Population

India to surpass China as most populous in 2023, says UN (The Tribune: 20220712)


India to surpass China as most populous in 2023, says UN
Tribune News Service

The UN on Monday projected that India would surpass China as the most populous country in 2023 and the world population would hit the 8 billion mark by November 15 this year.

World Population Day

Declining Population

The population of 61 countries projected to decrease by 1% or more between 2022 and 2050 due to low fertility and higher emigration

More elderly than kids

By 2050, there will be more than twice as many persons aged 65 or above than under-5 kids globally

Women Equalling men

By 2050, women will equal men in numbers; in 2022, the world counts more men (50.3%) than women (49.7%)
In other major projections with policy implications for nations, the 27th edition of the UN’s World Population Prospects-2022, released on the World Population Day today, says that the number of women will equal those of men by 2050. By then, it says, there will also be more than twice as many people aged 65 or above than children under-5 globally.

The report says that India’s population stands at 1.412 billion today against China’s 1.426 billion, but is projected to rise to 1.668 billion in 2050, far ahead of China’s 1.317 billion.

Importantly, in 2020, the global population growth rate fell under 1 per cent per year for the first time since 1950 with projections suggesting the world’s population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 10.4 billion in 2100.

Currently, the two most populous regions in the world are both in Asia — Eastern and South-Eastern Asia with 2.3 billion people (29 per cent of the global population), and Central and Southern Asia with 2.1 billion (26 per cent). China and India, with more than 1.4 billion each, account for most of the population in these two regions. “More than half of the projected increase in global population up to 2050 will be in eight countries—Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tanzania,” as per the projections.

The world population is presently more than three times larger than it was in the mid-twentieth century. “It took around 37 years since 1950 for human numbers to double, surpassing 5 billion inhabitants in 1987.

Thereafter, it is estimated that more than 70 years will be required for the global population to double again, rising to over 10 billion by 2059,” the report says.

Life expectancy reached 72.8 years in 2019, an increase of almost 9 years since 1990. Further reductions in mortality could result in average longevity of around 77.2 years globally in 2050. Life expectancy at birth for women exceeded that for men by 5.4 years globally, with female and male life expectancy standing at 73.8 and 68.4, respectively. In 2021, the average fertility of the world’s population stood at 2.3 births per woman over a lifetime, having fallen from about 5 births per woman in 1950. Global fertility is projected to decline further to 2.1 births per woman by 2050.

“This is an occasion to celebrate diversity, recognise our common humanity and marvel at advancements in health. At the same time, it is a reminder of our shared responsibility to care for the planet,” said UN Secretary General Antonio Guteres.
By 2023, India No. 1 in pop, overtaking China

VINEETA PANDEY
NEW DELHI, JULY 11

India is projected to surpass China as the world’s most populous country during 2023, said a new United Nations report released Monday. India is projected to have a population of 1.668 billion in 2050, way ahead of China’s 1.317 billion people by the middle of the century. In 1990 and 2022, China was ranked top among the world’s ten most populous nations, followed by India.

The report, named “World Population Prospects 2022”, prepared by the department of economic and social affairs of the UN secretariat, was released on World Population Day that falls on July 11. The report added that the global population was growing at its slowest rate since 1950, having fallen under one per cent in 2020. The latest projections by the United Nations suggest that the world’s population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030 and 9.7 billion in 2050. It is projected to reach a peak of around 10.4 billion people during the 2060s and to remain at that level until 2100. The world’s population is projected to reach eight billion on November 15, 2022. The latest United Nations projections suggest that the global population could grow to around 8.5 billion in 2030, 9.7 billion in 2050 and 10.4 billion in 2100. In fact, over half the projected increase in the global population up to 2050 will be concentrated in eight countries — Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines and Tanzania.

“Disparate population growth rates among the world’s largest countries will change their ranking by size — for example, India is projected to surpass China as the world’s..."
India to cross China as world’s most populous nation in 2023 (Hindustan: 20220712)

https://epaper.hindustantimes.com/Home/ShareArticle?OrgId=1270ff39172&imageview=0

India is likely to replace China as the most populous country in the world in 2023, and it will continue to have that distinction till 2100, according to the latest population projections by the United Nations.

The UN numbers also predict that the global population is expected to cross the 8 billion mark this year, even though it has already entered a phase of significant deceleration.

According to the World Population Prospects 2022 (WPP), released by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) on Monday, India’s population will reach 1.428 billion on July 1, 2023, which will be marginally higher than the 1.426 billion figure for China that year. This will catapult India to the top of the population ranking, with a peak figure likely being hit in 2064 when the country is predicted to have 1.697 billion people.

By 2100, the number will gradually come down to 1.53 billion. China’s population, which is expected to have peaked at 1.425 billion in 2021, will decline significantly to reach just 0.77 billion by 2100.

According to the report, India’s population stands at 1.412 billion in 2022.

“Rapid population growth makes eradicating poverty, combatting hunger and malnutrition, and increasing the coverage of health and education systems more difficult. Conversely, achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, especially those related to health, education and gender equality, will contribute to reducing fertility levels and slowing global population growth,” said Liu Zhenmin, UN under-secretary-general for Economic and Social Affairs. P11

UN’s population report

Five charts that summarise UN’s population report (Hindustan: 20220712)

https://epaper.hindustantimes.com/Home/ShareArticle?OrgId=127bd1378c3&imageview=0

The UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs has released the 2022 World Population Prospects report. WPP reports, published every two years, contain both past population figures and population projections going up to 2100. In addition to headline population numbers, WPP reports also provide information on other demographic indicators. Here are five charts to summarise the findings.
1. India will overtake China as the most populous country in 2023

WPP estimates that India’s population as of July 1 is 1.4 billion, only 8.7 million less than the population of China. Its population projections suggest that India will overtake China as the most populous country in the world in 2023 and is likely to retain the top spot on this count until 2100 when its population will be 1.53 billion. In fact, China’s population started decreasing from 2021 onwards. India’s population, as per WPP projections, is expected to reach its peak in 2063 at 1.7 billion. To be sure, India’s share in total world population has come down marginally to 17.79% in 2022, after peaking 17.84% in 2017, and it will come down further to 14.8% in 2010.

Source: World Population Prospects 2022

2. World population is growing, but at a slow pace

Global population is estimated to be at 8 billion, as of July 1, and is expected to rise to 8.5 billion and 9.7 billion in 2030 and 2050, respectively. World population will grow further and peak at 10.4 billion in 2080 and remain at the same level till 2100. However, the pace of the increase in global population has been declining since 2012. It fell to 0.84% in 2022 from 1.22% in 2012. This figure fell below 1% in 2020 (at 0.92) itself for the first time since 1950. This rise in global population is in line with the increasing years of life expectancy at birth till 2050. This figure is expected to rise to 77.2 years, up from 71.7 years in 2022. The report also says that almost two-thirds of the increase in global population till 2050 will be driven by past growth momentum or the young age-structure of the population. Therefore, any national effort to reduce the fertility cannot lead to a reversal in trend, it added.

3. Which countries will drive the rise?

More than half the increase in global population up to 2050 will be driven by eight countries, Democratic Republic of Congo, Pakistan, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Philippines and Tanzania. This is indicated by the figures in the table below.

**WORLD’S TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN 2022 VS 2050**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>2022 Population (in millions)</th>
<th>2050 Population (in millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>1,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,412</td>
<td>1,317</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>375</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mohali: An 84-year-old woman died due to Covid-19 during the past 24 hours, taking toll to 1,157 in the district. The deceased was fully vaccinated and died at a private hospital. She was suffering from co-morbidity. The district also saw 54 fresh cases and 65 recoveries. Meanwhile, a total of 20,71,111 beneficiaries in the district have been given anti-Covid shots till date. As many as 11,52,483 people have been given the first dose while 8,72,139 of them have been given the second dose too. Besides, 46,489 beneficiaries have been given the booster dose or the third dose. TNS

Chandigarh: The city witnessed 55 fresh cases of Covid on Thursday, taking the active caseload to 382. While there was no fresh fatality, 69 patients recovered from the disease. The virus has claimed 1,165 lives in the city so far. TNS

Panchkula: The district reported 42 new cases of Covid on Thursday, while 41 patients got the better of the disease. However, there was no fresh fatality due to the virus. There are now 172 active cases in the district.

The Covid-19 pandemic exposed glaring inadequacies in India’s public healthcare system, particularly during the devastating second wave in April-May last year when thousands of deaths were officially reported on a daily basis. The pandemic also laid bare gaping holes in the 125-year-old Epidemic Diseases Act, which is devoid of provisions for the management of a Covid-like national health emergency. This Act, whose text is barely three pages long, is in any case an apology for a legislation. It’s baffling that a law enacted in 1897 has survived till the third decade of the 21st century. At long last, the stage is set for its repeal as the Union Government is finalising the contours of the National Public Health Act. The new law will have an all-encompassing ambit, covering not only epidemics and pandemics but also public health emergencies caused by bioterrorism, natural disasters, chemical and nuclear attacks or mishaps.

This law will empower Central and state governments to enforce preventive measures such as lockdown, masking and quarantine without invoking the National Disaster Management Act.
An expert panel will go through the draft legislation that NITI Aayog submitted to the Health Ministry last month. Importantly, the comments made by state governments will be taken into consideration while fine-tuning the law, in an apparent bid to have all stakeholders on board and avoid a repeat of the fiasco of the three farm laws, which had to be scrapped just over a year after their enactment.

The draft Bill has proposed a four-tier system involving the public health authorities at the national, state, district and block levels. It is expected that the new law will improve coordination between various authorities and fix accountability of officials at all tiers. It is admirable that the government is bringing in a law to strengthen public health governance, but the job will remain half-done as long as the shortage of doctors persists. India’s doctor-patient ratio has improved to 1:834, according to the Health Ministry, but it is still inadequate to handle the burgeoning population, especially during an emergency. The biggest challenge will be to ensure that the new Act makes India’s healthcare future-ready.

**Wellness Wisdom**

**Wellness Wisdom: How Abhinav Bindra devised his own tool to map his inner balance**

Ace shooter develops a meditation ring with Pullela Gopichand, which is now being used by our Olympic athletes and can be used by both stressed out students and professionals (The Tribune: 20220712)


Athens bothered Bindra so much that he decided to work on better mind control methods and wondered if there was a way he could track his mental well-being every day. (File) Even ace shooter and Olympic gold medalist Abhinav Bindra, who has trained himself to still the mind and probably can control it much better than any of us, had a momentary lapse once. “During the Olympics in Athens, a wobbly floor disturbed my mind to such an extent that it threw me off my game. I was supposed to win that day, but my mind betrayed me. Victories are not just about skill, it’s also about victory over mind. During my winning moments, whenever I held the rifle, I found a sense of stillness and tranquility that made me hit the mark again and again,” he says.
Mental health

Lean on each other for mental health
Consistently holding on to difficult feelings can aggravate daily challenges of coping with them. Sharing similar experiences with others fosters a space where one doesn’t feel judged. Instead, everybody feels better supported and comforted. Join a support group, recommends Dr Samir Parikh, Director, Fortis National Mental Health Programme (Indiann Express: 20220712)

https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/health/lean-mental-health-8023210/

Sometimes those suffering from chronic health concerns, who have mental health-related illnesses, lost family members or are care-givers for terminal patients, can cope with their experiences better by becoming a part of support groups (File)
Support groups can play a prominent role in restoring our mental health and well-being. Sometimes those suffering from chronic health concerns, who have mental health-related illnesses, lost family members or are care-givers for terminal patients, can cope with their experiences better by becoming a part of support groups and learning from each other.

C-section vs vaginal birth

Twitter divided over C-section vs vaginal birth: Doc explains pros and cons of both
According to Dr Neha Gupta, senior consultant, obstetrics and gynecology at Fortis Hospital, Noida, vaginal delivery is often perceived as "nature's chosen way to deliver a baby", because of which caesarean section is considered to be a 'taboo'(Indiann Express: 20220712)


vaginal childbirth, delivery, childbirth, labor pain, C-section deliveries, childbirth pain, caesarean delivery, health, mother and child, indian express news
There could be an injury to the mother’s birth canal, if undue prolonged labor or forceful vaginal delivery is conducted. (Photo: Getty/Thinkstock)
When it comes to the birth of a baby, there has always been this debate about whether caesarean births are ‘easier’ options, because some mothers do not want to endure the pain of vaginal childbirth.
Diabetes risk

Is ‘blackish pigmentation on the neck, underarms’ a sign of increased diabetes risk?
"These are commonly seen around the nape of the neck, underarms, and inner side of the thighs," Dr Yuti Nakhwa said (Indiann Express: 20220712)


pigmentationShould pigmentation on the neck and underarms worry you? (Source: Getty Images/Thinkstock)
Often, signs of an internal body issue get reflected externally.

Digestive problems

Five common signs of digestive problems and how to combat them
Simple diet and lifestyle changes may help improve digestion if you experience occasional, frequent or chronic digestive symptoms, says nutritionist Bhakti Kapoor (Indiann Express: 20220712)

https://indianexpress.com/article/lifestyle/health/common-signs-digestive-problems-combat-them-health-lifestyle-7990897/

digestive problems, digestive system, digestive system problems, digestive system issues, digestion issues, how to fight digestive disorders, indian express newsDigestive disorders can be uncomfortable; find out how you can fight them. (Photo: Getty/Thinkstock)
Digestion is a crucial function of the body. When the digestive system is affected, the rest of the body is impacted, too. Besides physical health issues, it can have some mental and emotional ramifications as well. As such, it is important to take care of the digestive organs.

Coronavirus India Highlights

Coronavirus India Highlights: India reports 18,257 new Covid-19 cases, marginally lower than yesterday; 42 deaths in 24 hours
Coronavirus India, Covid-19 Live News Updates, July 10, 2022: Maharashtra, on the other hand, Saturday recorded 2,760 new coronavirus cases and five pandemic-related deaths, the state health department said. (Indiann Express: 20220712)


Covid-19 Live News Updates: India reported 18,257 new Covid-19 cases, lower than yesterday’s 18,840, in the last 24 hours ending 8 am Sunday, data from the Union health ministry revealed. The country reported 42 deaths in the last 24 hours, taking the total death tally to 5,25,428. As many as 3,662 active cases were recorded in the last 24 hours, taking the active caseload to 1,28,690.

Cancer drug greatly reduces deaths in hospitalised Covid patients
The drug was originally developed by researchers at the University of Tennessee to fight cancer. (Indiann Express: 20220712)


Exercise
Simple exercises to ‘strengthen your eye muscles’ and improve vision
"Perform these for at least a couple of months to see considerable results," Yoga trainer Nidhi S suggested. (Indiann Express: 20220712)


eyesightHere are some easy exercises to try (Source: Getty Images/Thinkstock)
With increased screen time becoming the new normal for many people, it has become extremely important to pay attention to one’s eyesight. This is because the blue light emitted
by digital devices like smartphones, TV, laptops, etc., can affect your health in many ways — including the brain, skin, and of course, vision.

**Active COVID-19 cases**

**Active COVID-19 cases in country rise to 1,30,713 (The Hindu: 20220712)**


The death toll climbed to 5,25,454 with 26 new fatalities
With 16,678 new coronavirus infections being reported in a day, India's total tally of COVID-19 cases rose to 4,36,39,329, while the active cases increased to 1,30,713, according to the Union Health Ministry data updated on July 11, 2022.

The death toll climbed to 5,25,454 with 26 new fatalities, the data updated at 8.00 a.m. stated.

**New Omicron subvariant**

**New Omicron subvariant found in Shanghai (The Hindu: 20220712)**


Variant BA.5 has an accelerated rate of transmission and an improved immune escape capability, but vaccination is still effective at preventing serious illness or death.
The city of Shanghai has discovered a COVID-19 case involving a new subvariant Omicron BA.5.2.1, an official told a briefing on Sunday, signalling the complications China faces to keep up with new mutations as it pursues its "zero-COVID" policy.

The case, found in the financial district of Pudong on July 8, was linked with a case from overseas, said Zhao Dandan, vice-director of the city's health

**BA.2.38**

**BA.2.38 has not led to any increase in hospitalisation, disease severity: INSACOG bulletin(The Hindu: 20220712)**

In its previous bulletin dated June 13, which was also released on Sunday, the INSACOG said BA.2 continues to be the dominant lineage in India. Omicron sub-variant BA.2’s offspring BA.2.38 has not led to any increase in hospitalisation or disease severity, and a few deaths reported recently are due to comorbidities, INSACOG said in its June 20 bulletin released on Sunday.

In the bulletin, the Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genomics Consortium (Insacog) said many BA.2 cases have been reclassified to BA.2.38. BA.2.38 seems to be the bastardised BA.5, the BA.2.38 seems to be.

**Omicron BA.5**

**Omicron BA.5 symptoms: Subsequently, a BA.5, which may be caused in BA.5, has 6 severe symptoms during the 4th wave. Experts warn about severe symptoms of Omicron BA.5 and prevention tips.**


Covid 4th wave: कोरोना का वायरस की चौथी लहर के दौरान सबसे ज्यादा चिंता का विषय ओमीक्रोन (Omicron) का एक नया सब-वेररएिंट है, जो एक नया सब-वेररएिंट बीए.5 (BA.5) बना हुआ है। बताया जा रहा है कि यह महत्वपूर्ण वेररएिंट है जिसमें किसी इमानदारी को एक नयी में दो बार संक्रमित करने की धारा है।

during covid 4th wave experts warn 6 severe symptoms of omicron ba5 and prevention tips Omicron BA.5 symptoms: Subsequently, a BA.5, which may be caused in BA.5, has 6 severe symptoms during the 4th wave. Experts warn about severe symptoms of Omicron BA.5 and prevention tips. BA.5 (BA.5) has been reclassified to BA.2.38. BA.2.38 seems to be the bastardised BA.5, the BA.2.38 seems to be.

स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञों ने चेतावनी दी है कि ओमीक्रोन बीए.5 (Omicron BA.5) वर्तमान में मौजूद सभी वेररएिंट्स को पीछे छोड़ देगा हा। अगर यह नया वेररएिंट्स वेररएिंट्स का एक नया सब-वेररएिंट है जिसमें किसी इमानदारी को एक नयी में दो बार संक्रमित करने की धारा है।

विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि आमतौर पर कोरोना का टीका लगाने के बाद या एक बार संक्रमित होने के बाद एंटीबॉडी करने से संक्रमण से लंबे समय समय तक सुरक्षा मिल जाती है लेकिन बीए.5, बीए.5 के मामलों में ऐसा नहीं है और कोई इमानदारी का एक नया सब-वेररएिंट है। कहला जाता है कि यह नया वेररएिंट्स का एक नया सब-वेररएिंट है और अंत में लोगों को फिर से संक्रमित करने की धारा है।

अंत में लोगों को फिर से संक्रमित करने की धारा है।

बताया जा रहा है कि BA.5 में उन लोगों को भी संक्रमित करने की धारा है, जो कोरोना की चौथी लहर में संक्रमित हुए थे और उनकी प्रतिरोधी क्षमता मजबूत होने लगी थी। इसे देखते हुए कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने इस वेररएिंट्स को अभी तक सबसे अधिक संक्रमणीय कहना शुरू कर दिया है। एनबीसी न्यूज़ को
दिए एक इंटरव्यू में डूक यूचनवचसटटी मेडिकल सेंटर में हूमन वैक्सीन इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रोफेसर डेविड मोंटेचियोरी ने कहा है कि BA.5 ओमीक्रोन के अधिक संक्रमक है।

इस एस्ट्रेंट्स की तुलना में अचिक सिंक्रामक हैं।

प्रचतरक्षा को चकमा देने की क्षमता चपछले हफ्ते साइंस में प्रकाशित एक अध्ययन में बताया गया है कि कई देशों में कुछ ऐसे मामले मिले हैं, जहां लोग बैक-टू-बैक इक्वेंट हो रहे हैं।

बताया जा रहा है कि ऐसा इस नए एस्ट्रेंट्स की बजाए साइंस के मामलों से मिली सुरक्षा को चकमा दे रहे हैं।

BA.5 के इन लक्षणों पर रखें कड़ी नजर

BA-5

पिछले हफ्ते, इसके अलावा दुनिया भर में कोरोना के कुछ सभी सामान्य लक्षण पाए गए हैं। इन लक्षणों में नाक, गले में खराश, सिरदर्द, लगातार खाने से बच्चे हैं।

इन लक्षणों में नाक बहना, गले में खराश, सिरदर्द, लगातार खाने से पाए गए हैं। Zoe COVID Symptom Study के अनुसार, एक चौहाई से भी कम लोगों ने बुखार का लक्षण चमला है।

BA.5 से बचें?

BA-5

यूचनवचसटटी कॉलेज लॉन औपनिवेशिक इंस्टीट्यूट के प्रोफेसर डेविड मोंटेचियोरी ने कहा है कि BA.5 में पहले से संक्रमित हुए और एटीए या चके लोगों को भी संक्रमित करने की क्षमता है इसलिए इससे बचने के लिए इन नए एस्ट्रेंट्स का बहुत जरूरी है।

इसके अलावा, आपको मास्क पहनना, इंडोर सेंटिंग्स का ध्यान रखना और साफ-सफाई का ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

देश में रोजाना करीब 15 हजार नए मामले सामने आ रहे हैं और 25 से 30 लोग रोज मर रहे हैं।

हिंस्केमर: यह लेख केवल सामान्य जानकारी के लिए है। यह किसी भी तरह से किसी दवा या इलाज का विकल्प नहीं हो सकता। ज्यादा जानकारी के लिए अपने डॉक्टर से संपर्क करें।

2022-23 की बोडट परीक्षा में लाने हैं टॉपर जैसे नंबर 10 क्वेश्चन बैक से करें तैयारी संबंधित स्टोरीज़