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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

for Civil Services Exam

CONTENTS

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER
1

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY OF WORLD

■ Introduction

- **Demography is the systematic study of population**. Demography studies the trends and processes associated with population including - changes in population size, patterns of births, deaths, and migration; and the structure and composition of the population, such as the relative proportions of women, men and different age groups.
- Demographic data is important for the planning and implementation of state policies, especially those for economic development and general public welfare.

Concept of Human Resource: People can make the best use of nature to create more resources when they have the knowledge, skill and the technology to do so. That is why human beings are a human resource. Education and health help in making people a valuable resource. **Improving the quality of people's skills so that they are able to create more resources is known as human resource development.**

- **Formal Demography is primarily concerned with the measurement and analysis of the components of population change.** Its focus is on quantitative analysis for which it has a highly developed mathematical methodology suitable for forecasting population growth and changes in the composition of population.
- **Social Demography or Population studies, on the other hand, enquire into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change**. Social demographers believe that social processes and structures regulate demographic processes; like sociologists, they seek to trace the social reasons that account for population trends.

■ Patterns of Population Distribution in the World

- The population of the world is unevenly distributed. The remark of George B. Cressey is that "Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many", which is true about the pattern of population distribution of the world also.
- Patterns of population distribution and density help us to understand the demographic characteristics of any area. **The term population distribution refers to the way people are spaced over the earth's surface**. Broadly, 90 per cent of the world population lives in about 10 per cent of its land area. The 10 most populous countries of the world contribute about 60 per cent of the world's population. Of these 10 countries, 5 are located in Asia.

Country	Population (2020)	Yearly Rate	Density	Land Area (Km^2)	Migrants (net)	TFR	Med. Age
China	1,439,323,776	0.39 %	153	9,388,211	-348,399	1.7	38

Country	Population (2020)	Yearly Rate	Density	Land Area (Km^2)	Migrants (net)	TFR	Med. Age
India	1,380,004,385	0.99 %	464	2,973,190	-532,687	2.2	28
United States	331,002,651	0.59 %	36	9,147,420	954,806	1.8	38
Indonesia	273,523,615	1.07 %	151	1,811,570	-98,955	2.3	30
Pakistan	220,892,340	2.00 %	287	770,880	-233,379	3.6	23
Brazil	212,559,417	0.72 %	25	8,358,140	21,200	1.7	33
Nigeria	206,139,589	2.58 %	226	910,770	-60,000	5.4	18
Bangladesh	164,689,383	1.01 %	1,265	130,170	-369,501	2.1	28
Russia	145,934,462	0.04 %	9	16,376,870	182,456	1.8	40
Mexico	128,932,753	1.06 %	66	1,943,950	-60,000	2.1	29

Top 10 most populated cities in 2020 as per the World Urbanization Prospects

Rank	Name	Country	2020 Population	2019 Population	Change
1	Tokyo	Japan	37393128	37435192	-0.11%
2	Delhi	India	30290936	29399140	3.03%
3	Shanghai	China	27058480	26317104	2.82%
4	Sao Paulo	Brazil	22043028	21846508	0.9%
5	Mexico City	Mexico	21782378	21671908	0.51%
6	Dhaka	Bangladesh	21005860	20283552	3.56%
7	Cairo	Egypt	20900604	20484964	2.03%
8	Beijing	China	20462610	20035456	2.13%
9	Mumbai	India	20411274	20185064	1.12%
10	Osaka	Japan	19165340	19222664	-0.3%

■ Density of Population

- Each unit of land has limited capacity to support people living on it. Hence, it is necessary to understand the ratio between the number of people to the size of land. This ratio is the density of population.
- It is usually measured in persons per sq km.

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$

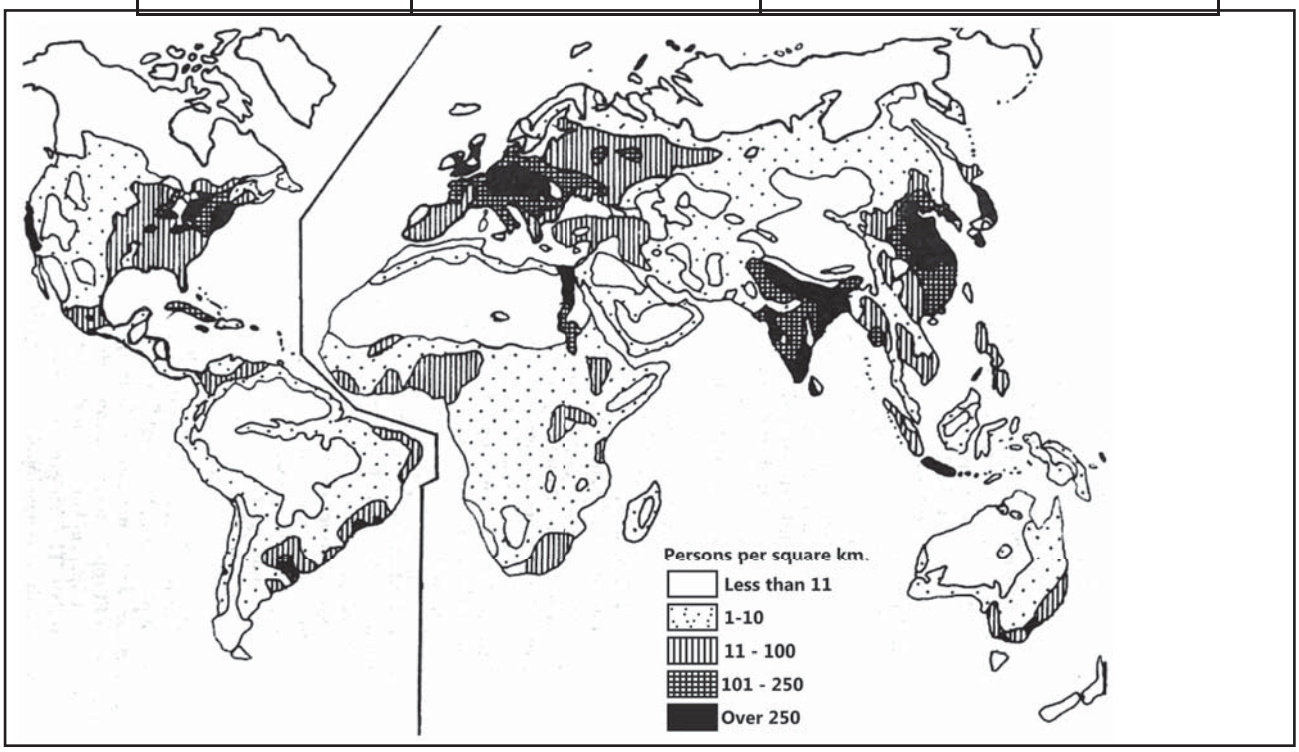
- **Physiological Density:** A superior index of population density relates to the **total population of a country to the area of arable (agricultural) land it contains.** In other words it is the number of people per unit area of arable

land.

- The average density of the population of the world is about 59 persons per sq km, while the physiological density is 526 person per sq km of arable land.

Region wise Density of Population				
Region	**Population (2020)**	**Land Area (Km^2)**	**Density (P/Km^2)**	**World Share (in percentage)**
Asia	4,641,054,775	31,033,131	150	59.5%
Africa	1,340,598,147	29,648,481	45	17.2%
Europe	747,636,026	22,134,900	34	9.6%
Latin America and the Caribbean	653,962,331	20,139,378	32	8.4%
Northern America	368,869,647	18,651,660	20	4.7%
Oceania	42,677,813	8,486,460	5	0.5%

Continent-wise Physiologic Density of Population, 2016		
Continent	**Total Population in 2016 (Million)**	**2016 Physiologic Density per sq km of Arable Land**
Asia	4,437	919
Africa	1,203	514
South America	419	302
Europe	740	266
North America	360	182
Oceania	040	085



■ Factors Influencing the Distribution of Population

- The main factors determining population distribution are : climate, landforms, topography, soil, energy and mineral resources, accessibility like distance from sea coast, natural harbours, navigable rivers or canals, cultural factors, political boundaries, controls on migration and trade, government policies, types of economic activities, technology including type of farming and transportation facilities, social organization and but not the least, demographic factors like changes in natural increase and migration. Broadly these can be categoriesed as:

- **Geographical Factors:**
  - **Availability of water**: It is the most important factor for life. So, people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. **The river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.**
  - **Landforms**: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favorable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favor agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. **The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of the world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated**.
    - **Climate**: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts is uncomfortable for human habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate, where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods in history due to their pleasant climate.
  - **Soils**: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore, areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture

- **Economic Factors**
  - **Minerals:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So, skilled and semi–skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated. **Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.**
  - **Urbanization:** Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities, better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.
  - **Industrialization:** Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. These include not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers, bank employees, doctors, teachers and other service providers. **The Kobe-Osaka region of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.**

- **Social and Cultural Factors**
  - Some places attract more people because they have **religious or cultural significance.** In the same way, people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest. Many a time's governments offer incentives to people to live in sparsely populated areas or move away from overcrowded places.
  - **Age of Civilization:** The second most important factor which influences the growth, density and concentration of population is the age of civilization. Generally, the longer a place is continuously used by farmers, the dense and large is the population.

■ Components of Population Change

- There are **three components** of population change – **births, deaths and migration.** By and large mortality rates are affected by the region's demographic structure, social advancement and levels of its economic development.
- **Crude Birth Rate (CBR) CBR is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand of population.**
- **CBR = Bi/P*1000** Here, CBR= Crude Birth Rate; B_i= live births during the year; P= Mid-year population of the area. Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate.
- **Crude Death Rate (CDR): CDR is expressed in terms of number of deaths in a particular year per thousand of population in a particular region. CDR is calculated as:** CDR= Crude Death Rate; D= Number of Deaths; P= Estimated mid-year population of that year.

CDR = D/P *1000

- **Total Fertility Rate (TFR):** TFR is **number of children born to a woman during her entire reproduction age.** As per SRS statistical Report of 2016 by the Registrar General of India, the TFR in 12 Indian states has fallen below two children per woman.
- **Migration:** Migration is the movement of people with the intention of setting permanentaly or temporary at a new location. When people move from one **place** to another, the place they move from is called the **Place of Origin and the place they move to is called the Place of Destination. Migration affects demographic attributes of both the places.**

World Country	Total Fertility Rate (2020)
Niger	6.74
Somalia	5.88
D R Congo	5.72
Mali	5.69
Chad	5.55
Angola	5.37
Middle Africa	5.32
Nigeria	5.25
Burundi	5.24
Gambia	5.09
India	2.2

States/UTs (India)	Total Fertility Rate (2020)
Bihar	3.2
Uttar Pradesh	2.9
Madhya Pradesh	2.7
Jharkhand	2.5
Rajasthan	2.5
Chhattisgarh	2.4
India	2.2
Assam	2.2
Haryana	2.2
Gujarat	2.1
Odisha	1.9

■ Population Growth

- **The population growth refers to the change in the number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.** This change may be positive as well as negative. It can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of percentage.
- Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

World Population History		
Year	**Population**	**Annual Growth Rate**
2020	7,794,798,739	1.05%
2019	7,713,468,100	1.08%
2018	7,632,819,325	1.12%
2015	7,383,008,820	1.19%
2010	6,958,169,159	1.24%
2005	6,542,159,383	1.26%
2000	6,145,006,989	1.33%
1995	5,751,474,416	1.53%
1990	5,330,943,460	1.81%
1985	4,873,781,796	1.80%
1980	4,458,411,534	1.79%
1975	4,079,087,198	1.97%

Terms related to Population Growth

- **Growth of Population :** Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population.
- **Growth Rate of Population:** This is the change of population expressed in percentage**.**
- **Natural Growth of Population:** This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.
- **Natural Growth = Births – Deaths**
- **Actual Growth of Population = Births – Deaths + In Migration – Out Migration**
- **Positive Growth of Population:** This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.
- **Negative Growth of Population:** If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

■ Trends in Population Growth

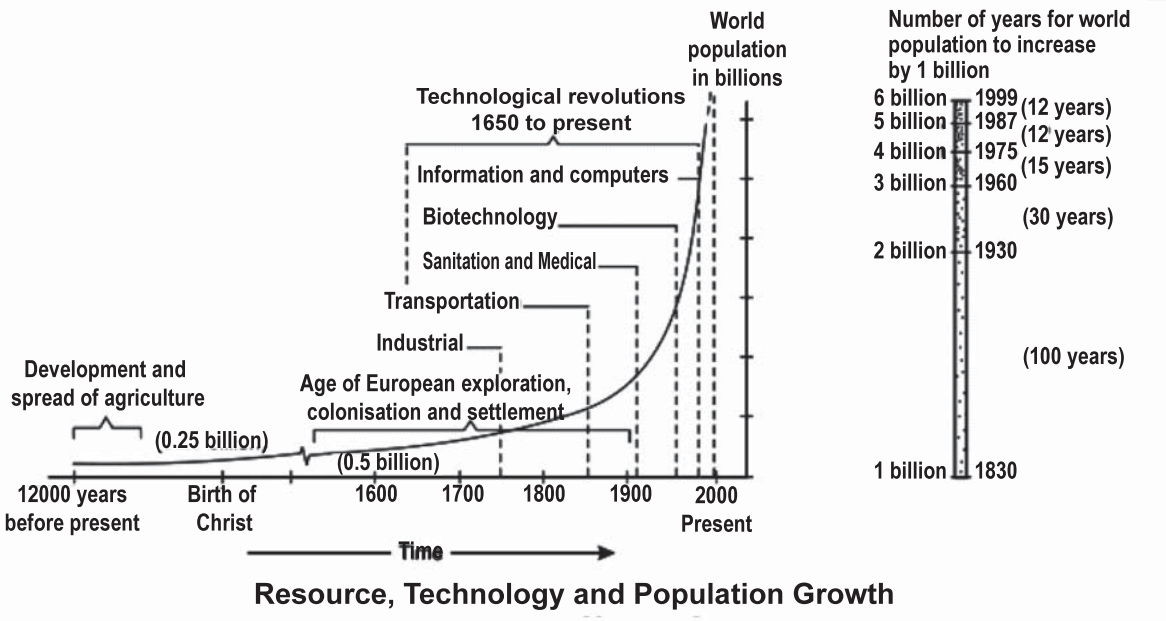
- The population on the earth is more than seven billion. In the early periods population of the world grew very slowly. It is only during the last few hundred years that population has increased at an alarming rate.

- After the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 8,000 to 12,000 years ago, the size of population was small – roughly 8 million. In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million.
- The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century set the stage for rapid population growth. Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million.

Note:

- Human Population increased **more than ten times** in the past 500 years.
- In the twentieth century itself the **population has increased four times**

- World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of birth rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.



Resource, Technology and Population Growth

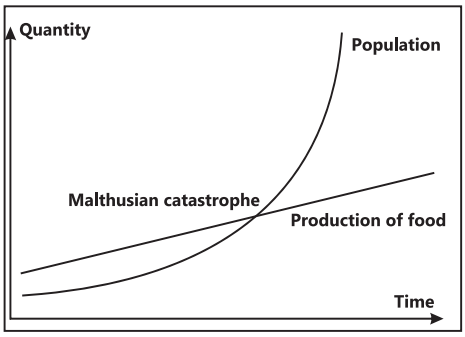
■ Doubling Time of World Population

It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion mark. But it took only 12 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion. The table carefully shows that doubling time of world population is reducing fast.

Period	Population (Million)	Time in which Population Doubles (yrs)
10,000 B.C	5	
1650 A.D	500	1,500
1804 A.D	1,000	154
1927 A.D	2,000	123
1974 A.D	4,000	47
2025 A.D	8,000 (projected)	51

Demographic Theories

Malthusian Theory of Population Growth



- This theory was propounded by Thomas R. Malthus. He argued that human population tend to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence (especially food, but also clothing and other agriculture-based products) can grow.
- While population rises in geometric progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 etc.), agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (i.e., like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 etc.). Because population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources, the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population.

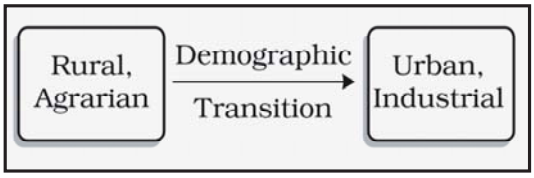
Marxian Theory (Karl Marx)

- Marx has not presented a separate theory on population; but he is a critic to Malthus.
- He suggested that the capitalistic class has lower population growth because they tends to save the wealth for personal consumption and to find more leisure time for personal enjoyment; while labour class has higher population growth rate because they consider **"greater the number of hands, more the wages earned"**.
- Since the population increases rapidly among the labor, the supply of labor also increases that reduces the wage rate & the income level falls and as a reaction to it a new explosion takes place due to increased reproduction rate found among labor class.
- While in the capitalistic class, concentration of wealth & the class differentiation further grows.
- Marx suggested that for population control, fall of capitalism is the only mean and distributive justice, state control over resources can mitigate the food crisis. Thus, his theory is socio-economic model of population control.

Difference between Marxian and Malthusian Theory

Malthus	Marx
Naturalist theory	Socio-economic theory
Favors Capitalism	Against Capitalism
Population explosion takes place in the labor class	Population explosion takes place in labor class but mode of economy is responsible, not the labor class itself
He suggested positive & preventive checks	Fall of capitalism, distributive justice, state control over resources
To have children is a biological instinct	Social instinct & economic compulsion

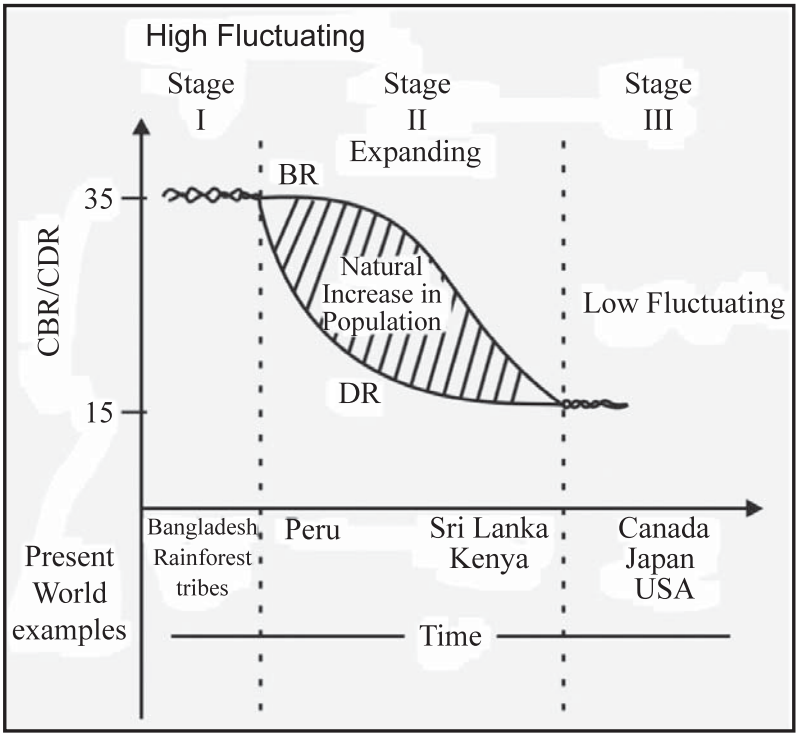
Demographic Transition Theory



- Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area.
- As per theory, population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the **demographic cycle**.

Stages of Demographic Transition

- **First stage:** High fertility and high mortality because people reproduce more to compensate for the deaths due to epidemics and variable food supply. Slow population growth and agriculture society. Life expectancy is low, people are mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Two hundred years ago all the countries of the world were in this stage.
- **Second Stage:** Fertility remains high in the beginning but it declines with time. This is accompanied by reduced mortality rate. Improvements in sanitation and health conditions lead to decline in mortality. Because of this gap the net addition to population is high.
- **Last stage:** Both fertility and mortality decline considerably. The population is either stable or grows slowly. The population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size.
- This shows that human beings are extremely flexible and are able to adjust their fertility.
- In the present day, different countries are at different stages of demographic transition.



Population Resource Balance

Terms	Definition
Optimum Population	It refers to the size of a population that produces the best results according to chosen end targets. These end targets could be largest per capita income, long term sustainability, and efficient operation of democracy, preservation of personal freedom and preservation of biodiversity.

Over Population	It is when the population size can't be served by the available resources. It is a deviation from the equilibrium stage or optimum population. Over population means low quality of life, malnutrition, food crisis, lack of social security, etc.
Under Population	It exists when a population is too small, therefore unable to fully utilise the available resource endowments. It is also characterised by a situation where the available resources are capable of supporting a much larger population with no reduction in living standards.

- Family planning is the spacing or preventing the birth of children. Access to family planning services is a significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's health.
- Propaganda, free availability of contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families are some of the measures which can help population control.
- The preventive checks are better than the physical checks. For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.

Note:

- **The World Population Day** *is a United Nations' initiative celebrated on the 11th of July every year.* This day aims at spreading awareness about the exploding world population and the importance of reproductive health. For the first time, this day was celebrated in the year 1989. The Governing Council of the United Nations' Development Program initiated this due to the population toll in the year 1987.

■ Population Composition

- The distribution of the population according to the characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, socio-economic status (caste, religion, language, literacy, occupation, etc.) and so on is called composition of population. It is the main pillar of the population studies. The study of composition of population helps us to find out the structure of the population of a country.
- Classification of population composition
  - Composition of population by sex
  - Composition of population by age
  - Composition of population by rural urban
  - Composition of population by language
  - Composition of population by occupation
  - Composition of population by religion

■ Sex Composition

The ratio between the number of women and men in the population is called the Sex Ratio.

- In some countries it is calculated by using the formula: $\frac{\textbf{Male Population}}{\textbf{Female Population}} \times \textbf{1000}$ or the number of males per thousand females.

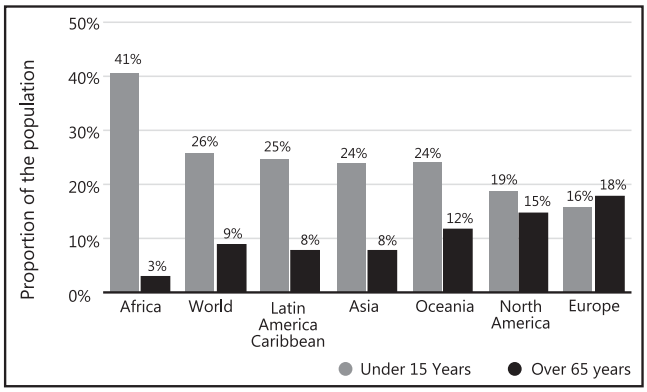
In India, the sex ratio is worked out using the formula: $\frac{\textbf{Female Population}}{\textbf{Male Population}} \times \textbf{1000}$
or the number of females per thousand males.
The sex ratio is important information about the status of women in a country.

■ Age Structure or Composition of population by age

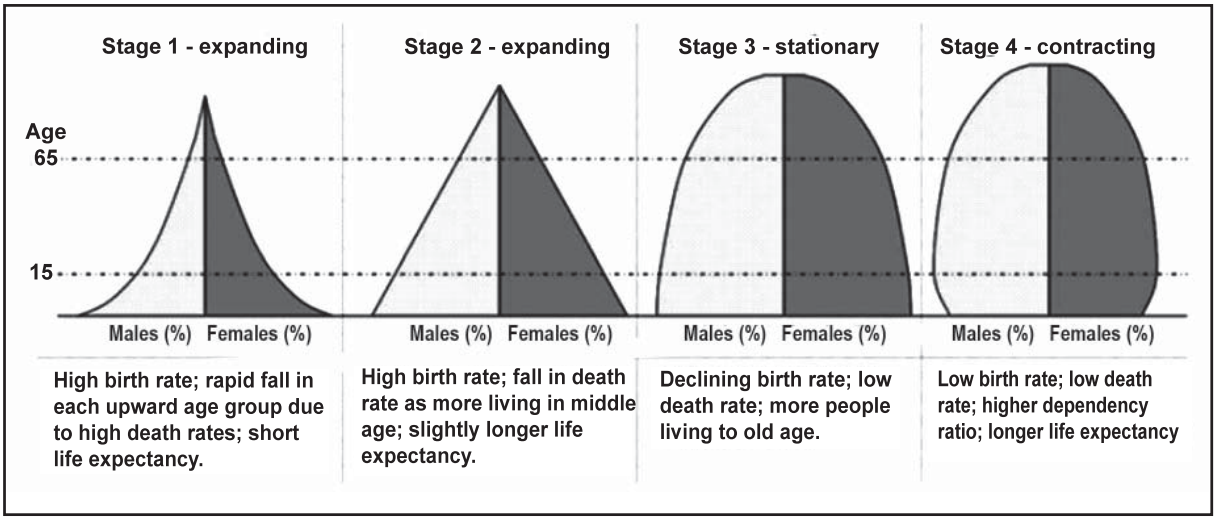
- **Age structure represents the number of people of different age groups.** This is an important indicator of population composition, since a large size of population in the age group of 15-59 indicates a large working population. A greater proportion of population above 60 years represents an ageing population which requires more expenditure on health care facilities. Similarly high proportion of young population would mean that the region has a high birth rate and the population is youthful.

■ Age-Sex Pyramid

- **The Age-Sex structure of a population refers to the number of females and males in different age groups.** A population pyramid or Age-Sex pyramid is used to show the age-sex structure of the population. The shape of the population pyramid reflects the characteristics of the population. The left side shows the percentage of males while the right side shows the percentage of women in each age group The different types of population pyramids are:



- **Expansive population pyramids** depict populations that have a larger percentage of people in younger age groups. Populations with this shape usually have high fertility rates with lower life expectancies. Many third world countries have expansive population pyramids.
- **Constrictive population pyramids** are named so because they are constricted at the bottom. There are a lower percentage of younger people. Constrictive population pyramids show declining birth rates, since each succeeding age group is getting smaller and smaller. The United States has a constrictive population pyramid.
- **Stationary population pyramids** are those that show a somewhat equal proportion of the population in each age group. There is not a decrease or increase in population; it is stable. Austria has a stationary population pyramid.



■ Rural Urban Composition

The division of population into rural and urban is based on the residence. This division is necessary because rural and urban life styles differ from each other in terms of their livelihood and social conditions. **The age-sex-occupational structure, density of population and level of development vary between rural and urban areas.**

Ageing Population

- Population ageing is the process by which the share of the older population becomes proportionally larger. This is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century. In most of the developed countries of the world, population in higher age groups has increased due to increased life expectancy. With a reduction in birth rates, the proportion of children in the population has declined.

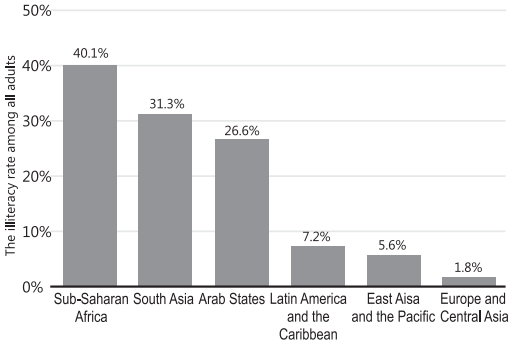
- The criteria for differentiating rural and urban population vary from country to country. In general terms, rural areas are those where people are engaged in primary activities and urban areas are those when majority of the working population is engaged in non-primary activities.
- Almost half of the world's population lives in cities. It is projected that there would be about eight billion city dwellers in the world by 2030, and 80 per cent of them would be living in developing countries.

■ Literacy

- Proportion of literate population of a country in an indicator of its socio-economic development as it reveals the standard of living, social status of females, availability of educational facilities and policies of government.
- Level of economic development is both a cause and consequence of literacy. **In India – literacy rate denotes the percentage of population above 7 years of age, who is able to read, write and have the ability to do arithmetic calculations with understanding.**

■ Occupational Structure

- The working population (i.e. women and men of the age group – 15 to 59) take part in various economic activities ranging from agriculture, forestry, fishing, manufacturing construction, commercial transport, services, communication and other unclassified services.
- **Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining are classified as primary activities, manufacturing as secondary, transport, communication and other services as tertiary and the jobs related to research and developing ideas as quaternary activities.**



The illiteracy rate among all adults (over 15-year-olds) in 2016, by world region

- The proportion of working population engaged in these four sectors is a good indicator of the levels of economic development of a nation. This is because only a developed economy with industries and infrastructure can accommodate more workers in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector. If the economy is still in the primitive stages, then the proportion of people engaged in primary activities world be high as it involves extraction of natural resources.

■ World Population by Religion

- Islam is growing faster than any other religion, according to a study by the Pew Research Center. In fact, most of the world's major religious groups are expected to rise in absolute numbers by 2050, the research finds, with Islam set to overtake Christianity and become the world's dominant religion by 2070.

Size and Projected Growth of Major Religious Groups					
	2010 Population	**% of World Population in 2010**	**Projected 2050 Population**	**% of World Population in 2050**	**Population Growth 2010-2050**
Christians	2,168,330,000	31.4%	2,918,070,000	31.4%	749,740,000
Muslims	1,599,700,000	23.2	2,761,480,000	29.7	1,161,780,000
Unaffilliated	1,131,150,000	16.4%	1,230,340,000	13.2	99,190,000
Hindus	1,032,210,000	15.0	1,384,360,000	14.9	352,140,000
Buddhists	487,760,000	7.1	486,270,000	5.2	-1,490,000
Folk Religions	404,690,000	5.9	449,140,000	4.8	44,450,000
Other Religions	58,150,000	0.8	61,450,000	0.7	3,300,000
Jews	13,860,000	0.2	16,090,000	0.2	2,230,000
World total	6,895,850,000	100.0	9,307,190,000	100	2,411,340,000

Source: The Future of world Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050
Pew Research Center

Religions Communities of India, 2011		
Religious Group	**2011**	
	Population (in million)	**% of Total**
Hindus	**966.3**	**79.8**
Muslims	**172.2**	**14.2**
Christians	**27.8**	**2.3**
Sikhs	**20.8**	**1.7**
Buddhists	**8.4**	**0.7**
Jains	**4.5**	**0.4**
Other Religions and Persuasions (ORP)	**7.9**	**0.7**
Religion Not Stated	**2.9**	**0.2**

■ Population Problems

Developing Countries

- Most of the world population lives in the developing world. **China and India support over 23 per cent and about 17.6 per cent of the total world population, respectively**. Altogether the developing countries have over three-fourth of the total world population.

- The level of technological development in these countries is relatively low and affects both agricultural efficiency and industrial development, despite availability of local resources.
- India, Pakistan, China, Brazil, Bangladesh, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, Maldives, Philippines, and most of the African countries are such developing countries.
- There are many countries which are underdeveloped because they have small and inadequate population (workforce) to utilize their abundant resources. Such countries include Columbia, Peru, Zaire, Russian Siberia, Saudi Arabia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. These countries have tremendous resources which cannot be developed because of lack of population.

Some of the major population problems of the developing countries are:

- Rapid Growth of population
- Unemployment
- Poor standard of living and malnutrition
- Mismanagement of Agricultural Resources
- Slow growth of Industrial sector
- Orthodoxy
- Problems of under population

Developed Countries

- The developed countries are characterized by high levels of industrialization and urbanization, high per capita incomes, dependence of a major part of the workforce on secondary and tertiary activities, and an efficient and productive agricultural sector.
- The problems faced by these countries, in relation to population are:
  - High Proportion of Old Age Population
  - Shortage of Labor
  - Out migration to Towns
  - Congestion in Towns
  - Growth of Slums

■ Major Tribes of the World

Tribes	Place of Habitat
Aleuts	Alaska
Abhor	India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam)
Ainus	Japan
Afridis	pakistan
Awa	Barzil
Bantus	Africa
Bedouin	Sahara and Middle East
Bindibu or Aborigines	Australia
Boers	South Africa
Bushmen	Kalahari

Chukchi	NE Asia, USSR, North Siberia
Eskimos	Greenland, North Canada, Alaska, N Siberia
Flemings	Belgium
Fulani	Western Africa
Mongols	Gobi
Guicas	Amazon forest area
Hausa	North Nigeria
Hotten tots	Hot tropical Africa
Ibanas	Equatorial rain forest region of South-East Asia
India Tribes	Amazon basin
Kalmuk	Central Asia
Kazakhs	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz	Asiatic steppes
Koryakas	North Siberia, Eurasian
Kurds	Iraq
Lapps	North Finland, Scandinavian country
Maoris	New Zealand
Masai	East & Central Africa
Meos	Myanmar
Orang Alsi	Malaysia
Pygmies	Congo basin, Zaire
Red Indian	N. America
Semangs	East Sumatra
Sentinelese	India (Andaman and Nicobar islands)
Tapiro	Papua New Guinea
Samoyeds	Siberia regions
Turregs	Sahara
Semangs	Malay Peninsula
Tuareg	North Africa
Veddas	Sri Lanka
Yoakuts	Siberia
Zulus	South Africa

State of World Population 2020

- It has been released by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Global Scenario

Population

Total population in millions, 2020:	7795
Average annual rate of population change, per cent, 2015-2020:	1.1
Population aged 0-14, per cent, 2020:	25.4
Population aged 10-24, per cent, 2020:	23.7
Population aged 15-64, per cent, 2018:	65.2
Population aged 65 and older, per cent, 2020:	9.3
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births) , 2017:	211
Births attended by skilled health personnel, per cent, 2014-2019:	81
Range of MMR uncertainty (UI 80%), Lower estimate, 2017:	199
Range of MMR uncertainty (UI 80%), Upper estimate, 2017:	243

Family Planning

Contraceptive prevalence rate women aged 15-49, any method, per cent, 2020	49
Married or in union women:	63
Contraceptive prevalence rate women aged 15-49, modern method, per cent, 2020	
All women:	45
Married or in union women:	57
Unmet need for family planning rate women aged 15-49, per cent, 2020	
All women:	9
Married or in union women:	11
Proportion of demand satisfied with modern methods, women aged 15-49, per cent, 2018:	77
Decision making on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, percent, 2020:	55
Laws and regulations that guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education, percent, 2019:	73

⊙ Education in 2018

Adjusted primary school enrolment, net per cent of primary school-age children	
Male	91
Female	89
Gender parity index, primary level	0.98
Secondary school enrolment, net per cent of secondary school-age children	
Male	66
Female	66
Gender parity index, secondary education	1

Fertility	
Total fertility rate, per woman, 2020	2.4

Life Expectancy	
Life expectancy at birth (years), 2020	73

Harmful Practices	
Adolescent birth rate per 1,000 girls aged 15-19, 2020	41
Child marriage by age 18, percent, 2019	20

Sex Ratio	
Sex ratio at birth, per female birth, 2017	1.068

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