



# IAS PARLIAMENT

*Information is a Blessing*

A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

## TARGET 2018

## REPORTS & INDICES

**Shankar IAS Academy™**

Door No 18, New Plot No 259 /109,  
AL Block, 4th Avenue, Shanthi Colony,  
Annanagar, Chennai - 600040.



## INDEX

• World Happiness Report, 2018.....8	• Report on Modern Slavery.....19
• Sustainable Development Goals Index .....8	• Global slavery Index.....19
• Trade & Development report 2017 .....8	• Social Progress Index .....19
• World Economic situation and prospectus 2017 report .....9	• Global Terrorism Index .....20
• World Investment Report, 2017 .....9	• Global Peace Index 2017.....20
• Global Education Monitoring Report.....9	• Corruption Perception Index .....20
• Education Development Index.....10	• Press freedom Index .....20
• Global Food Price Index .....10	• An Economy for the 99% .....21
• The State of the World's Children 2017 .....10	• Widening Gaps - India Inequality Report, 2018 .....21
• UNICEF Report- Neonatal Deaths .....10	• Digital Evolution Index.....22
• World Migration Report 2018 .....11	• Global Witness.....22
• World Wildlife Crime Report .....11	• Global Retirement Security Ranking 2017....22
• CORSIA .....11	• Passport Index.....22
• Global Financial Development Report.....11	• World Wealth Report.....23
• Ease of Doing Business Index.....11	• Mumbai 12th wealthiest City in the world...23
• State wise "Ease of Doing Business" ranking12	• Global Democracy Index.....23
• Logistics Performance Index .....12	• SIPRI Report .....23
• Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness .....13	• Global Liveability Ranking.....23
• World Economic outlook .....13	• City Liveability Index .....23
• Global Competitiveness Index .....13	• Performance on Health Outcomes index ....24
• Inclusive Development Index (IDI).....14	• Swachh Survekshan report 2017 .....24
• Global Human Capital Index, 2017 .....14	• Healthy States, Progressive India Report ....24
• World Power language Index.....15	• Annual Survey of India's City-Systems (ASICS) 2017 .....25
• Global Enabling trade Report.....15	• India VIX .....26
• Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report.....15	• Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI).....26
• Global Manufacturing Index .....15	• RNI Report.....26
• Global Risk Report 2017.....16	• Public Affairs Index .....26
• World Risk Report 2017 .....16	• Indian Exclusion Report .....26
• Global Hunger Index, 2017 .....16	• Healthcare access and quality ranking .....27
• Global Innovation Index.....17	• Multidimensional Poverty Status .....27
• India Innovation Index .....17	• The State of Global Air 2017 .....27
• Intellectual property index .....17	• National Air Quality Index (AQI) .....28
• World Intellectual Property Report .....18	• National Ambient Air Quality Standard .....28
• Gender Inequality Index .....18	• Red Book .....29
• Global Gender Gap Index.....18	• Ambient Air Pollution Report .....29
• Gender Parity Index .....18	• Energy transition Index.....31
• Gender Vulnerability Index .....18	
• World Inequality Report .....18	

**Target 2018**  
**Reports and Indices**

#	Reports/Indices	Publishing Organizations
<b>Financial Organisations</b>		
1.	Ease of Doing Business	World Bank
2.	World Development Report	World Bank
3.	Universal Health Coverage Index	World Bank
4.	Remittance Report	World Bank
5.	Ease of Living Index	World Bank
6.	India Development Update	World Bank
7.	Global Economic Prospect (GEP) report	World Bank
8.	Global Financial Development Report	World Bank
9.	Global Financial Stability Report	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
10.	World Economic Outlook	IMF
11.	The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	Organisation of Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD)
12.	Global Index of Countries	OECD
13.	Government at a Glance Report	OECD
14.	World Trade Outlook Indicator	WTO
15.	Global Financial System Report	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
16.	Global Money Laundering Report	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
17.	Global Information Technology Report	World Economic Forum (WEF)
18.	Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report	WEF
19.	Global Competitiveness Report	WEF
20.	Enabling Trade Report	WEF
21.	Global Environment Performance Index	WEF
22.	World Power Language Index	WEF
23.	Inclusive Development Index	WEF
24.	Human Capital Index	WEF
25.	Energy Transition Index	WEF



26.	Global Manufacturing Index	WEF
27.	Global Gender Gap Index	WEF
<b>UN and its Specialised Agencies</b>		
28.	Gender Inequality Index	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
29.	Gender Parity Index	UNESCO
30.	Global education monitoring Report	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
31.	The State of the World's Children reports	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
32.	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
33.	World Drug Report	UNODC
34.	World Wildlife Crime Report	UNODC
35.	ICT Development Index	United Nations International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU)
36.	Global Cyber Security Index	UN-ITU
37.	e-government readiness index(EGDI)	United Nations Public Administration Programme (UNPAP)
38.	E-Participation Index	UNPAP
39.	e-Government Development Index	UNPAP
40.	The Global Report	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
41.	World Investment Report	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
42.	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
43.	Industrial Development Report	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
44.	State of World Population Report	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
45.	World Economic situation and Prospectus Report	UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
46.	World's Women Report – Once in 5 years	UN-DESA
47.	World Cities Report	UN-Habitat
48.	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report	UN Inter-agency Group



49.	World Disaster Risk Index	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
50.	Global E-waste Monitor 2017 report	International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations University (UNU) and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)
51.	World Happiness Report	UN – Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
52.	World Social Protection Report	International Labour Organization (ILO)
53.	World Employment and Social Outlook	ILO
54.	World of Work Report	ILO
55.	Global Wage Report	ILO
56.	Gender Inequality Index	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
57.	Education Development Index	UNDP
58.	Actions on Air Quality	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
59.	Global Environment Outlook	UNEP
60.	Emission Gap Report	UNEP
61.	The Rise of Environmental Crime Report	UNEP & INTERPOL
62.	World State of Forest Report	FAO
63.	Global Food Price Index	FAO
64.	World Health Statistics	World Health Organization (WHO)
65.	World Tuberculosis Report	WHO
66.	Ambient Air Pollution Report	WHO
67.	Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
68.	Safety Reports	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
69.	CORSIA	ICAO
70.	World Migration Report	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
71.	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
72.	World Water Development Report	UN-Water
<b>Nuclear Organisations Reports</b>		
73.	Technical Cooperation Report	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
74.	Red Book	IAEA

75.	World Energy Outlook (WEO)	International Energy Agency (IEA)
<b>Non-Profit Organisations</b>		
76.	The Energy Report & Living Planet Report	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
77.	Global Corruption Report (GCR)	Transparency International
78.	Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International
79.	World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders
80.	Death Penalty Report	Amnesty International
81.	Global Hunger Index	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
82.	Gender Vulnerability Index	Plan India
83.	An Economy for the 99%	Oxfam
84.	Widening Gaps – India Inequality Report, 2018	Oxfam India
85.	Change the World List Data	Fortune
86.	Global Pension Index	Melbourne Mercer
87.	Global Slavery Index	Walk Free foundation, Australia based Human Rights Group
88.	Global Retail Development Index	AT Kearney (American Global Management Consulting Firm)
89.	Healthcare access and quality ranking	Global Burden of Disease
<b>Reports by Research Centres and other Institutes</b>		
90.	Intellectual Property Index	US Chamber of Commerce
91.	Global Peace Index	Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia
92.	Global Terrorism Index	IEP
93.	Global Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK
94.	Global Liveability Ranking	EIU
95.	Inclusive Internet Index	EIU
96.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index	INSEAD, Adecco Group and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore
97.	City Momentum Index	JLL Real Estate Services, US
98.	State of Global Air 2017 Report	Health Effects Institute, Boston
99.	Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative



100.	World Inequality Report	World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics
101.	Digital Evolution Index	Tufts University, US and Mastercard
102.	Multidimensional Poverty Status	Oxford
<b>Reports related to India</b>		
103.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India (FSI)
104.	Report Card of Swachh Bharat Mission	Quality Council of India
105.	Swachh Survekshan report	Ministry of Urban Development
106.	National Air Quality Indices	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
107.	Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index	CPCB
108.	National Ambient Air Quality Standard	CPCB
109.	Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD & WIPO
110.	India Innovation Index	NITI Aayog, DIPP, CII
111.	Performance of Health Outcome Index	NITI Aayog
112.	Healthy States, Progressive India Report	NITI Aayog
113.	Urban Transformation Index	NITI Aayog
114.	Interest Subvention Report	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
115.	Financial Stability Report	RBI
116.	Internet Readiness Index	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
117.	RESIDEX	National Housing Bank
118.	Annual Survey of Education Report	PRATHAM
119.	School Education Quality Index (SEQI)	NITI Aayog and MHRD
120.	India Social Development Report	The council of Social Development
121.	Indian Exclusion Report	Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in New Delhi
122.	Red Data Book	Botanical Survey of India
123.	Annual Survey of India's City-Systems (ASICS)	NGO - Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy.
124.	Energy Performance Index	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
125.	India Youth Development Index and Report	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development
126.	India State Level Disease Burden Report	Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).

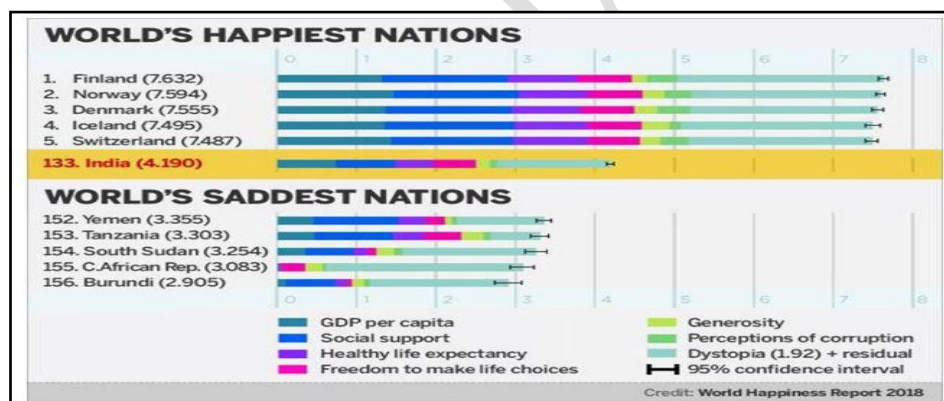




127.	Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Index	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
128.	Composite District Infrastructure Index	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

### World Happiness Report, 2018

- The World Happiness Report is a measure of happiness published by the **United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN)**.
- 6 Criteria for ranking -
  - GDP per capita
  - Healthy years of life expectancy,
  - Social Support,
  - Trust (measured by a perceived absence of corruption),
  - Perceived Freedom to make life decisions &
  - Generosity (measured by recent donations).
- India's ranks **133 out of 156** countries in 2018 and among the world's least happy nations.
- India's rank is lower than other SAARC countries rank.
- India has been consistently falling in the happiness index since 2014.
- The 2018 top-10, as ever dominated by the Nordics are Finland, Norway, Denmark, Iceland, Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand, Sweden and Australia.
- The 2017 report also included a chapter on 'Happiness at Work' as the numbers of hours spent at work are usually a big part of people's lifetimes.
- The 2018 report also focused on emerging health problems such as obesity, depression and the opioid crisis.



### Sustainable Development Goals Index

- India is ranked 116 out of 157 nations on a global index that assesses the performance of countries towards achieving the 17 ambitious SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).
- It is produced by Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).
- Sweden leads the list, followed by Denmark and Finland.
- India is ranked behind countries such as Nepal, Iran, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and China.

### Trade & Development report 2017

- Trade & Development report 2017 was recently released by United Nation Conference on Trade and Development (**UNCTAD**).
- In its recent report titled 'Beyond austerity — towards a global new deal', it states that India, China unlikely to be 'growth poles' for global economy.
- The report pegs India's rate at 6.7% in 2017, down from 7% in 2016.
- It pointed out that effects of demonetisation and rollout of the Goods & Services Tax regime on the informal sector and reduction in pace of credit creation may affect India's growth prospects.





## World Economic situation and prospectus 2017 report

- The report is jointly published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
- It is the flagship report on the state of global economy.
- The report highlights that, global economic growth reached 3 per cent in 2017, the highest growth rate since 2011.
- It states that, India is set to see the growth accelerating to 7.2% in 2018-19 and 7.4% in 2019-20, up from the 6.7% in 2017-18.

## UN-DESA

- UN-DESA is based at UN Headquarters in New York.
- It is an entity of the UN Secretariat responsible for economic, social and environmental issues.
- It promotes international cooperation in the pursuit of sustainable development.
- It helps countries individually and regionally to formulate and implement national development strategies.
- Its in-depth policy analysis has helped resolve many of the world's most pressing socio-economic issues.
- It publishes "**Sustainable Development Goals Report 2017**", which is the annual assessment of global and regional progress towards the Goals.

## UNCTAD

- It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland and part of the UN Secretariat.
- It is a part of the United Nations Development Group (UNDG).
- It was formed specifically to handle the problems of developing countries dealing with trade, investment and development issues.
- Other reports published by UNCTAD – Trade and Development Report, World Investment Report, The Least Developed Countries Report, Information and Economy Report, Technology and Innovation Report and Commodities and Development Report.

## World Investment Report, 2017

- It has been published annually since 1991 by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- It covers the latest trends in foreign direct investment around the World.
- According to 2017 report, **India ranked 10th in terms of FDI inflows in 2016**, with \$44 billion coming in, as in 2015.
- It also highlighted that India will remain among the top three investment destinations globally till 2019.
- Over the next two years, India will be behind only the U.S. and China in terms of investment attractiveness, the report added.
- The World Investment Report **focuses on trends in FDI worldwide**, at the regional and country levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development.

## Global Education Monitoring Report

- It is prepared by **UNESCO**.
- Previously it known as the Education for All Global Monitoring Report, which highlighted the failure to achieve **the six Education for All (EFA) goals** agreed upon at the World Education Forum at Dakar (2000) by 2015.
- GEM report was launched in 2016 following the adoption of 2030 Agenda for SDG to **monitor progress** towards the education targets in the new SDG framework.
- **SDG 4** - To 'ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'.
- The report covers themes ranging from inequality, gender and teaching and learning to conflict, literacy and early childhood care and education.

- In its 2017 report, it expresses concern over school textbooks in many countries glorifying war and military heroes rather than teaching peace, non-violence and reconciliation.
- It says that just 10% of the textbooks across the world include explicit statements on the need for conflict prevention and resolution.
- India ranks 105<sup>th</sup> out of 128 countries.

### Education Development Index

- The rankings reflect the achievements of the various states of India in the education sector.
- It is a joint effort of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA).
- It summarizes various aspects related to input, process and outcome indicators and to identify geographical areas that lag behind in the educational development.
- It is a composite of 24 indicators of elementary education clubbed into four indices –
  1. **Access**
  2. **Infrastructure**
  3. **Teachers &**
  4. **Outcomes.**
- The rankings show that there **remains huge gap** between the southern and the northern region.

### Global Food Price Index

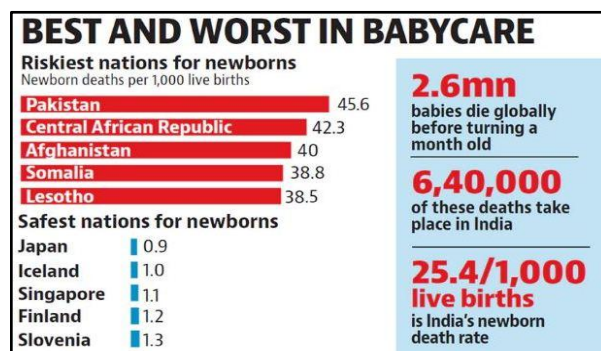
- Global Food Price Index is released by UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).
- Recently, the index for the July month hit the highest in 31 months.
- The Index is a monthly measure of international market prices of five major food commodity groups such as Cereals, Sugar, Dairy, Vegetable oil and Meat products.
- UNFAO was established in 1945 with the objective of eliminating hunger and improving nutrition and standards of living by increasing agricultural productivity.
- Its secretariat is located in Rome, Italy.
- Some of the important key programmes of FAO are Food Security Programmes, Codex Alimentarius, International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) etc.,

### The State of the World's Children 2017

- The report on “The State of the World's Children 2017” was recently released by **UNICEF**.
- It assesses the status of “Children in the Digital Economy”.
- It has a tagline, “For every Child | a digital Bridge, for every Child | digital parity, for every children | digital safety and for every Child | digital care”.
- It has highlighted that around 3 out of 5 youth in Africa are offline, compared to just 1 in 25 in Europe.
- It says that the online gender gap is growing. Globally there are 12 per cent more men than women online, and the gap is greatest in low-income countries.

### UNICEF Report- Neonatal Deaths

- The released UNICEF report states that over 6, 00,000 children died within the first month of their birth in 2016.
- The country's neonatal mortality rate at 25.4 deaths per 1,000 live births makes it 12th worst among 52 “lower middle-income countries” that pose risk for newborns.
- Even among states the difference is stark. For instance, Kerala and Goa's neonatal mortality stands at 10/1000 live births, whereas Bihar and Utrakhand neonatal mortality rate is 44.
- The causes for the death are preventable and treatable as





80% of these fatalities happen for no serious reason.

- India is currently not on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goal target for neonatal mortality of 12 by 2030.
- The study also points out that India had made positive stride in Under-5 mortality rate (under-five mortality fell to 39 from 43 in the previous year).

### World Migration Report 2018

- **International Organisation for Migration (IOM)**, the UN migration agency has recently published “World Migration Report 2018” during IOM council, held at Geneva.
- This report is the ninth in IOM’s World Migration Report (WMR) series and the first since IOM became the UN Migration Agency.
- IOM is an inter-governmental organization, established in 1951.
- It works in the field of migration with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners.
- The organisation has 166 member countries (including India) and 8 observer states.
- It aims to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people.
- IOM works to ensure the humane management of migration by providing services and advice to governments and migrants, and promote international cooperation on migration issues.

### World Wildlife Crime Report

- It is published by **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime**.
- It highlights how the poaching and illegal trade of thousands of different species across the globe not only present real environmental dangers but ultimately undermine the rule of law by potentially fuelling conflict.
- It is a part of UNODC's ongoing **Global Programme on Wildlife and Forest Crime**.
- The data is collected from partner organizations under the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), including the Secretariat of the CITES and the World Customs Organization (WCO).
- One of the main messages the new report aims to convey is that **wildlife and forest crime is not limited** to certain countries or regions, but is a truly global phenomenon.
- The report looks at eight case studies of species products sorted by seven industrial sectors that make use of wild sourced materials across the world.

### CORSIA

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is an UN specialized agency, through its Market Based Measure implements Carbon Offsetting and Reporting Scheme for International Aviation, popularly called CORSIA.
- CORSIA is a market based measure for international aviation to measure carbon emissions.
- CORSIA is to address any annual increase in total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from international civil aviation (i.e. civil aviation flights that depart in one country and arrive in a different country) above the 2020 levels.
- Recently, The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has expressed hope that India will join the Carbon Offsetting and Reporting Scheme for International Aviation, popularly called CORSIA.

### Global Financial Development Report

- **World Bank** has released its annual “Global Financial Development Report 2017/18: Bankers without Borders”.
- Global Financial Development Report 2017/2018 is the fourth in a World Bank series.
- The report tracks financial systems in more than 200 economies before and during the global financial crisis
- The report’s findings and policy recommendations are relevant for policy makers, staff of central banks, ministries of finance, and financial regulation agencies.

### Ease of Doing Business Index

- It is being released as part of the **World Bank** every year.
- It was introduced in 2004 and this year with the theme “Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs”.



- The ranking of country is based on index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 indicators each having equal weightage.
- The indicators are -
  1. Ease of starting business
  2. Getting electricity
  3. Dealing with construction permits
  4. Registering property
  5. Protecting investors
  6. Access to credit
  7. Employing workers
  8. Trading across borders
  9. Paying taxes
  10. Enforcing contracts &
  11. Resolving insolvency
- A higher ranking of country in this list means that its regulatory environment is more conducive and favourable for the starting and operation of firms.
- India ranked at **100 out of 190 countries** in 2018 report, jumping 30 ranks from the previous year ranking (130<sup>th</sup> rank).
- The index is topped by New Zealand, followed by Singapore, Denmark, South Korea.
- Bhutan, in 75<sup>th</sup> place, is South Asia's highest-ranked economy, followed by India (at 100) and Nepal (at 105).
- India shows major improvements in indicators such as resolving insolvency, paying taxes, protecting minority investors and getting credit.

### State wise "Ease of Doing Business" ranking

- Commerce and Industry Ministry is the nodal body at the Centre for the state wise ease of doing business ranking.
- It is based on the assessment of implementation of the Business Reforms Action Plan' (BRAP).
- Telangana is currently in the top followed by is Haryana, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal.
- The final ranking is likely to be released in January, 2018.
- Telangana was the joint topper with Andhra Pradesh, in the ranking last year.
- However, Andhra Pradesh is currently ranked 14<sup>th</sup>.
- Gujarat, ranked third last year, is now number eight with a score of 41.94%.

### Logistics Performance Index

- It is an interactive benchmarking tool created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance.
- It is released by **World Bank**.
- It is the weighted average of the country scores on the following six key dimensions -
  1. Efficiency of the clearance process by border control agencies, including Customs
  2. Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology
  3. Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments
  4. Competence and quality of logistics services e.g., transport operators, customs brokers
  5. Ability to track and trace consignments
  6. Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination
- According to its 2016 report, India ranks **35 out of 160** countries.

INDIA'S LPI		
	2014	2016
Overall LPI	54	35
The efficiency of customs and border management clearance	65	38
The quality of trade and transport infrastructure	58	36
The ease of arranging competitively priced shipments	44	39
The competence and quality of logistics services	52	32
The ability to track and trace consignments	57	33
The frequency with which shipments reach consignees within scheduled or expected delivery times	51	42
Source: World Bank report		



### Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness

- It is launched by **World Bank** in the study report “India’s State Level Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness”.
- The index takes in to account the states endeavour to bring sector specific energy efficiency.
- The index benchmarks the readiness of Indian States for energy efficiency implementation.
- Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala are the top 5 states in terms of overall Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness.

### World Economic outlook

- It is a survey conducted and published by the **International Monetary Fund**.
- It is published biannually and partly updated two times a year.
- It ranks over 200 countries in terms of per capita GDP based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).
- In this year ranking, India has moved up one position to 126 in terms of GDP per capita.
- It is still ranked lower than all its BRICS peers.
- Qatar remains the world’s richest as per the IMF data.
- **PPP** – It is the rate at which the currency of one country needs to be converted into that of a second country.
- It is used worldwide to compare the income levels in different countries.
- It is to ensure that the expenditure on a similar commodity must be same in both currencies when accounted for exchange rate.

### Global Competitiveness Index

- It is prepared by **World Economic Forum (WEF)**
- It is made up of over 110 variables, which are organized into twelve pillars, with each pillar representing an area considered as an important determinant of competitiveness.
- **12 Pillars are –**
  1. Institutions
  2. Appropriate Infrastructure
  3. A Stable Macroeconomic Framework
  4. Good Health and Primary Education
  5. Higher education and training
  6. Efficient Goods Markets
  7. Efficient Labour Markets
  8. Developed Financial Markets
  9. Ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies
  10. Market Size - Both Domestic and International
  11. Producing new and different goods using the most sophisticated production processes &
  12. Innovation.
- It is somewhat similar to the Ease of Doing Business Index and the Indices of Economic Freedom, which also look at factors affecting economic growth.
- India has been ranked the 40th most competitive economy out of 137 economies in 2017.
- India has slipped from the previous year 39<sup>th</sup> position.
- Switzerland emerged on top followed by the US and Singapore.
- Among the BRICS, China (27<sup>th</sup> rank) and Russia (38<sup>th</sup> rank) are placed above India.
- According to the report, India’s performance improved in infrastructure, higher education and training, technological readiness and ICT indicators.
- A big concern for India is the gap between innovative strength (29<sup>th</sup> rank) and technological readiness (107<sup>th</sup> rank).
- It notes that India’s competitiveness has improved across the board, in particular in goods market efficiency, business sophistication, and innovation.



### Inclusive Development Index (IDI)

- The index is computed by **WEF** to provide a more complete measure of economic development than GDP growth alone.
- The index has 3 pillars –
  - Growth and Development
  - Inclusion and Intergenerational Equity &
  - Sustainability.
- The parameters focus on the living standards of people and future-proofing of economies by the WEF.
- The scores are based on the scale of 1-7 and it is computed separately for developed and developing countries and is not comparable.
- In the recent index, Norway tops the chart followed by Iceland and Luxemburg in **advanced economies**.
- Lithuania, Hungary, and Azerbaijan are the toppers among the **emerging economies**.
- India** has been ranked **62 out of 74** emerging economies.
- India performs best (44th) in terms of **Intergenerational Equity and Sustainability**. This is primarily a result of low dependency ratio, with higher young population.
- India is **ranked below** the **neighbouring countries** of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal.
- Evidently, Pakistan has been ranked 47, Sri Lanka 40, and Nepal 22.
- Among G20** economies, India ranks second last.
- This is ahead of only South Africa and trails behind Russia (19), China (26) and Brazil (37).
- Other **South Asian economies** such as Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines also ranked far better than India.

### Global Human Capital Index, 2017

- It is published by **WEF**.
- It ranks countries on how well they are developing their human capital.
- The rankings are based on four thematic dimensions – capacity, deployment, development, and know-how.
- It takes a life-course approach to human capital, evaluating the levels of education, skills and employment available to people in five distinct age groups, starting from under 15 years to over 65 years.
- The index is led by Scandinavian nations Norway, Finland and Switzerland, followed by large economies such as the US and Germany.
- In South Asia, the race is led by Sri Lanka at rank 70 and Nepal at 98, while **India ranked at 103**.
- India has a slightly better standing than Bangladesh (111) & Pakistan (125).
- With the exception of Sri Lanka, the other South Asian countries are yet to reach the 60% threshold in HDI.
- India is ranked lower than its BRICS peers. Russia (16th), China (34th), Brazil (77th) and South Africa (87th).





### World Power language Index

- It is released by **WEF**.
- It measures the usefulness of a language to a representative human being and is not meant to apply to any particular person with their own set of conditions, preferences and geography.
- The Power Language Index (PLI) uses 20 indicators to measure the influence on language.
- Neither is the index a measure of the beauty/merit of a language or its associated cultures.
- It measures the usefulness of a language to a representative human being.
- English has been ranked first in the top 10 most powerful languages in 2016.
- It is the dominant language of three G7 nations (USA, UK and Canada).
- The list is followed by Mandarin, French and Spanish.
- The top six languages also happen to be the official languages of the United Nations.
- Hindi has been ranked 10th in the 2016 PLI.
- Portuguese, German and Japanese are also placed in Top 10.

### Global Enabling trade Report

- It is published by **WEF** and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation.
- It features the Enabling Trade Index, which evaluates economies based on their capacity to facilitate the flow of goods over borders and to their destination.
- The Index measures the factors, policies and services that facilitate the trade in goods across borders and to destination. It is made up of four sub-indexes –
  1. Market access
  2. Border administration
  3. Transport and communications infrastructure
  4. Business environment
- India ranks 102<sup>nd</sup> out of 136 countries.

### Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report

- It is prepared by **WEF**.
- The index ranked on their ability to deliver secure, affordable and sustainable energy.
- It highlights key trends in the energy transition moving towards more sustainable, affordable and secure energy systems around the world, as well as the challenges countries continue to face, individually and as cohorts.
- It has **18 indicators** defined across the three sides of the 'energy triangle' i.e., economic growth and development, environmental sustainability, and energy access and security.
- Top 3 Countries are Switzerland, Norway and Sweden.
- India has marginally improved its position to **87<sup>th</sup> out of 127 countries**, but ranks among the worst for pollution.
- India is gradually improving its performance on the index, but lacks on energy access and security (95<sup>th</sup>).
- India has some of the lowest scores in the EAPI for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity production and PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels (117<sup>th</sup> and 123<sup>rd</sup>, respectively).
- The data is collected from partner organizations under the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), including the Secretariat of the CITES and the World Customs Organization (WCO).
- One of the main messages the new report aims to convey is that **wildlife and forest crime is not limited** to certain countries or regions, but is a truly global phenomenon.
- The report looks at eight case studies of species products sorted by seven industrial sectors that make use of wild sourced materials across the world.

### Global Manufacturing Index

- It is published by WEF.



- It groups countries in to 4 categories such as,
  - i. Leading - strong current base, high level of readiness for future
  - ii. High Potential - limited current base, high potential for future
  - iii. Legacy - strong current base, at risk for future
  - iv. Nascent - limited current base, low level of readiness for future
- In its recent report, Japan is ranked first in the index.
- India is placed in 30<sup>th</sup> position.
- Overall, India is ranked better than its neighbours Sri Lanka (66th), Pakistan (74th) and Bangladesh (80th).
- India has been placed in the 'Legacy' group along with Hungary, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Turkey, among others.
- China figures among 'leading countries', while Brazil and South Africa are in 'nascent' ones
- Among BRICS nations, Russia is ranked 35th, Brazil 41st and South Africa at 45th place.

### Global Risk Report 2017

- It is an annual study published by the **WEF** ahead of its annual meeting.
- Based on the work of the **Global Risk Network**, the report describes changes occurring in the global risks landscape from year to year and identifies global catastrophic risks.
- It considers risks that are global in their nature and its impact.
- It also explores the interconnectedness of risks, and considers how the strategies for the mitigation of global risks might be structured.
- It is intended to raise awareness about the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to the mitigation of global risk.
- The criteria for what constitutes a global risk -
  1. **Global scope** - A risk should have the potential to affect at least three world regions in at least two different continents.
  2. **Cross-industry relevance** - The risk has to affect three or more industries.
  3. **Uncertainty** - There should be uncertainty about how the risk manifests itself within ten years combined with uncertainty about the magnitude of its impact.
  4. **Economic impact** - The risk should have the potential to cause economic damage of at 10 billion US\$ or more.
- The report publishes list of risks which create more impact and which are more likely to happen.
- The most impactful global risks are Weapons of mass destruction, Extreme weather events, Water crises, Major natural disasters, Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation.
- The most likely global risks are Extreme weather events, large-scale involuntary migration, major natural disasters, large-scale terrorist attacks, massive incident of data fraud/theft.

### World Risk Report 2017

- It is released by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (**UNU-EHS**).
- It assesses the risk of disaster through the combined analysis of natural hazards and societal vulnerabilities.
- It analyse the outcome of 5 years World Risk Index.
- The five-year-analysis shows that the disaster risk global hotspots are in Central America, West and Central Africa, Southeast Asia and Oceania.
- In a comparison of world regions, the disaster risk is at its highest in Oceania and at its lowest in Europe.

### Global Hunger Index, 2017

- GHI is designed to measure and track hunger globally and by country and region.
- It is calculated each year by the **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)**.
- The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale. Zero is the best score and 100 is the worst.
- The components are -

1. **Undernourishment** - The proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population.
  2. **Child wasting** - The proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from wasting i.e low weight for their height, reflecting acute under-nutrition.
  3. **Child stunting** - The proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from stunting i.e low height for their age, reflecting chronic under-nutrition &
  4. **Child mortality** - The mortality rate of children under the age of five.
- India ranked **100th among 119 countries**.
  - Notably, India is at the high end of the “serious” category.
  - It is worse than the likes of North Korea, Bangladesh, and Iraq.
  - It is only better than Pakistan and Afghanistan among Asian countries.

### Global Innovation Index

- The index is released by Cornell University U.S, **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)** and INSEAD (a France based International Business School).
- It ranks 130 world economies according to their innovation capabilities using more than 80 indicators from patent filings to education spending.
- It is computed based on the average of scores in two sub-indices i.e the Innovation Input Index & Innovation Output Index.
- India currently ranks **60th out of 130 countries** on the Global Innovation Index (GII) 2017 as compared to 66th rank in 2016 and 81<sup>st</sup> rank in 2015.
- Switzerland remains the most innovative country followed by Sweden, Netherlands, US and UK.
- China is the first middle-income country that entered the top 25 ranking.

India's Strength	Weakness
ICT services exports (1 <sup>st</sup> ), Creative goods export (18 <sup>th</sup> ) and Growth rate of GDP per person (5 <sup>th</sup> )	Ease of starting a business (114 <sup>th</sup> ), Ease of resolving insolvency (111 <sup>th</sup> ), Ease of paying taxes (118 <sup>th</sup> ).

### India Innovation Index

- It is jointly developed by **NITI Aayog, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)**.
- The index will rank states on innovations through country's first online innovation index portal.
- The India Innovation Index Framework will be structured based on the best practices followed in Global Innovation Index (GII) indicators.
- The index will be based on key pillars of innovation like
  1. Strength of Institutions,
  2. Capacity of Human Capital & Research,
  3. Supporting Infrastructure &
  4. Level of Business Sophistication and others.
- It also consults World Economic Forum, the World Intellectual Property Organization, Cornell University, OECD, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, ITU and others
- It ranks Indian states as per their innovation prowess.

### Intellectual property index

- The index is published by **US Chamber of Commerce**.
- The index evaluates the intellectual property environment in 50 world economies and grades countries on patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, enforcement, and international treaties.
- The US tops this year (2018) list, followed by United Kingdom and Sweden.
- India ranked at **44th out of 50 countries** in 2018, sixth edition of the index.
- India's rank jumped from 43rd of 45 economies a year ago both in relative and absolute terms.

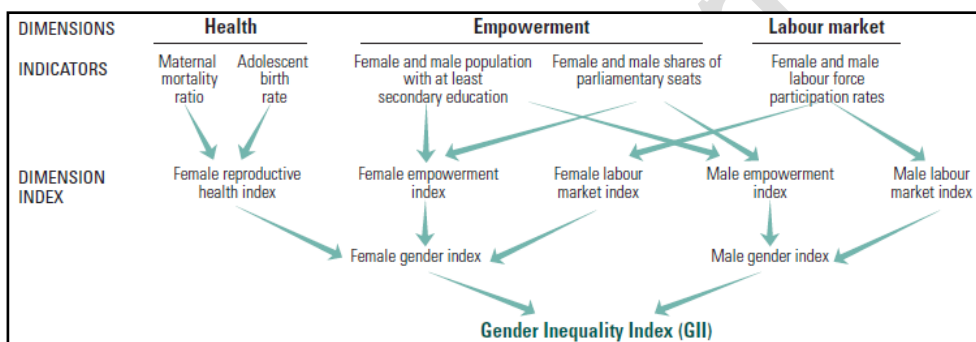
- For the first time, India has broken free of the bottom 10% of economies measured.
- Compared with 25% (8.75 out of 35) of the total score in the 5th edition, India scored 30% (12.03 out of 40) in the 6th edition, representing the largest percentage improvement of any country measured.

### World Intellectual Property Report

- The report is also published by **WIPO**.
- It provides comprehensive, reliable information and analysis on fast-changing global IP developments relating to patents, trademarks, copyrights, and other areas of intellectual-property law.

### Gender Inequality Index

- It is computed by **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- It uses three dimensions –
  - Reproductive Health
  - Empowerment &
  - Labor Market Participation.
- India ranked **131 out of 188** countries in 2016.



### Global Gender Gap Index

- It is published by **World Economic Forum**.
- It measures progress towards parity between men and women in –
  1. Economy
  2. Education
  3. Health &
  4. Political representation.
- The index lies between 0 and 1, with 1 denoting complete parity and 0, complete inequality.
- In its recent (2017) report, India has been ranked **108 out of 144** countries in the recent report.
- This is a fall of 21 places from the last year's 87, and India's lowest since the index was developed in 2006.
- The country rankings allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups.

### Gender Parity Index

- It is released by **UNESCO**.
- It is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.
- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level is taken in to account.

### Gender Vulnerability Index

- The first ever Gender Vulnerability Index is computed by **Plan India, a non-governmental organization**.
- It provides state-wise ranking by analyzing four parameters, namely health, education, poverty and protection/safety from violence.
- The index is topped by Goa followed by Kerala and Mizoram.
- Bihar ranked the lowest in the index particularly women safety and security.
- The composite index has been developed within research for the NGO's "Plan for Every Child campaign".
- It is aimed at comprehensively understanding the dimensions of various problems affecting children, particularly girls, in difficult circumstances.

### World Inequality Report

- It is published by **World Inequality Lab** at the Paris School of Economics.
- It measures income and wealth inequality in a systematic and transparent manner.
- This report is on a global scale which showcases the trend in inequality across the world, providing a comparative perspective across countries.
- It seeks to fill a democratic gap and to equip various actors of society with the necessary facts to engage in informed public debates on inequality.
- The report had found that the top 1% of income earners received 6% of the total income in the early 1980s, close to 15% of it in 2000, and receives 22% today.
- The report also enables a comparison of economic progress made in India and China.
- Since 1980, while the Chinese economy has grown 800% and India's a far lower 200%.
- At the same time inequality in China today is considerably lower than in India.
- The share of the top 1% of the Chinese population is 14% as opposed to the 22% reported for India.
- Per capita income in China was five times that of India in 2016 while the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day was about 10 times less at the beginning of this decade.

### Report on Modern Slavery

- A study on "Global Estimates of Modern Slavery" was conducted by a **Walk Free Foundation (WFF)**, Australia based Human Rights Group.
- The report was published on behalf of the global body International Labour Organisation (ILO).
- The country wise figures are not mentioned in the report but it has revealed that 40.3 million people are victims of modern slavery in 2016.
- Global Slavery Index is computed by WFF every year.

### Global slavery Index

- It is published by the Australia-based human rights group **Walk Free Foundation**.
- It includes data on three key variables-
  1. Prevalence of modern slavery in each country,
  2. Vulnerability,
  3. Government responses to modern slavery.
- Modern slavery refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot leave because of threats, violence, coercion and abuse of power or deception.
- India has been ranked 4<sup>th</sup> out of 167 countries.
- The top three countries were North Korea, Uzbekistan and Cambodia.
- In 2016, it was deemed to have some 18.3 million people trapped in slavery.
- Now about 1.4% of the population working under coercive conditions.
- Indian policy-makers discount the ranking as a function of the size of the population, but most populous country China is ranked at 40th position.

### Social Progress Index

- It is released by the **Social Progress Imperative**, a non-profit US organization.
- It measures the development of the country based on the social and environmental measures provided by the country to its citizens.
- It defines social progress as the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.
- It includes 54 indicators in the areas of basic human needs, foundations of well-being, and opportunity to progress.
- The list is topped by Scandinavian countries like Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, while **India is at 93rd position**.

- India's performance on health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index is the worst among BRICS nations.
- India still lags in areas such as water, sanitation and access to higher education.
- India also scored poorly on incidences of those under 18 who experienced sexual violence.

### Global Terrorism Index

- The Global Terrorism Index (GTI) is a report published annually by the **Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP)**, a think tank based in Sydney, Australia.
- Two third of the countries experienced a terrorist attack in 2016
- India is one among the ten most impacted countries by terrorism. It ranked **8 out of 163 countries**.
- Five countries account for three quarters of all deaths from terrorism: Iraq (topped the list), Afghanistan, Syria, Nigeria and Pakistan.
- For the first time Turkey was one of the 10 most affected countries, due to the increased activity of ISIL and the Kurdistan Worker's Party.
- The major reason for terrorism in most impacted countries is internal conflict.

### Global Peace Index 2017

- The **Institute for Economics and Peace (Australia)** published its Global Peace Index for the 11th year running.
- Their report found that the world became 0.28% more peaceful over the past year.
- Iceland is joined at the top of the index by New Zealand, Portugal, Austria, and Denmark, all of which were ranked highly in the 2016 Global Peace Index.
- **India has been ranked 137th** in the Global Peace Index 2017.
- The GPI investigates the extent to which countries are involved in ongoing domestic and international conflicts. It also seeks to evaluate the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as a safety and security in society.

### Corruption Perception Index

- It is published by **Transparency International**, an international non-governmental organization based in Berlin.
- It ranks 180 countries based on the perceived level of corruption in the public sector, degrees of press freedom, access to information about public expenditure, stronger standards of integrity for public officials, and independent judicial systems.
- India's rank on the Corruption Perception Index fell two notches to 81 in 2017 from 79 in 2016.
- New Zealand was the least corrupt and Somalia was the most.
- The 2017 index revealed — despite attempts to combat corruption, most countries were moving too slowly with their effort.
- It also highlighted that India is a worst regional offender of press freedom in Asia Pacific, according to Corruption Perception Index.
- **Global Corruption Report** is also published by Transparency International.

HOW INDIA FARES		
Nations	Rank in 2016	Rank in 2017
India	79	81
Brazil	79	96
Russia	131	135
China	79	77
South Africa	64	71
Pakistan	116	117
TOP, BOTTOM ONES		
Top nations		Bottom nations
New Zealand		Syria
Denmark		South Sudan
Finland		Somalia
Source: Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index		

### Press freedom Index

- It is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by **Reporters Without Borders (RWB)**.
- It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations, and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.
- It only deals with press freedom and does not measure the quality of journalism nor does it look at human rights violations in general.
- Norway is at the apex and North Korea at the bottom of the 180-strong list of nations.





- India ranks **136 out of 180** countries moving down from the 133rd position in 2016.
- The report blames the rise of Hindu nationalism for the drop in ranking.
- Neighbouring countries –
  - **China - 176**
  - Pakistan - 139
  - Bangladesh - 146
  - Sri Lanka - 141
  - Afghanistan - 120
  - Nepal - 100
  - Bhutan – 84
- The report shows that there has been a deep and disturbing decline in respect for media freedom at both the global and regional levels.
- **RWB** is an international non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press.
- RWB, with head office in Paris, has consultant status at the United Nations.
- It has two primary spheres of activity -
  1. Focus on Internet censorship and the new media.
  2. Providing material, financial and psychological assistance to journalists assigned to dangerous areas.

#### **An Economy for the 99%**

- It is released by the rights group **Oxfam**, an international confederation of charitable organizations focused on the alleviation of global poverty.
- The total wealth in the India stood at \$3.1 trillion and the total global wealth was \$255.7 trillion.
- India's richest 1% now hold 58% of the country's wealth.
- Only 57 billionaires in the country have the same wealth (\$216 billion) as that of the bottom 70% population.
- Globally, just eight billionaires have the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world.
- India suffers from a huge gender pay gap and has one of the worst levels of gender wage disparity i.e men earning more than women in similar jobs, with the gap exceeding 30%.
- Women form 60% of the lowest-paid wage labour but only 15% of the highest wage earners in India
- They have limited access to government schemes and credit, restricting their agricultural productivity.
- There is also a routine use of forced girl labour in the world's largest garment firms that have been linked to cotton-spinning mills in India.

#### **Widening Gaps - India Inequality Report, 2018**

- It is released by **Oxfam India**.
- The report has revealed the extent of inequality in the country.
- It has been pointed out that while inequality was stagnant in the 1980s, it started to increase since 1991, and continues to surge at present.
- It highlighted that the wealth of the India's Billionaires (totally 101 in 2017) was 10% of GDP in 2013 and has subsequently rose rapidly to about 15% currently.
- Also, a large share of wealth of the richest lot has been attributed to "crony capitalism" rather than to innovation or the fair rules of the market.
- Among various social groupings, SCs continue to remain the most disadvantaged, with a significantly lower per-capita income share.

- Smaller minorities such as Christians, Parsis and Jains have a larger share of income/consumption than their population share.
- But for Muslim populations, this is not the case and they even seem to fare worse than SC and STs in urban areas.
- The share of Muslims in national income (per-capita), has also indicated a decline over a period of time, both in rural and urban areas.

### Digital Evolution Index

- The Fletcher School at Tufts University, in partnership with **Mastercard**, presented the Digital Evolution Index (DEI) 2017.
- The Index is a comprehensive research that tracks the progress that countries have made in developing their digital economies and integrating connectivity into the lives of billions.
- The Index measures four key drivers - supply, consumer demand, institutional environment, and innovation.
- The list is topped by Norway, followed by Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Finland.
- India has been categorised under the "break out" segment among 60 countries.
- The 'break out' segment refers to countries that have relatively lower absolute levels of digital advancement, yet remain poised for growth and are attractive to investors by virtue of their potential.

### Global Witness

- Global Witness is a London and Washington, D.C based advocacy group that works on the intersection of natural resource extraction and human rights.
- In its recent "**Global Witness Report**", it ascertains that 2016 has the highest annual number of environmental activists being killed.
- Brazil is the world's deadliest country in terms of sheer numbers killed for the protection of Amazon's natural wealth, and Honduras remains the most dangerous country per capita over the past decade.
- India saw a threefold increase in killings but Latin America remained the deadliest region with 60% of the world's deaths of environmental activists.

### Global Retirement Security Ranking 2017

- Recently, the fifth annual Global Retirement Index ranking from **Natixis Global Asset Management** was released.
- The ranking creates an overall retirement security score for each country from 18 performance indicators that address finances, health care, material well-being, and quality of life.
- It ranks on the basis of four factors such as the
  1. Material means to live comfortably in retirement;
  2. Access to quality financial services to help preserve savings value and maximize income;
  3. Access to quality health services;
  4. A clean and safe environment.
- Norway has topped the ranking, followed by Switzerland and Iceland.
- India ranked 43<sup>rd</sup> place with no change from the previous year rank.
- USA and Austria saw the biggest annual declines in the year.

### Passport Index

- The index ranks passports worldwide based on the cross-border access a holder has.
- It was developed by Canada based global consultancy **Arton Capital**.
- In its new ranking, Singapore has the world's most powerful passport which allows travel to 159 countries either without a visa or visa on arrival.
- It is the first time that an Asian country has occupied the first place in the index.
- Germany listed in second place with its citizens able to visit 158 countries.





- India has improved its ranking to 75<sup>th</sup> position from 78<sup>th</sup> last year.

### World Wealth Report

- It is released by **New World Wealth**, global wealth intelligence and market research company.
- It ranked the wealthiest countries in the world as of June 2016 in terms of total individual wealth held.
- Wealth refers to net assets of a person. It includes all their assets (property, cash, equities, business interests) less any liabilities and excludes government funds from its figures.
- According to a report, U.S is the wealthiest in the world in terms of total individual wealth held (\$ 48,900 billion).
- China stood second and Japan third, with total individual wealth of \$ 17,400 billion and USD 15,100 billion, respectively.
- India is the seventh wealthiest country in the world with a total individual wealth of \$ 5,600 billion.
- Canada (\$ 4,700 billion), Australia (\$ 4,500 billion) and Italy (\$ 4,400 billion) came in at 8th, 9th and 10th slots, respectively.
- Others in the top 10 club include the United Kingdom at 4<sup>th</sup> spot followed by Germany and France.

### Mumbai 12th wealthiest City in the world

- According to a report by New World Wealth, Mumbai, the economic hub of India is the 12<sup>th</sup> wealthiest city.
- Mumbai also features among the top 10 cities in terms of billionaire population.
- The list of 15 wealthiest cities was topped by New York with a total wealth of \$3 trillion.
- Among the 15 cities listed, San Francisco, Beijing, Shanghai, Mumbai and Sydney were the fastest growing in terms of wealth growth over the past 10 years.

### Global Democracy Index

- The index is compiled by the UK based **Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU)**
- The index ranks on the basis of five categories: electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture
- India has slipped to 42nd place on an annual Global Democracy Index.
- India has moved down from 32nd place last year and remains classified among “**flawed democracies**”.

### SIPRI Report

- Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) is an independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament.
- It recently released report stated that India was the world's largest importer of major arms in 2013-17.
- The U.S. recorded a growth in its arms exports to India, recording over 550% growth in 2013-17 compared with the previous five years.
- U.S. became the second largest arms exporter to India next to Russia.
- Russia accounted for 62% of India's arms imports between 2013 and 2017.
- India's arms import accounted for 12% of the global total.

### Global Liveability Ranking

- Australia's Melbourne city has been named the world's most liveable city for the sixth consecutive year, according to the Global Liveability Ranking.
- Global Liveability Ranking is a list of 140 cities published by the **Economic Intelligence Unit**.
- The ranking considers 30 factors related to things like public safety, healthcare, education, infrastructure and environment.
- Melbourne is followed by Austrian capital Vienna and Canada's Vancouver.
- The least liveable city is Damascus at 140<sup>th</sup> place.
- No Indian cities were ranked in the top ten or bottom ten in the list.

### City Liveability Index

- The index was launched by the Ministry of Urban Development.
- The index is for measuring the quality of life in 116 major cities including smart cities, capital cities and cities with a population of above one million each.
- It accesses cities on a comprehensive set of 79 parameters to capture the extent and quality of infrastructure including availability of roads, education and health care, mobility, employment opportunities, emergency response, grievance redressal, pollution, availability of open and green spaces, cultural and entertainment opportunities etc.

#### Performance on Health Outcomes index

- A 'Performance on Health Outcomes' index is introduced by **NITI Aayog** along with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The exercise involves the participation of partners including technical assistance from the **World Bank**.
- It is meant to capture the annual incremental improvements in health sector by States, rather than focus on historical achievements and to nudge states to improve health outcomes and data collection.

#### Swachh Survekshan report 2017

- Swachh Survekshan is a **ranking exercise to assess rural and urban areas for their levels of cleanliness and active implementation of Swachhata mission initiatives** in a timely and innovative manner.
- The objective of the survey is to encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live in.
- The survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner cities and towns.
- The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India takes up the Swachh Survekshan in urban areas and the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in rural areas.
- The **Quality Council of India (QCI)** has been commissioned the responsibility of carrying out the assessment.
- The cities surveyed were ranked on criteria which included solid waste management, open defecation-free status, citizen participation and independent observation.
- According to the government, these 434 cities and towns where the survey has been conducted account for 60% of the country's urban population. They were assessed on a **total of 2000 marks**.
- **Indore in Madhya Pradesh** has been ranked India's cleanest city in the Swachh Survekshan survey released by the government.
- **Last year, Mysore, which topped** the survey last year, has been ranked fifth this year.
- Faridabad in Haryana has been ranked as the fastest moving city, securing an overall rank of 88, an improvement from 2016 where it was in the bottom one-third.
- Varanasi, has improved to rank 32 this year from 418 in 2014.
- New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) was ranked 7 out of 434 cities surveyed. Last year, it was ranked 4 out of 73 cities.

#### Top 5 cities

City	2017 rank	2016 rank
Indore	1	25
Bhopal	2	21
Visakhapatnam	3	5
Surat	4	6
Mysuru	5	1

#### Healthy States, Progressive India Report

Healthy States, Progressive India Report has been released by the Niti Aayog named *Healthy States, Progressive India*.

- It ranks all states and Union territories based on their year-on-year incremental change and overall performance in health.
- All States and UTs have been ranked in three categories to ensure comparison among similar entities.
- They are accordingly Larger States, Smaller States, and Union Territories (UTs).
- The report has been developed by NITI Aayog with technical assistance from the **World Bank**.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) was also consulted in the process.
- The report is the first attempt to establish an annual systematic tool to measure and understand the nation's health performance.
- The Health Index is a weighted composite Index, which for the larger States, is based on indicators in three domains.
- These are Health Outcomes (70%), Governance and Information (12%) and Key Inputs and Processes (18%).
- Among the Larger States, Kerala, Punjab and Tamil Nadu ranked on top in terms of overall performance.
- Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh ranked as top three States in terms of annual incremental performance.
- Some of the indicators for incremental performance ranking include:
  - Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)
  - Under-five Mortality Rate (U5MR)
  - full immunization coverage
  - institutional deliveries
  - People Living with HIV (PLHIV) on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)
- Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh occupied the bottom ranks.
- Odisha is estimated to have the highest neonatal mortality rate at 35 per thousand live births.
- **Smaller States** - Among Smaller States, Mizoram ranked first followed by Manipur on overall performance.
- In terms of annual incremental performance Manipur ranked top followed by Goa.
- Manipur registered maximum incremental progress on indicators such as:
  - PLHIV on ART
  - first trimester antenatal care (ANC) registration
  - grading quality parameters of Community Health Centres (CHCs)
  - average occupancy of key State-level officers
  - good reporting on Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)
- **UTs** - Among UTs, Lakshadweep showed best overall performance as well as the highest annual incremental performance.
- It showed the highest improvement in indicators such as:
  - institutional deliveries
  - tuberculosis (TB) treatment success rate
  - transfer of National Health Mission (NHM) funds from State Treasury to implementation agency

WHERE THEY STAND	
OVERALL PERFORMANCE	
TOP THREE	BOTTOM THREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Kerala</li> <li>■ Punjab</li> <li>■ Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Bihar</li> <li>■ Rajasthan</li> <li>■ Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>
INCREMENTAL IMPROVEMENT	
TOP THREE	BOTTOM THREE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jharkhand</li> <li>■ J&amp; K</li> <li>■ Uttar Pradesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Gujarat</li> <li>■ Haryana</li> <li>■ Kerala</li> </ul>
Source: NITI Aayog Health Index	

#### Annual Survey of India's City-Systems (ASICS) 2017

- The survey was carried out by the NGO Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy.
- It broadly looks at urban planning and design, capacity and resources of Urban Local Bodies, the degree of empowerment of the civic body, and processes for transparency and citizen participation.



- The survey uses 150 parameters to judge 23 cities, which has placed Pune at the top and Bangalore at the bottom of the rankings.
- Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation or Smart City program, Surat, Ahmedabad and Pune shored up revenues and implemented better auditing.
- The reasons behind Bengaluru's low rank are lack of citizen's charter, low per-capita expenditure and absence of sanitation plans.

### India VIX

- India Volatility Index (VIX) is released by National Stock Exchange (NSE).
- It measures the degree of volatility or fluctuation that active traders expect in the Nifty50 over the next 30 days.
- It is a good indicator of whether participants in stocks are feeling fearful or satisfied about the near future.
- The NIFTY 50 index is NSE's benchmark **stock market index** for Indian equity market.
- NIFTY is owned and managed by India Index Services and Products (IISL), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the NSE.

### Global Financial Centres Index (GFCI)

- Gujarat International Finance Tec-City (GIFT City)'s International Financial Services Centre (IFSC) has bagged the 10th spot in GFCI.
- GIFT IFSC is ranked tenth, ahead of Luxembourg, Seoul, Abu Dhabi, Toronto and Beijing in the list of the GFCI report.
- The report presents parameter for measuring the attractiveness of financial centres and understanding the growth and competitiveness of financial centres.
- It is produced bi-annually by the China Development Institute (CDI) in Shenzhen and a commercial think tank in London.

### RNI Report

- Registrar of Newspapers for India (RNI) is mandated to submit an annual report on the status registered publications to the government under PRB Act, 1867.
- RNI reports acts as an important index for print media in the country.
- It gives comprehensive analysis of growth amongst regional language publications.
- It submits its report to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- This year report highlighted that 4007 new publications were registered.
- Uttar Pradesh tops the list of largest number of registered publications.

### Public Affairs Index

- Two South Indian States - Kerala and Tamil Nadu - secured first and second rankings for the second year in a row in public affairs index (PAI) in governance in States.
- The report was based on a wide range of themes such as essential infrastructure, support to human development, social protection, women and children, crime, law and order, delivery of justice, environment, transparency and accountability, fiscal management and economic freedom.
- Punjab is the best performer among all States in the category of essential infrastructure.
- In human development, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Punjab are top of the table.
- Kerala, Assam and Madhya Pradesh secured top three ranks in implementation of social protection policies.
- Tamil Nadu secured first rank in maintaining law and order, delivery of justice and environment categories and secured last rank in transparency and accountability in the administration.

### Indian Exclusion Report

- Indian Exclusion Report (IXR) is released by the Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in New Delhi.
- The 2016 IXR Report determines exclusion by taking into account four public goods, namely, pensions for the elderly, digital access, agricultural land, and legal justice for under trials.



- In its 2016 report, it has found out that the same historically disadvantaged groups such as Dalits, Adivasis, Muslims, and persons with disabilities and age-related vulnerabilities continue to remain as the most severely and consistently excluded groups of the society.
- It also profiles four highly vulnerable groups in terms of their access to these goods.

### Healthcare access and quality ranking

- The latest Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study was published in the medical journal The Lancet with the rankings for healthcare access and quality (HAQ).
- The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors study is done by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).
- It is an independent population health research centre associated with the University of Washington, along with a consortium of 2,300 researchers in more than 130 countries.
- The HAQ Index is based on death rates from 32 ailments that could be avoided by timely medical intervention.
- In the HAQ, India has fallen 11 places, and now ranks 154 out of 195 countries.
- Newborns in India have a lesser chance of survival than babies born in Afghanistan and Somalia.
- Further, India's healthcare index of 44.8 is the lowest among the sub-continental countries, Sri Lanka (72.8), Bangladesh (51.7), Bhutan (52.7), and Nepal (50.8) all fared better.
- The top-ranked nation was Andorra with an overall score of 95 and the lowest-ranked nation was Central African Republic at 29.
- In the case of neonatal mortality, India scored 14/100.
- Access to tuberculosis treatment in India was scored 26/100.
- It is lower than Pakistan (29), Congo (30) and Djibouti (29).
- For diabetes, chronic kidney diseases, and congenital heart diseases, India scored 38, 20, and 45, respectively.
- India's downward slide in the rankings indicates that it has failed to achieve health care targets, especially those concerning neonatal disorders, maternal health, tuberculosis, and rheumatic heart disease

### Multidimensional Poverty Status

- A survey conducted by Oxford finds that the country's 217 million children, nearly 50% endure multidimensional poverty.
- About 31% of the world's "multidimensionally poor" children live in India, according to a new report by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
- A "multidimensionally poor" child is one who lacks at least one-third of ten indicators, grouped into three dimensions of poverty: health, education and standard of living.
- The health dimension comprises indicators such as nutrition, child mortality, and education.
- Under standard of living are indicators such as access to cooking fuel, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, electricity, flooring, and asset ownership.
- In terms of the number of such multidimensionally poor children as a proportion of the total population, **India stood 37th among 103 countries.**

### The State of Global Air 2017

- It is an annual report released by **Health Effects Institute (HEI)**, the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington, and the University of British Columbia.
- HEI is a non-profit independent research organization.
- State of Global Air is a concise, accessible report on trends in air quality and its impact on human health around the world.
- It highlights the extent to which air pollution affects public health as well as tracking progress toward cleaner air.
- It helps create awareness among the scientific community, policy makers and citizens about the growing ill effects of air pollution.





- It states that the concentration of the most significant inhalable pollutant, fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), has been growing in India.
- The weighted national PM<sub>2.5</sub> level estimated in the international report rose from 60 micrograms per cubic metre in 1990 (the acceptable limit) to 74 in 2015, with a steady rise since 2011.
- The rise in average annual population-weighted PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels indicates that the Centre's initiatives to help States reduce the burning of agricultural biomass and coal in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have failed.

### National Air Quality Index (AQI)

- It is an index for reporting daily air quality.
- It tells how clean or polluted your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern.
- It is published for every month by CPCB along with a numerical value and a colour code which helps in comparing air pollution levels in cities.
- It is outlined as 'One Number- One Colour-One Description' for the common man to judge the air quality within his vicinity.
- The AQI will consider **eight pollutants**.
- These pollutants are:
  - Ground-level Ozone or O<sub>3</sub>
  - Particulate Matter (soot and dust) - PM 2.5 and PM 10
  - Carbon Monoxide or CO
  - Sulphur Dioxide or SO<sub>2</sub>
  - Nitrogen Dioxide or NO<sub>2</sub>
  - Ammonia or NH<sub>3</sub>
  - Lead or Pb

AQI	Associated Health Impacts
Good (0-50)	Minimal impact
Satisfactory (51-100)	May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people.
Moderately polluted (101-200)	May cause breathing discomfort to people with lung disease such as asthma, and discomfort to people with heart disease, children and older adults.
Poor (201-300)	May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure, and discomfort to people with heart disease.
Very poor (301-400)	May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases.
Severe (401-500)	May cause respiratory impact even on healthy people, and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart disease. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity.

AQI Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
0 – 50	Good	Green
51 – 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 – 150	Unhealthy for sensitive people	Orange
151 – 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 – 250	Very unhealthy	Purple
251 – 300	Hazardous	Maroon

### National Ambient Air Quality Standard

- It is published by **Central Pollution Control Board**. It is empowered to set this standard under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.



- It measures concentration of 12 pollutants – 8 pollutants mentioned under Air Quality index + Benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP), Arsenic (Ar) and Nickel (Ni).

### Red Book

- It is a recognized world reference on uranium jointly prepared by the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was published today.
- It provides analyses and information from 49 uranium producing and consuming countries.
- The new edition provides the most recent review of world uranium market fundamentals and presents data on global uranium exploration, resources, production and reactor-related requirements.
- It offers updated information on established uranium production centres and mine development plans.

### Ambient Air Pollution Report

- It is published by **World Health Organisation (WHO)**.
- It is a global assessment of polluted air exposure and burden of disease which presents summary of methods and results of the latest global assessment of ambient air pollution exposure.

### ‘Global E-waste Monitor 2017’ report

- The Global E-waste Monitor report is a joint effort of the **International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations University (UNU) and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)**.
- It provides up-to-date information on the amounts of e-waste generated and recycled, makes predictions until 2021, and provides information on the progress made in terms of e-waste legislation.
- The report has highlighted that electronic waste has risen 8% by weight in two years globally as incomes rise and prices fall.
- It cautioned that experts foresee a further 17% increase (52.2 million metric tonnes) of e-waste by 2021, making it the fastest growing part of the world’s domestic waste stream.
- In 2016, e-waste was recorded at a staggering 44.7 million metric tonnes (mt), up 3.3 mt or 8% from 2014.
- According to the report, the highest per capita e-waste generators (at 17.3 kg per inhabitant) were Australia, New Zealand and the other the nations of Oceania, with only 6% formally collected and recycled.
- Europe (including Russia) is the second largest generator of e-waste per inhabitant with an average of 16.6 kg per inhabitant.
- Asia generates only about one third of America’s e-waste per capita.

### Environmental Performance Index, 2018

- EPI is a biennial report by Yale and Columbia Universities along with the **World Economic Forum**.
- The report ranks 180 countries on 24 performance indicators.
- It is spread across 10 categories covering environmental health and ecosystem vitality.
- Switzerland leads the world in sustainability, followed by France, Denmark, Malta and Sweden in the recent EPI.
- India ranks 177 among 180 countries in the Environmental Performance Index 2018.
- India is among the bottom 5 countries on the index, at 177th place.
- This is a drop of 36 points from 141 in 2016.
- Emerging peer economies, Brazil and China, ranks 69 and 120, respectively.
- In the environmental health category, India is at the bottom of the list and in terms of air quality it is placed third last.
- The overall drop is attributed to **poor performance in the environment health policy** and high pollution related deaths.

### India - World's Most Disaster-Prone Country

- According to the data published by **UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and Norwegian refugee council**, India tops the list of Disaster-Prone Countries with highest displacement of people.





- India is followed by China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar, Pakistan, Indonesia, Russia, and the USA.
- In India, on an average annual displacement of 2.3 million is taken place due to calamities such as floods, cyclone or earthquakes.
- UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) was established in 1999 as a dedicated secretariat to facilitate the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR).
- It is mandated by the UNGA to serve as the focal point in the United Nations system for the coordination of disaster reduction and to ensure synergies among UN system and regional organizations.
- UNISDR has five regional offices – in Asia (Bangkok), Africa (Nairobi), Europe (Brussels), Arab States (Cairo) and Americas and the Caribbean (Panama) and the UNISDR Headquarters in Geneva.
- It is an organisational unit of the UN Secretariat and is led by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG).
- The **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030** is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.
- The Sendai Framework is a 15-year, **voluntary, non-binding agreement** which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.

#### Greenhouse Gas Bulletin

- The Greenhouse Gas Bulletin is the **World Meteorological Organisation's** (UN weather agency) annual flagship report.
- It tracks the continent of dangerous gasses in atmosphere in the post-industrial era (since 1750).
- It tracks concentrations of gasses in the atmosphere, rather than emissions with data compiled from a monitoring station in Mauna Loa, Hawaii.
- In its recent report, it highlighted that globally averaged concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> reached 403.3 parts per million in 2016, up from 400.00 ppm in 2015 because of a combination of human activities and a strong El Nino event.
- The report also said that the last time Earth experienced similar CO<sub>2</sub> concentration rates was three to five million years ago, when the sea level was up to 20 metres (66 feet) higher than now.

#### Climate Change Performance Index

- The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) is an annual publication by **German watch** and Climate Action Network Europe.
- It evaluates and compares the climate protection performance of 56 countries and the EU, which are together responsible for more than 90 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- 80 % of the evaluation is based on objective indicators of emissions trend and emissions level. 20 % of the index results are built upon national and international climate policy assessments by more than 200 experts from the respective countries.
- The CCPI ranking is qualified in relative terms (better–worse) rather than absolute terms.
- CCPI 2018 report was published on the sidelines of the UN Climate Change negotiations (COP23) in Bonn.
- The top three rankings are still unoccupied as the report says no country is on a Paris-compatible path yet that aims to keep the average global temperature rise well below 2 degrees Celsius and as close as possible to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- Sweden ranks fourth in this year's CCPI, following the empty top three
- India is ranked 14th in this year's Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2018.
- China, with its high emissions and growing energy use over the past five years, still ranks 41st.
- After withdrawing from the 2015 Paris Agreement and dismantling major climate legislation of the previous government, the US finds itself in the bottom five of the ranking at 56.
- The bottom three of the index is formed by Korea (58), Iran (59) and Saudi Arabia (rank 60).



### Energy transition Index

- The Index is released by **World Economic Forum**.
- The report titled "**Fostering Effective Energy Transition**", ranks countries on how well they are able to balance energy security and access with environmental sustainability and affordability.
- The overall list was topped by Sweden, followed by Norway at the 2nd position and Switzerland at the 3rd rank.
- India has been ranked at 78<sup>th</sup> among 114 countries on the Energy Transition Index.
- India is ranked lower than its emerging market peers like Brazil and China.
- However the report stated that India has taken "bold measures" to improve energy access, energy efficiency, and to improve the deployment of renewable sources of energy.