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.
Table of Contents

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION INDEX ......................................................................................... 11
ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE REPORT 2019 .......................................................... 13
WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION AND PROSPECT 2019 ................................................ 15
INDIA’S TRILLION-DOLLAR DIGITAL ECONOMY REPORT ............................................ 15
GLOBAL GO TO THINK TANK INDEX REPORT .............................................................. 16
INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY INDEX .................................................... 17
SURGERY: “NEGLECTED STEP CHILD” .............................................................................. 0
EASE OF DOING BUSINESS: ............................................................................................... 0
WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT .......................................................................................... 3
HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX, 2019 (RELEASED AS A PART OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2019) .......................................................... 3
ASER 2018: A CRISIS IN INDIAN EDUCATION (13TH REPORT) ..................................... 6
WORLD HEALTH REPORT: ................................................................................................. 13
   SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES .................................................................................................................. 13
   SELECTED HEALTH-RELATED TARGETS OUTSIDE GOAL 3: ...................................... 15
MERCER 2017 QUALITY OF LIVING INDEX- (2019) .......................................................... 15
GLOBAL FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORT: TITLE FOR 2019- “VULNERABILITIES IN A MATURING CREDIT CYCLE” ................................................................. 17
WORLD TRADE OUTLOOK INDICATOR .............................................................................. 17
NETWORKED READINESS INDEX: .......................................................................................... 18
GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS REPORT .................................................................................. 19
GLOBAL ENABLING TRADE REPORT (ENABLING TRADE INDEX) ............................... 21
GLOBAL ENERGY ARCHITECTURE PERFORMANCE INDEX REPORT ................................... 22
WORLD INVESTMENT REPORT ............................................................................................ 22
WORLD HAPPINESS REPORT .............................................................................................. 23
GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX (PART OF HDI) ........................................................................ 23
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX .......................................................... 24
NATIONAL AIR QUALITY INDEX ....................................................... 29
INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT INDEX .................................................... 30
GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPECT REPORT ......................................... 30
GLOBAL EDUCATION MONITORING REPORT 2019 ............................... 30
STATE OF WORLD’S CHILDREN REPORT ........................................... 31
STATE OF WORLD POPULATION REPORT ........................................ 32
WORLD EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL OUTLOOK .................................... 33
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) ...................................... 33
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT OUTLOOK 2019 ........................................ 35
WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK (2019) ............................................... 36
E- GOVERNMENT INDEX ..................................................................... 38
GLOBAL WAGE REPORT ..................................................................... 38
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX .................................................................... 39
TARGET 2019
REPORTS & INDICES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Report/ Indices</th>
<th>Publishing Organization</th>
<th>India’s rank</th>
<th>Total countries</th>
<th>Top Ranker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ease of doing business</td>
<td>World bank (discussed below)</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World development report</td>
<td>World bank (discussed below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global economic prospect report</td>
<td>World bank (discussed below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Real GDP growth (2018, India) - 7.3%</td>
<td>Real GDP growth (2018, world) - 3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of living index</td>
<td>World bank</td>
<td>To rank cities in place of countries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ease of Living Index (India) (2018)</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing and Urban affairs</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh-1</td>
<td>To help the cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis national and global benchmarks</td>
<td>Total cities-111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>City number 1- Pune</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) |                     |                     |
| Health care 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Global Information technology report (networked readiness Index)</th>
<th>WEF (2016, not published since then) (discussed below)</th>
<th>91</th>
<th>139</th>
<th>Singapore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travel and tourism competitiveness report</td>
<td>WEF (2017)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global competitiveness report</td>
<td>WEF (discussed below)</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Enabling trade report (Enabling Trade Index)</td>
<td>WEF (2016)</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global energy architecture performance index report</td>
<td>WEF (2017)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global environment performance index</td>
<td>WEF (2018)</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World power language index</td>
<td>WEF (2016)</td>
<td>Hindi-10th</td>
<td></td>
<td>English-most powerful language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive development index</td>
<td>WEF (2018) (discussed below)</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>74 (developing) Total - 103</td>
<td>Top rated in Developing-Lithuania In Developed-Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital Index</td>
<td>World Bank Group (2019)</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global financial system report</td>
<td>Bank of international settlements (BIS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global money laundering report</td>
<td>FATF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender parity index</td>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>The Gender Parity Index (GPI) is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India Gender Parity Index</td>
<td>FLO and FICCI</td>
<td>Launched in April 2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT development index</td>
<td>UN- International telecommunication Union (2017)</td>
<td>India rank - 134 (2017)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-government development index</td>
<td>UNPAP (2018)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The global report</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World investment report</td>
<td>UNCTAD (in terms of FDI inflows)</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and development report</td>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>The Report analyses current economic trends and major policy issues of international concern, and makes suggestions for addressing these issues at various levels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least developed countries report</td>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>A comprehensive and authoritative source of socio-economic analysis and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Name</td>
<td>Organization</td>
<td>Data Source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information economy report</td>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology and innovation report</td>
<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial development report</td>
<td>UNIDO</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global assessment report</td>
<td>UN office for disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of world population report (details below)</td>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World economic situation and prospects report</td>
<td>UN-department for economic and social affairs (2019) (discussed in detail below)</td>
<td>According to the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2019, Global growth is expected to remain at 3% in 2019 and 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World’s women report- once every 5 years</td>
<td>UN-DESA</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World employment and social outlook</td>
<td>ILO (details below)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global wage report</td>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>The Report analyses the extent to which overall wage inequality is the result of wage inequality between enterprises and wage inequality within enterprises.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender inequality index (Part of HDI)</td>
<td>UNDP (details below)</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education development index</td>
<td>MHRD and NUEPA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions on air quality</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global environment outlook</td>
<td>UNEP (details below)</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emission gap report</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambient air pollution report</td>
<td>WHO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World intellectual property report</td>
<td>WIPO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World energy outlook</td>
<td>IEA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The energy report and living planet report</td>
<td>WWF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global corruption report</td>
<td>Transparency international</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corruption perception index (100- very clean; 0- highly corrupt) (2018)</td>
<td>Transparency International (discussed in detail below)</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Norway Most repressive-North Korea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World press freedom index</td>
<td>Reporters without borders (2019)</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>BELARUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global hunger Index report</td>
<td>IFPRI (2018)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Gender inequality index**
- Part of Human Development Index (HDI)
- UNDP (details below)
- 130 to 178

**Actions on air quality**
- UNEP

**Global environment outlook**
- UNEP (details below)
- 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
- Denmark

**Corruption perception index**
- Transparency International (discussed in detail below)
- 78 to 180

**World press freedom index**
- Reporters without borders (2019)
- Norway Most repressive-North Korea

**Global hunger Index report**
- IFPRI (2018)
- 103 to 119
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index of economic freedom</th>
<th>Heritage foundation</th>
<th>129</th>
<th>180</th>
<th>Hong Kong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intellectual property index</td>
<td>US chamber of commerce (2019) (discussed in detail below)</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td>USA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global peace index (2018 ranks)</td>
<td>Institute of economics and peace, Australia</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Iceland-most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global terrorism index</td>
<td>IEP (2018)</td>
<td>7th most affected</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>Most affected-Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global talent competitiveness index (Entrepreneurial Talent and Global competitiveness)</td>
<td>INSEAD</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>125 countries 114 cities</td>
<td>Country-Switzerland City-Washington DC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social progress index</td>
<td>Social progress imperative</td>
<td>100/146 (0-100 scale, 100 being the best)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report card of swachh bharat mission</td>
<td>Quality council of India</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global innovation index (2018)</td>
<td>Cornell university, INSEAD and WIPO</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India innovation index</td>
<td>NITI aayog, DPIIT, CII</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance of health outcome index</td>
<td>NITI aayog</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Overall performance-Kerala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest subvention report</td>
<td>RBI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial stability report</td>
<td>RBI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESIDEX</td>
<td>NHB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index/Report Name</td>
<td>Agency/Source</td>
<td>Reason/Details</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School education quality index</td>
<td>NITI aayog and MHRD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World economic outlook</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td>Discussed separately</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Gap Index (2018)</td>
<td>WEF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Development index</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>Discussed below</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Health Index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Risk Report</td>
<td>UN-University institute for environment and human security</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Burden of diseases study (2017)</td>
<td>LANCET</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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!**

- 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
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:
    1. An escalation of trade disputes
    2. An abrupt tightening of global financial conditions
    3. 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.
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"
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 society programs, 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 policymakers

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 (16TH 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.
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.
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-
  o Survival - as measured by under 5 mortality rates
  o Expected years of schooling
  o 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
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:
56% of class 8th students can't do basic maths.

1. Samples of Arithmetics

- 72% of class 5th students can't do division properly
- 70% of class 3rd students have failed to do basic subtractions.
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.
3. Samples of Gender Disparity

There are 44% of girls who can solve basic maths problem as compared to 50% of boys.

Significant dropouts of girl child from 15-16 age group.

Girls are lagging behind in basic maths/arithmetic knowledge.
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:

  - Informal Groups or NGOs
  - Colleges and Universities
  - Government Institutions

• 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:

- 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
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 to 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).
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
India

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 2018 edition

Performance Overview 2018

Selected contextual indicators
- Population (millions): 1,316.9
- GDP (PPP) % world GDP: 7.45
- GDP per capita USD: 1,902.7
- 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 (gco2e/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
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 - 6th 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult female mortality rate</td>
<td>39/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child malnutrition and stunting as a % of all children under 5</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current health expenditure of centre and state combined</td>
<td>3.9% of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>34.6/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortality under 5</td>
<td>43/1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metric</td>
<td>Value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected years of schooling</td>
<td>12.3 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current education expenditure of centre and state govt combined</td>
<td>3.8% of GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Enrolment Ratio (primary)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GER secondary</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GER tertiary</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult literacy rate (above 15 years)</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Indicators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Per capita - $6427 (2011 PPP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequality adjusted HDI - 0.468</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100000 live births) - 174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multidimensional poverty Index - 0.121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living below income poverty line ($1.90 per day) - 21.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment in agri (% of total employment) - 42.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment in services (% of total employment) - 33.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employment in industry (% of total employment) - 23.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NATIONAL AIR QUALITY INDEX

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

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%
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)

GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPECT REPORT

Darkening Skies-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advanced Economies</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>2019- 2.9% 2019- 7.5%</th>
<th>2020- 2.8% 2020- 7.5%</th>
<th>2021- 2.8% 2021- 7.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

Worldwide, 346 million youth are not connected to the internet

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)
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 6th 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
- 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.