

1.Introduction

1.1 Overview

With one-sixth of the global population, India is the second most populous nation in the world. India's population was estimated to be over 1.4 billion in 2022 per official figures. India surpassed China to become the world's most populous nation on April 14, 2023.

The population increased to 1.2 billion people between 1975 and 2010, surpassing the billion-person threshold in 2000. By 2023, India is anticipated to overtake China as the world's most populated nation. By 2030, it is projected to have more than 1.5 billion inhabitants, and by 2050, that number is projected to rise to 1.7 billion. The rate of population increase is slowing down. Its population growth rate in 2017 was 0.98%, placing it 112nd in the world.

India's dependence ratio will be just over 0.4 by 2030, with a median age of 28.7 years, compared to 38.4 for China and 48.6 for Japan. However, the number of children in India reached a peak over ten years ago and is currently declining. Children under the age of five reached a peak in 2007, and since then, the number has been decreasing. The proportion of Indians under the age of 15 reached its peak a year later, in 2011, and it is currently in decline.

1.2 Purpose

Population increase refers to the shift in the proportion of individuals who are still alive in a country. Population is the total number of people in a particular area.

Human population growth is the rise in the total number of people on the planet. Our population numbers were largely steady over most of human history. However, with invention and industrialization, resources like electricity, food, water, and medical care became more accessible and dependable.

2.Problem Definition & Design Thinking

2.1 Empathy Map

Population increase refers to the shift in the proportion of individuals who are still alive in a country. Population is the total number of people in a particular area.

Human population growth is the rise in the total number of people on the planet. Our population numbers were largely steady over most of human history. However, with invention and industrialization, resources like electricity, food, water, and medical care became more accessible and dependable.



2.2. Ideation and Brainstorming Map:

1

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

⌚ 5 minutes

PROBLEM
One of the major problem
the world is facing that is
population growth.



Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

⌚ 10 minutes

A Team gathering

Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

B Set the goal

Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.



Key rules of brainstorming
To run a smooth and productive session

- Stay in topic.
- Encourage wild ideas.
- Defer judgment.
- Listen to others.
- Go for volume.
- If possible, be visual.

C Learn how to use the facilitation tools

Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

Open article →

**2**

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

⌚ 10 minutes

P.Abitha

One of the major problems the world is facing is population growth. It has led to many economic growth issues.

More people means more demand for food, shelter, energy, health-care, infrastructure, and more.

And as the world population increases, it creates a rapid increase in waste products.

Population growth also leads to more conflicts and violence.

S.Jeeva

Nearly all our modern political problems stem from this lack of balance between population and resources.

Overcrowding leads to limited resources and overuse of land, which in turn leads to more conflicts and violence.

Values of family, sharing, and sustainable development are often lost in the race for growth, but results elsewhere.

People around the world need to be more aware of the effects of population growth.

S.Sudalai selvin

The lack of rural awareness and education is one of the causes of this growth in population.

Increased government debts rising from more number of literates.

Population growth will lead to economic growth with more people able to produce more goods.

TIP

You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!

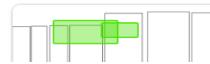


56%

Population growth is the increase in the number of people in a population or dispersed group.

TIP

Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.



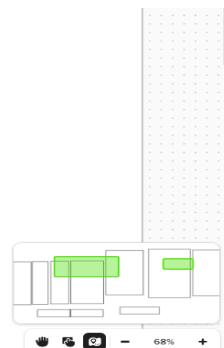
Population helps us get an estimate of the number of beings and how to act accordingly. For instance, if we know the particular population of a city, we can estimate the number of resources it needs.

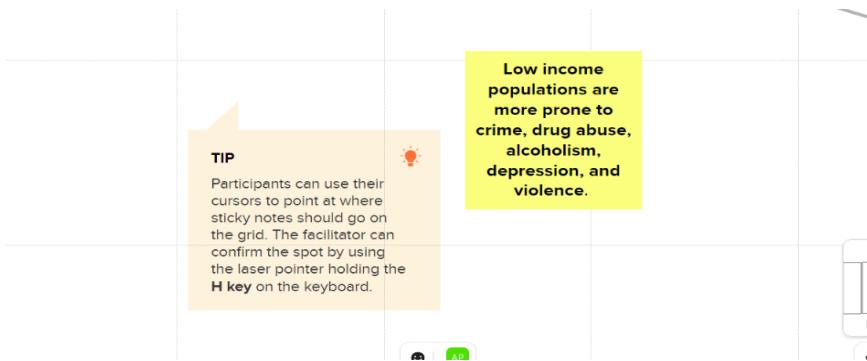
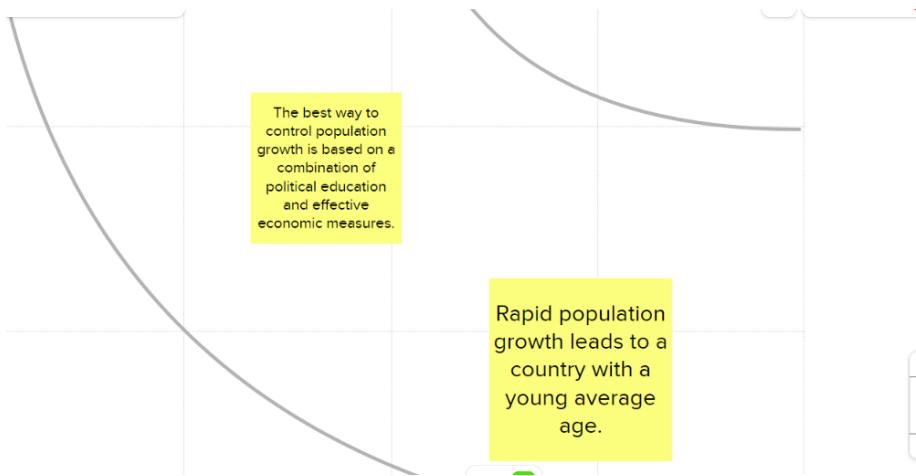
Population growth will lead to higher tax revenues which can be spent on public goods, such as health care and environmental projects. The obvious evaluation is to say, the crucial thing is not GDP, but GDP per capita.

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

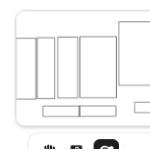
⌚ 20 minutes





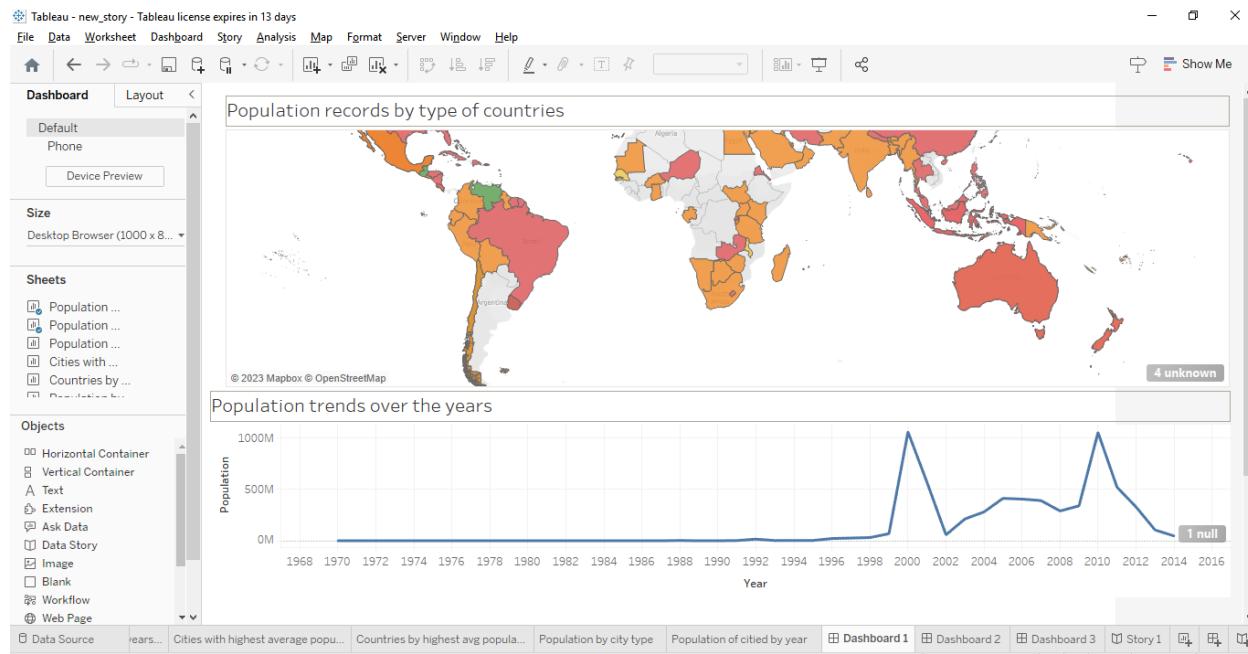
Feasibility

Regardless of their importance, which tasks are more feasible than others? (Cost, time, effort, complexity, etc.)

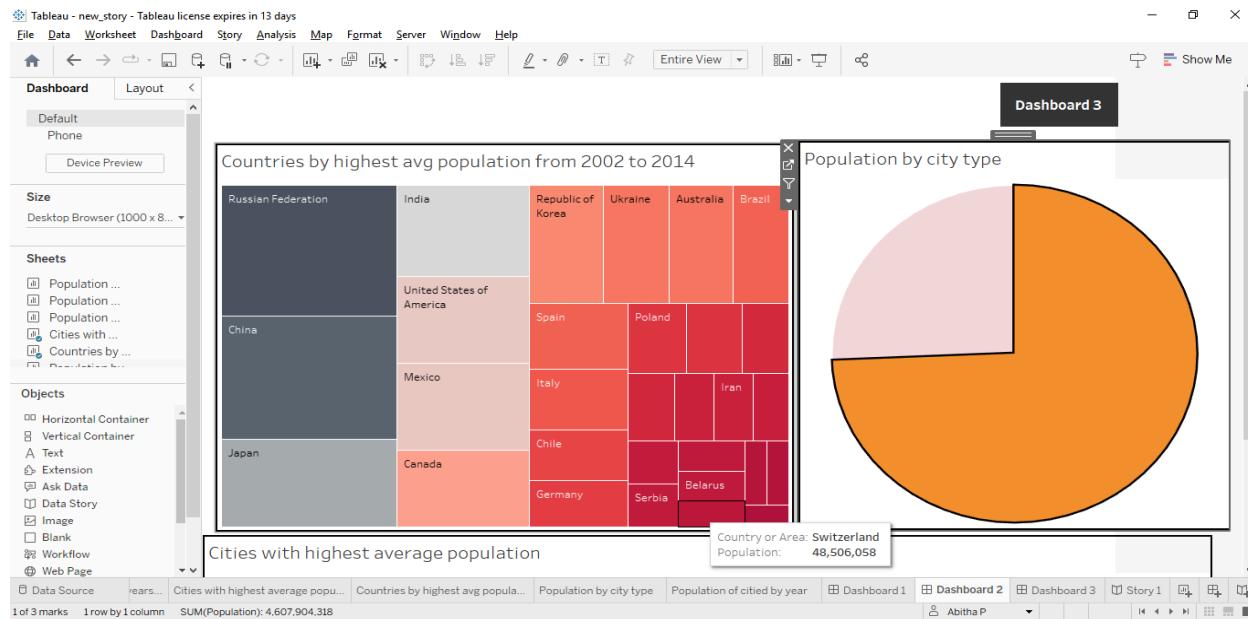


3.Result: Visualizations

Dashboard 1



Dashboard 2



Dashboard 3 :

Tableau - new_story - Tableau license expires in 13 days

File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Dashboard Layout

Default Phone Device Preview

Size Desktop Browser (1000 x 800)

Sheets

- Population ...
- Population ...
- Cities with ...
- Countries by ...
- Population by ...
- Population of ...

Objects

- Ask Data
- Data Story
- Image
- Blank
- Workflow
- Web Page
- Navigation
- Download
- Add Filters
- Einstein Discovery

4247 marks 4221 rows by 163 columns SUM(Population): 6,199,282,491

Type here to search

11:43 AM 22-04-2023

City	Country	Population
Coruña	Spain	1,875,961
Aachen	Germany	163,802
Abadan	Iran	
Abaeteluba	Brazil	
Abakan	Russia	
Abbotabad	Pakistan	
Abbotsford	Canada	
Aberdeen	United Kingdom	
Aberdeenshire	United Kingdom	
Abha	Saudi Arabia	
Abiko	Japan	
Abilene (TX)	United States	
Abo Keber	Sweden	
Abohar	India	
Aqaiñändia	Uruguay	156,474
Acapulco (d.)	Mexico	
Acarigua-Ar.	Venezuela	
Acyacuan	Colombia	
ACCRA	Ghana	
Achalpur	India	
Acheng	China	
Achinsk	Russia	
Ad-Dammam	Saudi Arabia	
ADAMSTO..	United Kingdom	
Adana	Turkey	
Aelaide	Australia	
Adilabad	India	

Story:

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File Data Worksheet Dashboard Story Analysis Map Format Server Window Help

Story Layout

New story point

- Blank
- Duplicate

Population ...

Population tren...

Population tren...

Cities with ...

Countries by ...

Population by ci...

Population of ...

Dashboard 1

Dashboard 2

Dashboard 3

Drag to add text

Show title

Size Story (1016 x 964)

Story 1

This is a geographic map it shows all the countries according to population with record types

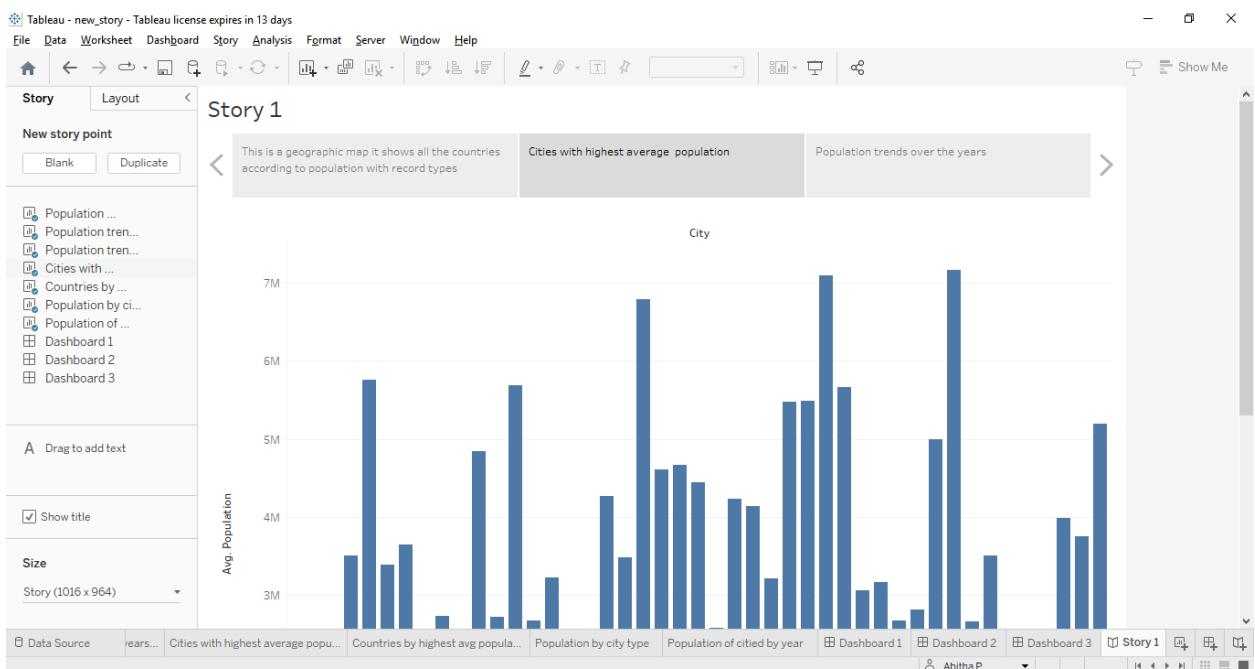
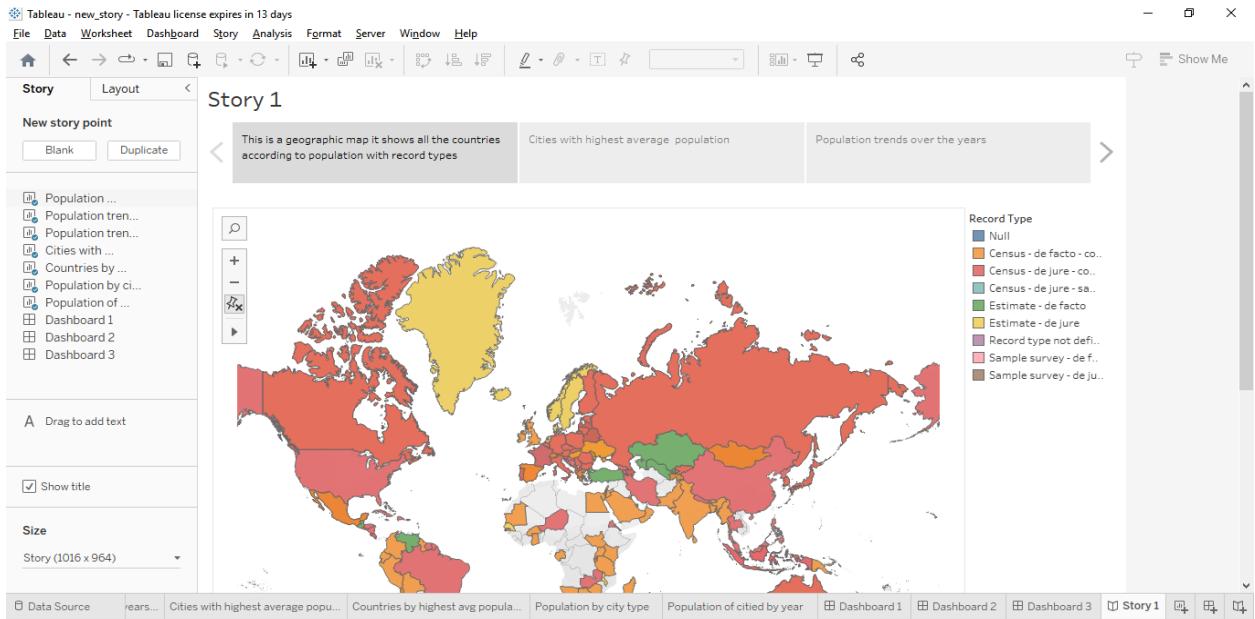
Cities with highest average population

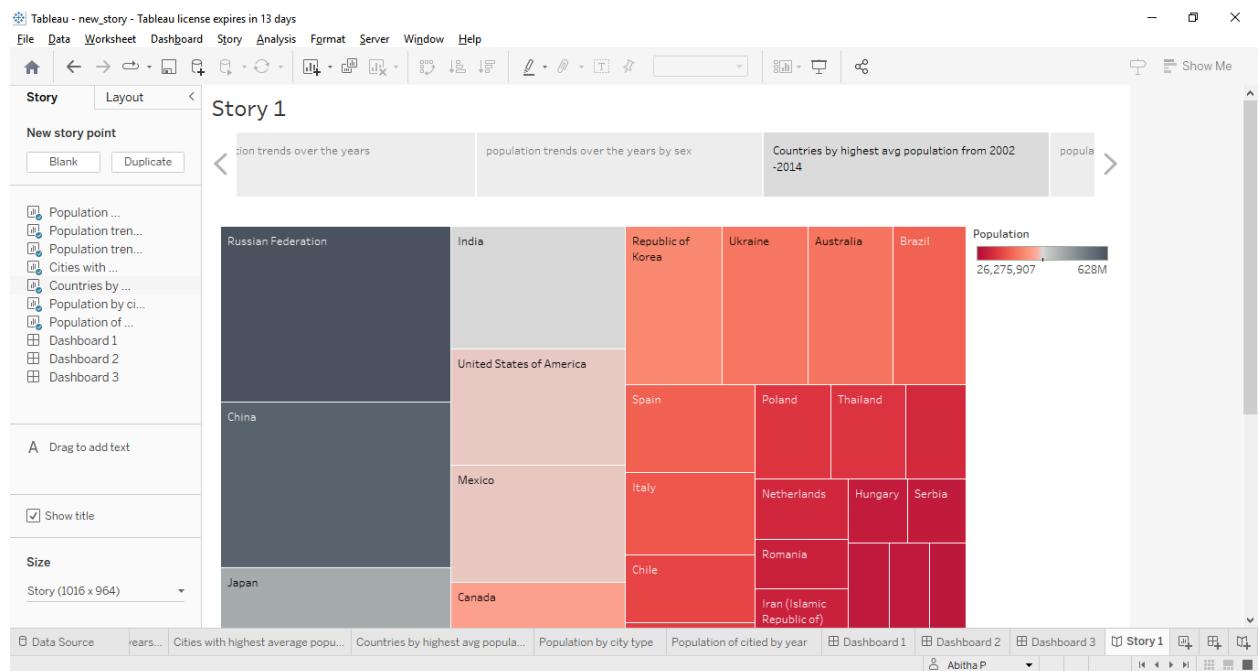
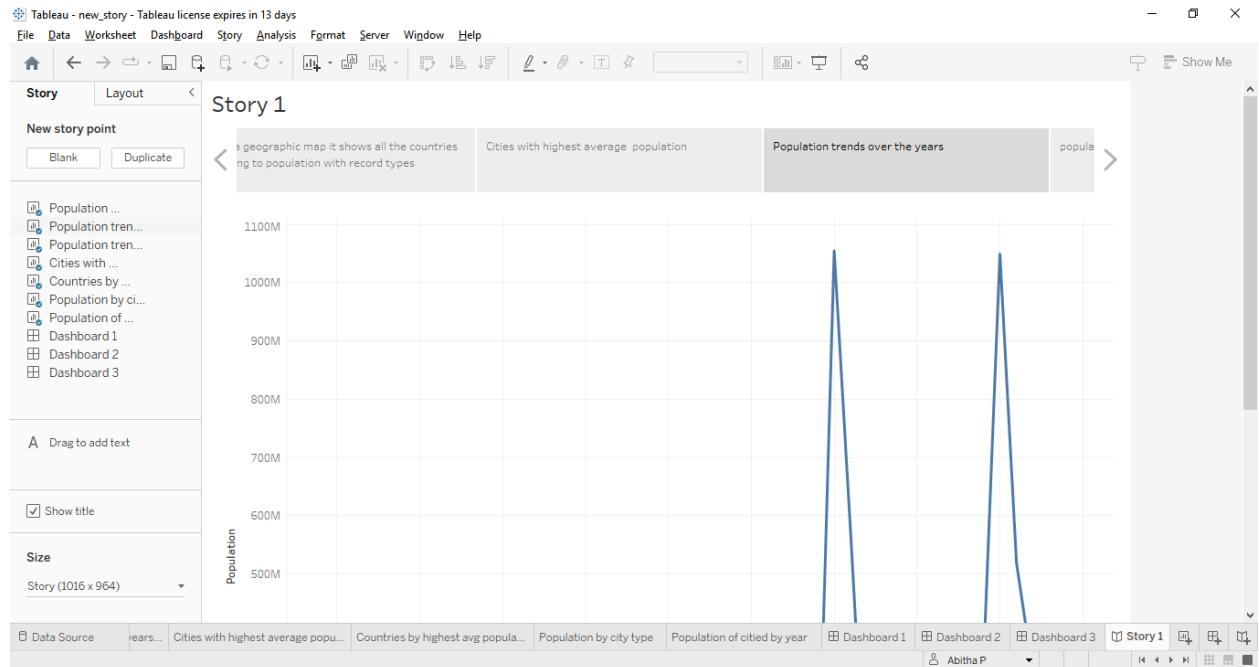
Population trends over the years

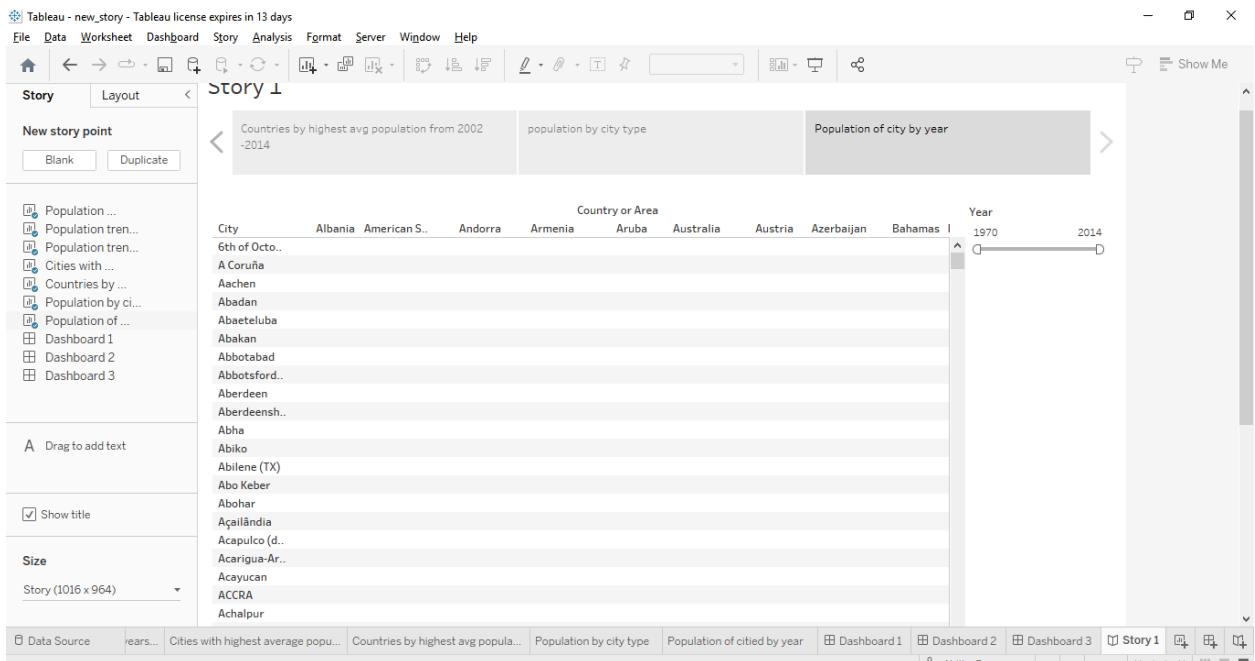
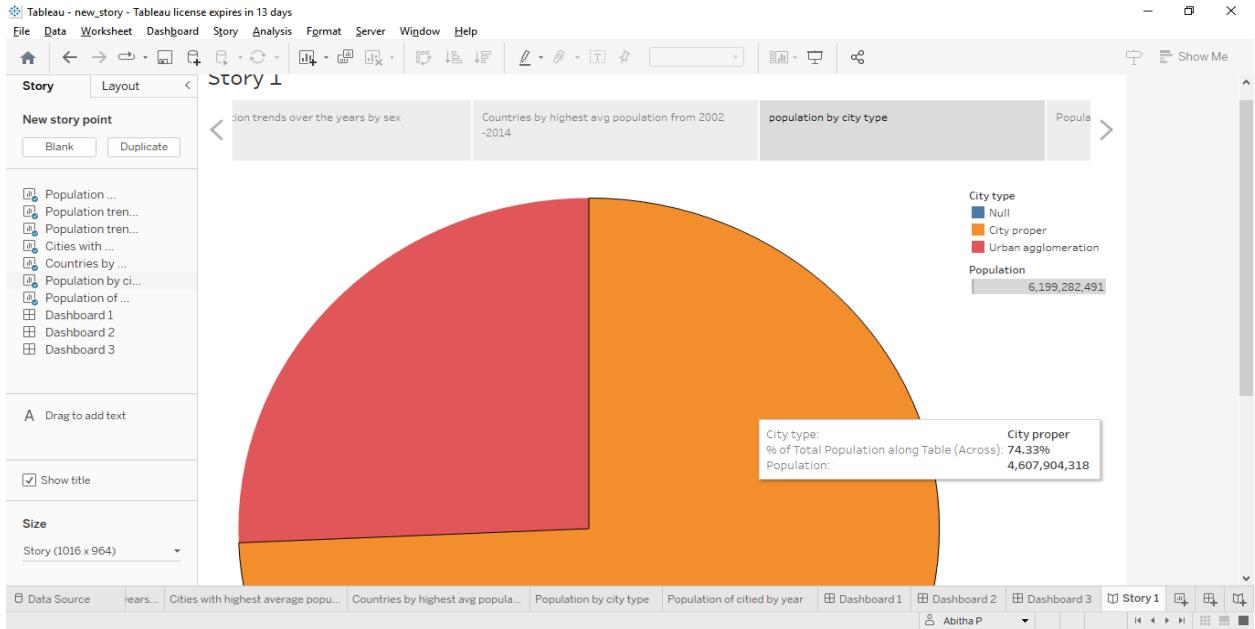
Sex

Female

Male



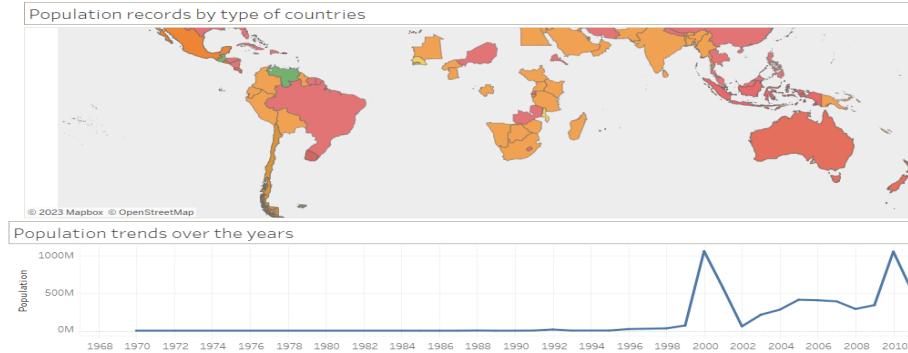




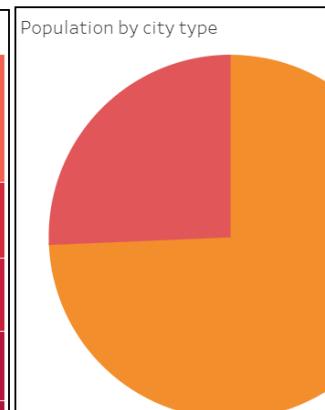
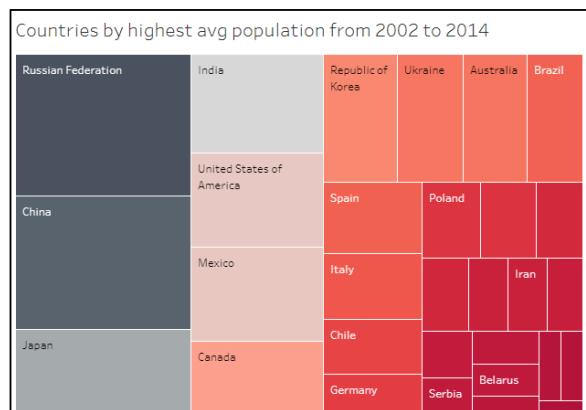
We have published Dashboard and Story in Tableau.

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/abitha.p/viz/new_dashboard_16821416749180/Dashboard1?publish=yes

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Dashboard 3

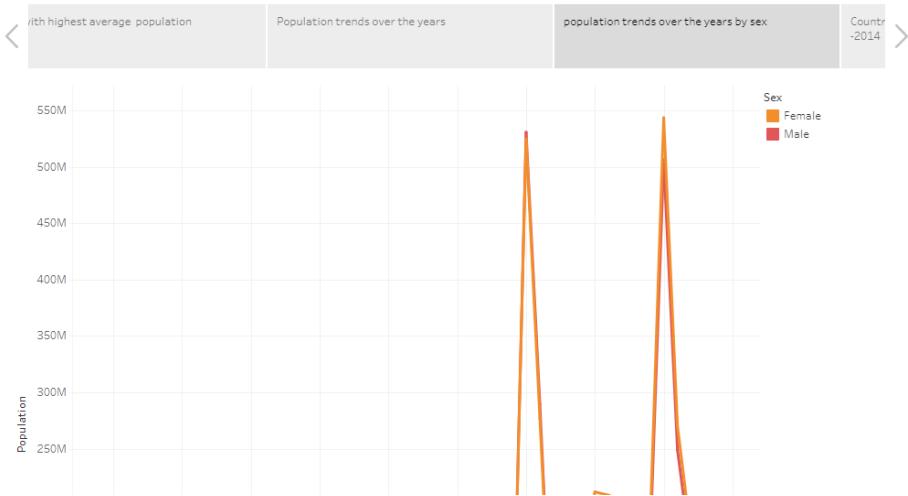


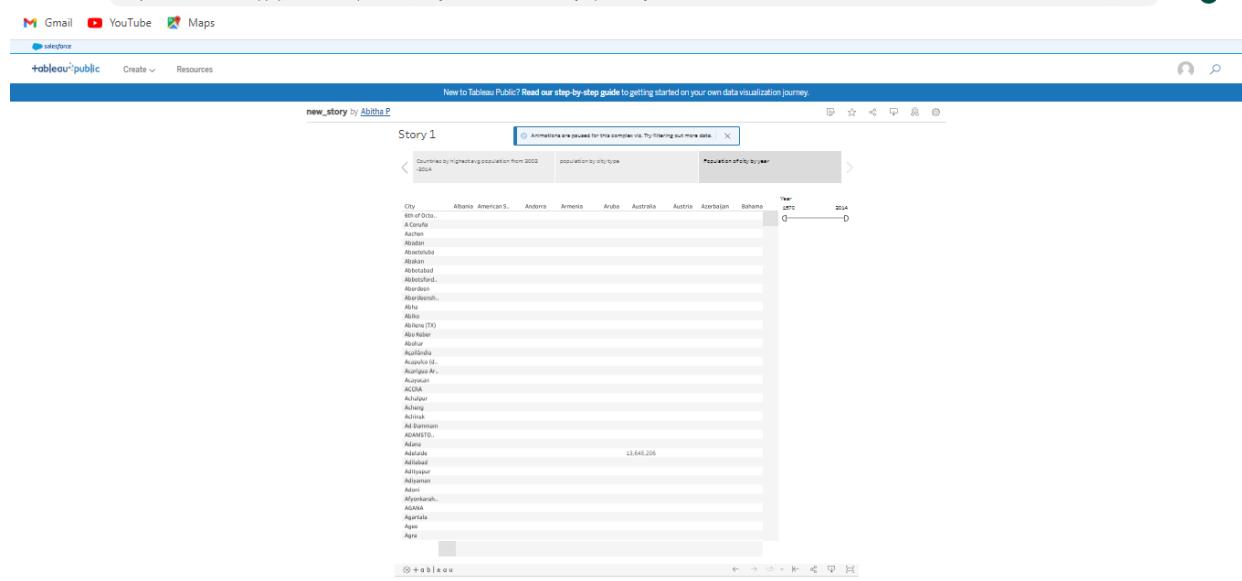
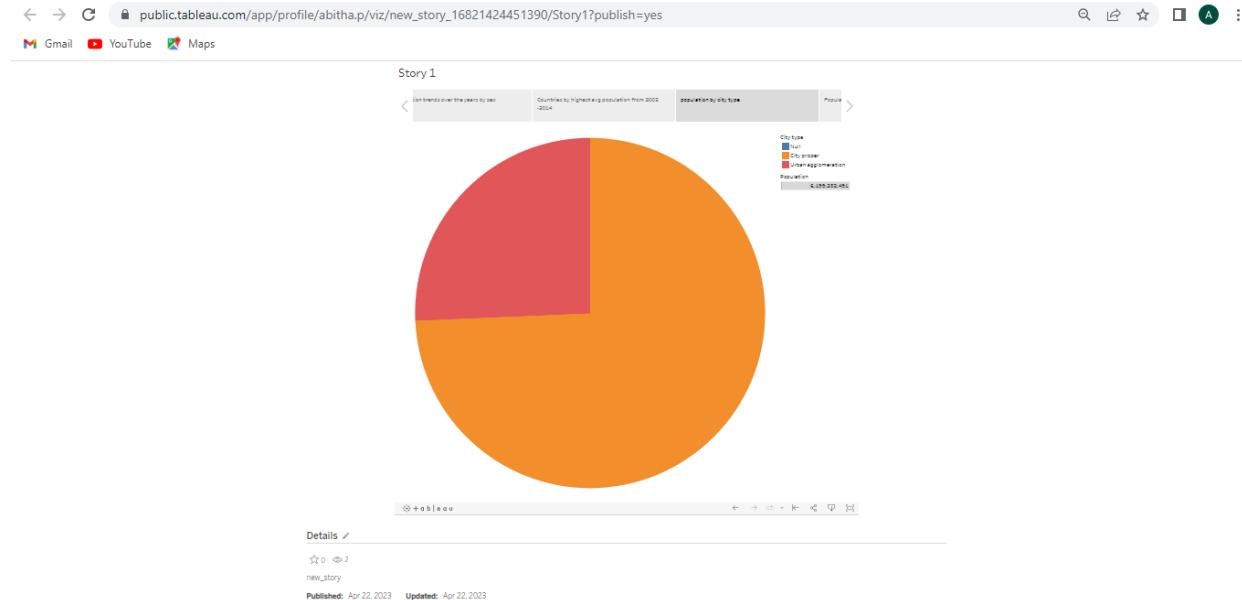
dashboard 1

Population of cities by year

Story:

Story 1







4. Web Application:

The growth of the population has a major impact on the living standards of people. Overpopulation across the world may create more demand for freshwater supply and this has become a major issue because Earth has only 3% of freshwater. The natural resources of Earth are getting depleted because of the exponential growth of the population. These resources cannot be replenished so easily. If there is no check on the growth of population then there will be a day in the next few years when these natural resources will run out completely. There is a huge impact on the climatic conditions because of the growth of the population. Human activities are responsible for changing global temperature.

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Gmail YouTube Maps

Growth Population About Dashboard Story

Growth Population

About

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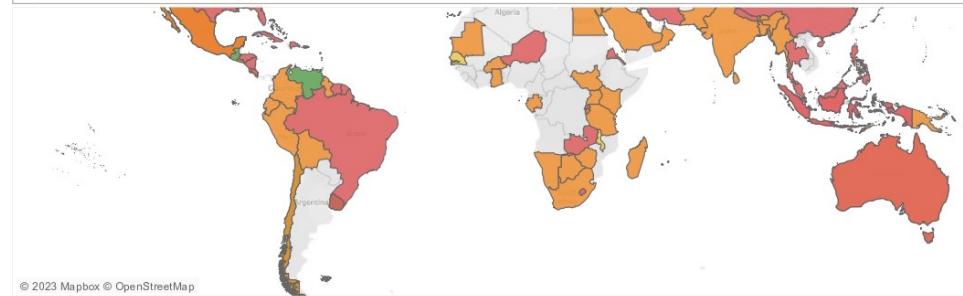
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Gmail YouTube Maps

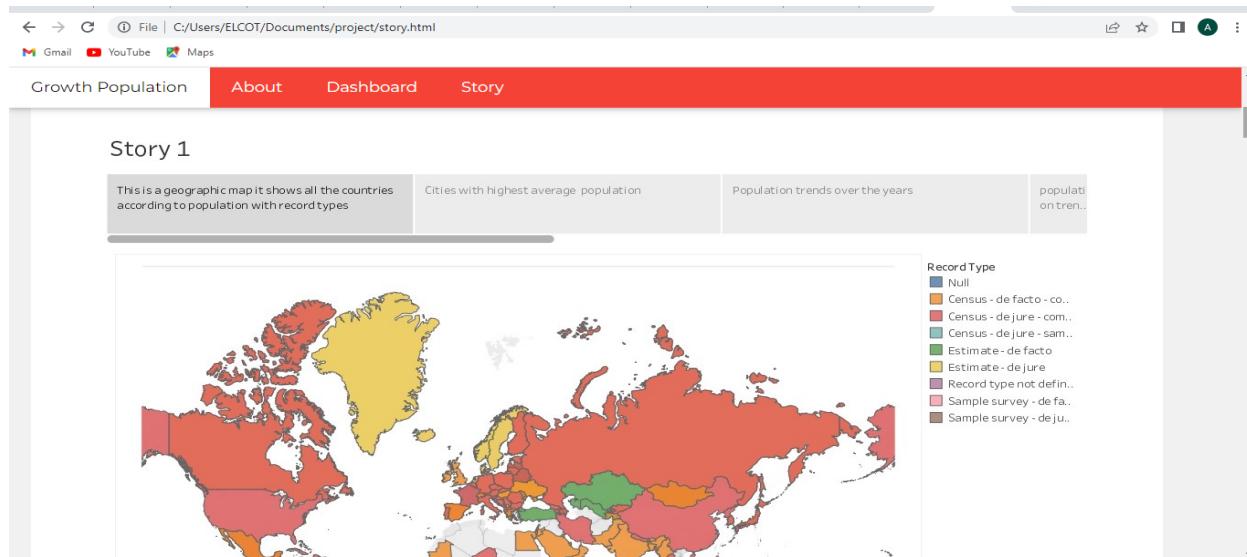
Growth Population About Dashboard Story

Dashboard

Population records by type of countries



© 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap



5. Advantages & Disadvantages

Advantages

More people leads to greater human capital

We may enrich our lives with the technological and cultural marvels created by exceptional people. Technology has advanced and innovated at an exponential rate during the last 200 years. There are several reasons for this, but one of them is that as the world's population rises, there is a larger pool of human capital available, increasing the likelihood that these ground-breaking discoveries will be made.

Higher economic growth.

Due to increased human capacity to produce more things, population growth will result in economic growth. As a result, tax revenues will increase and can then be used to fund public goods like environmental and health care initiatives.

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.

Critical mass.

A critical mass of individuals can be reached at higher populations, enabling a more lively civilization. Low numbers limit the potential for diversification. However, as the population increases, more culturally diverse activities may be supported.

Disadvantages

Cost to the environment.

Population expansion makes many of the current environmental issues worse.

As more people live there, there will be a larger threat to natural ecosystems since there will be more demand for farms and dwellings. As a result, there will be more pressure to clear forests to make room for agriculture and habitation.

Greater levels of air, water, and land pollution will result from increased population, which will also increase the usage of non-renewable resources and hasten the depletion of natural resources. Numerous health problems, including asthma and cancer, are linked to higher pollution levels. Animals and vegetation are also harmed by the pollutants.

Congestion.

Too many people in a small space will lead to various types of congestion. Road congestion is a major problem across the world.

Water shortages.

Already up to 40% of the world's population face water scarcity and the risk of drought. 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.

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.

6. Conclusion

Depletion of natural resources, environmental deterioration, and loss of the natural environment are just a few of the problems that an excessive population may cause. To manage and restrain the population rise, all nations must act right away.

In particular, in those nations with faster growth rates, the population growth rate must be kept under control to save the world. As more people are needed for the country's expansion, it will stabilize the system.

Every family has to practice appropriate family planning in order to give their children access to full and nourishing food, safe housing, the best education, and other crucial resources in order to have a better life. A nation can only achieve success if its people are healthy, happy, and content with their lives.

7. Future Scope

The population of the globe has increased by more than three times since the middle of the 20th century. In mid-November 2022, there were 8.0 billion people on the planet, up from 2.5 billion in 1950, and 1 billion since 2010 and 2 billion since 1998.

The population of the world is projected to rise by almost 2 billion people over the course of the next 30 years, from the present 8 billion to 9.7 billion in 2050, with a potential peak of roughly 10.4 billion in the middle of the 1980s.

This sharp increase in population has been primarily caused by an increase in the proportion of individuals reaching reproductive age, the progressive extension of human life expectancy, growing urbanization, and

quickening migration. This expansion has been accompanied by significant changes in the fertility rate.

8. Appendix

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