





	<b>AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3 RBI ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11 RBI ADITYA</b>
	<b>550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS</b>		<b>AIR 10 RBI SAMEER</b>	<b>400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS</b>			



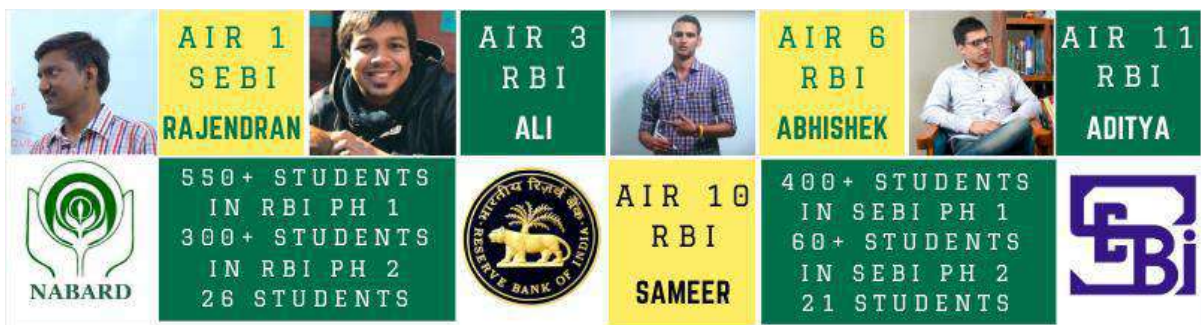
# CURRENT AFFAIRS | INDICES AND REPORTS 2019

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## WHY OUR COURSE!

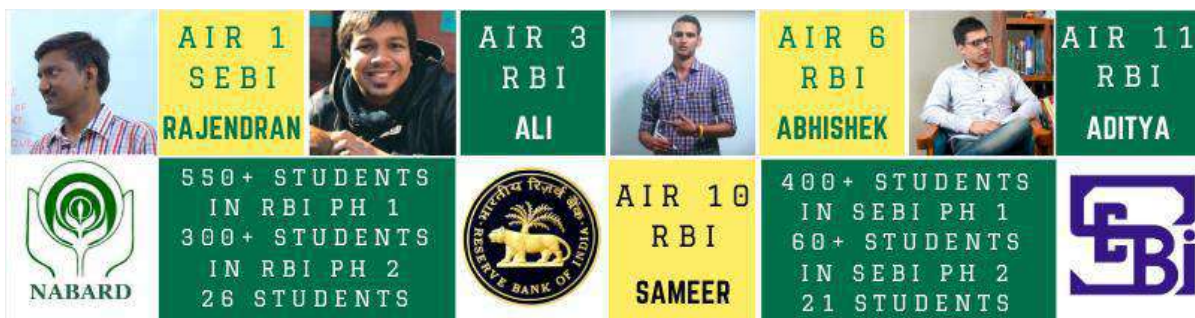
- 1) Save **Videos** offline
- 2) Downloadable & printable **PDFs**
- 3) Weekly Revision Class - **#2019Pledge**
- 4) Sectional Tests & Comprehensive Mocks with **All India Ranking System**
- 5) We Check Your **English Papers**. English is the most scoring in Phase 2. point of view.

\*You can watch those videos for free on our **Youtube** channel.










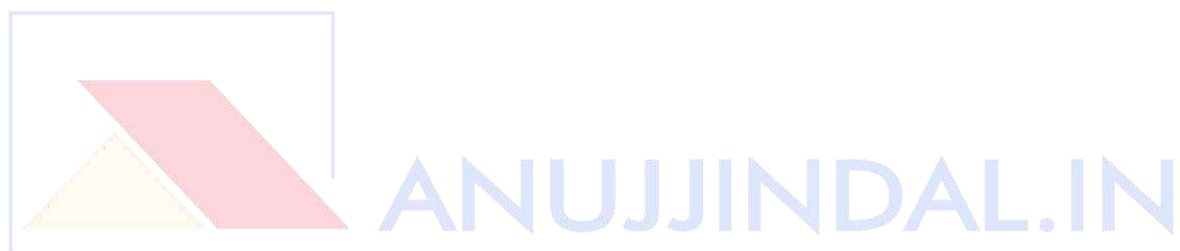
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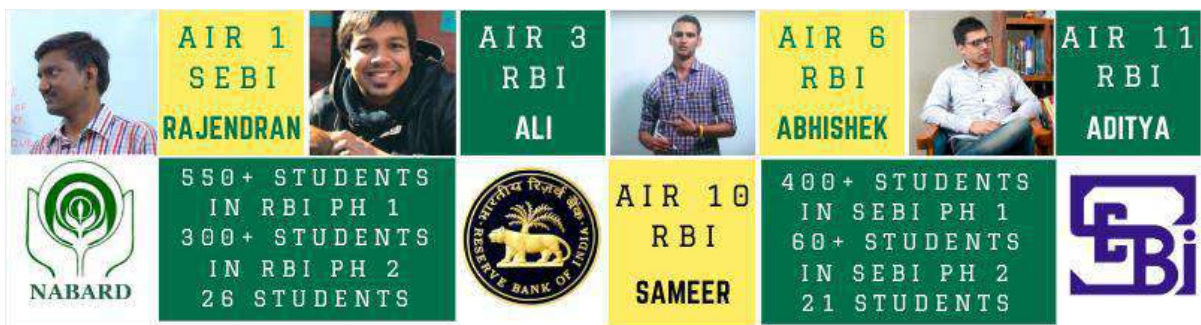


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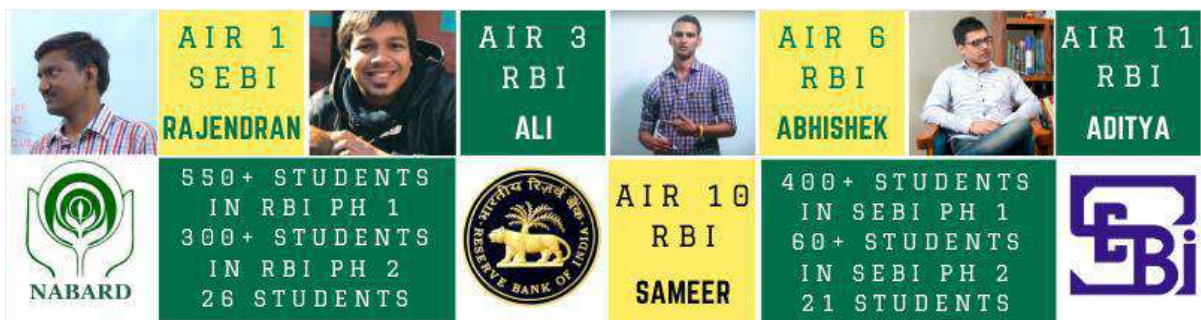
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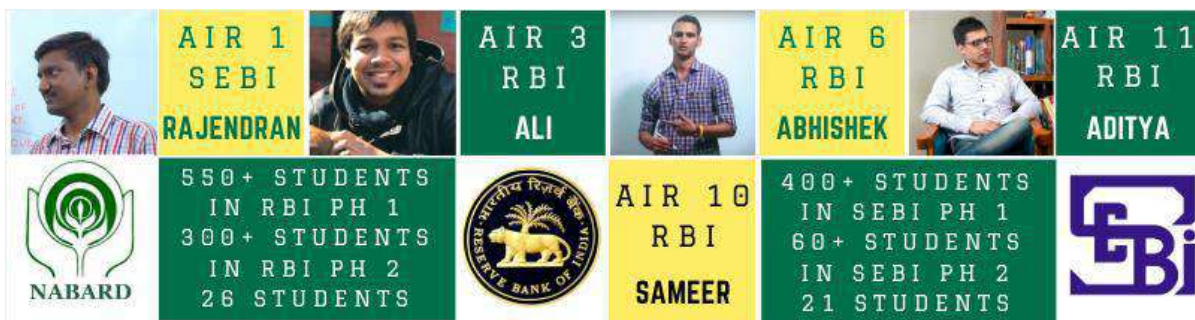
**TARGET 2019**  
**REPORTS & INDICES**










Report/ Indices	Publishing Organization	India's rank	Total countries	Top Ranker
Ease of doing business	World bank (discussed below)	77	190	New Zealand
World development report	World bank (discussed below)			
Global economic prospect report	World bank (discussed below)	Real GDP growth (2018, India) - 7.3%	Real GDP growth (2018, world) - 3%	
Ease of living index	World bank	To rank cities in place of countries		
Ease of Living Index (India) (2018)	Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs	Andhra Pradesh- 1 City number 1- Pune	To help the cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis national and global benchmarks	Total cities- 111
The 'physical' pillar (infrastructure) was given the highest weightage of 45, while institutional (governance) and social were weighted 25 each. Economy was weighted 5.				
India development update	World bank	India to grow at 7.3% in 2018-19 and 7.5% in 2019-20 (as of March 2018)		
Healthcare access and quality (HAQ) index	WHO (May 2018)	145	195	Iceland
Service trade restriction index	World bank			
Global financial stability report	IMF (April 2019) (discussed below)			
World trade outlook indicator	WTO (discussed below)	Global Trade Outlook- 96.3		



Global Information technology report (networked readiness Index)	WEF (2016, not published since then) (discussed below)	91	139	Singapore
Travel and tourism competitiveness report	WEF (2017)	40	136	Spain
Global competitiveness report	WEF (discussed below)	58	140	United States
Global Enabling trade report (Enabling Trade Index)	WEF (2016)	102	136	Singapore
Global energy architecture performance index report	WEF (2017)	87	127	Switzerland
Global environment performance index	WEF (2018)	177	180	Switzerland
World power language index	WEF (2016)	Hindi-10th		English-most powerful language
Inclusive development index	WEF (2018) (discussed below)	62	74 (developing) Total - 103	Top rated in Developing-Lithuania In Developed-Norway
Human capital Index	World Bank Group (2019)	115	157	Singapore
Global financial system report	Bank of international settlements (BIS)			
Global money laundering report	FATF			

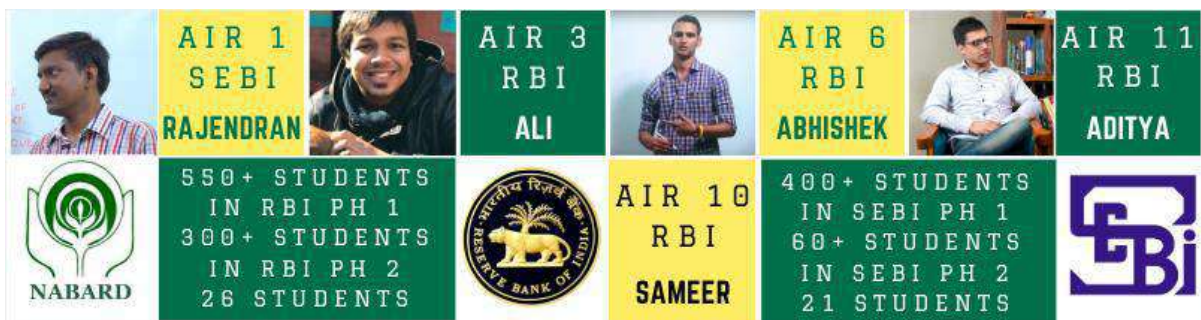


Global education monitoring report (SDG education target covered)	UNESCO (2019) “Migration, Displacement and Education: Building Bridges, not Walls”.			
Gender parity index	UNESCO	The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.		
India Gender Parity Index	FLO and FICCI	Launched in april 2017		
State of world’s children report	UNICEF (2017)	“children in a digital world”	India-under 5 mortality rank- 53	Total countries- 192
ICT development index	UN- International telecommunication Union (2017)	India rank - 134 (2017)	176	Iceland
e-participation index	UNPAP (2018)	15 (2018) Value- 0.9551		Rank 1- korea, Denmark, finland (all ranked 1)
e-government development index	UNPAP (2018)	96	193 countries	Rank 1- denmark
The global report	UNHCR			
World investment report	UNCTAD (in terms of FDI inflows)			USA
Trade and development report	UNCTAD	The Report analyses current economic trends and major policy issues of international concern, and makes suggestions for addressing these issues at various levels.		
Least developed countries report	UNCTAD	A comprehensive and authoritative source of socio-economic analysis and		








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		data on the world's most impoverished countries.		
Information economy report	UNCTAD	published biennially. It analyses current trends and major international policy issues regarding information and communication technologies and their use for, and effect on, trade and development.		
Technology and innovation report	UNCTAD	The series seeks to address issues in science, technology and innovation that are topical and important for developing countries in a comprehensive way with an emphasis on policy relevant analysis and conclusions.		
Industrial development report	UNIDO	39		Germany
Global assessment report	UN office for disaster risk reduction	The GAR is a comprehensive review and analysis of disaster risk and risk management. It is published every two years. There was no report in 2015. Next report would be published in 2019.		
State of world population report (details below)	UNFPA			
World economic situation and prospects report	UN-department for economic and social affairs (2019) (discussed in detail below)	According to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019, Global growth is expected to remain at 3% in 2019 and 2020		
World's women report- once every 5 years	UN-DESA	The World's Women reports are prepared by the Statistics Division of the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) at five-year intervals, starting in 1990.		
World happiness report	UN-sustainable development solutions network (2019)	India- 140 / 156		Finland (2019)
World employment and social outlook	ILO (details below)			

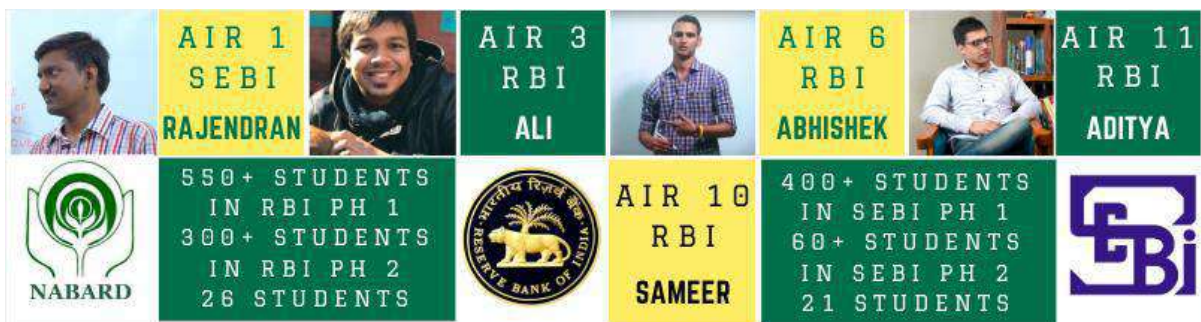




Global wage report	ILO	The Report analyses the extent to which overall wage inequality is the result of wage inequality between enterprises and wage inequality within enterprises.		
Gender inequality index (Part of HDI)	UNDP (details below)	130	178	
Education development index	MHRD and NUEPA			
Actions on air quality	UNEP			
Global environment outlook	UNEP (details below)	The GEO regional assessments provide detailed analysis of regional environmental challenges as well as key findings and policy messages for each of the 6 UNEP regions.		
Emission gap report	UNEP			
Ambient air pollution report	WHO			
World intellectual property report	WIPO			
World energy outlook	IEA			
The energy report and living planet report	WWF			
Global corruption report	Transparency international			
Corruption perception index (100- very clean; 0- highly corrupt) (2018)	Transparency International (discussed in detail below)	78	180	Denmark
World press freedom index	Reporters without borders (2019)	140	180	Norway Most repressive- North Korea
Global hunger Index report	IFPRI (2018)	103	119	BELARUS

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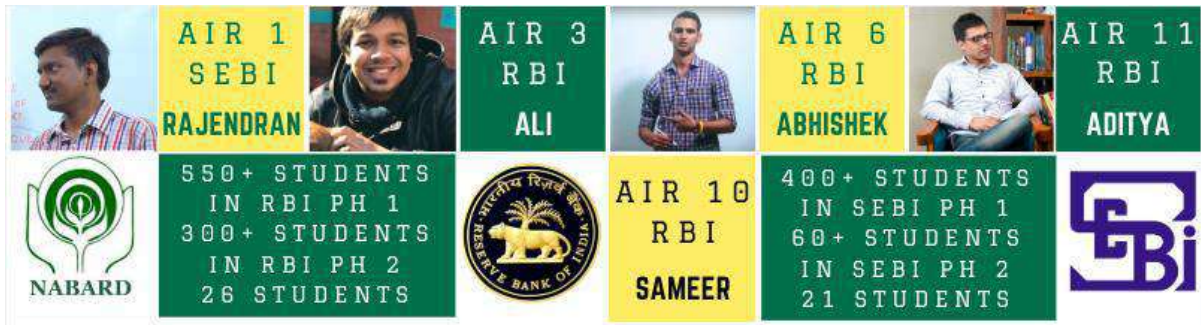
Index of economic freedom	Heritage foundation	129	180	Hong Kong
Intellectual property index	US chamber of commerce (2019) (discussed in detail below)	36		USA
Global peace index (2018 ranks)	Institute of economics and peace, Australia	136	163	Iceland- most Syria- least
Global terrorism index	IEP (2018)	7 <sup>th</sup> most affected	163	Most affected- Iraq
Global talent competitiveness index (Entrepreneurial Talent and Global competitiveness)	INSEAD	80	125 countries 114 cities	Country- Switzerland City- Washington DC
Social progress index	Social progress imperative	100/146 (0-100 scale, 100 being the best)		Norway
Report card of swachh bharat mission	Quality council of India			
Global innovation index (2018)	Cornell university, INSEAD and WIPO	57	126	Switzerland
India innovation index	NITI aayog, DPIIT, CII			
Performance of health outcome index	NITI aayog			Overall performance- Kerala
Interest subvention report	RBI			
Financial stability report	RBI			
RESIDEX	NHB			



School education quality index	NITI aayog and MHRD			
World economic outlook	WEF	Discussed separately		
Logistics Performance Index (2018)	World Bank	44	160	Germany
Gender Gap Index (2018)	WEF	108	149	Iceland
Human Development index	UNDP	Discussed below		
New Health Index	Assesses countries on SDG health performance			
World Risk Report	UN-University institute for environment and human security			
Global Burden of diseases study (2017)	LANCET	154	195	Switzerland
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	UNDP			

## CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX

### WHAT?



- CPI is released by the Transparency International
- 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)
- The CPI defines corruption as “the misuse of public power for private benefit”

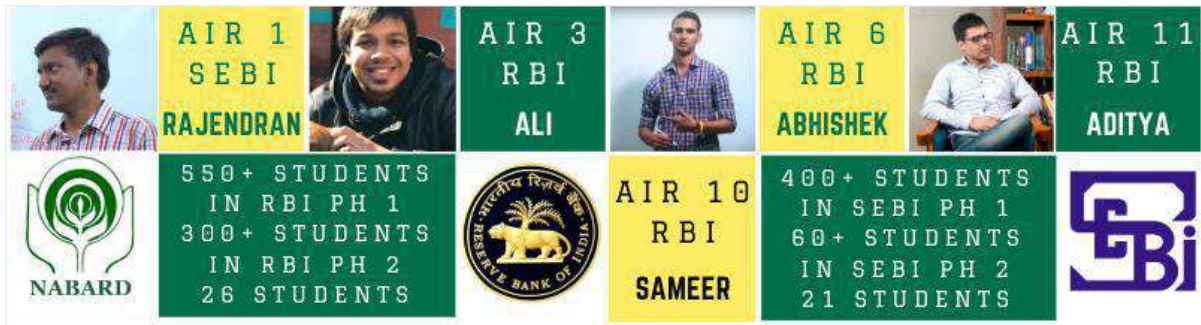
### WHY?

- The CPI reveals that the continued failure of most countries to significantly control corruption is contributing to a crisis of democracy around the world.

### TELL ME MORE!

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- India has improved its ranking by three positions in the Global Corruption Index 2018.
- 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
- More than two-thirds of countries score below 50 on this year’s CPI, with an average score of just 43










## ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE REPORT 2019

### WHAT?

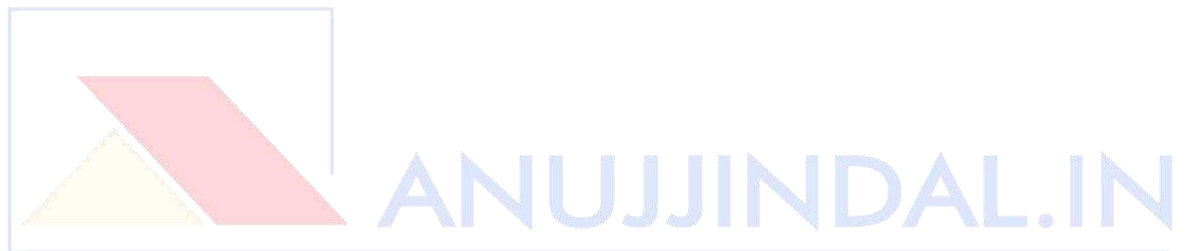
- Analysis of **financing cost, financing value and construction costs** across eight key markets– Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia and Turkey—the report explores how tensions, rising nationalism and macroeconomic developments are impacting cost drivers and investment potential on a country-by-country basis.

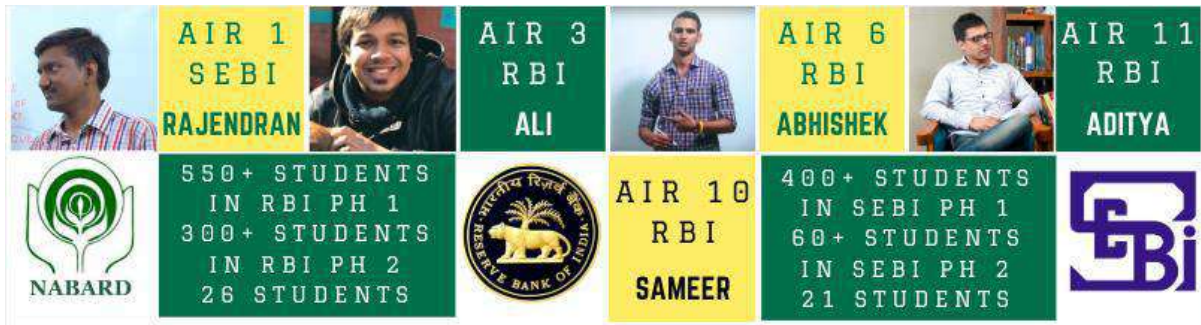
### TELL ME MORE!

- 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.
- Construction costs in India- Rising, due largely to increasing material costs. The depreciation in the rupee is also likely to drive costs up because of the need for imported raw materials for

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construction, as well as imported machinery.





## WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECT 2019

### WHAT?








- 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.

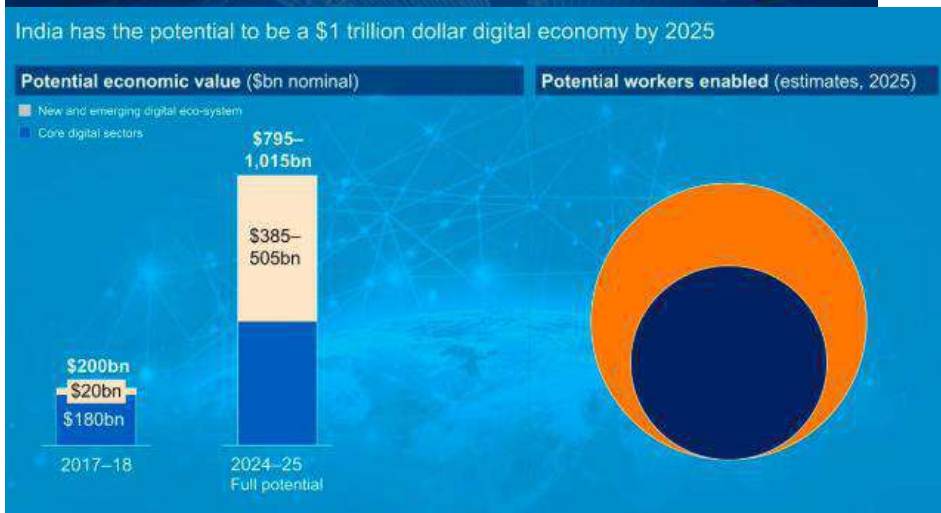
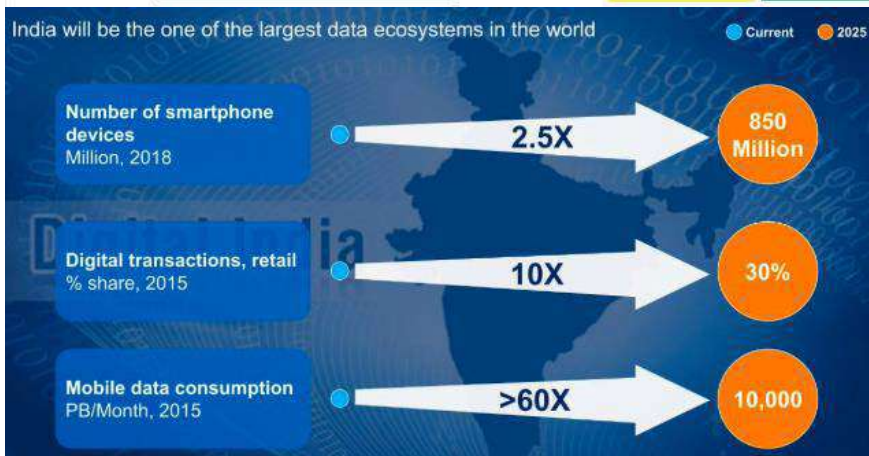
### TELL ME MORE!

- According to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019, Global growth is expected to remain at 3% in 2019 and 2020.
- The global economy is facing a confluence of risks, which could severely disrupt economic activity
- These risks include
  - An escalation of trade disputes
  - An abrupt tightening of global financial conditions
  - Intensifying climate risks

## INDIA'S TRILLION-DOLLAR DIGITAL ECONOMY REPORT

- India's Trillion-Dollar Digital economy is a new report released by Ministry for Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY).
- The report finds that India can create up to \$1 trillion of economic value from the digital economy in 2025, with about half of the opportunity originating in new digital ecosystems that can spring up in diverse sectors of the economy.
- Currently, India's digital economy generates about \$200 billion of economic value.
- India's digital economy of the future could generate productivity and output sufficient to support 55 million to 60 million workers in 2025

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### GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX REPORT

- **Observer research foundation (ORF)** has been named the highest ranked Indian think tank in the "2018 Global Go To Think Tank





### Index Report".

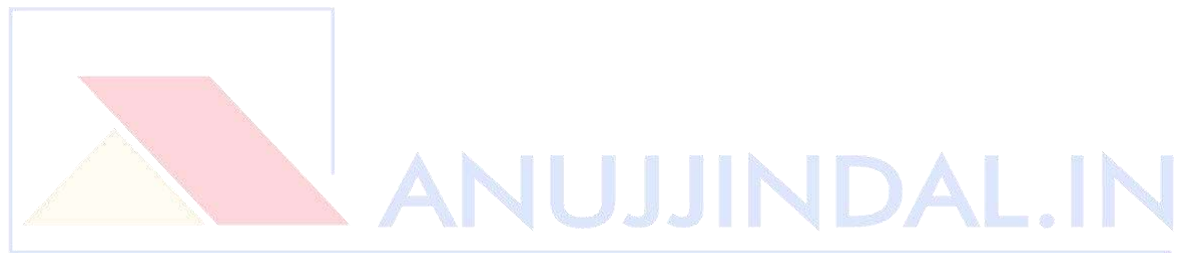
- Globally the **US-based brookings institution** is the highest ranked think tank, followed by the french institute of international relations and the Carnegie endowment.
- The report is published by think tanks and civil societies program, the Lauder Institute, University of Pennsylvania.
- The largest number of think tanks in 2018 are from the US (1,871) followed by India (509) and China (507)
- Japan and south Korea have 128 and 60 think tanks respectively.
- The ranking was based on several parameters such as
  1. **Quality and reputation** of research and analysis produced
  2. **academic performance** and reputation
  3. **Quality, number, and reach** of publications
  4. **Impact** of research on policy makers

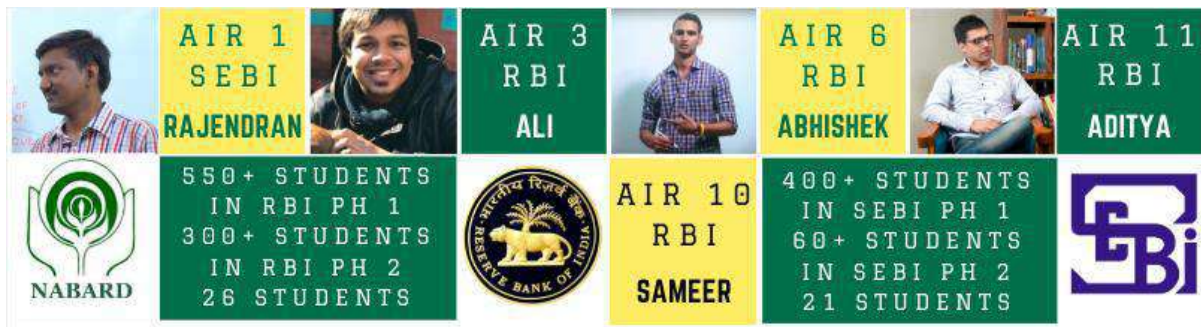
### INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDEX

- 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 in 2019**
- 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



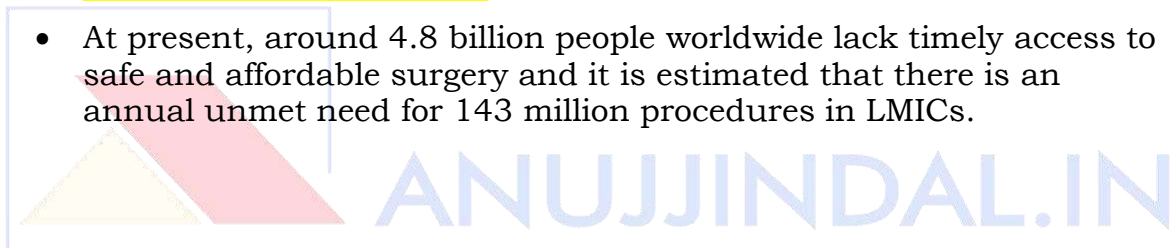
3. Limited framework for the protection of bio-pharmaceutical IP right
4. Patentability requirements outside international standards





## SURGERY: “NEGLECTED STEP CHILD”

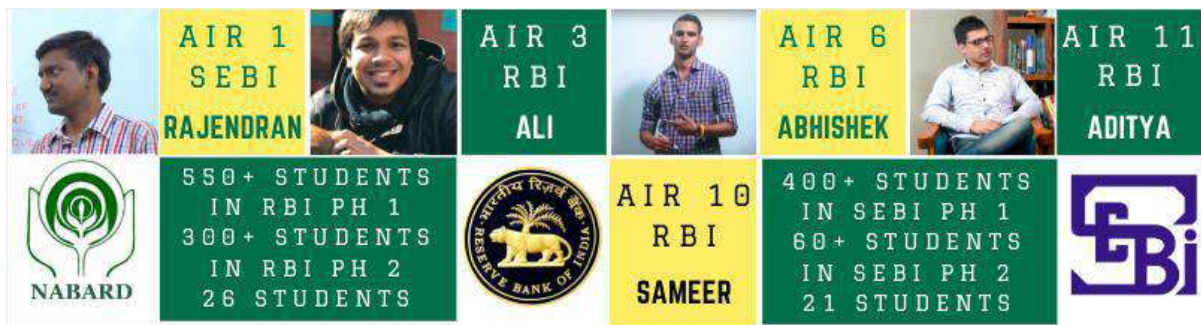
- According to a study published in a research letter to The Lancet journal it is estimated that 4.2 million people around the world die every year within 30 days after surgery.
- It is more than those who die from HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria combined.
- Also half of the post-operative deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).
- The Lancet Commission on Global Surgery identified that 313 million surgical procedures are performed each year.
- However little is known about the quality of surgery globally, as robust postoperative death rates are available for only 29 countries.
- Based on 4.2 million deaths, 7.7 per cent of all deaths globally occur within 30 days of surgery.
- At present, around 4.8 billion people worldwide lack timely access to safe and affordable surgery and it is estimated that there is an annual unmet need for 143 million procedures in LMICs.



## EASE OF DOING BUSINESS:

### WHAT?

- Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190.
- A high ease of doing business ranking means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm.
- The rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate scores on 11 topics, each consisting of several indicators, giving equal weight to each topic.
- Title for 2018 report (16<sup>TH</sup> annual report)- **Doing Business 2019 - Training For Reform**
- Total indicators- 11










- Created by Simeon Djankov at the World Bank Group.
- Higher rankings (a low numerical value) indicate better, usually simpler, regulations for businesses and stronger protections of property rights

### **11 Indicators are:**

1. Starting a business – Procedures, time, cost and minimum capital to open a new business
2. Dealing with construction permits – Procedures, time and cost to build a warehouse
3. Getting electricity – procedures, time and cost required for a business to obtain a permanent electricity connection for a newly constructed warehouse
4. Registering property – Procedures, time and cost to register commercial real estate
5. Getting credit – Strength of legal rights index, depth of credit information index
6. Protecting investors – Indices on the extent of disclosure, extent of director liability and ease of shareholder suits
7. Paying taxes – Number of taxes paid, hours per year spent preparing tax returns and total tax payable as share of gross profit
8. Trading across borders – Number of documents, cost and time necessary to export and import
9. Enforcing contracts – Procedures, time and cost to enforce a debt contract
10. Resolving insolvency – The time, cost and recovery rate (%) under bankruptcy proceeding
11. Features of Labour Market Regulation

- The composite rank of all participating nations is based on the concept of Distance to Frontier (DTF)—a measure that shows the distance of each economy to the “frontier,” which represents the best performance observed on each of the indicators across all economies.

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
	550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS		AIR 10 RBI SAMEER	400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS			

### BOX 1.1 What is the distance to frontier score?

*Doing Business* measures many different dimensions of business regulation. To combine measures with different units such as the number of days to obtain a construction permit and the number of procedures to start a business into a single score, *Doing Business* computes the distance to frontier score. The distance to frontier score captures the gap between an economy's current performance and the best practice across the entire sample of 41 indicators across 10 *Doing Business* indicator sets. For example, according to the *Doing Business* database across all economies and over time, the least time to start a business is 0.5 days while in the worst 5% of cases it takes more than 100 days to incorporate a company. Half a day is, therefore, considered the frontier of best performance, while 100 days is the worst. Higher distance to frontier scores show absolute better ease of doing business (as the frontier is set at 100 percentage points), while lower scores show absolute poorer ease of doing business (the worst performance is set at 0 percentage points). The percentage point distance to frontier scores of an economy on different indicators are averaged to obtain an overall distance to frontier score. For more details, see the chapter on the distance to frontier and ease of doing business ranking.

### **RANKINGS:**

- **New Zealand with a DTF score of 86.59 is ranked first, Singapore with DTF of 85.24 is second. China with a DTF score of 73.64 is ranked 46th and India with DTF of 67.23 is ranked 77th.**

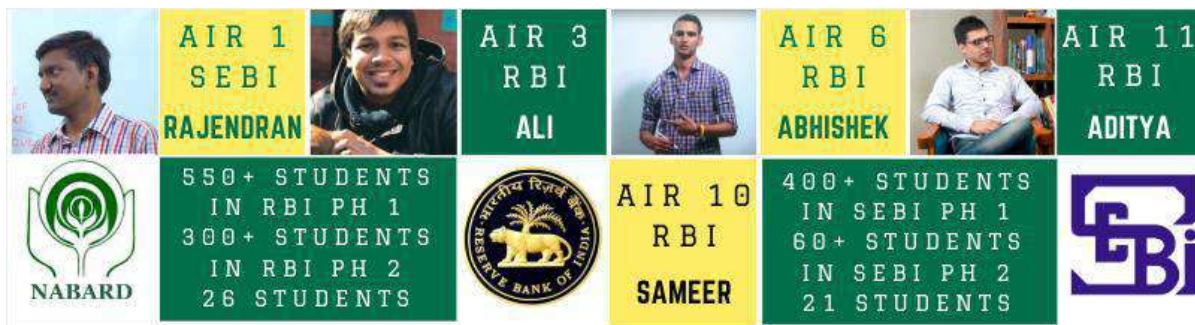


FIGURE 1.1 What is measured in *Doing Business*?



Source: *Doing Business* database.

Note: Labor market regulation is not included in the ease of doing business ranking.

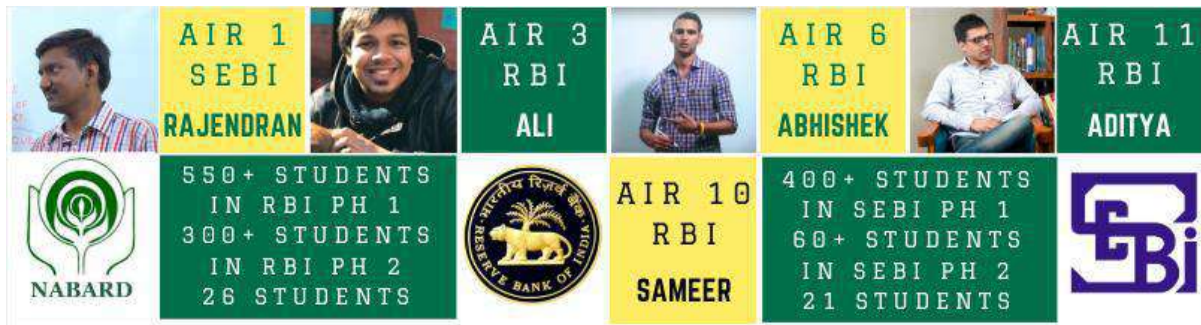


## WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT

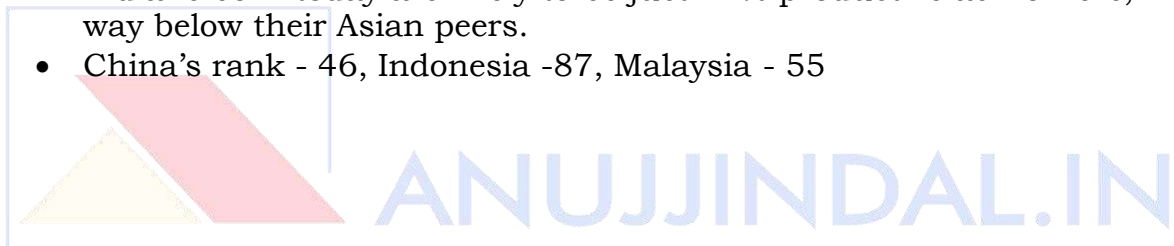
- Titled “THE CHANGING NATURE OF WORK”
- Year- 2019
- Annual report published since 1978 by IBRD or WB








## HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX, 2019 (RELEASED AS A PART OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019)

- Human Capital Index ranked 157 countries



- To measure the amount of **human capital** that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18
- Rank 1- Singapore
- Rank 157- Chad
- Rank 115- India
- Globally, 56 percent of all children born today will grow up to be, at best, half as productive as they could be; and 92 percent will grow up to be, at best, 75 percent as productive as they could be.
- HCI has 3 components-
  - Survival - as measured by under 5 mortality rates
  - Expected years of schooling
  - Health environment
- Indians born today are likely to be just 44% productive as workers, way below their Asian peers.
- China's rank - 46, Indonesia -87, Malaysia - 55

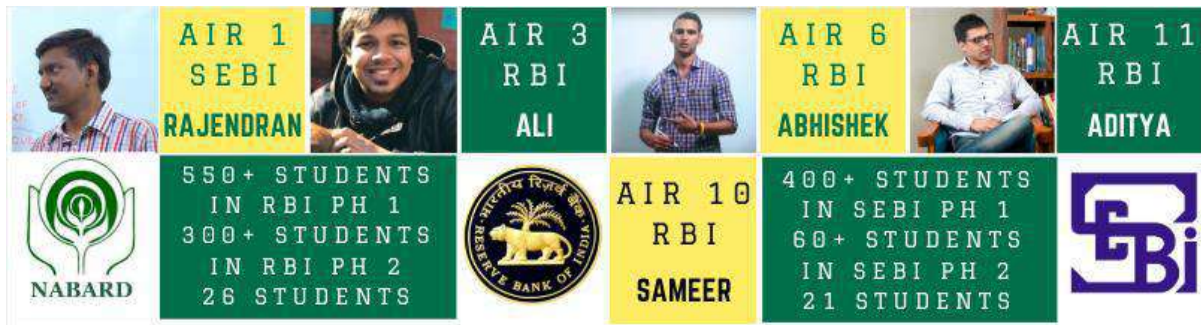


	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
	550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS		AIR 10 RBI SAMEER	400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS			

## WHAT IS THE STATE OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN INDIA?

- **Human Capital Index.** A child born in India today will be **44 percent** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.
- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** **96** out of 100 children born in India survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In India, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **10.2 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in India score **355** on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Learning-adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is only **5.8 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across India, **83 percent** of 15-year olds will survive until age 60. This statistic is a proxy for the range of fatal and non-fatal health outcomes that a child born today would experience as an adult under current conditions.
- **Healthy Growth (Not Stunted Rate).** **62** out of 100 children are **not stunted**. **38** out of 100 children are stunted, and so at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.












## ASER 2018: A CRISIS IN INDIAN EDUCATION (13TH REPORT)

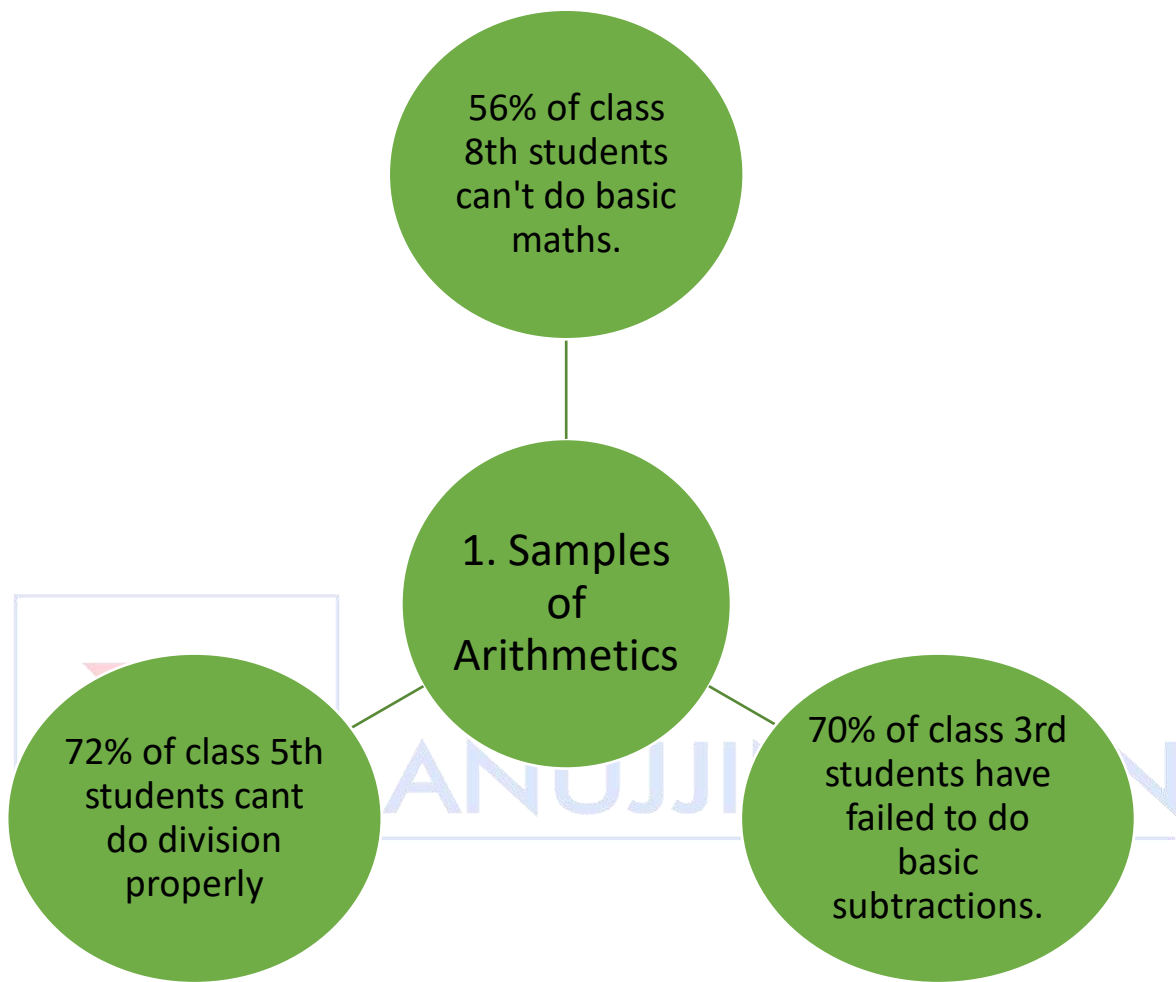
- Like the previous ASER reports, the recent ASER report of 2018 is quite worrying.
- It shows that the **crisis in Indian education** still continues.
- The survey was conducted in **596** rural districts across 28 states including **5.5 lakh** children of **3 to 16 years** age group.








### MAJOR FINDINGS OF ASER 2018 SURVEY:

- The enrolment of children in **6-12** age group is at over **96%**.
- Out of School girls in the age group of 11-14 years : 4.1%
- Out of School girls in the age group of 15-16 years : 13.5%
- Since the implementation of **RTE** (The Right to Education Act), it is the first time India experienced **slight improvement** in **reading** quality and **Arithmetics**.
- For **example**: More than **50.5%** of Class 5 children can easily read class 2 texts. The arithmetic understanding has gone up to **27.9 %** in 2018 from **24.9 %** in 2012.
- The schools in eight states of **Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Chattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh** and **Mizoram** have witnessed more than 5% increase in understanding basic reading skills.
- **Kerala** topped in reading levels with **77.5%** up as compared to 69.4% in 2016.
- Despite the little improvements in learning and arithmetic skills of Primary Rural children, the children from **6th to 8th standard** (higher class) are showing continuous **decline**.

### THIS CRISIS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 3 BROAD PARTS:

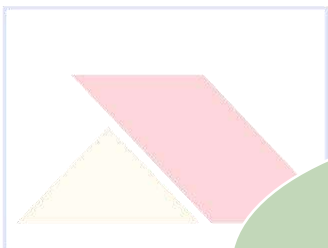
	<b>AIR 1</b> <b>SEBI</b> <b>RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ADITYA</b>
	<b>550+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN RBI PH 1</b> <b>300+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN RBI PH 2</b> <b>26 STUDENTS</b>		<b>AIR 10</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>SAMEER</b>	<b>400+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN SEBI PH 1</b> <b>60+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN SEBI PH 2</b> <b>21 STUDENTS</b>			



	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
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1 out of 4 children from class 8th are leaving without understanding basic reading.

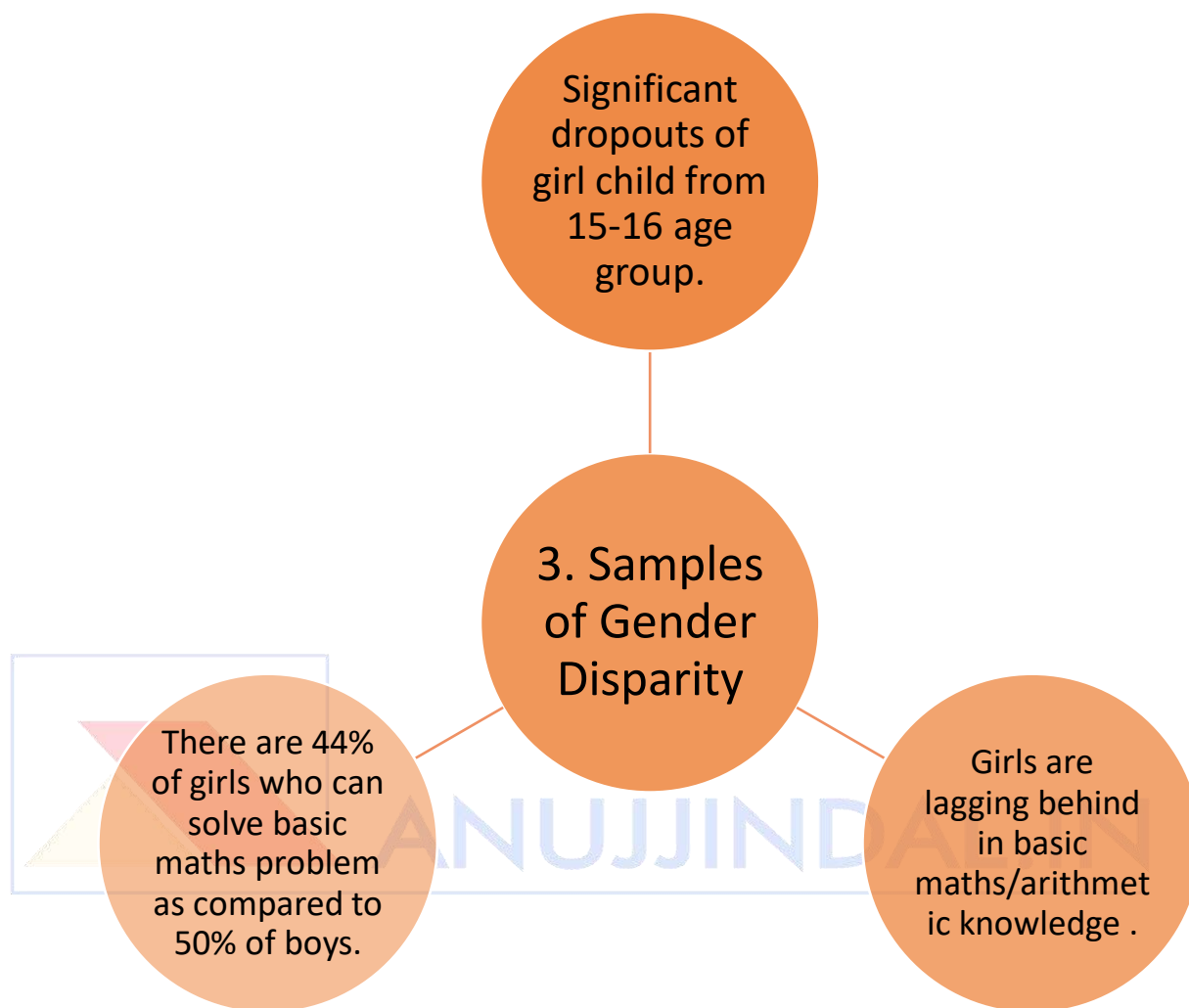
2. Samples of Reading

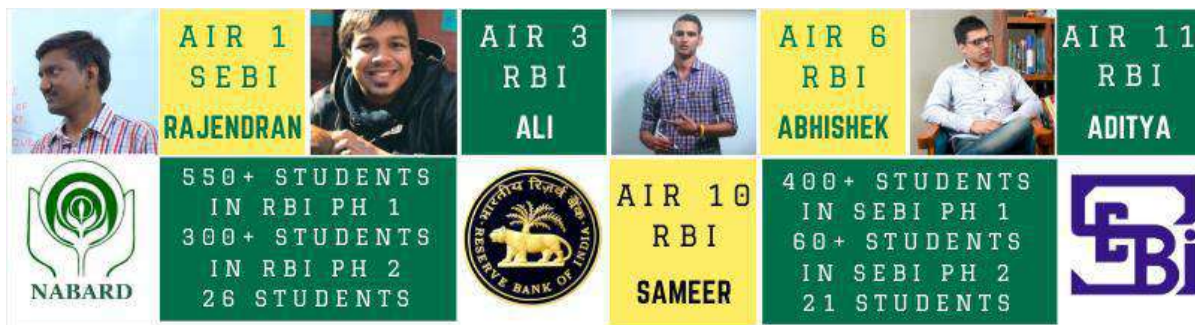


Only 72.8% of class 8th students can read in 2018 as compared to 84.8% in 2008.

ANUJINDAL.IN

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
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### IMPLICATIONS AND ANALYSIS:

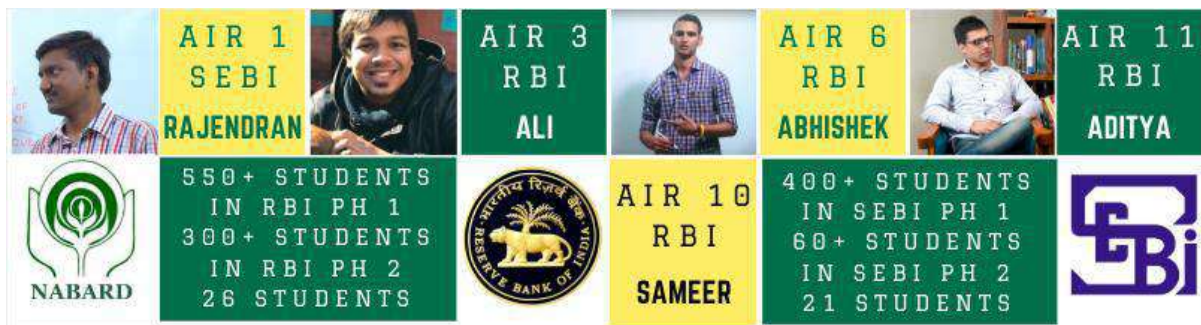
- Despite the implementation of Right to Education which ensures more kids now go to school, the latest assessment in ASER 2018 report shows **no visible improvement** in education.
- **For example:** Bonus pay offered to teachers in **Andhra Pradesh** has resulted in effective teaching. Therefore, it led to better student scores.

### WHAT IS ASER?

- ASER stands for **Annual Status of Education Report**.
- It is a survey report about **children's learning and education status** made by **NGO Pratham** every year since **2005**.
- It is the **only national source of information** about **children's foundation skills** in India.

### HOW IS ASER SURVEY CONDUCTED?

- ASER is a survey **conducted in Rural areas**. No urban area has been included due to huge population and undocumented records of low income people which makes survey impossible.



- The ASER reports have targeted the **age of 3 to 16 years** to measure the education status of the children.
- So far it has conducted surveys in almost all rural areas of Indian states except **Arunachal Pradesh (2013)** and **Jammu & Kashmir (2010)** which have been excluded from rural surveys due to some planning reasons.
- The ASER surveys are conducted **Annually**.
- The ASER report has been released every year except **2015**. Since it had completed **10 years on 2014**, they decided to take break for a year to think carefully about their **10 years learnings and outcomes**.
- However ASER survey was organised in two states i.e. **Punjab** and **Maharashtra** in 2015 on request of their respective state governments. Therefore, **No National ASER report was made in 2015**.
- The second decade of ASER started in **2016**.

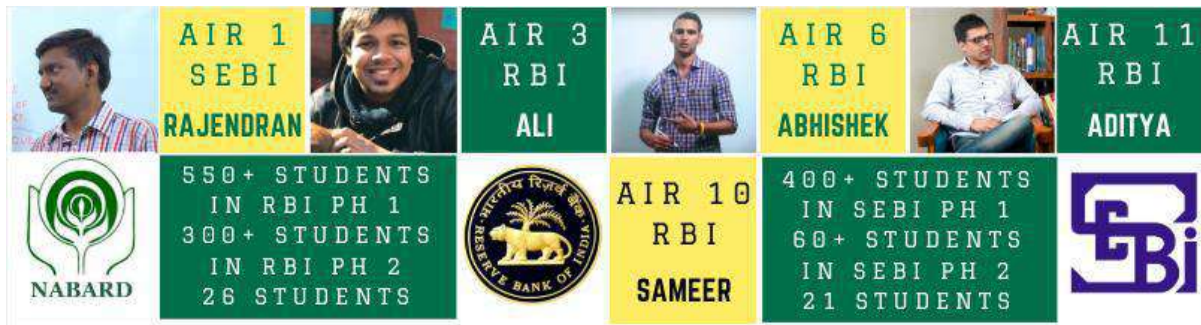
### WHO COLLECTS THE DATA?

- ASER is usually conducted by **volunteers** who are arranged by the local organisations in each district. It has huge number of partners who are working with ASER every year.

- These partners include:



- **For Example:** the **2018** surveys were conducted by the Students of **DIET** (District Institute of Education and Training) which was facilitated by NGO Pratham.



- The main work such as finding, researching, monitoring the data properly is led by the ASER Centre and its Partners along with the Assessment Units of Pratham.

### **WHO FUNDS ASER?**

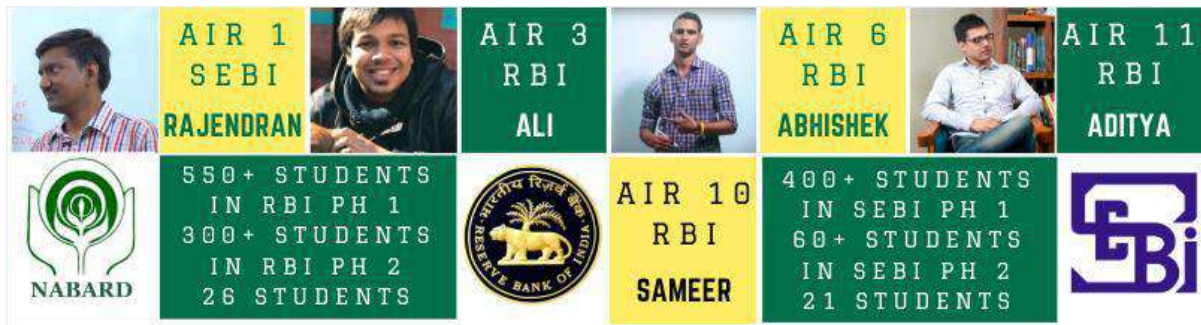
- It is citizen's initiative, formulated by NGO Pratham/ ASER centre
- The Survey receives support from various areas **such as Corporates, development agencies and foundations.**
- As per the 2013-2014 ASER report, the average cost per child in survey is approximately **Rupees 100.**

### **HOW ASER HELPS IN CHILD LEARNING?**

- The ASER reports helps in measuring the current **learning outcomes** of children.
- It shows how the students of same class have different arithmetic understanding. For example, how many students lack basic arithmetic understanding and how much they vary from each other?
- It focuses on improving the **grass root level** of learning i.e. the **foundational learnings** of children. ASER data tells the weak points of children i.e. where they're lagging behind and what resources are needed to improve it.
- Therefore, ASER helps in finding what tools and methods should be used with a particular grade children

### **WHAT IMPACT ASER HAS ON THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY IN INDIA?**

- The ASER reports has had a huge impact in highlighting the problems in learning outcomes of children in rural India.
- Today, ASER has been included in crucial documents of Indian government such as 11th and 12th standard **five year plan**. It has also been included in **Economic survey of India.**



## **FUTURE: IMPLEMENTATION OF THREE R'S - READING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC:**

*The emerging gaps in learning mirrors must be the major focus of the government policies. The three R's of Education i.e. Reading, wRiting and aRithmetic have to be focused and implemented properly. Today the efforts from Centre as well as State government are foremost important to tackle this crisis in education.*

## **WORLD HEALTH REPORT:**

- The **World Health Report (WHR)** is a series of reports produced regularly by the World Health Organization (WHO). First published in 1995, the *World Health Report* is WHO's leading publication.
- Last WHR was published in 2013

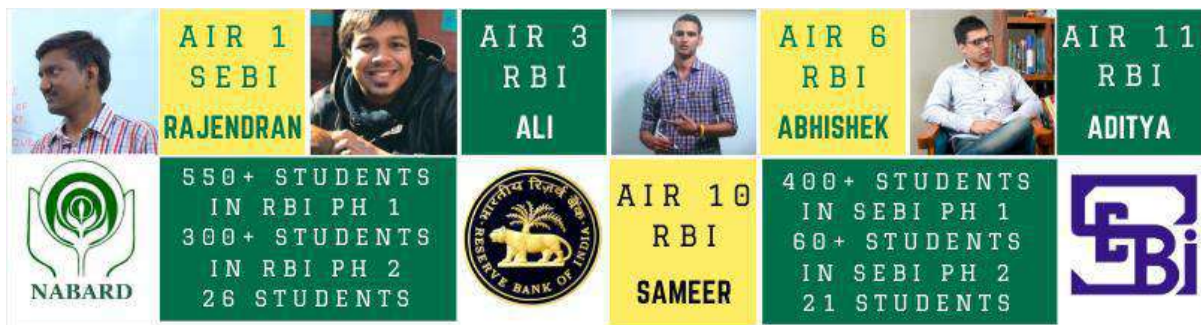
Some targets and their achievements as prescribed by WHO for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

### **SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES**

**Target 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births**

- Reducing the maternal mortality ratio from 216 per 100,000 live births in 2015 to less **than 70 per 100,000 by 2030** will require more than tripling the average annual rate of decline between 1990 and 2015.





**Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1000 live births**

- In 2015, the global neonatal mortality rate was 19 per 1000 live births and the under-five mortality rate in 2015 was 43 per 1000 live births, representing declines of 37% and 44% respectively from 2000.

**Target 3.3: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases**

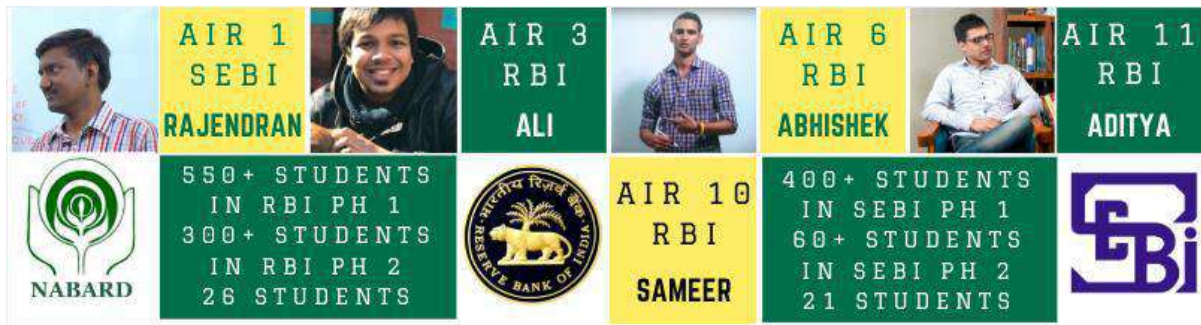
- An estimated 2.1 million people were newly infected with HIV in 2015, 35% lower than the number newly infected in 2000 (about 3.2 million).
- There were an estimated 212 million malaria cases globally in 2015.

**Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.**

- The probability of dying from diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease and chronic lung disease between ages 30 and 70 is 19%.
- Almost 800,000 deaths by suicide occurred in 2015, with the highest rate in the WHO European Region (14.1 per 100 000 population) and the lowest rate in the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region (3.8 per 100 000).

**Target 3.6: By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents**

**Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.**



- In 2016, 76.7% of women of reproductive age who were married or in-union had their family planning need met with a modern contraceptive method. This fell to 50% in the WHO African Region.

### Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage.

### Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

- In 2012, indoor and outdoor air pollution caused an estimated 6.5 million deaths globally, or 11.6% of all deaths. The Western Pacific region bore the largest burden of these deaths.

### SELECTED HEALTH-RELATED TARGETS OUTSIDE GOAL 3:

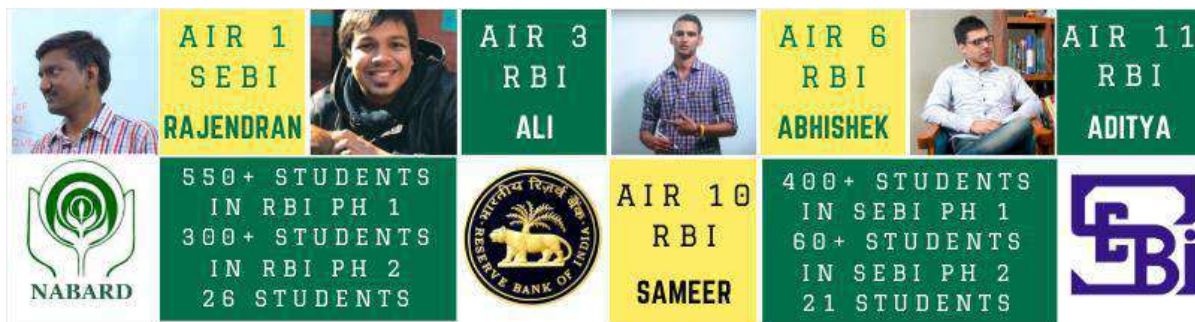
### Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

### Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

### Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

- In 2014, 57% of the world's population were reliant primarily on clean fuels, ranging from 16% in the African Region to more than 95% in the European Region

MERCER 2017 QUALITY OF LIVING INDEX- (2019)

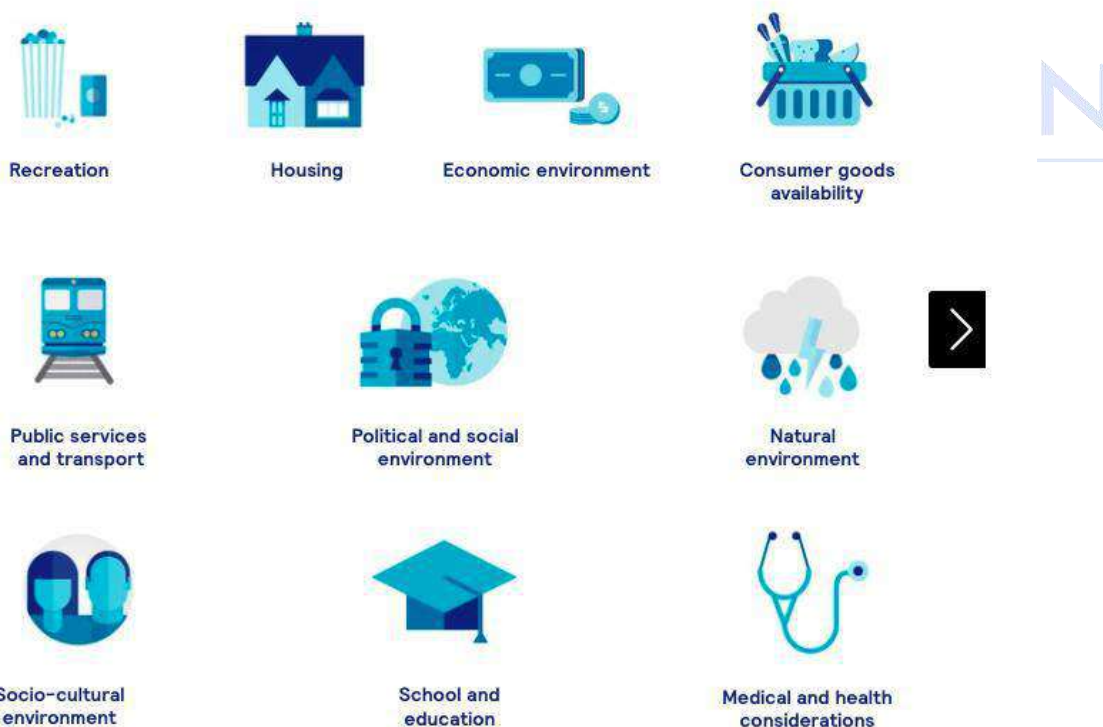


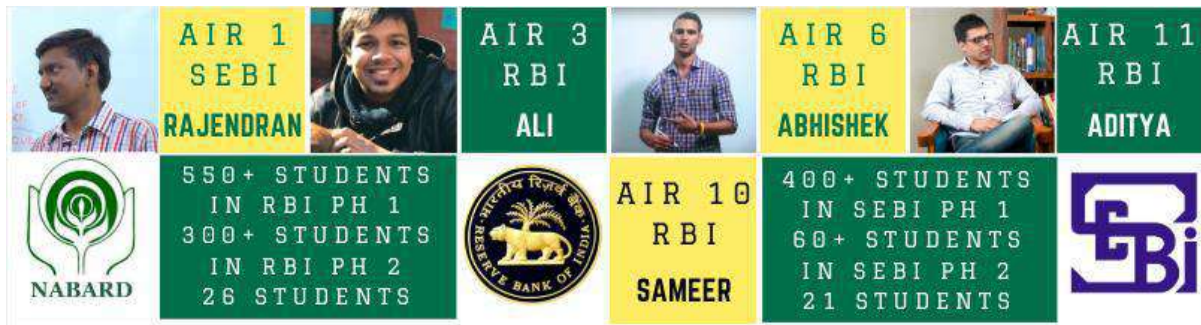
- Ranks 231 cities
- Vienna (Austria) has been ranked first for ten consecutive years.
- Hyderabad, the highest ranked Indian city, is at 143
- Pune - 143
- Bengaluru- 149
- Chennai- 151
- Mumbai - 154
- Kolkata- 160
- Delhi - 162
- The 231 cities are evaluated on 39 factors including political, economic, environmental, personal safety, health, education, transportation and other public service factors

## 2019 QUALITY OF LIVING RANKING

### What Factors Determine Quality of Living?

These factors are evaluated in Mercer's Quality of Living Reports, which offer city-to-city comparisons for nearly 500 global assignment destinations.












## GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT: TITLE FOR 2019- “VULNERABILITIES IN A MATURING CREDIT CYCLE”

- The April 2019 Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) finds that despite significant variability over the past two quarters, financial conditions remain accommodative.
- As a result, financial vulnerabilities have continued to build in the sovereign, corporate, and nonbank financial sectors in several systemically important countries, leading to elevated medium-term risks.
- The report attempts to provide a comprehensive assessment of these vulnerabilities while focusing specifically on:
  - corporate sector debt in advanced economies,
  - the sovereign–financial sector nexus in the euro area,
  - China’s financial imbalances,
  - volatile portfolio flows to emerging markets, and
  - downside risks to the housing market.
- These vulnerabilities require action by policymakers, including through the clear communication of any changes in their monetary policy outlook, the deployment and expansion of macroprudential tools, the stepping up of measures to repair public and private sector balance sheets, and the strengthening of emerging market resilience to foreign portfolio outflows.

## WORLD TRADE OUTLOOK INDICATOR

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
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### World Trade Outlook Indicator

96.3

(Index, trend = 100)



### Drivers of trade

	Level of index	Direction of change
Merchandise trade volume (Q3)	101.9	↑
Export orders	95.3	↓
International air freight (IATA)	96.8	↓
Container port throughput	100.3	↔
Automobile production and sales	92.5	↓
Electronic components	88.7	↓
Agricultural raw materials	94.3	↓

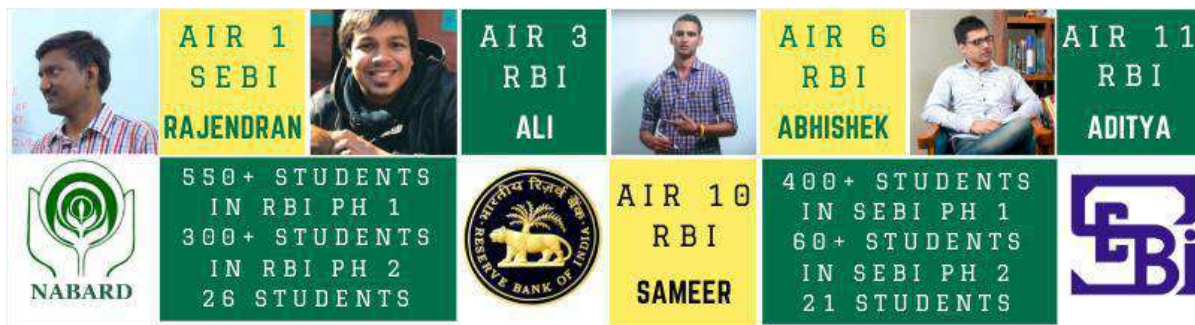
Readings of 100 indicate growth in line with medium-term trends; readings greater than 100 suggest above trend growth, while those below 100 indicate the opposite. The direction of change reflects momentum compared the previous month.

Trade weakness is likely to extend into the first quarter of 2019, according to the WTO's latest World Trade Outlook Indicator (WTOI) released on 19 February. The simultaneous decline of several trade-related indicators should put policy makers on guard for a sharper slowdown should the current trade tensions remain unresolved.

The most recent WTOI reading of 96.3 is the weakest since March 2010 and below the baseline value of 100 for the index, signalling below-trend trade expansion into the first quarter. Weakness in the overall index was driven by steep declines in the component indices, which appear to be under pressure from heightened trade tensions.

### NETWORKED READINESS INDEX:

- The World Economic Forum's **Networked Readiness Index** (NRI), also referred to as **Technology Readiness**, measures the propensity for countries to exploit the opportunities offered by information and communications technology (ICT).



- It is published in collaboration with INSEAD, as part of their annual **Global Information Technology Report (GITR)**.

## GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT

In the midst of rapid technological change, political polarization and a fragile economic recovery, it is **critical that we define, assess and implement new pathways to growth and prosperity**. With productivity the most important determinant of long-term growth and income, the new Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 featured in this report sheds light on a **newly emerging set of factors critical for productivity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)** and provides a tool for assessing them.








### New Concepts:

The GCI 4.0 provides novel and more nuanced insights on the factors that will grow in significance as the 4IR gathers pace: **human capital, innovation, resilience and agility**. These qualities are captured through a number of new, critically important concepts (e.g. **entrepreneurial culture, companies embracing disruptive ideas, multistakeholder collaboration, critical thinking, meritocracy, social trust**) complementing more traditional components (e.g. ICT and physical infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, property rights, years of schooling).

### New benchmarks:

The GCI 4.0 introduces **a new progress score ranging from 0 to 100**. The frontier (100) corresponds to the goal post for each indicator and typically represents a policy target. Each country should aim to maximize its score on each indicator, and the score indicates its current progress against the frontier as well as its remaining distance. **This approach emphasizes that competitiveness is not a zero-sum game between countries—it is achievable for all countries.**

### Rank 1- USA

	<b>AIR 1</b> SEBI <b>RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3</b> RBI <b>ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6</b> RBI <b>ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11</b> RBI <b>ADITYA</b>
	550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS		<b>AIR 10</b> RBI <b>SAMEER</b>	400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS			

# India

**58th** /140

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Rank in 2017 edition: 63rd/135

## Performance Overview 2018

Compare with  No comparator

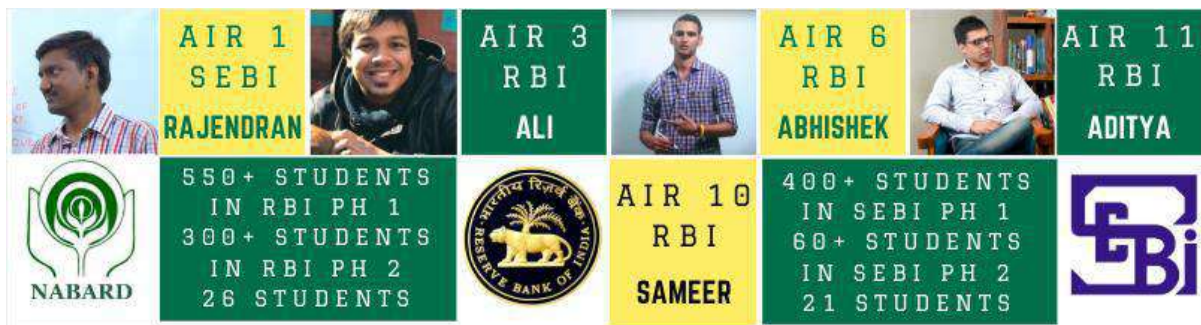


### Selected contextual indicators

Population millions	1,316.9	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	7.45
GDP per capita US\$	1,982.7	Unemployment rate %	3.5
10-year average annual GDP growth %	6.8	5-year average FDI inward flow % GDP	1.7

### Social and environmental performance

Environmental footprint gha/capita	1.1	Global Gender Gap Index 0-1 (gender parity)	0.7
Inclusive Development Index 1-7 (best)	3.1	Income Gini 0 (perfect equality) -100 (perfect inequality)	35.1

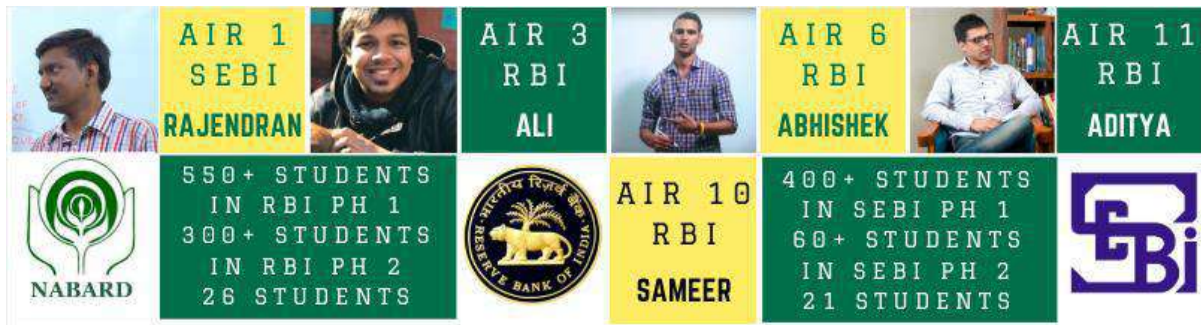


Index Component	Value	Score *	Rank/140	Best Performer
<b>Global Competitiveness Index 4.0</b> 0-100 (best)	-	62.0 ↑	58	United States
Enabling environment component 0-100 (best)	-	61.1 ↑	75	Hong Kong SAR
<b>Pillar 1: Institutions</b> 0-100 (best)	-	57.9 ↑	47	New Zealand
<b>Pillar 2: Infrastructure</b> 0-100 (best)	-	68.7 ↑	63	Singapore
<b>Pillar 3: ICT adoption</b> 0-100 (best)	-	28.0 ↑	117	Korea, Rep.
<b>Pillar 4: Macroeconomic stability</b> 0-100 (best)	-	89.8 ↑	49	Multiple (31)
Human capital component 0-100 (best)	-	54.0 ↑	104	Switzerland
<b>Pillar 5: Health</b> 0-100 (best)	-	59.0 ↑	108	Multiple (4)
<b>Pillar 6: Skills</b> 0-100 (best)	-	54.5 ↑	96	Finland
Markets component 0-100 (best)	-	67.9 ↑	29	United States
<b>Pillar 7: Product market</b> 0-100 (best)	-	50.9 ↓	110	Singapore
<b>Pillar 8: Labour market</b> 0-100 (best)	-	58.3 ↑	75	United States
<b>Pillar 9: Financial system</b> 0-100 (best)	-	69.5 ↓	35	United States
<b>Pillar 10: Market size</b> 0-100 (best)	-	92.7 ↑	3	China
Innovation ecosystem component 0-100 (best)	-	57.5 ↑	35	United States
<b>Pillar 11: Business dynamism</b> 0-100 (best)	-	61.2 ↑	58	United States
<b>Pillar 12: Innovation capability</b> 0-100 (best)	-	53.8 ↑	31	Germany

## GLOBAL ENABLING TRADE REPORT (ENABLING TRADE INDEX)

*Co-published by the World Economic Forum and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation, the Report features the Enabling Trade Index, which evaluates*





*136 economies based on their capacity to facilitate the flow of goods over borders and to their destination.*

It is made up of four sub-indexes:

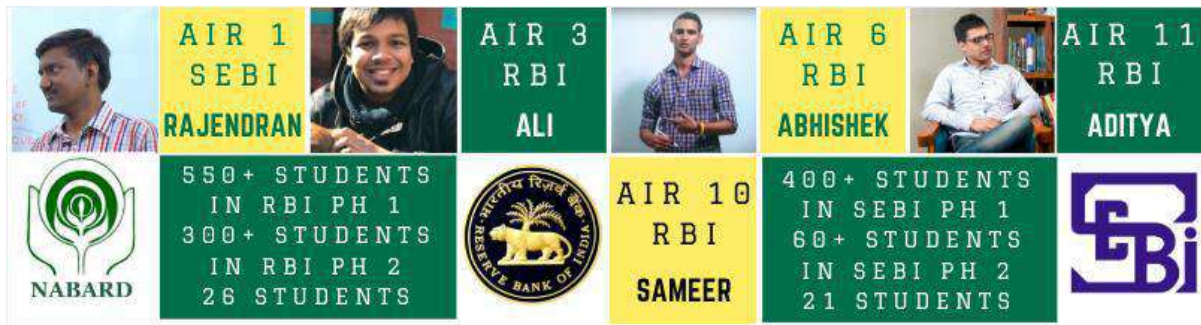
1. Market access
2. Border administration
3. Transport and communications infrastructure
4. Business environment

## GLOBAL ENERGY ARCHITECTURE PERFORMANCE INDEX REPORT

- Released by WEF
- Rank 1 (2017 report, the latest one) - Switzerland
- Rank 87- India
- Total countries ranked- 127
- The report ranked 127 countries based on their ability to provide energy across three dimensions of the 'energy triangle'-
  - economic growth and development,
  - environmental sustainability, and
  - energy access and security

## WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT

- It covers latest trends in FDI around the world
- TITLE of 2018 report- INVESTMENT AND NEW INDUSTRIAL POLICIES
- Global flows of foreign direct investment fell by 23 per cent in 2017.
- Cross-border investment in developed and transition economies dropped sharply, while growth was near zero in developing economies. With only a very modest recovery predicted for 2018, this negative trend is a long-term concern for policymakers worldwide, especially for



developing countries, where international investment is indispensable for sustainable industrial development.

- This troubling global investment picture underscores the importance of a conducive global investment environment, characterized by open, transparent and non-discriminatory investment policies.
- Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows fell by 23 per cent to \$1.43 trillion
- FDI inflows to USA (ranked 1) in 2017 - 275 billion USD
- FDI inflows to India in 2017 - 40 billion USD

## WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT

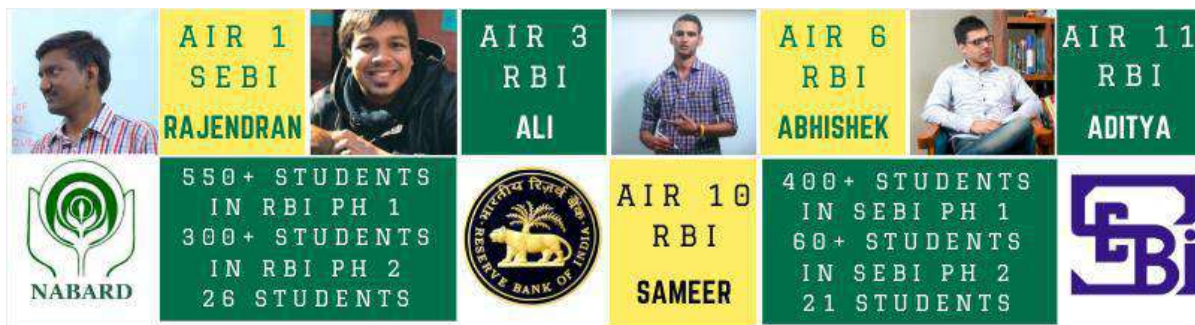
6 criteria for ranking-

1. GDP per capita
2. healthy years of life expectancy
3. social support
4. trust
5. perceived freedom to make decisions
6. generosity (donations)

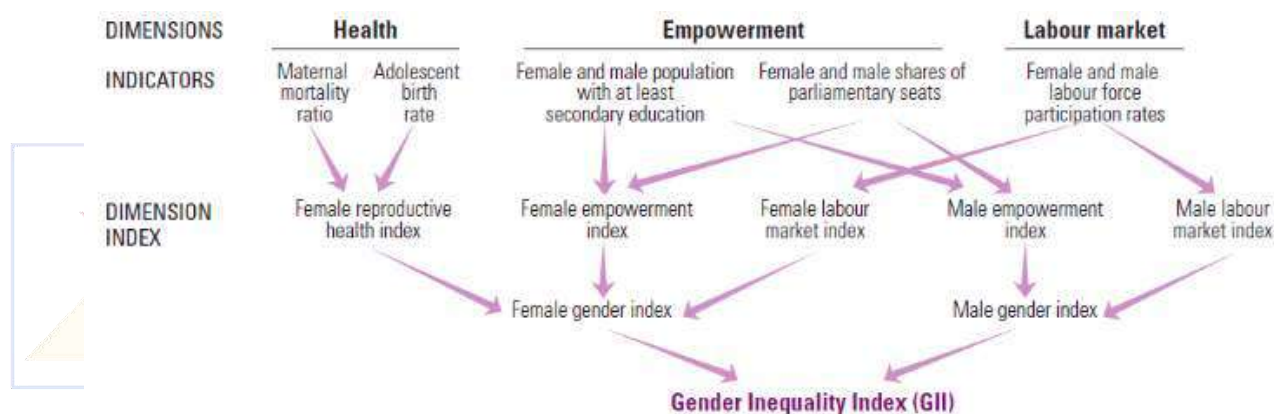
- total countries ranked- 156
- 2019 world happiness report - 6<sup>th</sup> report
- Rank 1 - Finland
- Rank 140 - India

## GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (PART OF HDI)

- The **Gender Inequality Index** (GII) is an index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20th anniversary edition by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure to quantify the loss of achievement within a country due to gender inequality.

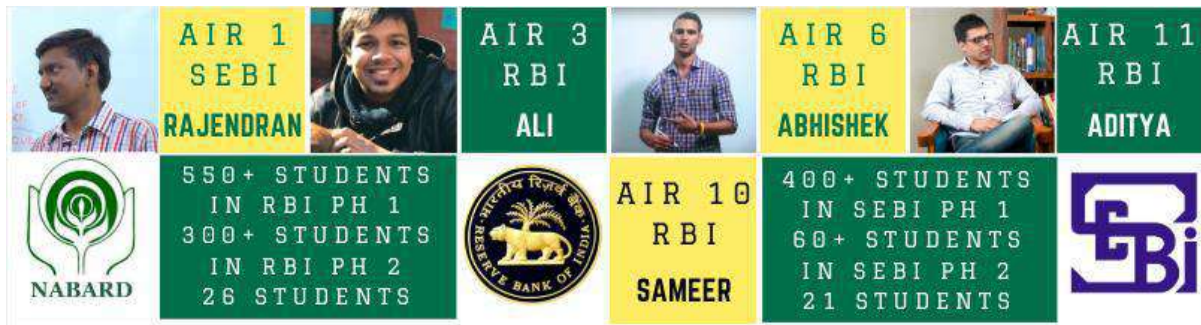


- It uses three dimensions to measure opportunity cost: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation.
- Reproductive health is measured through maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rate
- Empowerment- The empowerment dimension is measured by two indicators: the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and higher education attainment levels
- Labour market- The labor market dimension is measured by women's participation in the workforce
- INDIA- The ratio of maternal mortality is 174 against every 100,000 live births.
- Rank - 130 / 178



## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

- The **Human Development Index (HDI)** is a composite statistic (composite index) of life expectancy, education, and per capita










income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the GDP per capita is higher. The HDI was developed by Pakistani economist, Mahbub ul Haq, for the UNDP.

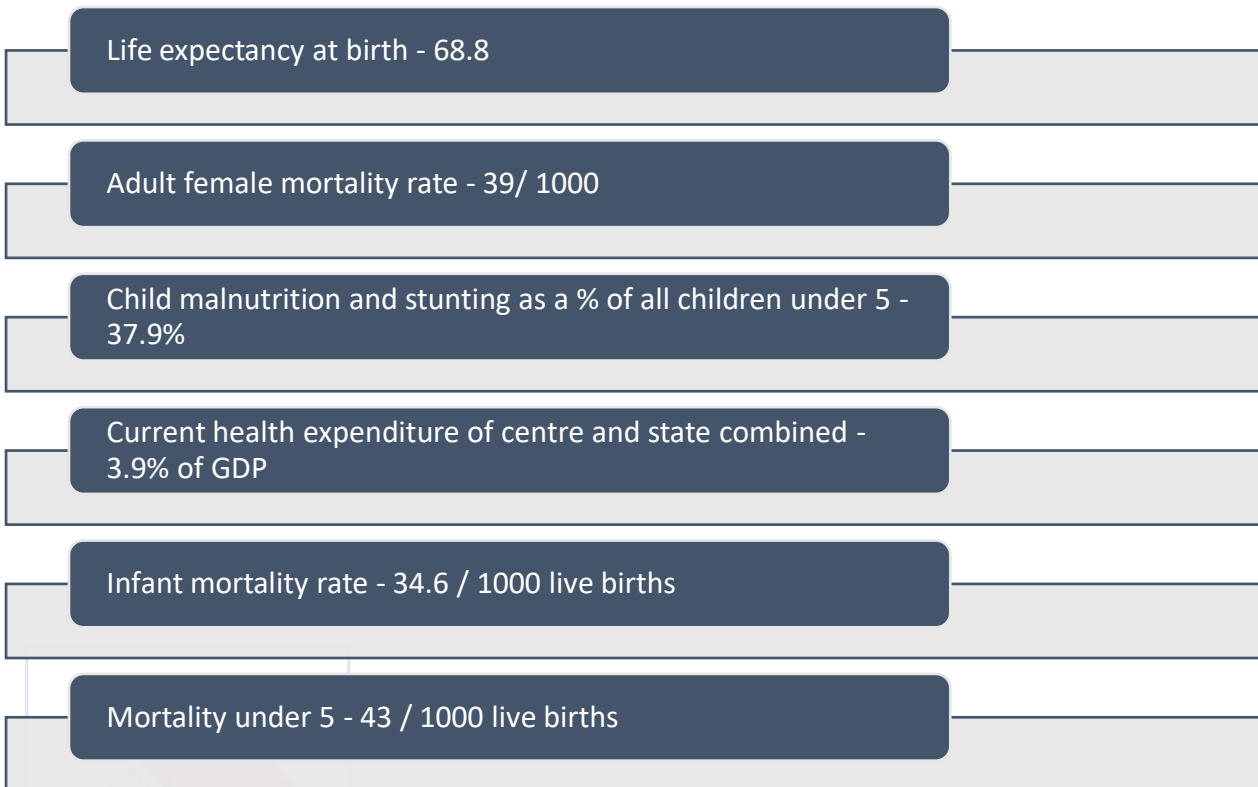
- The 2010 Human Development Report introduced an Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI). While the simple HDI remains useful, it stated that "the IHDI is the actual level of human development (accounting for inequality)", and "the HDI can be viewed as an index of 'potential' human development (or the maximum IHDI that could be achieved if there were no inequality)".
- Human Development Index (HDI) combines three dimensions:
  - A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth
  - Education index: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling
  - A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US\$)

**India's rank in HDI in 2018:**








- Rank - 130
- Index - 0.640

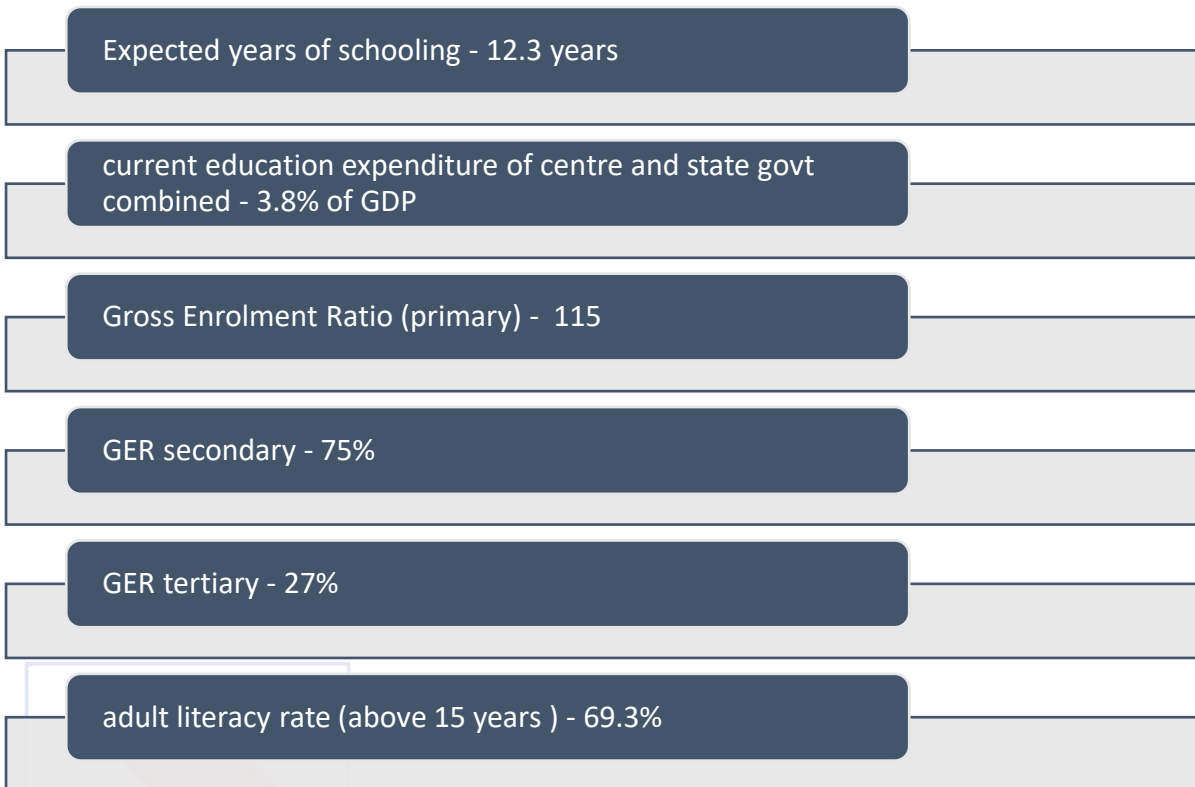
**ALL THE BELOW DATA IS GIVEN IN LATEST HDI DATABASE FOR INDIA (2018)**








	<b>AIR 1</b> <b>SEBI</b> <b>RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ADITYA</b>
	<b>550+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN RBI PH 1</b> <b>300+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN RBI PH 2</b> <b>26 STUDENTS</b>		<b>AIR 10</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>SAMEER</b>	<b>400+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN SEBI PH 1</b> <b>60+ STUDENTS</b> <b>IN SEBI PH 2</b> <b>21 STUDENTS</b>			

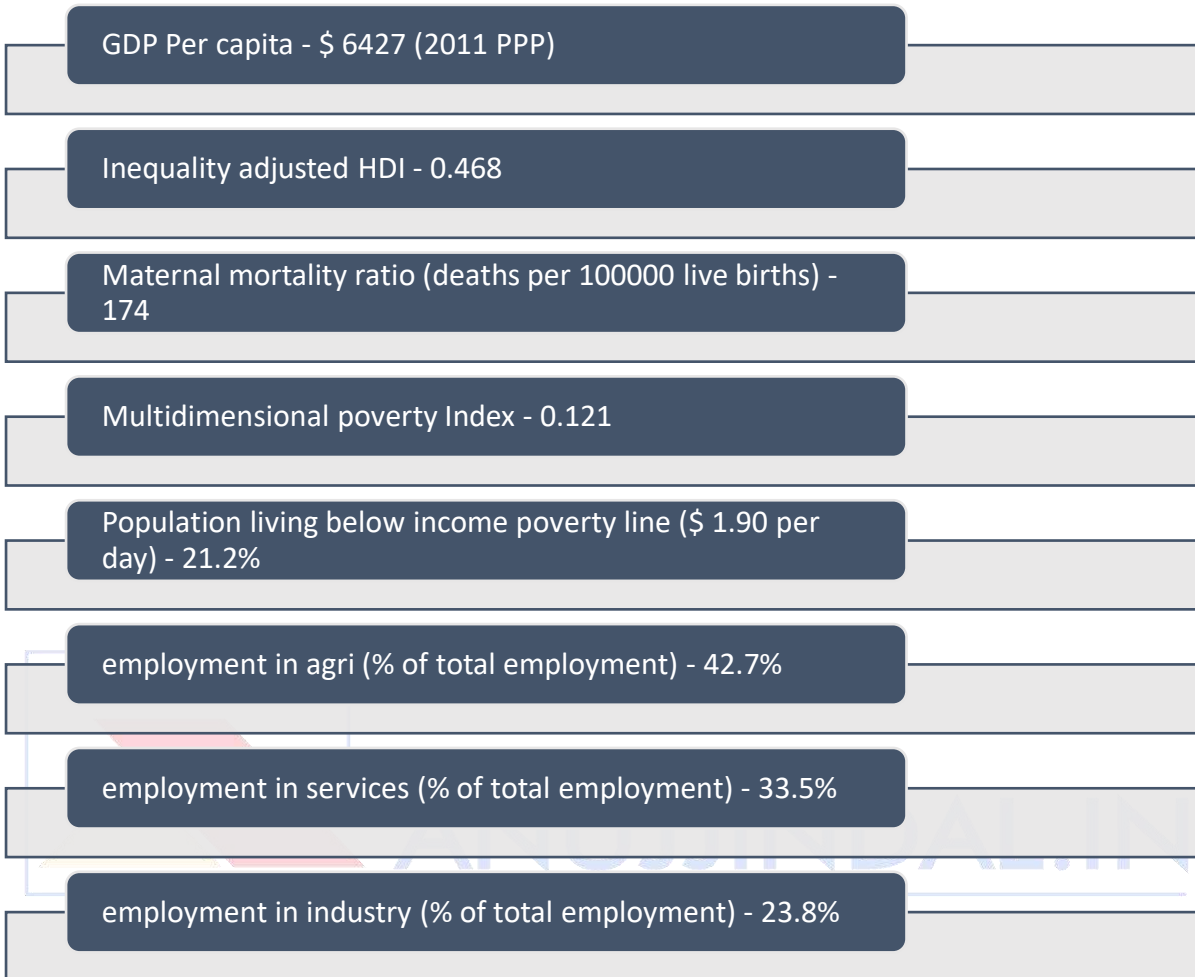











	<b>AIR 1</b> <b>SEBI</b> <b>RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ADITYA</b>
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	<b>AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3 RBI ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11 RBI ADITYA</b>
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forest area as a% of total land area - 23.8%

total population - 1339.2 million

median age - 26.7 years








15-64 population - 886 million

urban population (%) - 33.6%

## NATIONAL AIR QUALITY INDEX

- Index for reporting daily air quality
- Published by CPCB
- 8 pollutants- PM10, PM2.5, NO2, SO2, CO, O3, NH3, Pb)



	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
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### INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT INDEX:

- The Inclusive Development Index (IDI) is an annual assessment of 103 countries' economic performance that measures how countries perform on eleven dimensions of economic progress in addition to GDP.
- It has 3 pillars-
  - growth and development;
  - inclusion and;
  - intergenerational equity
- Introduced by WEF
- India Rank in 2018 - 62 (emerging economies)
- Rank 1 - Norway (advanced economies)
- Rank 1 - Lithuania (emerging economies)

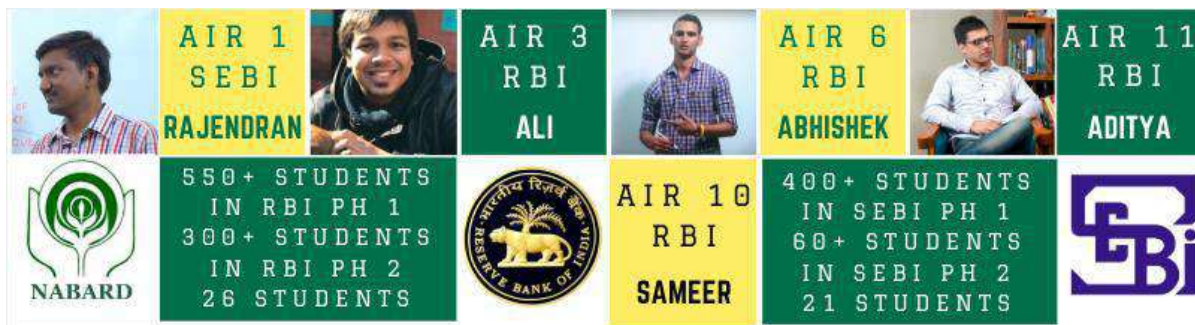


### Darkening Skies-

<b>Advanced Economies- India-</b>	<b>2019- 2.9%</b> <b>2019- 7.5%</b>	<b>2020- 2.8%</b> <b>2020- 7.5%</b>	<b>2021- 2.8%</b> <b>2021- 7.5%</b>
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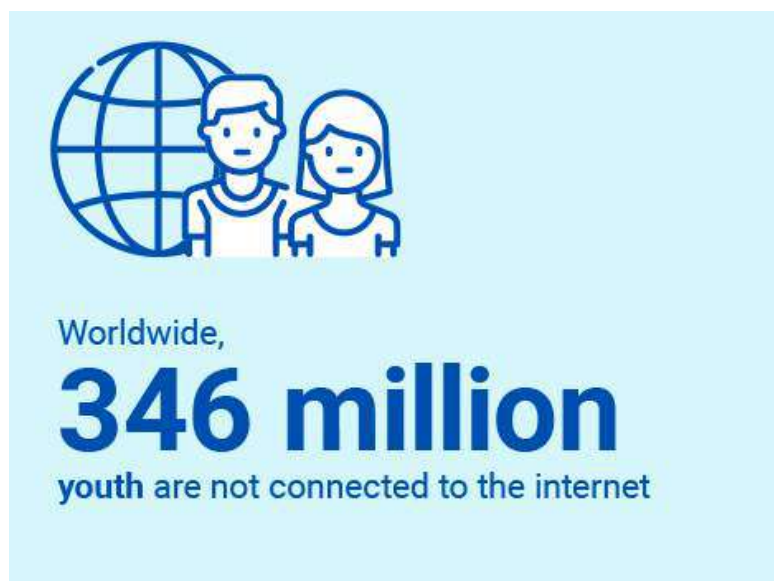
### GLOBAL EDUCATION MONITORING REPORT 2019

### INDIA SPECIFIC FINDINGS-










- Literacy levels in rural households of India dip with seasonal migration. About 80% of seasonal migrant children in major cities lacked access to education near work sites, and 40% are likely to end up in work rather than education, experiencing abuse and exploitation.
- The construction sector absorbs the majority of short-term migrants.

## STATE OF WORLD'S CHILDREN REPORT



ANUJINDAL.IN

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
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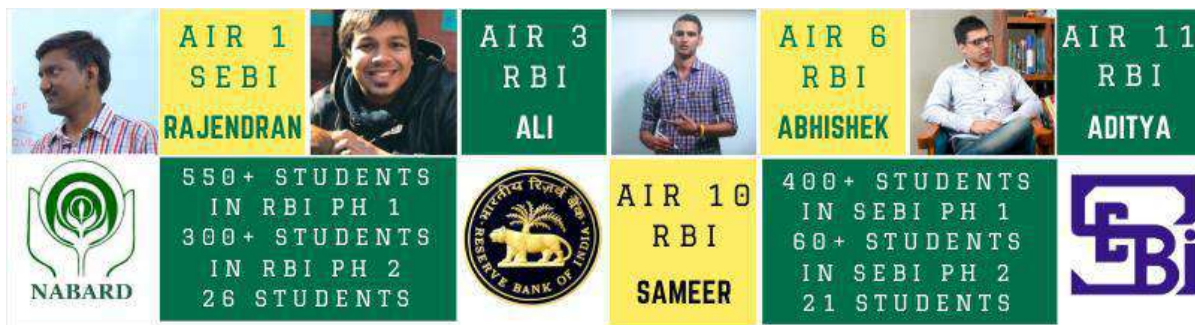
Around  
**3 out of 5**  
youth in Africa are offline,  
compared to just 1 in 25 in Europe

## STATE OF WORLD POPULATION REPORT

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has launched its annual flagship report State of World Population-2019.
- Report title- **“Unfinished business the pursuit of rights and choices”** describe issues and information about population worldwide.
- This UNFPA report informs that India’s population grew at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 to 1.36 billion.

### India Specific Findings

- According to a report by the United Nations Population Fund, India’s population grew at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent between 2010 and 2019 to 1.36 billion, more than double the annual growth rate of China.
- In comparison, China’s population stood at 1.42 billion in 2019, growing from 1.23 billion in 1994 and 803.6 million in 1969. China’s population grew at an average annual rate of 0.5 per cent between










### 2010 and 2019.

- In India, total fertility rate per woman was 5.6 in 1969, dropping to 3.7 in 1994 and **2.3 in 2019.**
- The life expectancy at birth in 1969 was 47 years, growing to 60 years in 1994 and **69 years in 2019.**
- The report said **27 per cent of the country's population was in the age bracket of 0-14 years and 10-24 years each, while 67 per cent of the country's population was in the 15-64 age bracket.** However, six per cent of the country's population is of the age 65 and above.

## WORLD EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL OUTLOOK

- **India** - output is set to expand by 7.4 per cent in 2019 and by 7.7 per cent in 2020
- In India less than a fifth of the population is covered by some form of social protection
- Unemployment rates are anticipated to fall to 4.9% in 2019 and are expected to hold steady into 2020
- The report presents concerns about the female workforce participation rate. The much lower labour force participation of women at 48%, compared with 75% for men means that around three in five of the 3.5 billion people in the global labour force were men
- 2 billion of the 3.3 billion people in the global labour market worked in informal employment which put their economic security at risk
- In 2018 more than one-quarter of workers in low and middle-income countries were living in extreme or moderate poverty
- The global unemployment among young people (between 15-24) stood at 11.8 per cent, higher than other age brackets

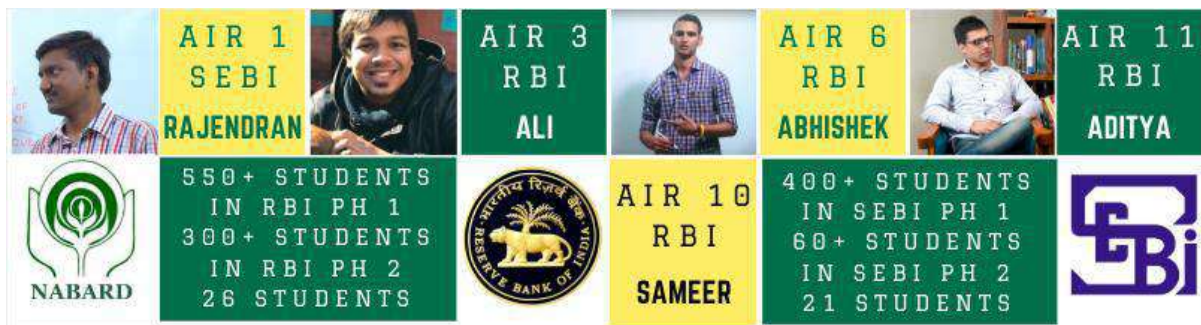
## MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI)

	AIR 1 SEBI RAJENDRAN		AIR 3 RBI ALI		AIR 6 RBI ABHISHEK		AIR 11 RBI ADITYA
	550+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 1 300+ STUDENTS IN RBI PH 2 26 STUDENTS		AIR 10 RBI SAMEER	400+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 1 60+ STUDENTS IN SEBI PH 2 21 STUDENTS			

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Deprived if living in the household where...	Weight
Health	Nutrition	An adult under 70 years of age or a child is undernourished.	1/6
	Child mortality	Any child has died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey.	1/6
Education	Years of schooling	No household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling.	1/6
	School attendance	Any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which he/she would complete class 8.	1/6
Standard of living	Cooking Fuel	The household cooks with dung, wood, charcoal or coal.	1/18
	Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved (according to SDG guidelines) or it is improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to SDG guidelines) or safe drinking water is at least a 30-minute walk from home, round trip.	1/18
	Electricity	The household has no electricity.	1/18
	Housing	Housing materials for at least one of roof, walls and floor are inadequate: the floor is of natural materials and/or the roof and/or walls are of natural or rudimentary materials.	1/18
	Assets	The household does not own more than one of these assets: radio, TV, telephone, computer, animal cart, bicycle, motorbike or refrigerator, and does not own a car or truck.	1/18

### Definitions:

- **Multidimensional Poverty Index:** Percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations.
- **Multidimensional poverty headcount:** Percentage of the population with a deprivation score of at least 33 percent.
- **Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty:** Percentage of the population at risk of suffering multiple deprivations—that is, those with a deprivation score of 20–33 percent.
- **Population in severe multidimensional poverty:** Percentage of the population in severe multidimensional poverty—that is, those with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more.
- **Population below PPP \$1.90 a day:** Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line \$1.90 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day.



## GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK 2019

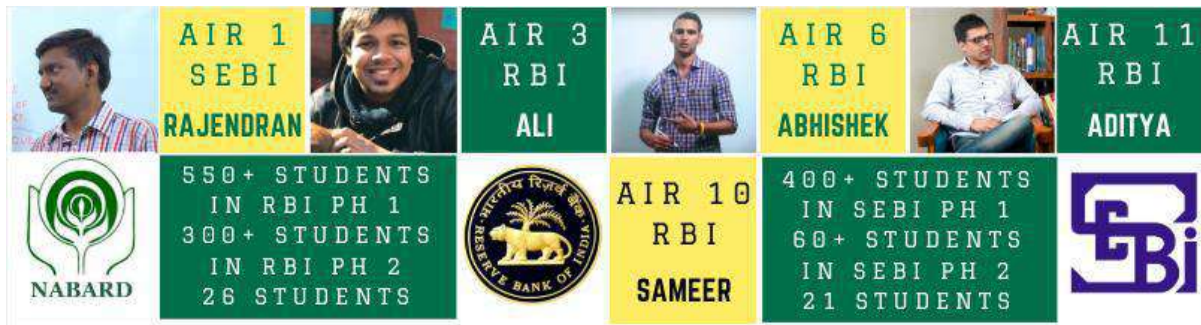
- This is the 6<sup>th</sup> report of GEO

### Pollution related risks:

- A quarter of all premature deaths and diseases worldwide are due to manmade pollution and environmental damage.
- There is a growing chasm between rich and poor countries as rampant overconsumption, pollution and food waste in the developed world leads to hunger, poverty and disease elsewhere.

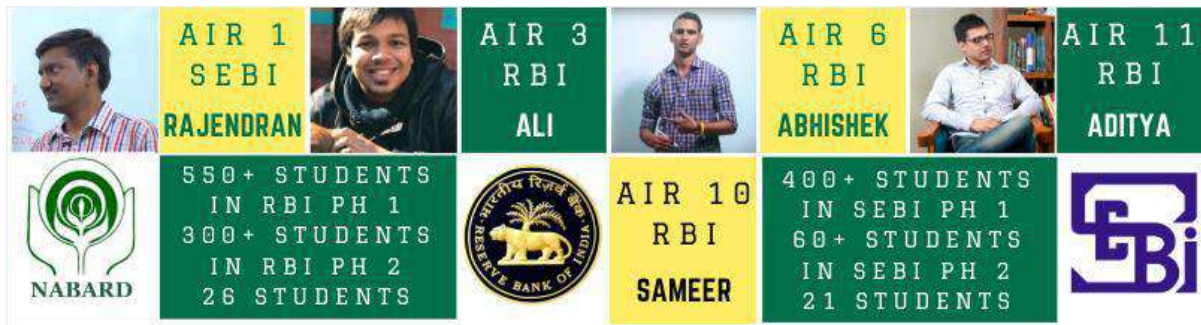
### Impact:

- As greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise amid a preponderance of droughts, floods and super storms made worse by climbing sea levels, there is a growing political consensus that climate change poses a future risk to billions.
- But the health impacts of pollution, deforestation and the mechanised food-chain are less well understood.
- Poor environmental conditions “cause approximately 25% of global disease and mortality” — around 9 million deaths in 2015 alone.
- Lacking access to clean drinking supplies, 1.4 million people die each year from preventable diseases such as diarrhoea and parasites linked to pathogen-riddled water and poor sanitation.
- Chemicals pumped into the seas cause “potentially multi-generational” adverse health effects, and land degradation through mega-farming and deforestation occurs in areas of Earth home to 3.2 billion people.
- Species extinction rates also continue to increase at a pace that could compromise Earth’s ability to meet human needs.



## WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (2019)

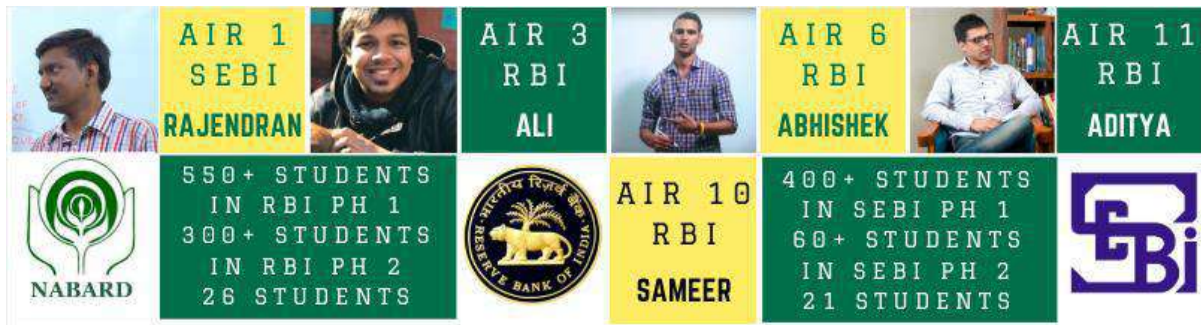
- Theme- Growth Slowdown, Precarious Recovery
- global growth is now projected to slow from 3.6 percent in 2018 to 3.3 percent in 2019, before returning to 3.6 percent in 2020.
- In February 2019, Zimbabwe adopted a new local currency unit, the RTGS dollar, which has become the official unit of account.
- The reduced growth rates are attributed to lower global expansion in the second half of 2018 caused by U.S.-China trade tensions, macroeconomic stress in Turkey and Argentina, tighter credit policies in China and financial tightening plus normalisation of monetary policy in advanced economies
- Advanced economies are expected to slow down to 1.6% growth by 2022 and remain at that rate thereafter
- Growth is expected to steady at 4.8% over the medium term For emerging markets and developing countries
- The emerging markets and developing countries are growing faster than advanced economies. Their contribution to global growth is expected to increase from 76% to 85% over the next five years
- China is expected to slow down to 5.5% by 2024 as it moves towards increasing private consumption and services and regulatory tightening
- India's economy will grow 7.1% in 2019-20 and is expected to accelerate to 7.3% growth in 2020-21 and to 7.5% in 2021-22



- India's growth is expected to stabilise at 7.75% over the medium term, driven by structural reforms and the easing of infrastructure bottlenecks














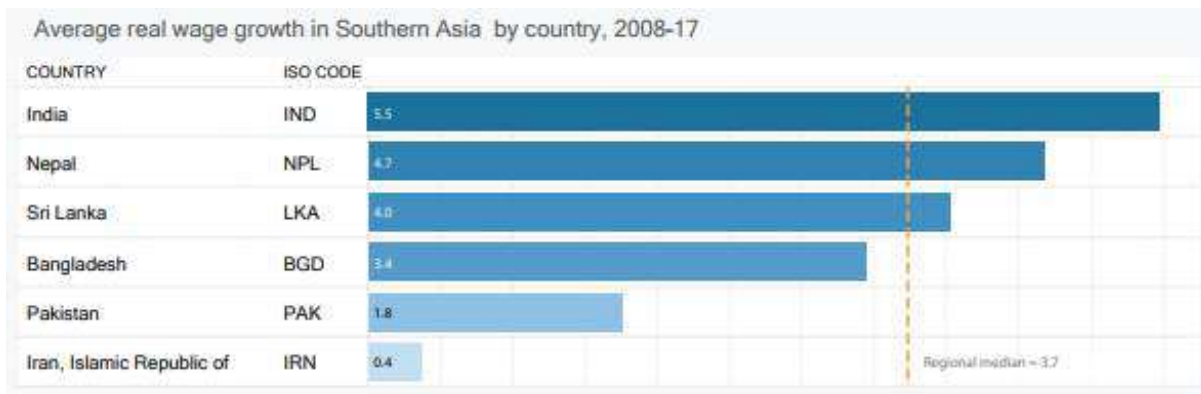
## E- GOVERNMENT INDEX

- 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.

## GLOBAL WAGE REPORT

- The International Labour Organisation recently released the Global Wage Report 2018/19
- India led the average real wage growth in 2008–17 at 5.5 against a regional (SOUTH ASIA) median of 3.7







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- Wages in developing countries are increasing more quickly than those in higher-income countries.

## 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,
  - proportion of undernourished in the population.
  - mortality rate of children under the age of five (deaths per 1000 live births).
  - proportion of children under five suffering from wasting (low weight for height).
  - 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.

	<b>AIR 1</b> <b>SEBI</b> <b>RAJENDRAN</b>		<b>AIR 3</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ALI</b>		<b>AIR 6</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ABHISHEK</b>		<b>AIR 11</b> <b>RBI</b> <b>ADITYA</b>
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