

# TRACING THE GROWTH OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY: A POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS

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MINIPROJECT ON

***TRACING THE GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY:  
A POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS***

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**

In

**MATHEMATICS**

By

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**RAJAPALAYAM RAJUS' COLLEGE**

A Linguistic Minority Co-Educational Institute & Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University

Reaccredited B<sup>++</sup> by NACC (CGPA 293) in III cycle

**RAJAPALAYAM**

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

## 1.1. Overview:

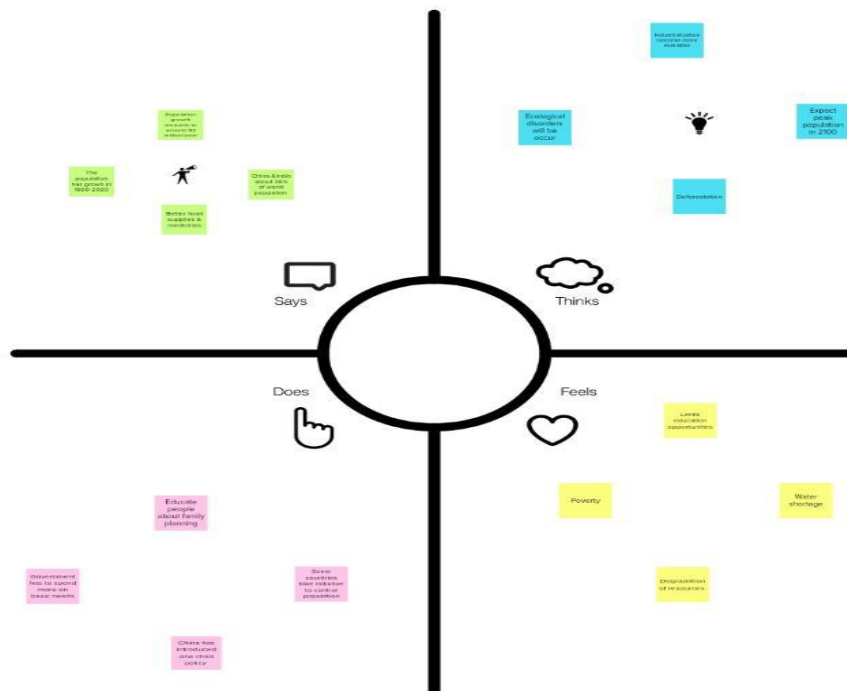
The world's population is more than three times larger than it was in the mid-twentieth century. The global human population reached 8.0 billion in mid- November 2022 from an estimated 2.5 billion people in 1950. This dramatic growth has been driven largely by increasing numbers of people surviving to reproductive age ,the gradual increase in human lifespan,increasing urbanization, and accelerating migration.These trends will have far-reaching implications for generations to come.

### 1.2. Purpose:

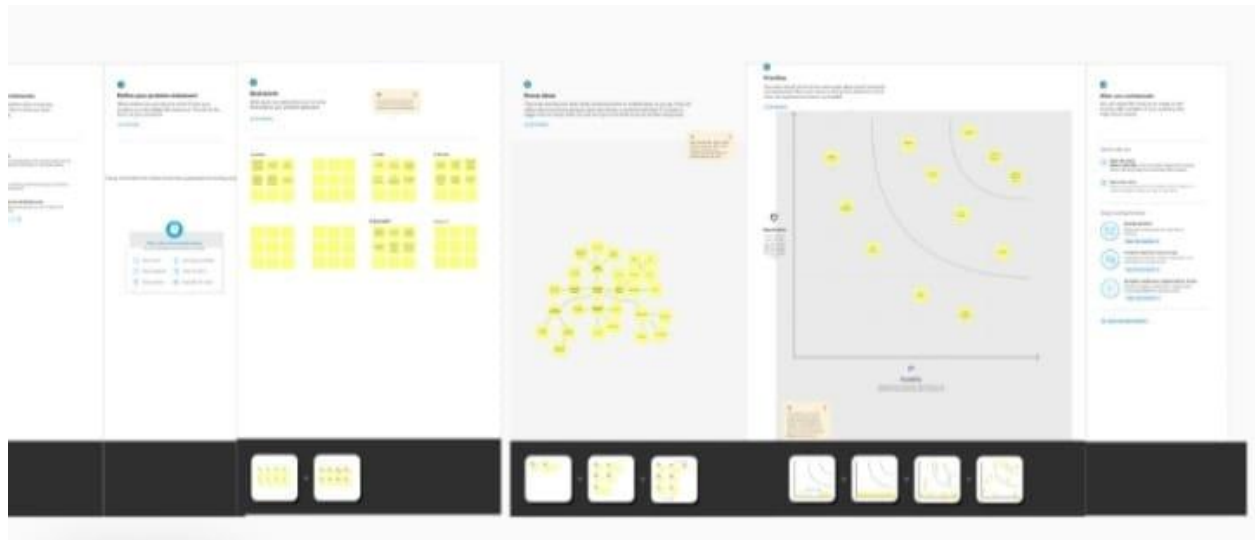
Global communities delivers essential solutions to complex challenges from the intersection of humanitarian assistance, sustainable development and financial inclusion.

## 2. Problem Definition and Design Thinking:

## 2.1 Empathy Map:

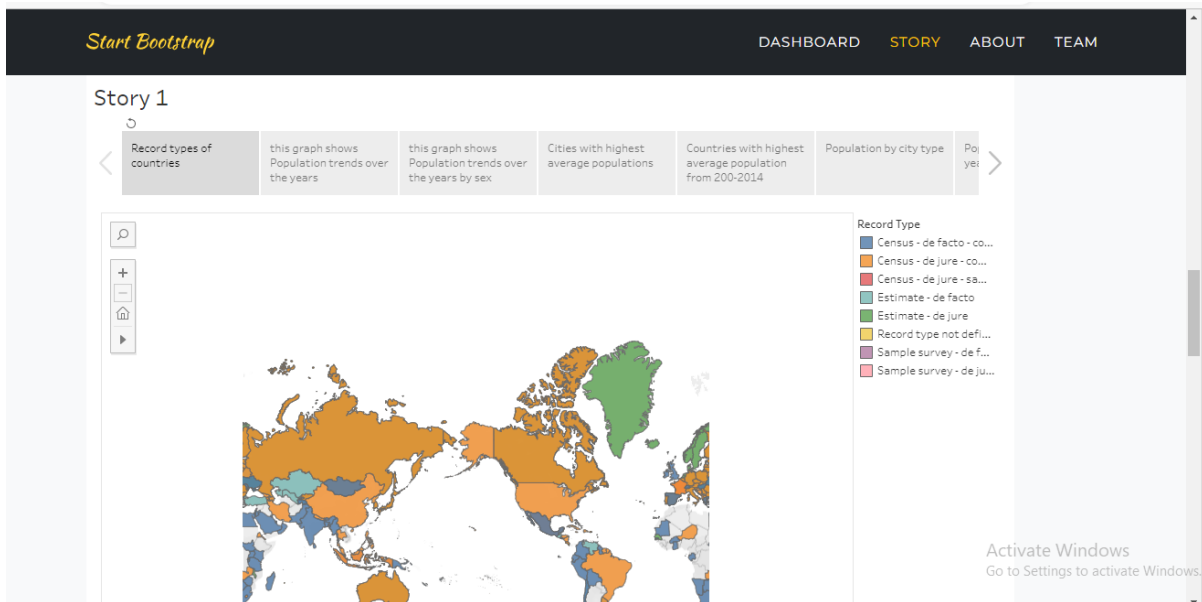
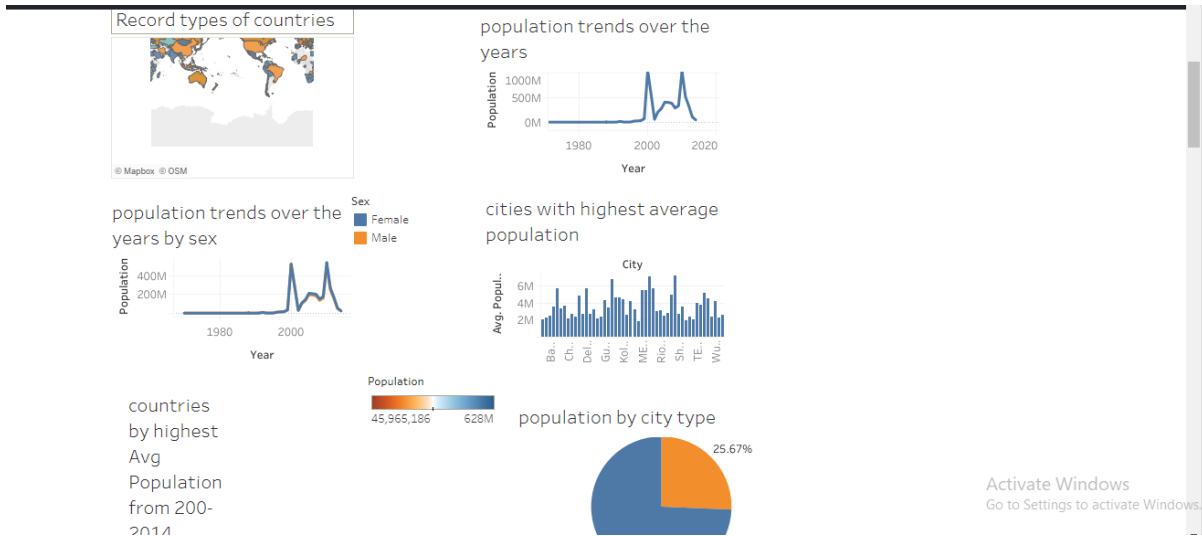


## 2.2. Ideation and Brainstroming map:



## 3. Result:






## ABOUT


*Population forecasting is a method to predict the future population of an area. The world's population is expected to increase by nearly 2 billion persons in the next 30 years from the current 8 billion to 9.7 billion in 2050 and could peak at nearly 10.4 billion in the mid-2080s. The world two most populated countries China and India about 36% of the world's population. As the population increases there will be more chances for the exploitation of natural resources.*


Start BootstrapDASHBOARDSTORYABOUTTEAM


ROCKERS OF 2023

Population forecasting.

**Anitha**  
Team Leader

**Akila**  
Team member

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**Sumathi**  
Team member

## 4. Advantages & Disadvantages:

**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.

**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** . Higher populations can enable a critical mass of people to enable a richer, more vibrant society. With low populations, there is less scope for diversity.

**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.

**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.

## 5. Application:

Growth is usually thought of as a linear process: an increase by a constant amount over a period of time. The new amount is not influenced by the amount already present. For exponential growth, this is different, because *the increase of a factor is proportional to what is already there*. When cells divide, there will be a constant doubling of the cells already present. In terms of population growth, the numbers of people already present always influences the number of children born in any country. It is however not a simple matter of a constant doubling of the amount. Other factors, such as fertility and mortality rates, influence population growth, and the sex and age of people already present, and rational decisions influence whether or not people will actually have one or more children.

## 6. Conclusion:

Here we analyse the population forecasting by empathy map, brainstorming data preparation, data visualization, dashboard, story.

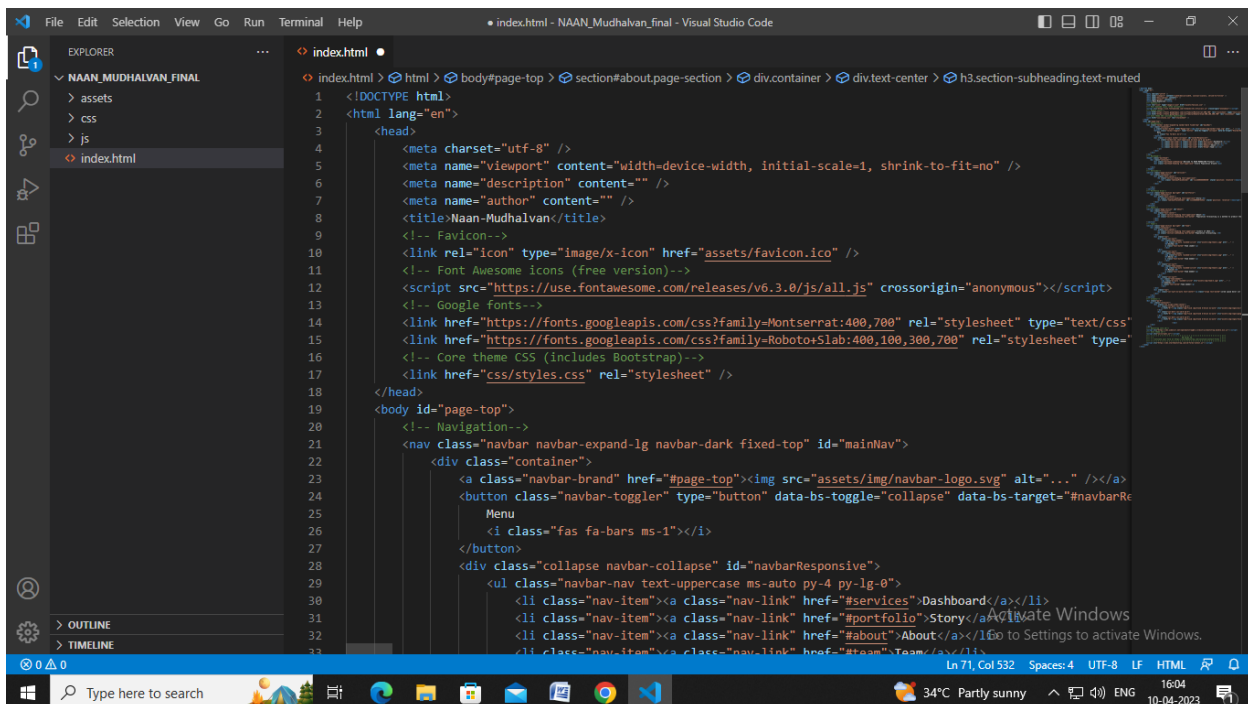
## 7. Future scope:

Population projections can be used as a tool to provide information on possible scenarios of future population and, namely, to support decision-making processes in diverse socio-economic areas, such as, higher education institutional network planning, both in public and private sectors.

A quantitative study of human distribution in a particular area or space. Variation in population density due to environmental or geographical condition. The demographic phenomenon like mortality, growth rate, birth rate.

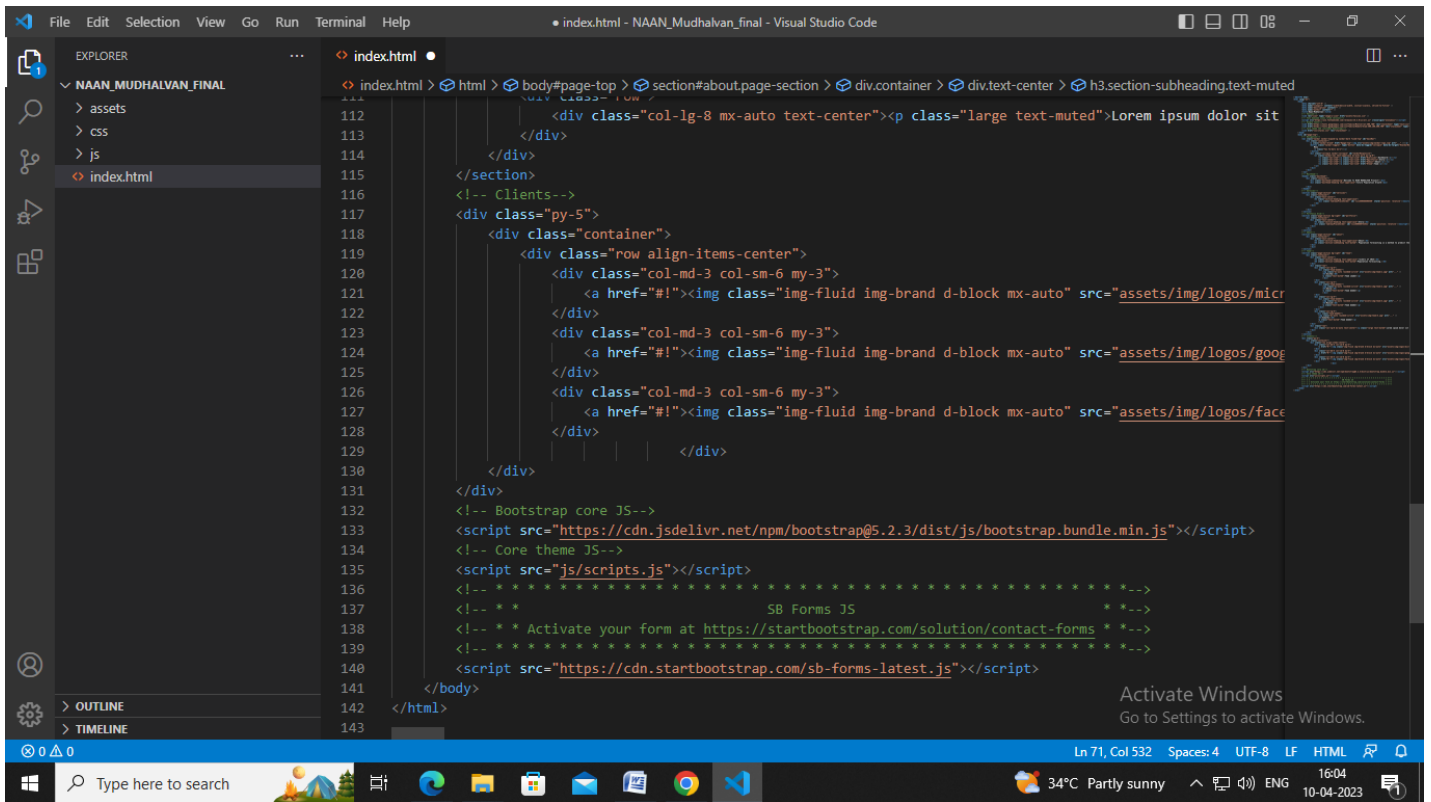
The 3 important components of population studies are migration, death, and birth.

## 8. Appendix:









**THANK YOU...**