



IAS PARLIAMENT

Information is a Blessing

A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative

TARGET 2019

REPORTS & INDICES

Shankar IAS Academy

Door No 18, New Plot No 259,
AL Block, 4th Avenue, Shanthi Colony,
Anna Nagar, Chennai 600040.



INDEX

1. Human Development Index.....	15	25. Global Hunger Index.....	24
2. Human Capital Index	15	26. Report on International Migrants	24
3. Human Capital Score.....	15	27. Air Safety Oversight Score.....	24
4. Global Competitiveness Index.....	16	28. Commitment to Reduce Inequality Index	25
5. Multidimensional Poverty Index.....	16	29. Inclusive Wealth Report	25
6. UN Report for Social Inclusion	17	30. States' Startup Ranking.....	25
7. Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE).....	17	31. Global Talent Competitiveness Index.....	25
8. World Economic Situation and Prospect.....	17	32. The Future of Rail report.....	26
9. World Happiness Report	18	33. Corruption Perception Index	26
10. Sustainable Development Goals Index.....	18	34. Asian Infrastructure Finance Report 2019	26
11. 'SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018'.....	18	35. International Intellectual Property Index.....	26
12. Ease of Doing Business Index	19	36. Global Electric Vehicle Outlook.....	27
13. Index of Economic Freedom.....	20	37. Swachh Survekshan Awards 2019.....	27
14. World Press Freedom Index 2018.....	20	38. Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 Global Report.....	27
15. Composite Water Management Index	21	39. Inclusive Development Index	28
16. State Energy Efficiency Preparedness Index (SEEPI).....	21	40. Global Gender Gap Index	28
17. State Investment Potential Index.....	21	41. Healthy States, Progressive India Report.....	28
18. Global Innovation Index - 2018	21	42. Environmental Performance Index, 2018	29
19. Ease of Living Index - State Wise Ranking....	22	43. Energy transition Index.....	30
20. Global Liveability Index.....	22	44. State of Democracy in the World in 2018	30
21. Global Slavery Index.....	22	45. Global Wage Report 2018/19	31
22. FDI Confidence Index	23	46. Global Peace Index 2018	32
23. Public Affairs Index.....	23	47. National Disaster Risk Index.....	33
24. Financial Inclusion Index.....	23	48. E-Government Index	33



TARGET 2019
REPORTS & INDICES

Sl.No	Reports/Indices	Publishing Organizations
Financial Organisations		
1.	Ease of Doing Business	World Bank
2.	World Development Report	
3.	Global Economic Prospect (GEP) Report	
4.	Remittance Report	
5.	Ease of Living Index	
6.	India Development Update	
7.	Universal Health Coverage Index	
8.	Global Financial Development Report	
9.	Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness	
10.	Human Capital Index (Prepared as a part of World development Report)	
11.	Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE)	
12.	Logistics Performance Index	
13.	Report : A Glass Half Full: The promise of Regional Trade in South Asia	
14.	Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle	
15.	Human Capital Index (Prepared as a part of World development Report)	
16.	Global Human Capital Index	World Economic Forum (WEF)
17.	Global Information Technology Report	
18.	Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report	
19.	Global Competitiveness Report	
20.	Global Enabling Trade Report	



21.	Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report	
22.	Global Environment Performance Index	
23.	World Power Language Index	
24.	Inclusive Development Index	
25.	Global Gender Gap Index	
26.	Global Risk Report	
27.	Energy Transition Index	
28.	Future of Jobs Report, 2018	
29.	Global Manufacturing Index	
30.	Readiness for future of Production Report	
31.	Global Financial Stability Report	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
32.	World Economic Outlook	
33.	The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
34.	Government at a Glance Report	
35.	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 Global Report	
36.	World Trade Outlook Indicator	World Trade Organisation (WTO)
37.	Global Financial System Report	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
UN and its Specialised Agencies		
38.	Global education monitoring Report	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
39.	Gender Parity Index	
40.	Report on Regular Resources	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
41.	The State of the World's Children reports	
42.	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



43.	World Drug Report	(UNODC)
44.	World Wildlife Crime Report	
45.	ICT Development Index	United Nations International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU)
46.	Global Cyber Security Index	
47.	'Global E-waste Monitor' Report	UN-ITU, United Nations University (UNU) and International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)
48.	The Global Report	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
49.	World Investment Report	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
50.	Trade & Development Report	
51.	The Least Developed Countries Report	
52.	Information and Economy Report	
53.	The Technology and Innovation Report	
54.	Commodities and Development Report	
55.	World Economic situation and Prospects Report	UNCTAD & UN-Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
56.	World's Women Report – Once in 5 years	UN-DESA
57.	e-Participation Index	
58.	e-Government Development Index	
59.	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
60.	Industrial Development Report	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
61.	Global Assessment Report	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
62.	State of World Population Report	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
63.	World Cities Report	UN-Habitat
64.	Habitat Commitment Index	
65.	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report	UN Inter-agency Group



66.	World Risk Index	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
67.	World Happiness Report	UN – Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
68.	World Social Protection Report	International Labour Organization (ILO)
69.	World Employment and Social Outlook	
70.	Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work Report	
71.	World of Work Report	
72.	Global Wage Report	
73.	Gender Inequality Index	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
	<i>Global Gender Gap Index</i>	<i>WEF</i>
	<i>Gender Parity Index</i>	<i>UNESCO</i>
74.	Actions on Air Quality	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) / UN Environment
75.	Global Environment Outlook	
76.	Emission Gap Report	
77.	Inclusive Wealth Report	
78.	The Rise of Environmental Crime Report	UNEP & INTERPOL
79.	World State of Forest Report	Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
80.	Global Food Price Index	
81.	World Health Statistics	World Health Organization (WHO)
82.	World Tuberculosis Report	
83.	Global Nutrition Report	
84.	Ambient Air Pollution Report	
85.	Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
86.	Safety Reports	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)



87.	CORSIA	
88.	World Migration Report	International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
89.	World Intellectual Property Report	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
	<i>International Intellectual Property Index</i>	<i>US Chamber of Commerce</i>
90.	World Water Development Report	UN-Water
Other International Organizations		
91.	Asian Economic Integration Report & Asian Development Outlook	Asian Development Bank
92.	Asian Infrastructure Finance Report 2019	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
93.	World Oil Outlook	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
Nuclear Organisations Reports		
94.	Technical Cooperation Report	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
95.	Nuclear Technology Review	
96.	Red Book	
97.	World Energy Outlook	International Energy Agency (IEA)
98.	The Future of Rail Report	
99.	Global Electric Vehicle Outlook	
100.	Status of Power System Transmission 2018 Report	
101.	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook	
102.	Red List	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Non-Profit Organisations		
103.	The Energy Report & Living Planet Report	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
104.	Global Corruption Report	Transparency International
105.	Corruption Perception Index	
106.	World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders



107.	Death Penalty Report	Amnesty International
108.	Global Hunger Index	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
109.	Gender Vulnerability Index	Plan India
110.	An Economy for the 99%	Oxfam
111.	Widening Gaps - India Inequality Report, 2018	Oxfam India
112.	Change the World List Data	Fortune
113.	Global Pension Index	Melbourne Mercer
114.	Global Slavery Index	Walk Free foundation, Australia based Human Rights Group
115.	Global Retail Development Index	AT Kearney (American Global Management Consulting Firm)
116.	FDI Confidence Index	
117.	Climate Change Performance Index	German Watch
118.	Global Climate Risk Index	
119.	Healthcare Access & Quality Ranking	Global Burden of Disease
120.	Global Burden of Diseases Report	Lancet Planetary Health Journal
121.	Climate Change Performance Index	German Watch and Climate Action Network Europe
122.	Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project, American independent Multidisciplinary organisation
123.	Financial Secrecy Index	Tax Justice Network, UK based advocacy group
124.	Commitment to Reduce Inequality Index	Oxfam and Development Finance International
Reports published by Research Centres and other Institutes		
125.	Index of Economic Freedom	Heritage Foundation
126.	International Intellectual Property Index	US Chamber of Commerce
127.	Global Peace Index	Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia
128.	Global Terrorism Index	

129.	Global Democracy Index / State of Democracy in the World 2018	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK
130.	Government E-Payments Adoption Ranking	
131.	Global Liveability Ranking	
132.	Inclusive Internet Index	
133.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index	INSEAD, Adecco Group and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore
134.	City Momentum Index	JLL Real Estate Services, US
135.	State of Global Air Report	Health Effects Institute , Boston
136.	Global Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network
137.	Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative
138.	World Inequality Report	World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics
139.	Digital Evolution Index	Tufts University, US and Mastercard
140.	Multidimensional Poverty Status	UNDP, Oxford & Human Development Initiative
141.	Global Youth Index	Commonwealth Secretariat
142.	Varieties of Democracy Report	V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Reports Related to India		
143.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India
144.	Red Data Book	Botanical Survey of India
145.	Greenex (Green Index)	Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
146.	Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter (DRIP) Index	CRISIL
147.	Swachh Survekshan Report	Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs
148.	National Air Quality Indices	Central Pollution Control Board
149.	Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index	
150.	National Ambient Air Quality Standard	
151.	Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD & WIPO



152.	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).
153.	Performance of Health Outcome Index	NITI Aayog
154.	Healthy States, Progressive India Report	
155.	Composite Water Management Index	
156.	Transformation of Aspirational Districts	
157.	Sustainable Tourism in the Indian Himalayan Region	
158.	Strategy for New India at 75	
159.	Urban Transformation Index	
160.	State Energy Efficiency Preparedness Index	NITI Aayog & Bureau of Energy Efficiency
161.	School Education Quality Index (SEQI)	NITI Aayog & MHRD
162.	India Innovation Index	NITI Aayog, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), CII
163.	States' Startup Ranking	DPIIT
164.	Energy Performance Index	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
165.	City Liveability Index	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
166.	Ease of Living Index (At India Level)	
167.	Financial Stability Report	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
168.	Financial Inclusion Index	Ministry of Finance
169.	Indian Exclusion Report	Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in New Delhi
170.	Internet Readiness Index	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
171.	RESIDEX	National Housing Bank
172.	Annual Survey of Education Report	PRATHAM
173.	Education Development Index India (State Level)	MHRD & National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)
174.	Logistics Ease Across Different States Index	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
175.	Composite District Infrastructure Index	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region

1. Human Development Index

- Human Development Index (HDI) of UNDP is a tool to measure country's overall achievement social and economic dimensions.
- It considers 4 indicators –
 1. life expectancy for health,
 2. expected years of schooling,
 3. mean of years of schooling for education and
 4. Gross National Income per capita for standard of living.
- It is calculated by United Nation Development Programme (UNDP).
- In the latest ranking, India ranked 130 among 189 countries.
- The value of India's HDI is 0.640, which denotes that India is in the medium human development category.
- In 2016, India's HDI value of 0.624 put it at 131 rank.
- Between 1990 and 2017, India's HDI value increased from 0.427 to 0.640, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.
- Bangladesh and Pakistan, countries with similar population size ranked 136 and 150 respectively.
- Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland and Germany lead the ranking.
- Niger, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Chad and Burundi have the lowest scores.

2. Human Capital Index

- The World Bank has released a Human Capital Index (HCI) as part of the World Development Report 2019.
- The theme of this year's world development report is "The Changing Nature of Work".
- The first HCI was published recently at the annual meetings of IMF and World Bank group.
- The index is calculated for 157 countries.
- It seeks to measure the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18.
- The components of HCI are,
 1. **Survival** - measured by under-5 mortality rates
 2. **Expected years of Quality-adjusted school** - measured by quantity and quality of education
 3. **Health environment** - measured by Adult survival rates and rate of stunting for children under 5.
- The HCI outcome of each country is given as a fraction of maximum value of 1.
- The HCI for India has been estimated at 0.44 and India is ranked at 115 position in the index.
- North America and Europe mostly have HCI value of above 0.75, while South Asia and Sub Saharan Africa have the lowest HCI among the regions.

HDI Vs HCI

- United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) calculates Human Development Index.
- HDI includes Health, Education and Per capita Income components.
- HCI excludes Per capita income and included quality adjustments in learning.
- This makes HCI far less representative of human capital development than the index claims to be.

3. Human Capital Score

- A recent study that ranks countries for their levels of spending on education and health care has been published in Lancet.
- The study was conducted by the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) at the request of the World Bank.
- It is the first ever scientific study ranking countries for their levels of human capital.

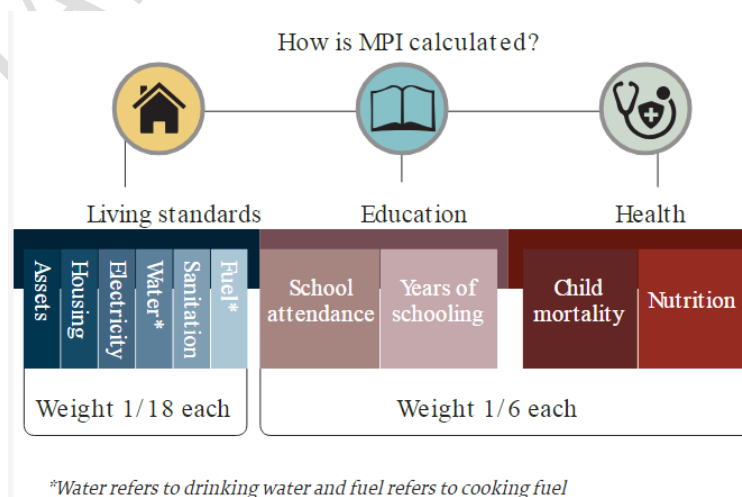
- Finland topped the score and turkey showed the most dramatic increase in human capital between 1990 and 2016.
- India ranks 158th in the world for its investments in education and health care. It was ranked 162 in 1990.
- India is placed behind Sudan (ranked 157th) and ahead of Namibia (ranked 159th) in the list.
- The U.S. is ranked 27th, while China is at 44th and Pakistan at 164th.
- Countries in the South Asian region that have fared better than India in terms of human capital include Sri Lanka (102), Maldives (116), Bhutan (133), Nepal (156).

4. Global Competitiveness Index

- It is published by World Economic Forum annually.
- The index covers 140 nations and it measures national competitiveness.
- It assesses competitiveness through the factors that determine an economy's level of productivity.
- According to the recent report, United States ranked first followed by Singapore, Germany, Switzerland and Japan.
- India has become the most competitive economy on the Global Competitiveness Index 2018.
- India's rank has been improved by five spots from last year.
- India witnessed the largest gain among the G20 nations and highest among South Asian Countries.
- As for the BRICS nations, China topped the list at 28th position followed by Russian Federation, India, South Africa and Brazil respectively.
- The report stated that the global economy is projected to grow nearly 4% in 2018 and 2019.

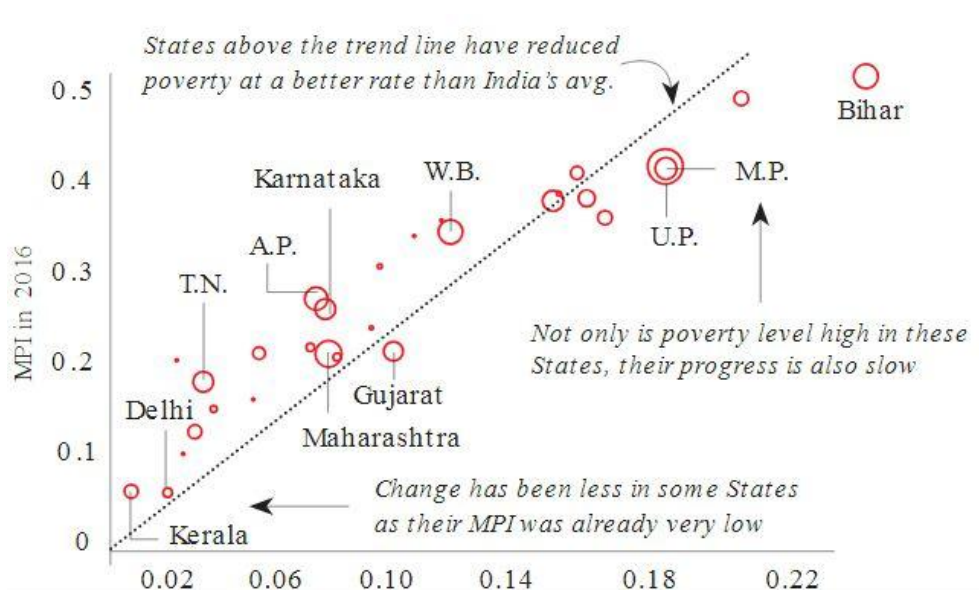
5. Multidimensional Poverty Index

- MPI is a measure that takes into account the incidence of poverty and the extent of deprivation.
- It is calculated by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- The MPI value ranges between 0 and 1 and the value of 1 indicates the highest deprivation level, while 0 indicates the lowest.
- It has been calculated for 105 developing economies.
- MPI is the product of the following factors



1. Poverty rate as a percentage of the population.
 2. Intensity as the average share of deprivations that poor people experience.
- If someone is deprived in a third or more of 10 weighted indicators, the global index identifies them as "MPI poor".
 - India's MPI stood at 0.121 in 2016, half of what it was in 2006.
 - India's MPI is lower than the global average of 0.159 and the South Asian countries but higher than BRICS countries (excluding Russia).
 - According to the report Bihar was the poorest state in 2015-16, with more than half its population in poverty.

- The four poorest states of India according to the report are Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh.



6. UN Report for Social Inclusion

- The UN Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 2018 was launched recently.
- It urged countries to take advantage of high growth rate and share the benefits with the national society.
- The report on the Asia-Pacific region has also urged the regional powers to invest in inclusive and sustainable growth.
- The report described South and Southwest Asia as the fastest growing sub-region of the Asia-Pacific region.
- It also highlights the need to increase the social spending by the government.
- It is released by the UNESCAP (Economic and social commission for Asia-Pacific).

7. Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy (RISE)

- RISE report is published by World Bank.
- It rates 133 countries on electricity access, renewable energy, energy efficiency and access to clean cooking.
- It is to provide useful data to policymakers and help the private sector make informed decisions about investing in energy projects.
- It charts global progress on sustainable energy policies.
- The 2018 report finds that the world has seen a huge uptake in sustainable energy policies.

8. World Economic Situation and Prospect

- The report is a joint product of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the five United Nations regional commissions.
- According to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019, Global growth is expected to remain at 3 % in 2019 and 2020.
- However, the steady pace of expansion in the global economy masks an increase in downside risks that could potentially exacerbate development challenges in many parts of the world,.
- The global economy is facing a confluence of risks, which could severely disrupt economic activity and inflict significant damage on longer-term development prospects.
- These risks include

1. An escalation of trade disputes
2. An abrupt tightening of global financial conditions
3. Intensifying climate risks

9. World Happiness Report

- The World Happiness Report is a measure of happiness published by the **United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN)**.

- 6 Criteria for ranking -

1. GDP per capita
2. Healthy years of life expectancy,
3. Social Support,
4. Trust (measured by a perceived absence of corruption),
5. Perceived Freedom to make life decisions &
6. Generosity (measured by recent donations).

- Finland was the happiest nation followed by Denmark, Norway, Iceland, and Netherlands.
- The next five in the top 10 are Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand, Canada, and Austria in order.
- Australia replaced Israel in the 11th spot, followed by Costa Rica.
- The United States came in 19th place.
- The last spot for the least happy nation, 156, went to South Sudan.
- India ranks itself at 140 in happiness out of 156 countries. In other words, it is at the bottom 10% of all countries. India was ranked 133 in 2018.
- India is just at the 50% rank for corruption, and at the bottom 58% for generosity.
- Unsurprisingly, India is at the bottom 25% for per-capita GDP and longevity.
- It, however, ranks better for freedom, being within the top 27%.
- In global terms, India's unhappiness is considerably worse in the ranking than other countries of South Asia and China, and South Africa, and far worse than Latin America.
- India comes out at the bottom in South Asia in the 2019 report.

TABLE 1: RANKING HAPPINESS AND COMPONENTS, 2019

Country*	Happiness	Social support	Freedom	Corruption	Generosity	Longevity	GDP per capita
Finland	1	2	5	4	47	27	22
Brazil	32	43	84	71	108	72	70
China	93	108	31	--	133	34	68
Bhutan	95	68	59	25	13	104	95
Nepal	100	87	67	65	46	95	127
South Africa	106	63	85	102	89	123	77
Bangladesh	125	126	27	36	107	90	119
Sri Lanka	130	80	55	111	35	54	79
India	140	142	41	73	65	105	103

*Number of countries varies between 155 and 158 over different annual reports.
Source: World Happiness Report, 2015 & 2019, United Nations.

10. 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.

11. 'SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018'

- The 'SDG India Index: Baseline Report 2018' was recently released by the NITI Aayog.
- India was one among the 193 United Nations member states to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015.
- The report offers a comparative account on the performance of the States and UTs in India in their efforts to achieve the SDGs.



- The index comprises a composite score for each State and UTs based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs.
- The score, ranging between 0 and 100, denotes the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the goals and their respective targets.
- The average Indian score was 57.
- On the whole, 62 indicators representing 14 goals (of 17 SDGs) have been identified based on their measurability across States over time.
- It has not been possible to establish suitable indicators for three of the 17 goals, including climate action (SDG-13).
- Based on a scale of 0 to 100, the States are categorised into four groups - achievers, front runners, performers, and aspirants.
- Achievers are those States which have already accomplished the set target.
- Front runners are those States that are very close to realising them.
- A majority of the States are categorised as 'performers' and the states which lag behind are categorised as 'aspirants'.
- Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu are the three front runner States with a score of 69, 69 and 66 respectively.
- Among the UTs, Chandigarh is the front runner with a score of 68.
- Overall, the average score for the States was the worst in -
 - i. gender equality (36)
 - ii. creating sustainable cities and communities (39)
 - iii. enabling industry, innovation, and infrastructure (44)
 - iv. eradicating hunger (48)

12. 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.

- The top 10 economies in the index are New Zealand, Singapore and Denmark, which retain their first, second and third spots, respectively, for a second consecutive year.
- It was followed by Hong Kong SAR, Republic of Korea, Georgia, Norway, United States, United Kingdom and FYR Macedonia.
- India jumps 23 spots to **77th rank in World Bank's** latest report, while it was ranked 100th last year, moving up from 131th position that it recorded in 2016.
- India has improved its rank by 53 positions in the last two years, and 65 positions in the last four years (2014-18).
- India in the 2019 edition stands well ahead of South Africa (82) and Brazil (109), and is fast closing the gap on China (46) and Russia (31).
- India is now the best-ranked country in South Asia and has almost caught up with other competitors such as Indonesia (73) and Vietnam (69).
- The report also recognises India as one of the top 10 improvers in this year's assessment, for the second successive time.
- India is the one of only nine countries around the world and only one in BRICS to feature in this list.

13. Index of Economic Freedom

- Index of Economic Freedom is published by the Heritage Foundation, an American think-tank.
- The Index covers 12 freedoms – from property rights to financial freedom – in 186 countries.
- It documents the positive relationship between economic freedom and a variety of positive social and economic goals.
- It is measured based on 12 quantitative and qualitative factors, grouped into four broad categories of economic freedom:
 1. Rule of Law (property rights, government integrity, judicial effectiveness)
 2. Government Size (government spending, tax burden, fiscal health)
 3. Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labor freedom, monetary freedom)
 4. Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom)
- The top countries are Hong Kong, Singapore, New Zealand, Switzerland and Australia.
- Countries are categorised in to Free (score 100-80), Mostly Free (79.9-70), Moderately Free (69.9-60), Mostly Unfree (59.9 – 50) and Repressed (49.9-40).
- India moved up to the 129th spot (mostly unfree) in 2018, up from 143 in 2017.
- India's overall score increased by 1.9 points, led by improvements in judicial effectiveness, business freedom, government integrity, and fiscal health.

14. World Press Freedom Index 2018

- The index is compiled by Reporters without Borders which reflects growing animosity towards journalists.
- The Index measures the level of media freedom in 180 countries, including the level of pluralism, media independence, the environment and self-censorship, the legal framework, transparency, and the quality of the infrastructure that supports the production of news and information.
- It does not evaluate government policy
- Norway topped the list of having the world's freest press for the second year in a row.
- North Korea remained the most repressive country followed by Eritrea, Turkmenistan, Syria and then China.
- India's ranking in the Press Freedom Index published by Reporters without Borders, has fallen two places to 138.



15. Composite Water Management Index

- The index is developed by NITI Aayog and it ranked states on how well they managed water.
- It is released by the Ministry of Water Resources.
- It comprises 9 broad sectors with 28 different indicators covering various aspects of groundwater, restoration of water bodies, irrigation, farm practices, drinking water, policy and governance.
- According to the recent report, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have managed water resources efficiently.
- Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Nagaland are the bottom three states in the index.
- While Tripura has emerged as top performer in north-east, Rajasthan has emerged as the best performer in the incremental progress over last two years.
- Some of the other important findings from the recent report are,
 1. India is facing its “worst” water crisis in history and that the demand for potable water will outstrip supply by 2030, if steps are not taken.
 2. 21 cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad, will run out of groundwater by 2020, affecting 100 million people.
 3. Critical groundwater resources, which accounted for 40% of the water supply, are being depleted at “unsustainable” rates and up to 70% of the supply is “contaminated”.

16. State Energy Efficiency Preparedness Index (SEEPI)

- The 1st edition of the SEEPI was recently released jointly by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) and NITI Aayog.
- The index assessed state policies and programmes aimed at improving energy efficiency in five key sectors.
- The sectors are buildings, industries, municipalities, transportation, agriculture and electricity distribution.
- The criteria taken into account includes Sector-wise energy consumption, Energy saving potential and States’ influence in implementing energy efficiency
- It has classified states in to four categories - front runner, achiever, contender and aspirant, based upon their efforts towards energy efficiency.
- Kerala topped the list followed by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. These states are categorized as front runners.
- Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Haryana have been categorised in the second-best category of ‘achiever’ states.

17. State Investment Potential Index

- National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), Delhi based non-profit think tank on economics has launched this index in 2016.
- It ranks 20 states and 1 UT (Delhi) based on six parameters.
- They are land, labour, infrastructure, economic climate, governance and political stability and business perceptions.
- Delhi has topped followed by Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Haryana and Maharashtra.
- Gujarat had topped both the previous editions of the ranking.
- Assam, Jharkhand and Bihar are ranked among the least favourable states for investment.

18. Global Innovation Index - 2018

- The 2018 edition of the index was recently launched in New Delhi.

- The index is developed jointly by Cornell University, the Paris-based business school Insead and WIPO in Geneva.
- The top rankers of 2018 are Switzerland, Netherlands and Sweden.
- India's rank has been improved from 60 in 2017 to 57 in 2018. It also ranked 1st in ICT service exports category and 4th in labour productivity growth.
- India is 2nd among middle-income economies (after China) in the index indicators that capture the quality of the innovation inputs and outputs.

19. **Ease of Living Index - State Wise Ranking**

- It is an initiative launched by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
- It aims to help the cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis national and global benchmarks.
- Ministry has recently released State wise ranking based on this index.
- Andhra Pradesh topped the charts followed by Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.
- Ministry has earlier revealed the ranking of cities based on four pillars namely Institutional, Social, Economic and Physical.
- Three cities in Maharashtra - Pune, Navi Mumbai and Greater Mumbai topped the first Ease of Living Index.
- The national capital, New Delhi, is ranked 65 among 111 cities, while Chennai is in 14th place. Kolkata did not participate in the survey.

20. **Global Liveability Index**

- The index is released by Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), research and analysis wing of "The Economist" group, headquartered in London.
- It ranks 140 global cities based on their living conditions. It quantifies the challenges that might be presented to an individual's lifestyle in the cities worldwide.
- The index assigns cities scores on five broad parameters such as stability, healthcare, culture/environment, education, and infrastructure using 30 indicators.
- In this year's Global Liveability Index 2018, Vienna displaces Melbourne as the most liveable city in the world. The other top 10 cities are Melbourne, Osaka, Calgary, Sydney, Vancouver, Tokyo, Toronto, Copenhagen and Adelaide.
- Syrian capital of Damascus continues to be ranked at the bottom, Dhaka in Bangladesh is the second worst and Karachi in Pakistan is the fourth worst.
- Indian cities Delhi and Mumbai ranked at 112 and 117 respectively.
- This index is in contrast with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' Ease of Living Index for 111 Indian cities wherein Mumbai ranked at number 3, far ahead of New Delhi at a low 65th rank.

21. **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.
- The report estimates most victims of modern slavery live in Asia.
- The report estimates most victims of modern slavery live in Asia.

- North Korea has the highest prevalence of modern slavery globally, with one in 10 of the population, or 2.6 million people, victims of modern slavery.
- The 10 countries with the largest number of absolute numbers of people in modern slavery include India, China, Pakistan, North Korea, Nigeria, Iran, Indonesia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Russia and the Philippines.

22. FDI Confidence Index

- The index is compiled by AT Kearney, an American global management consulting firm.
- It ranks top 10 destinations for FDI in terms of its attractiveness.
- India ranks 11th in 2018 index, down from 8 in 2017 and 9 in 2016. Thus, India has fallen out of top 10 destination.
- The report by AT Kearney highlighted that the fall in rank is due to troubles in the implementation of the goods and services tax and the government's demonetisation decision in 2016.
- It also highlighted several of the reforms such as removing the Foreign Investment Promotion Board and liberalising FDI limits in key sector.

23. Public Affairs Index

- The index has been developed by Bengaluru-based think tank Public Affairs Centre.
- It ranks States in India based on 10 themes 30 focus subjects and 100 indicators.
- The themes include,
 - 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.
- The current edition 2018 focus on the subject "The Children of India".
- The latest index released by PAC shows that Kerala has been ranked as the number one state in terms of governance for the past three years, followed by Tamil Nadu.
- Despite the political instability and the public protests seen in the recent past, Tamil Nadu continues to be ranked second in terms of governance.
- Telangana, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka follow the top two states.
- Telangana, which had an overall ranking of 20 in 2017, has shot up to third place in the new index.
- Among smaller states, Jammu and Kashmir held its position as the best in terms of governance for the second consecutive year, followed by Himachal Pradesh.

24. Financial Inclusion Index

- Department of Financial Services under Ministry of Finance has launched Financial Inclusion Index (FDI).
- The index has taken into account three factors. They are,
 1. Access to financial services
 2. Usage of financial services and

3. Quality of financial services.

- The index will be a measure of access and usage of various financial products and services.
- The services includes savings, remittances, credit, insurance and pension products.
- It enables fulfilment of G20 Financial Inclusion Indicators requirements.

25. Global Hunger Index

- According to a recent report by a non-profit group, India has been ranked at the 103rd position among 119 countries on the GHI.
- The GHI score is a multidimensional index composed of four indicators,
 1. proportion of undernourished in the population.
 2. mortality rate of children under the age of five (deaths per 1000 live births).
 3. proportion of children under five suffering from wasting (low weight for height).
 4. proportion of children under five suffering from stunting (lower height than typical for age).
- India is among the 45 countries that have "serious levels of hunger".
- India is ranked below many neighbouring countries, including China (25th spot), Nepal (72), Myanmar (68), Sri Lanka (67), and Bangladesh (86). Pakistan is placed at the 106th position.
- In 2017, India was ranked at the 100th position.
- As per the report, around 124 million people suffer acute hunger in the world.

26. Report on International Migrants

- Asian Economic Integration Report 2018 was recently released by the Asian Development Bank.
- The report has highlighted that most of the international migrants in 2017 were from India, followed by China and Bangladesh.
- The report further said as many as one third of international migrants were from Asia in 2017.
- According to the report, Asia continued as the largest source of international migrants globally although the number of Asian migrants headed to regional destinations declined slightly.
- According to UN recommendations, International migrants are those persons who have spent at least one year of their lives in a country other than the one in which they live at the time the data are gathered.

27. Air Safety Oversight Score

- A report on "Air Safety Oversight Score" was recently released by International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).
- It seeks to identify if countries have effectively and consistently implemented the critical elements of a safety-oversight system.
- India has slipped below its previous ranking of 66% to 57%.
- India is one of the 15 countries that are below the minimum target rates.
- India's score is lower than that of Myanmar, Bangladesh, Maldives, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and even North Korea in the Asia-Pacific region.
- The only countries that rank below India are small and little known such as Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu and Samoa.
- A downgrade would mean Indian airlines won't be able to mount new flights to the US or form alliances with US airlines.
- This can stifle Indian carriers' plans of global expansion.

28. Commitment to Reduce Inequality Index

- The index is developed by Oxfam and Development Finance International.
- The Index ranks 157 countries on their policies on social spending, tax, and labour rights.
- According to the index, Denmark topped the list in reducing inequality.
- Nigeria, Singapore, India and Argentina are among a group of governments that are fueling inequality.
- India fared poorly, ranking 147 out of 157 countries, in terms of its commitment to reducing inequality.
- Regionally, India ranks 6th among the eight South Asian nations.
- On public spending and on labour rights India ranks 6th, but India is placed on the top in terms of progressiveness of tax policy.
- Among the emerging economies, China was ranked 81st on the list, Brazil 39th and Russia 50th.
- Among rich countries, USA showed a lack of commitment towards closing the inequality gap.

29. Inclusive Wealth Report

- IWR is a biennial effort led by the UN Environment, which provides important insights into long-term economic growth and human well-being.
- The Index measures the wealth of nations through a comprehensive analysis of a country's productive base and the country's wealth in terms of progress, well-being and long-term sustainability.
- The biennial report finds The Republic of Korea, Singapore and Malta as the nations that have had the most economic growth.
- The report also revealed that carbon damage is relatively larger in high-income countries.

30. States' Startup Ranking

- The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) announced results of the first ever States' Start-up Ranking 2018 recently.
- The key objective of the exercise was to encourage States/UT to take proactive steps towards strengthening the Start-up ecosystems in their states.
- The States have been identified under different categories - Start-up policy leaders, incubation hubs, seeding innovation, scaling innovation, regulatory change champions, procurement leaders, communication champions, North-Eastern leader, and hill state leader.
- Based on these categories, the States have been recognised as the Best Performer, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders, Emerging States and Beginners.
- Gujarat has been identified as the **best performer**.
- Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, and Rajasthan have been identified as the **top performers**.
- Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, and Telangana have been identified as leaders.

31. Global Talent Competitiveness Index

- It is released by INSEAD business school in partnership with Tata Communications and Adecco Group.
- It looks at 68 variables such as ease of hiring, gender earnings gap, and prevalence of training in firms.
- GTCI 2019 addresses the topic of entrepreneurial talent and global competitiveness.
- Switzerland followed by Singapore, the US, Norway and Denmark were the top five on the list of countries.
- China emerged as the best performer among the BRICS countries, with an overall position of 45th.
- India has moved up one position to rank 80th on the 2019 Global Talent Competitiveness Index.
- According to it, India's biggest challenge is to improve its ability to attract and retain talent.



- However, India performed better than its lower-income peers when it comes to growing talent and access to growth opportunities.

32. The Future of Rail report

- It was launched recently by International Energy Agency (IEA).
- It is the first-of-a-kind report that analyses the current and future importance of rail around the world through the perspective of its energy and environmental implications.
- It also explores the key policies that could help to realise an enhanced future rail.
- It stated that the rail sector carries 8% of passengers across the world and 7% of global freight movement.
- However, it utilises 2% of the total transport energy demand, signifying its efficiency.
- So the rail sector can provide substantial benefits for the energy sector, as well as for the environment by diversifying energy sources and providing more efficient mobility.

33. Corruption Perception Index

- India has improved its ranking by three positions in the Global Corruption Index 2018.
- The index was released by released by the Transparency International.
- India was ranked 81st in 2017, is ranked 78 in 2018/
- Denmark and New Zealand topped the 2018 index while Somalia, Syria and South Sudan were at the bottom respectively.
- US has dropped out of top 20 countries for the first time since 2011.
- The CPI reveals that the continued failure of most countries to significantly control corruption is contributing to a crisis of democracy around the world.
- The CPI measures public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories.
- It draws upon 13 expert assessments and surveys of business executives to give each country a score from zero (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean).

34. Asian Infrastructure Finance Report 2019

- In AIIB's Asian Infrastructure Finance 2019 report, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank expects the cost of infrastructure financing in India to increase over the next one year.
- The bank sees slowing global economy, higher borrowing costs and geopolitical tensions leading to greater uncertainty among investors.
- India's infrastructure transaction activity, after reaching \$72.7 billion in 2014, dropped to \$48.9 billion in 2015 and to \$40.4 billion in 2016.
- While in 2017, it bounced back to \$81.3 billion due to surge in transaction in oil and gas segment, other sectors continued to see a decline.
- Infrastructure financing scenario in India has been dominated by public spending, while significant breakthrough in the mobilization of private capital for infrastructure is yet to be seen.

35. International Intellectual Property Index

- The index was prepared by the us chamber of commerce's Global Innovation Policy Center (GIPC).
- It ranks countries based on 45 indicators that are critical to an innovation-led economy supported by robust patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret protection.
- The index analyses the IP climate in 50 global economies.
- The USA, the UK, Sweden, France and Germany remained the top five economies on the intellectual property index in 2019.

- India ranks 36 in the IP index
- India's has jumped from 44th position in 2018.
- According to the index report, the key problems in India include
 1. Barriers to licensing and technology transfer
 2. Strict registration requirements
 3. Limited framework for the protection of bio-pharmaceutical IP right
 4. Patentability requirements outside international standards

36. Global Electric Vehicle Outlook

- It is published annually by International Energy Agency.
- It provides a comprehensive look at the state of Electric Vehicles, charging infrastructure and policies around the globe.
- China remains the engine of growth for passenger EVs.
- It includes policy recommendations, learning from frontrunner markets to inform policymakers and stakeholders who aim to encourage electric vehicle adoption.

37. Swachh Survekshan Awards 2019

- The Swachh Survekshan awards 2019 were conferred by President recently.
- It is given by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA).
- Indore is India's cleanest city for the third straight year .
- The New Delhi Municipal Council area was given the Cleanest Small City award and Uttarakhand's Gauchar was adjudged the Best Ganga Town.

Top 5 cities



Top 5 states



- The awards are based on the survey conducted by the MoHUA.
- MoHUA conducted its first survey Swachh Survekshan survey for ranking 73 cities (Urban Local Bodies) in 2016.

38. Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 Global Report

- It is prepared by the Organization for economic cooperation and development (OECD).
- Sweden tops the chart by having low gender discrimination.
- According to it, gender-based discrimination, including female genital mutilation, reproductive rights, pay gaps, and gender violence, were estimated to cost \$6 trillion, or 7.5 percent of the global economy.
- Women also occupy less than a third of senior positions in the civil service on average.
- But they make up 75% of part time workers in the public sector.



39. Inclusive Development Index

- The index is computed by **WEF** to provide a more complete measure of economic development than GDP growth alone.
- The index has 3 pillars –
 1. Growth and Development
 2. Inclusion and Intergenerational Equity &
 3. 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.

40. 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 (2018) report, India has been ranked **108 out of 144** countries in the recent report, same as in 2017.
- It has also closed its tertiary education enrolment gender gap for the first time in 2018.
- It has managed to keep its primary and secondary gaps closed for the third year running.
- India is also one of the countries that has done well on the political empowerment of women, ranking 20th.

41. Healthy States, Progressive India Report

- Healthy States, Progressive India Report has been released by the Niti Aayog
- 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

- Kerala
- Punjab
- Tamil Nadu

BOTTOM THREE

- Bihar
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh

INCREMENTAL IMPROVEMENT

TOP THREE

- Jharkhand
- J&K
- Uttar Pradesh

BOTTOM THREE

- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Kerala

Source: NITI Aayog Health Index

42. 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.

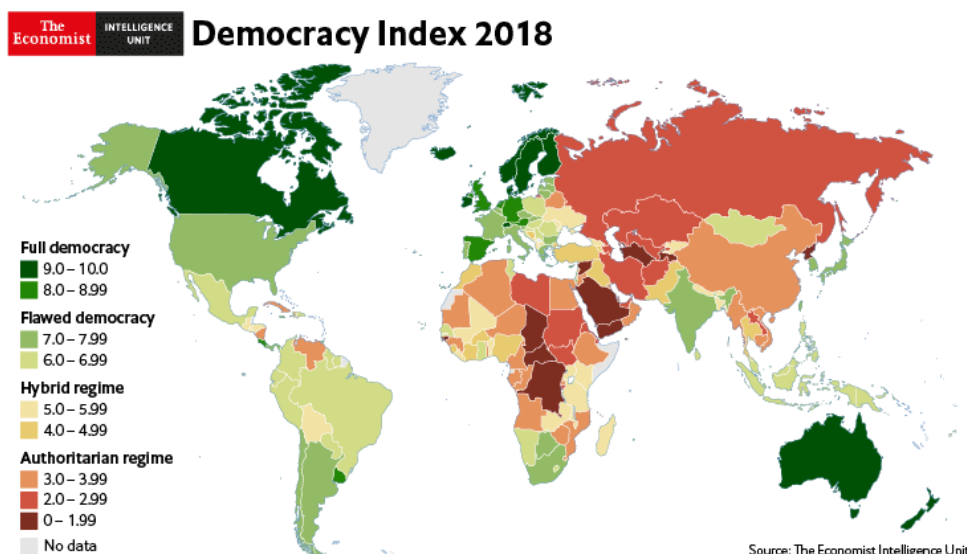
43. Energy transition Index

- 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 78th 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.

44. State of Democracy in the World in 2018

- The Democracy Index 2018 measures the state of democracy in 167 countries based on 5 parameters which are:
 - i. electoral process and pluralism
 - ii. civil liberties
 - iii. functioning of the government
 - iv. political participation
 - v. political culture
- It was published by the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) which is a global team of economists, industry specialists, policy analysts and consultants.
- It produces data, research and analysis on everything from national elections and international trade, to food security and sustainable cities.
- **Classification** - The index classifies countries into 4 types - Full Democracies, Flawed Democracies, Hybrid Democracies and Authoritarian Regimes.
- Only 20 countries (4.5% of the world population) are full democracies, down from around 11% at the start of this decade.
- Most of the shift has taken place into flawed democracies, which constitute the largest group with 43% of the world's population.
- A third of the world lives under authoritarian governments, the majority being in China.
- **Rankings** - The top 5 are Norway (scoring 9.87 out of 10), Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand and Denmark.
- Nordic democracies continue to top the rankings year after year.
- They exhibit high political participation, robust welfare state, progressive workers' rights and environmental standards.
- The bottom five are generally war-ravaged nations with highly authoritarian regimes.
- These include Chad, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Syria and North Korea.

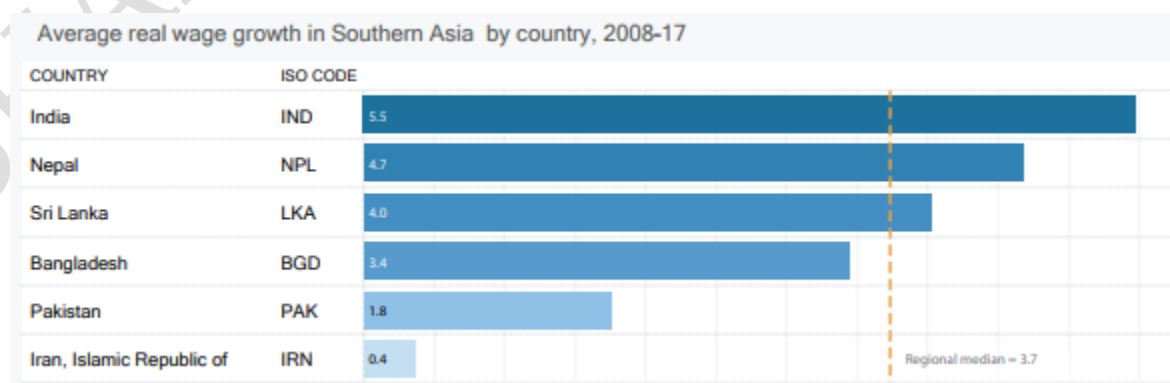
- North Korea is placed at the bottom, scoring an abysmal 1.08 out of 10.



- SAARC** - Among the SAARC countries, India (41) and Sri Lanka (71) are classified as flawed democracies.
- Bangladesh (88), Bhutan (94) and Nepal (97) are categorised as hybrid regimes (mix of democratic and autocratic traits).
- Pakistan (112) and Afghanistan (143) fall under authoritarian regime.
- The Maldives is not being ranked on the index.
- Sri Lanka registered the worst fall among all countries in South Asia.
- It witnesses deteriorating 'civil liberties' and 'functioning of the government' in the wake of the recent constitutional crisis.

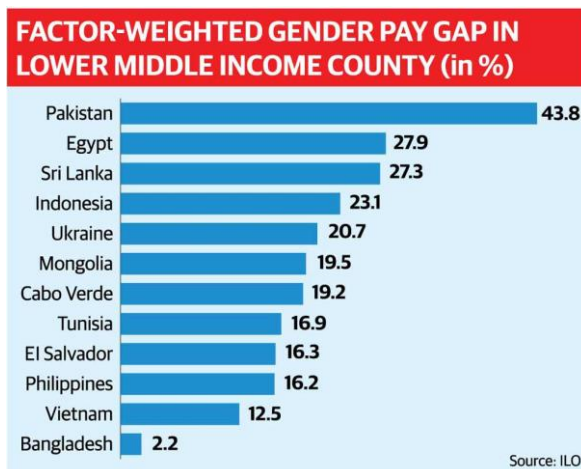
45. Global Wage Report 2018/19

- The International Labour Organisation recently released the Global Wage Report 2018/19.
- India recorded the highest average real wage growth in South Asia during 2008–17.
- India led the average real wage growth in 2008–17 at 5.5 against a regional median of 3.7.
- Following India was Nepal (4.7), Sri Lanka (4), Bangladesh (3.4), Pakistan (1.8) and Iran (0.4).
- Workers in Asia and the Pacific have enjoyed the highest real wage growth among all regions over the period 2006–17.
- This reflects more rapid economic growth than in other regions.
- Countries such as China, India, Thailand and Vietnam are leading the way.



- All emerging G20 countries except Mexico experienced significant positive growth in average real wages between 2008 and 2017.

- Wage growth continues in Saudi Arabia, India and Indonesia, whereas in Turkey it declined to around 1% in 2017.
- South Africa and Brazil have experienced positive wage growth starting from 2016.
- This was notably after a phase of mostly zero growth during the period 2012–16, with negative growth in Brazil during 2015–16.
- Russia suffered a significant drop in wage growth in 2015, owing to the decline in oil prices.
- But since then, it has bounced back with moderate though positive wage growth.
- The U.S. posted an unchanged 0.7% wage growth and Europe (excluding Eastern Europe) stalled at about zero last year.
- **Wages** in developing countries are increasing more quickly than those in higher-income countries.
- Pay rose by just 0.4% during last year in advanced economies, but grew at over 4% in developing countries.
- The real wages almost tripled in the developing and emerging countries of the G20 between 1999 and 2017.
- However, in the advanced economies of G20, the increase over the same period aggregated to a far lower 9%.
- This is however seen positive in the sense of 'convergence' happening around the world.
- Nevertheless, salaries are still far too low in the developing world.
- The gaps are still significantly big as often the wage level is still not high enough for people to meet their basic needs.
- **Gender pay gap** - For the first time, the ILO report also focuses on the global gender pay gap.
- It notes that despite some significant regional differences, men continue to be paid around 20% more than women.
- In high-income countries the gender pay gap is at its biggest in top-salaried positions.
- In low and middle-income countries, however, the gap is widest among lower-paid workers.
- Data suggests that traditional notions like differences in the levels of education play only a "limited" role in explaining gender pay gaps.
- In many countries women are more highly educated than men but earn lower wages, even in the same occupational categories.
- The wages of both men and women also tend to be lower in enterprises/occupations with a predominantly female workforce.






46. **Global Peace Index 2018**

- The **Institute for Economics and Peace (Australia)** published its Global Peace Index for 163 nations.
- India has moved up four places to the 137th rank in 2018 due to a reduction in the level of violent crime driven by increased law enforcement.
- Iceland remains the most peaceful country in the world, a position it has held since 2008.
- New Zealand, Austria, Portugal and Denmark also sit in the top 5 most peaceful rankings.
- Syria remains the least peaceful country in the world, a position it has held for past 5 years.
- Afghanistan, South Sudan, Iraq and Somalia comprise the remaining least peaceful countries.

47. National Disaster Risk Index

- It is prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs with support from UNDP.
- The index factors in exposure of population, agriculture and livestock and environmental risk in drawing up the rankings.
- It also takes into account economic vulnerabilities and actions taken to mitigate risk.
- It puts Maharashtra at the top of the chart.
- It is followed by West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- Delhi is most at risk among UTs.

DISASTER-PRONE			Why Pune? On a scale of 10 it has scored 9.48 due to highest exposure to hazard and vulnerability, while its capacity to deal with risk is lower at 4.43 (out of 10). Pune is affected by drought (7.93 on 10), but lower than Nashik's at 8.35		Disaster Risk Index of States	
High-Risk Districts on Disaster					States	Rank
District	State	Rank	North 24 Parganas scores 8.52 (out of 10) on exposure to hazard and vulnerability and 3.64 on capacity to deal with risk. On floods it scores 7.97 out of 10  South 24 Parganas scores 8.48 on risks and 3.64 for its capacity to deal with risks. Highest risk from cyclone, and scores 8.24 			
North 24 Parganas	West Bengal	1			Maharashtra	1
Pune	Maharashtra	2			West Bengal	2
South 24 parganas	West Bengal	3			UP	3
Thane	Maharashtra	4			MP	4
Hoogly	West Bengal	5			Karnataka	6
Howrah	West Bengal	6			Assam	7
Bangalore	Karnataka	7			Andhra	8
Nashik	Maharashtra	8			Gujarat	9
Gulbarga	Karnataka	9			Bihar	10
Mumbai suburban	Maharashtra	10				

Note: The All-India ranking of these states and districts has been assessed on six parameters: hazards; vulnerability; hazard-specific vulnerability; hazard & vulnerability exposure; capacity and risk

Source: MHA

48. E-Government Index

- The E-Government survey is released by the United Nations in every two years.
- The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a composite index based on the weighted average of three normalised indices.
- **Telecommunications Infrastructure Index (TII):** The index is based on data provided by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU)
- **Human Capital Index (HCI):** It is based on data provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- **Online Service Index (OSI):** It is based on data collected from an independent survey questionnaire, conducted by UNDESA, which assesses the national online presence of all 193 United Nations Member States.
- Denmark, with an index value of 0.9150, topped the Survey, followed by Australia and the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and Sweden.
- India, which was ranked 118 in 2014, jumped 11 places to be ranked 96 in 2018.
- The jump shows how digital technologies and innovations are impacting the public sector and changing people's everyday lives.
- For the first time, the 2018 E-governance study also focused on local e-Government development in 40 cities across the world.
- India was among the top 15 nations in the e-participation sub-index with a score of 0.955.
- India also emerged as the sub-region leader in this category.
- Denmark, on the other hand, was found to be the world leader, both on E-Government index and E-Participation sub-index.