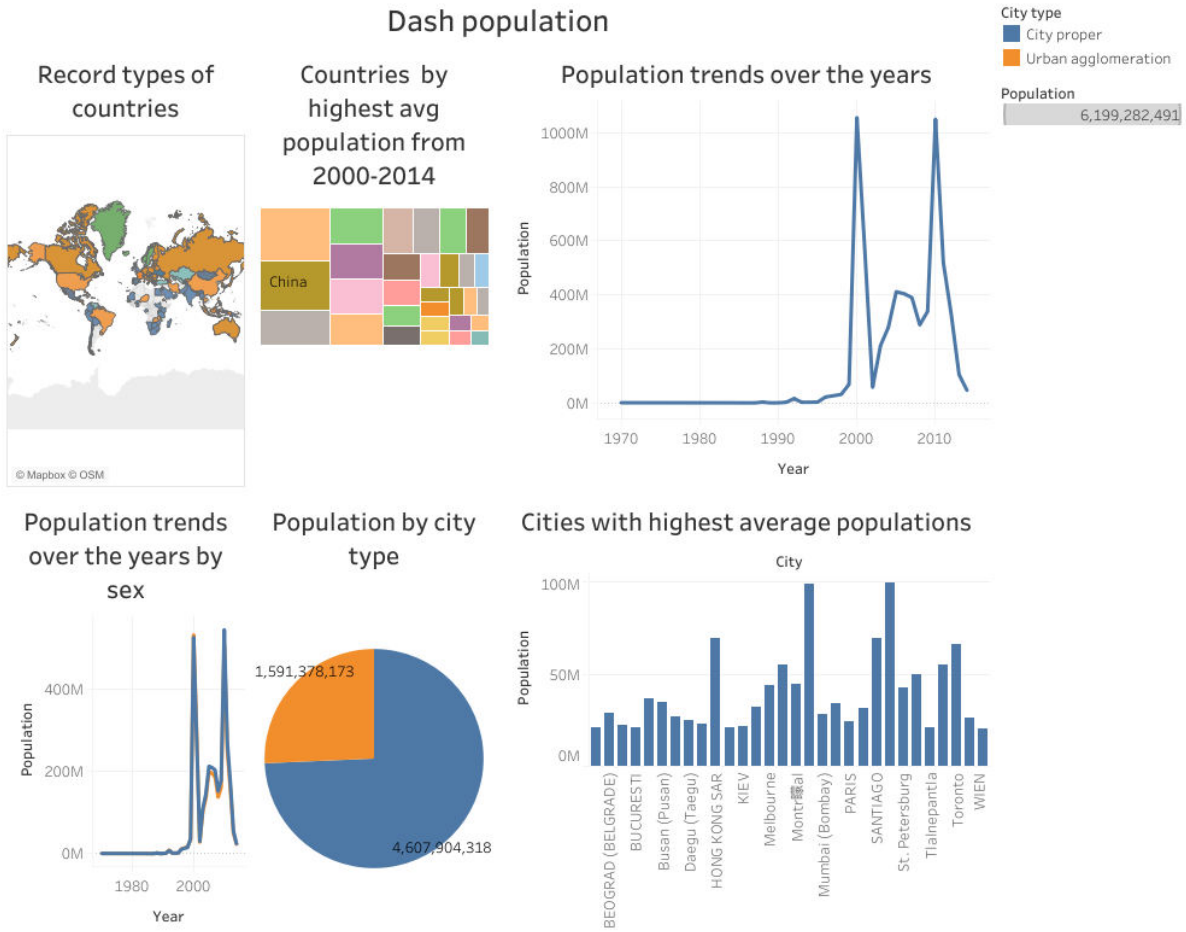

Brainstorm
& idea prioritization
Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.
Before you collaborate
Define your problem statement
Brainstorm
Group ideas
Prioritize
After you collaborate

3.Result:-


Dash population
City type
City proper
Urban agglomeration
Population
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Record types of countries
© Mapbox © OSM
Countries by highest avg population from 2000-2014
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Population trends over the years
Population
1000M
800M
600M
400M
200M
0M
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Year
Population trends over the years by sex
Population
400M
200M
0M
1980
2000
Year
Population by city type
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4,607,904,318
Cities with highest average populations
City
Population
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50M
0M
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BUCURESTI
Busan (Pusan)
Daegu (Taegu)
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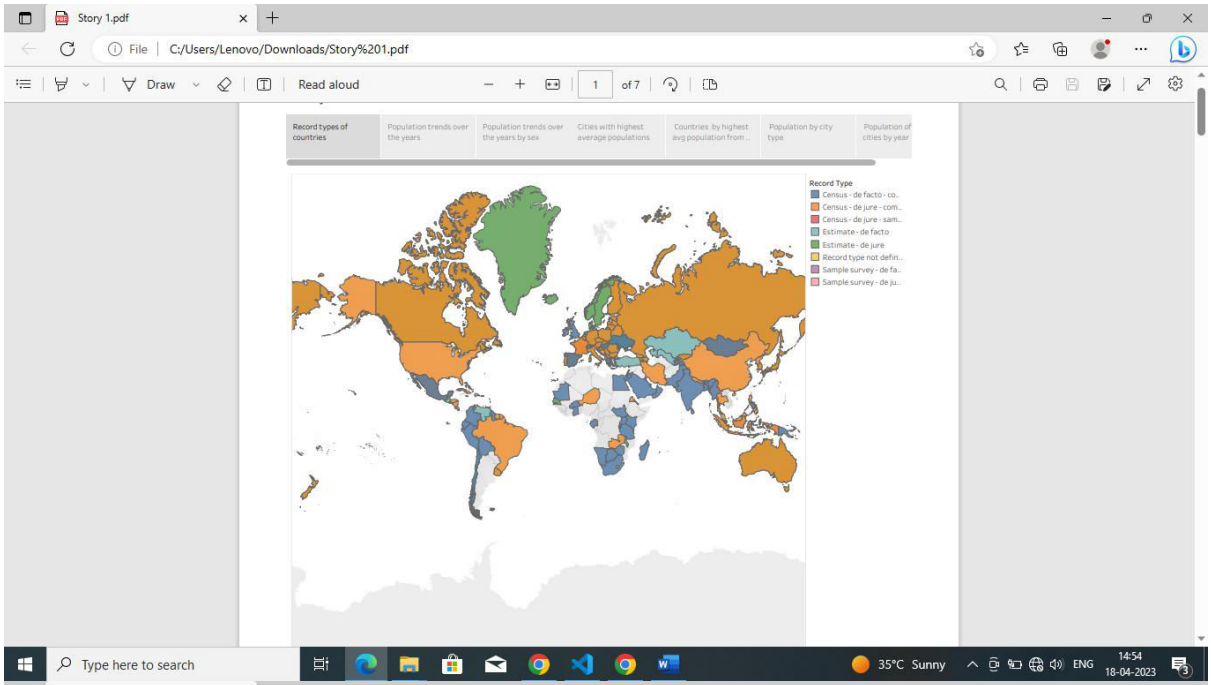
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Population trends over the years by sex
Cities with highest average populations
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Population by city type
Population of cities by year
Record Type
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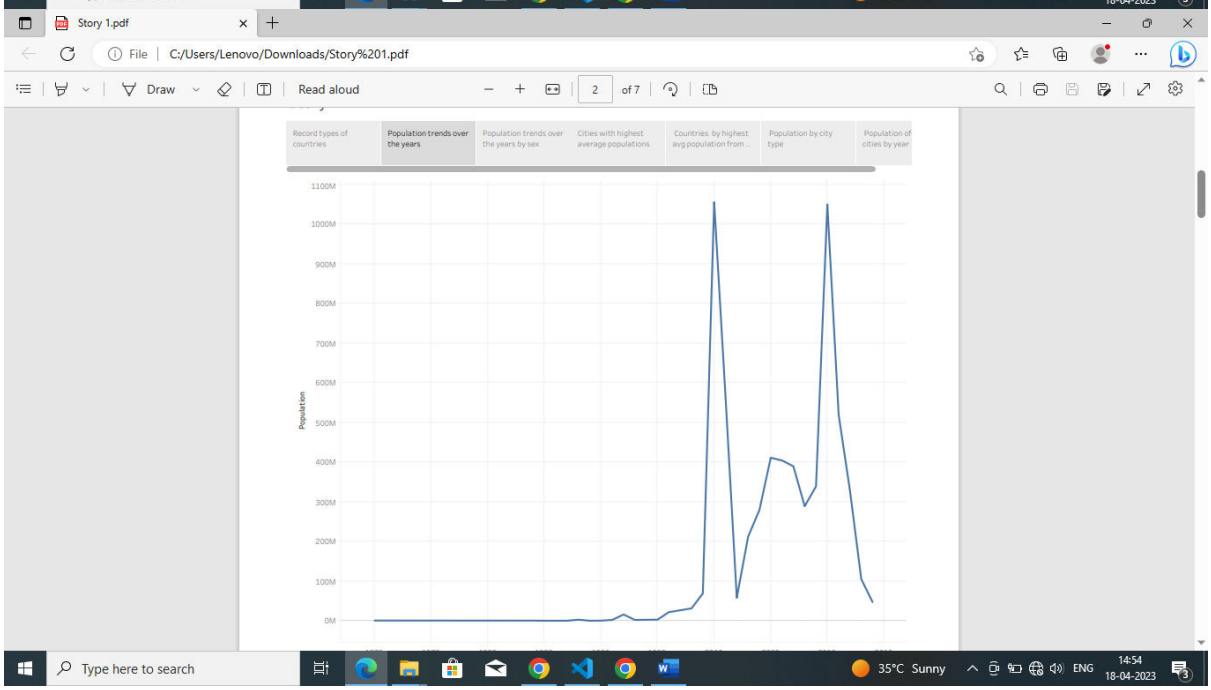
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Population by city type
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1100M
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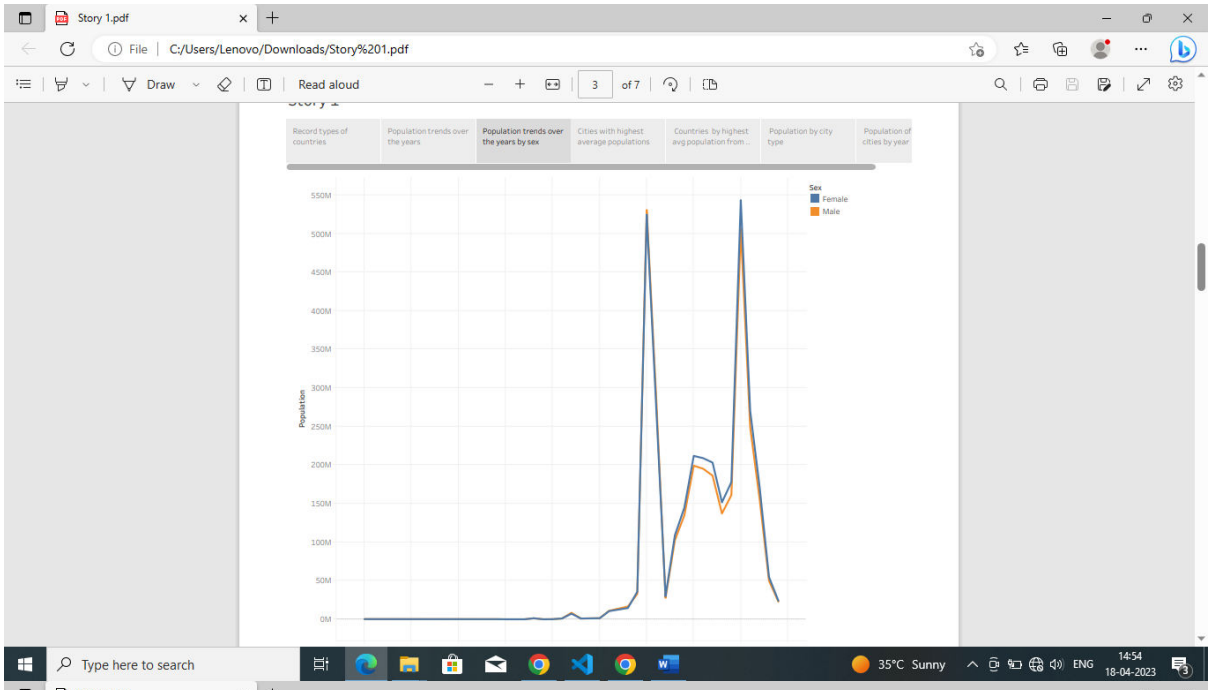
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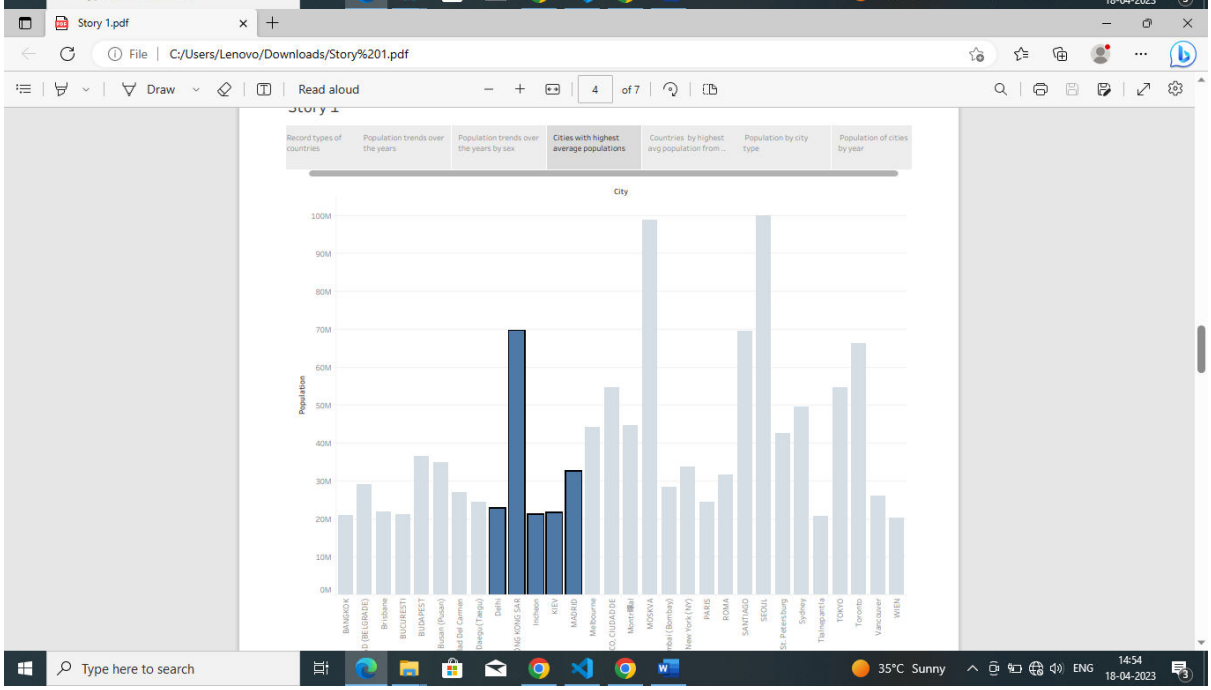
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BANGKOK
BUCURESTI
BUDAPEST
Brisbane
Busan (Pusan)
Delhi
HONG KONG SAR
Incheon
KIEV
MADRID
Melbourne
MOSKVA
PARIS
ROMA
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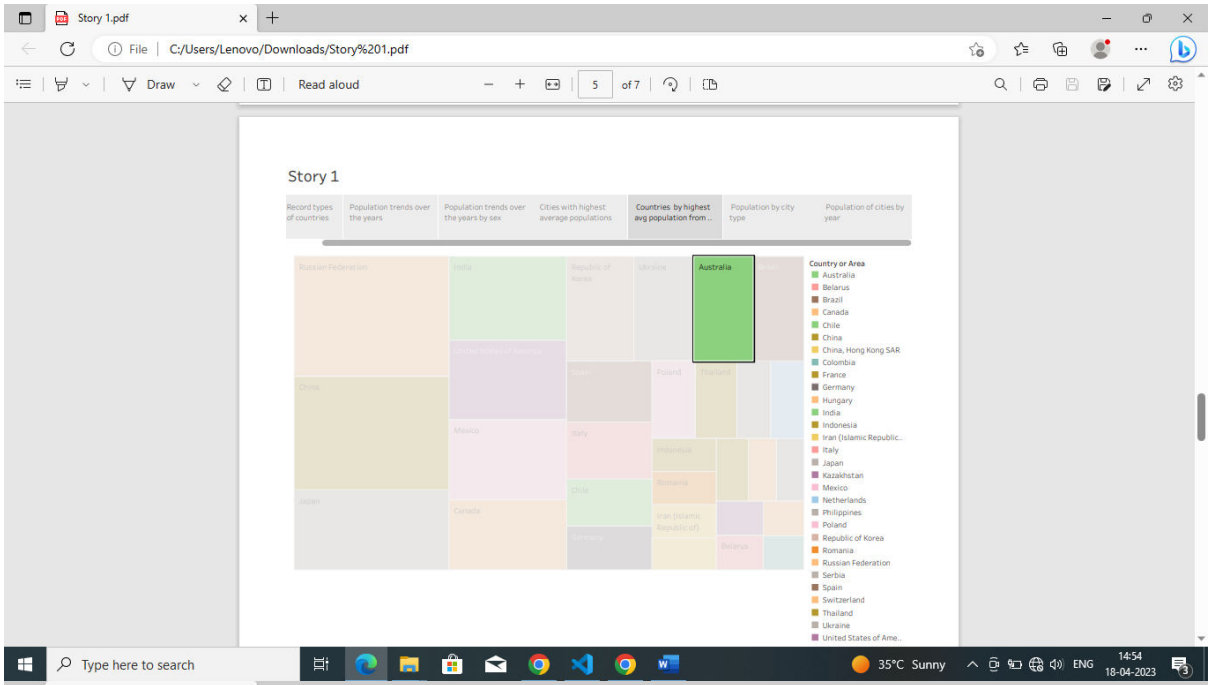
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of 7
Story 1
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Population trends over the years by sex
Cities with highest average populations
Countries by highest avg population from ..
Population by city type
Population of cities by year
Australia
Country or Area
Australia
Belarus
Brazil
Canada
Chile
China
China, Hong Kong SAR
Colombia
France
Germany
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic..
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Mexico
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Philippines
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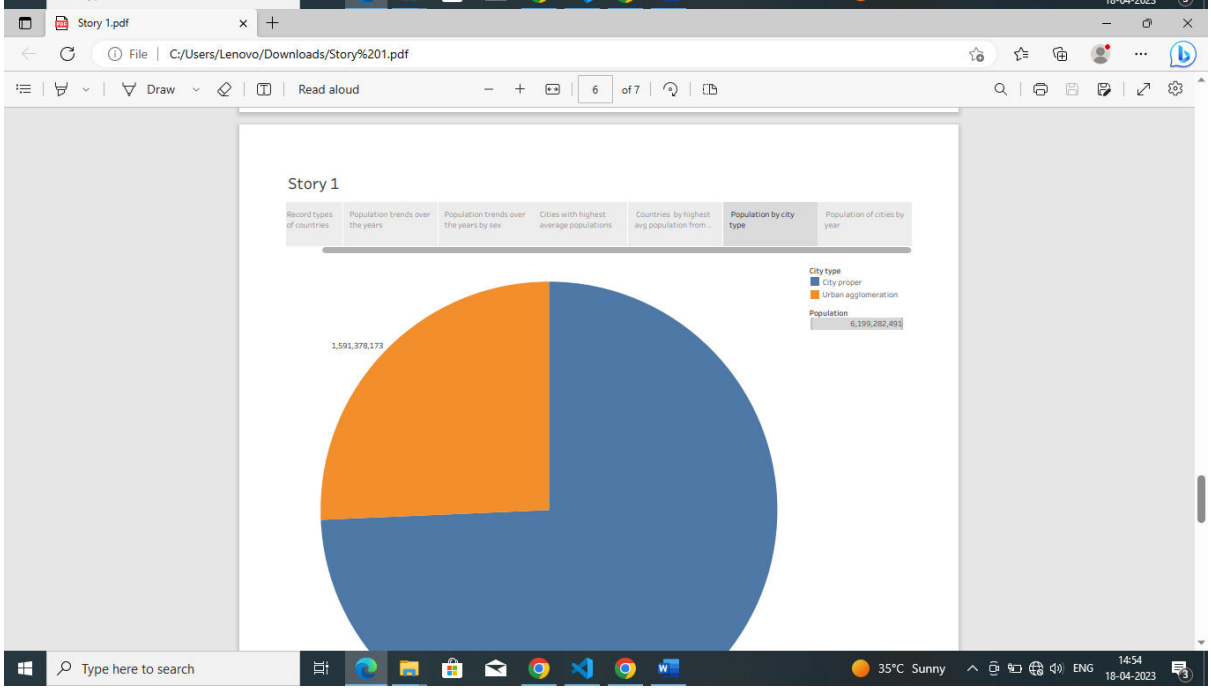
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Story 1
Record types of countries
Population trends over the years
Population trends over the years by sex
Cities with highest average populations
Countries by highest avg population from ..
Population by city type
Population of cities by year
City type
City proper
Urban agglomeration
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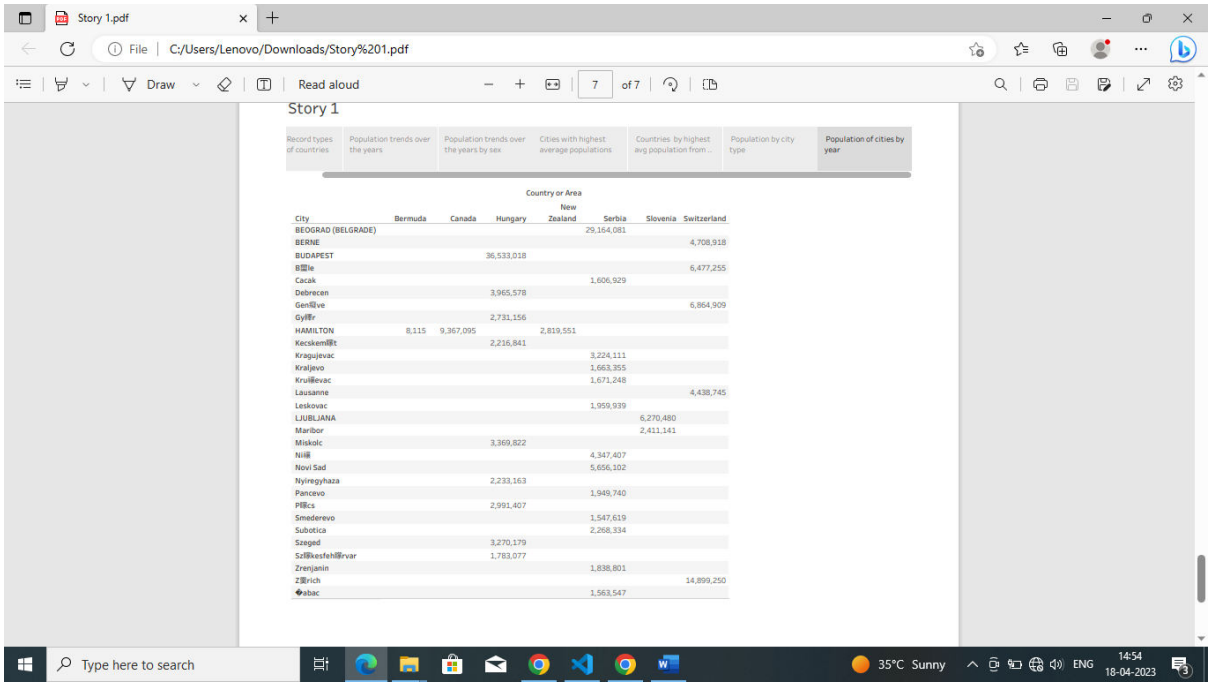

4.Advantages & disadvantages:-

Advantages:-

1. More people leads to greater human capital. If there are more people, the probability of finding a genius like Einsterin, Marie Curie, Beethoven increase. These exceptional people can lead to technological and cultural masterpieces which enrich our lives. The past 200 years have shown exponential growth in technical development and innovation. There are many factors behind this, but the world's growing population means we have a bigger pool of human capital and the possibility of these cutting edge discoveries increase.

2. Higher economic growth. 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.

3. Economies of scale. Farming and industry have been able to benefit from economies of scale, which means as the population grows, food output and manufacturing output have been able to grow even faster than population growth. For example, at the turn of the nineteenth century, Thomas Malthus predicted population growth would lead to famine as we would be unable to feed the growing population. However, his dire predictions failed to materialise because he failed to understand, that the productivity of land, labour and capital could all increase more than proportionately. 300 years ago, most of the population worked on the land. Technological innovation and economies of scale, mean productivity of land has vastly increased as farmers make use of mechanisation and economies of scale for increased food production.

4. The efficiency of higher population density. In terms of per capita carbon footprint, areas with a high population density are significantly more efficient than rural areas and places with a low population. When people live in densely populated areas, they are more likely to use public transport, live in apartment buildings which are easier to heat. In big cities, transport and the delivery of goods is much more efficient, whereas for low population densities, the average cost and environmental footprint are much higher. Therefore, population growth which leads to growth in city connurbations (which is a feature of global growth in past) is not as environmentally damaging as we may think. In Green Metropolis, by David Owen he argues living in closer proximity in cities is a key aspect of sustainability

Urban areas account for only 3% of the world's land surface. But, more than 50% of the population. By 2050, the United Nations predict this will rise to 70%. Therefore, population growth doesn't have to lead to an equivalent fall in natural habitats.

5. The improved demographic structure of society. Many western economies are now experiencing a falling population, with the result that their population demographic is being skewed to old, retired people. This is imposing costs on society as we struggle to pay for health care and pensions. Moderate population growth helps to rebalance the population with a higher share of young, working people.

6. Critical mass. Higher populations can enable a critical mass of people to enable a sider, more vibrant society. With low populations, there is less scope for diversity. But, when the population grows, it can enable the support of a broader cultural range of activities.

Disadvantage:-

1. Cost to the environment. 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 (according to UN estimates) about 12 million hectares of farmland every year. This is due to factors, such as overgrazing, use of chemicals, climate change and use of chemicals.

2. Congestion. Too many people in a small space will lead to various types of congestion. Road congestion is a major problem across the world. One study suggested congestion cost the EU €111bn (1% of GDP) in 2012. WIth population growth, the costs of congestion will only increase leading to time lost, more pollution and lost output.

3. Water shortages. Already up to 40% of the world's population face water scarcity and the risk of drought. According to the UN water shortages could lead to 700 million people at the risk of displacement. A growing population will put pressure on scarce water supplies and this is a factor behind many minor and major conflicts with countries having to find ways around the shortage of water.

4. Generating unsustainable waste. We are currently generating non-biodegradable rubbish that we are struggling to process. It tends to end in landfill, causing methane emissions and other toxic problems.

5 Application:-

Economic conditions, reflected in terms of the facilities and services offered by a municipality, will affect future population. The presence of well-run nursery schools and child-care centers, of safe parks and playgrounds, and of pleasant, inexpensive, and spacious housing accommodations may attract families with several children apiece, or couples who want to raise a large family. If economic conditions permit it, there may be a migration of families with many children from areas lacking these amenities. (On the other hand, slum dwellers are still raising large families, and will no doubt continue to do so until birth control methods are accepted, understood, and used.) If adequate

facilities are not present in the city, the planner may expect a proportion of young people to move to suburbs and satellite areas where larger families may be raised more comfortably. Sufficient research has not been done to relate facilities, services, and amenities to length of life. It has been postulated by some that the lack of planning (one evidence of which would be long and wearying commuting) causes tension in persons which in turn shortens the life span. Also, as another type of example, safety innovations in traffic and transportation movements would minimize accidental deaths.

6 Conclusion:-

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 :-

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS AND FACTORS CONSIDERED IN ESTIMATING INCREASES OF POPULATION; LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN THE PACIFIC COAST STATES, 1948-60. Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations. 121 Federal Office Building, San Francisco, California; January 1949.

The title is self-explanatory; it is a study of the factors that have to be taken into consideration when making a population projection. The emphasis is on economic factors. Outlines the problems that have to be studied.

ESTIMATED RANGE FOR POPULATION GROWTH IN CALIFORNIA TO 1960. State Reconstruction and Reemployment Commission. 631 J. Street, Sacramento, California, November 1946. 54pp. tables, charts.

A study of population growth in the state, and parts of the state. Also includes a study of the increase in numbers of families. No discussion of methods.

ESTIMATES OF FUTURE LONG-TERM TREND OF POPULATION GROWTH IN THE PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN INDUSTRIAL AREA 1950–2000. Planning Study No.1, Philadelphia City Planning Commission. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; April 1948, 20pp. tables.

The long-term projection is made by comparing area growth trends with those of United States total population, United States urban population, and Northeastern Industrial Region urban population, and projecting area trends into the future. The study is based to a large extent on the national projections of Thompson and Whelpton.

ESTIMATES OF THE FUTURE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1940–2000. Warren S, Thompson and P. K. Whelpton. U. S. National Resources Planning Board., Government Printing Office, Washington, D, C., 1943, 137 pp, charts, tables, Price 35¢.

FORECASTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1945–1975. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1947, 113 pp. charts, tables.

The two references listed directly above are basic texts for illustration of the methods used and for postulations about mortality, fertility and migration trends.

LOOKING AT BUFFALO'S POPULATION IN 1975. City Planning Commission. Buffalo, New York; April 1949. 24pp. charts, tables.

A report prepared for the general public. Interesting for its well-done graphs, and the projection for individual "communities" in the city.

NEW YORK CITY'S POPULATION GROWTH, 1790–1970. Economic Research Department, Consolidated Edison Company of New York; December 1946, 28 pp. tables, charts.

Useful for its discussion of factors and trends in relation to birth, death, and migration figures, both on the national and big city level. Also estimates population from the S curve and number of electric bills. Has bibliography.

PEOPLE, JOBS AND INCOME ON THE PACIFIC COAST, 1949–1960. Pacific Coast Board of Intergovernmental Relations. 121 Federal Office Building, San Francisco 2, California; 137 pp. tables, charts. 1949.

An example of a combined population and economic study. Population projections are made for California, Oregon and Washington.

POPULATION PREDICTIONS FOR BROOME COUNTY, Broome County Planning Board. County Office Building, Binghamton, New York; April 1950. 17pp. tables.

A simply written prediction report for a 160,000 population county. Uses analytic as well as a number of mathematical methods.

POPULATION STUDY OF MASSACHUSETTS, in Planning Forum, Massachusetts State Planning Board, Boston, Mass, Vol. II, No.4, March 1948. 29 pp. maps, charts, tables.

A state projection using specific birth and death rate, and migration analysis method. Tries also to project age-sex groupings into the future.

THE FUTURE POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN FLINT. Robert C. Schmitt. Institute for Human Adjustment, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan; 1947. 30 pp.tables.

Interesting for its methods of estimating recent growth, present population, and comparison of projection rnethods. Uses correlation with employment factors and national economic factors as projection device.

THE FUTURE POPULATION OF PROVIDENCE. Publication No.1, The City Plan Commission of Providence, 3, Rhode Island; October 1945.

A 40-year projection. This study was prepared for the general public and lacks methodological sections. Some of the conclusions were elucidated and corrected following later studies. They are presented in Publication No.7, MASTER PLAN FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL SITES, March 1950.

THE POPULATION OF PHILADELPHIA AND ENVIRONS and LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES, A PROJECTION FOR 1950. A report to the Philadelphia City Planning Commission, from the Population and Economic Research Advisory Committee under the Auspices of the Institute of Local and State Government, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Market Street National Bank Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania, 1946, 84 pp. (42 pp. each), tables, charts.

A careful attempt at post-censal estimates of Philadelphia population, plus a 1950 projection based on methods similar to those described for Cincinnati. Methods used are described thoroughly. There is also a good discussion of assumptions concerning mortality, fertility and migration.

THE POPULATION OF THE CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA, City Planning Commission, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 1945, 157 pp. tables, charts. Price $2.00

A complete study, with a chapter on the empirical and mathematical methods used. Includes an analysis by tracts of population shifts in the city area.

N. B. U.S. Bureau of the Census periodic and decennial publications are available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. See also *Current Mortality Analysis*, U. S. Public Health Service; and *Statistical Bulletin* , Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

8 Appendix:-

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                    <ul class="navbar-nav d-none d-md-block d-lg-none">
                        <li class="nav-item">
                            <a class="nav-toggler nav-link waves-effect waves-
light text-white"
                                href="javascript:void(0)"><i class="ti-menu
ti-close"></i></a>
                        </li>
                    </ul>
                    <!--
============================================================ -->
                    <!-- Right side toggle and nav items -->
                    <!--
============================================================ -->
                    <ul class="navbar-nav ms-auto d-flex align-items-center">

                        <!--
============================================================ -->
                        <!-- Search -->
                        <!--
============================================================ -->
                        <li class=" in">
                            <form role="search" class="app-search d-none d-md-
block me-3">
                                <input type="text" placeholder="Search..."
class="form-control mt-0">
                                <a href="" class="active">
                                    <i class="fa fa-search"></i>
                                </a>
                            </form>
                        </li>
                        <!--
============================================================ -->
                        <!-- User profile and search -->
                        <!--
============================================================ -->
                        <li>
                            <a class="profile-pic" href="#">
                                <img
src="plugins/images/users/smartinternz_thumb.png" alt="user-img" width="36"
                                    class="img-circle"><span class="text-white
font-medium">Anwar</span></a>
                        </li>
                        <!--
============================================================ -->
                        <!-- User profile and search -->
```

```
                        <!--
============================================================== -->
                    </ul>
                </div>
            </nav>
        </header>
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- End Topbar header -->
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- Left Sidebar - style you can find in sidebar.scss  -->
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <aside class="left-sidebar" data-sidebarbg="skin6">
            <!-- Sidebar scroll-->
            <div class="scroll-sidebar">
                <!-- Sidebar navigation-->
                <nav class="sidebar-nav">
                    <ul id="sidebarnav">
                        <!-- User Profile-->
                        <li class="sidebar-item pt-2">
                            <a class="sidebar-link waves-effect waves-dark
sidebar-link" href="dashboard.html"
                                aria-expanded="false">
                                <i class="far fa-clock" aria-
hidden="true"></i>
                                <span class="hide-menu">Visualizations</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>
                        <li class="sidebar-item">
                            <a class="sidebar-link waves-effect waves-dark
sidebar-link" href="profile.html"
                                aria-expanded="false">
                                <i class="fa fa-user" aria-hidden="true"></i>
                                <span class="hide-menu">Profile</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>
                        <li class="sidebar-item">
                            <a class="sidebar-link waves-effect waves-dark
sidebar-link" href="story.html"
                                aria-expanded="false">
                                <i class="fa fa-table" aria-hidden="true"></i>
                                <span class="hide-menu">Story</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>
```

```
                        <li class="sidebar-item">
                            <a class="sidebar-link waves-effect waves-dark
sidebar-link" href="dash1.html"
                                aria-expanded="false">
                                <i class="fa fa-table" aria-hidden="true"></i>
                                <span class="hide-menu">Dashboard</span>
                            </a>
                        </li>



                    </ul>

                </nav>
                <!-- End Sidebar navigation -->
            </div>
            <!-- End Sidebar scroll-->
        </aside>
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- End Left Sidebar - style you can find in sidebar.scss  -->
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <!-- Page wrapper  -->
        <!-- ============================================================== --
>
        <div class="page-wrapper">
            <!--
============================================================== -->
            <!-- Bread crumb and right sidebar toggle -->
            <!--
============================================================== -->
            <div class="page-breadcrumb bg-white">
                <div class="row align-items-center">
                    <div class="col-lg-3 col-md-4 col-sm-4 col-xs-12">
                        <h4 class="page-title"> STORY</h4>
                    </div>
                    <div class="col-lg-9 col-sm-8 col-md-8 col-xs-12">
                        <div class="d-md-flex">
                            <ol class="breadcrumb ms-auto">
                                <li><a href="#" class="fw-
normal">Dashboard</a></li>
                            </ol>
                            <a href="https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/"
target="_blank"
```

```
                                class="btn btn-danger  d-none d-md-block pull-
right ms-3 hidden-xs hidden-sm waves-effect waves-light text-white">UN
                                Website</a>
                            </div>
                        </div>
                    </div>
                    <!-- /.col-lg-12 -->
                </div>
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- End Bread crumb and right sidebar toggle -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- Container fluid  -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <div class="container-fluid">
                    <!--
================================================================ -->
                    <!-- Start Page Content -->
                    <!--
================================================================ -->

                    <div class='tableauPlaceholder' id='viz1674237595752'
style='position: relative'><noscript><a href='#'><img alt='Dashboard 1 '
src='https:&#47;&#47;public.tableau.com&#47;static&#47;images&#47;po&#47;popul
ation_dash&#47;Dashboard1&#47;1_rss.png' style='border: none'
/></a></noscript><object class='tableauViz'  style='display:none;'><param
name='host_url' value='https%3A%2F%2Fpublic.tableau.com%2F' />
                    <param name='embed_code_version' value='3' />
                     <param name='site_root' value='' />
                     <param name='name' value='population_dash&#47;Dashboard1' />
                     <param name='tabs' value='no' /><param name='toolbar'
value='yes' />
                     <param name='static_image'
value='https:&#47;&#47;public.tableau.com&#47;static&#47;images&#47;po&#47;pop
ulation_dash&#47;Dashboard1&#47;1.png' />
                      <param name='animate_transition' value='yes' /><param
name='display_static_image' value='yes' />
                     <param name='display_spinner' value='yes' />
                     <param name='display_overlay' value='yes' />
                     <param name='display_count' value='yes' />
                     <param name='language' value='en-US' />
                     <param name='filter' value='publish=yes' />
                     </object></div>
                       <script type='text/javascript'>
```

```
                        var divElement =
document.getElementById('viz1674237595752');
                                    var vizElement =
divElement.getElementsByTagName('object')[0];
                                                    if (
divElement.offsetWidth > 800 ) {
vizElement.style.width='1000px';vizElement.style.height='827px';}
                                                    else if (
divElement.offsetWidth > 500 ) {
vizElement.style.width='1000px';vizElement.style.height='827px';}
                                                     else {
vizElement.style.width='100%';vizElement.style.height='877px';}
                                                          var scriptElement
= document.createElement('script');
                                                              scriptElement
.src = 'https://public.tableau.com/javascripts/api/viz_v1.js';
                                                                    vizElem
ent.parentNode.insertBefore(scriptElement, vizElement);

                    </script>
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- End PAge Content -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- Right sidebar -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- .right-sidebar -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
                <!-- End Right sidebar -->
                <!--
================================================================ -->
            </div>
            <!--
================================================================ -->
            <!-- End Container fluid  -->
            <!--
================================================================ -->
            <!--
================================================================ -->
            <!-- footer -->
            <!--
================================================================ -->
```

```
            <footer class="footer text-center"> 2022 © Smartinternz brought to
you by <a
                    href="https://www.thesmartbridge.com/">thesmartbridge.com<
/a>
            </footer>
            <!--
================================================================= -->
            <!-- End footer -->
            <!--
================================================================= -->
        </div>
        <!-- ================================================================= --
>
        <!-- End Page wrapper  -->
        <!-- ================================================================= --
>
    </div>
    <!-- ================================================================= -->
    <!-- End Wrapper -->
    <!-- ================================================================= -->
    <!-- ================================================================= -->
    <!-- All Jquery -->
    <!-- ================================================================= -->
    <script src="plugins/bower_components/jquery/dist/jquery.min.js"></script>
    <!-- Bootstrap tether Core JavaScript -->
    <script src="bootstrap/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"></script>
    <script src="js/app-style-switcher.js"></script>
    <!--Wave Effects -->
    <script src="js/waves.js"></script>
    <!--Menu sidebar -->
    <script src="js/sidebarmenu.js"></script>
    <!--Custom JavaScript -->
    <script src="js/custom.js"></script>
</body>

</html>
```