

Important Reports and Indices Summary Sheet 2017-18

| # | Reports/Indices | Publishing Organizations | About the Organization |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Financial Organizations | | | |
| 1. | Ease of Doing Business | World Bank | About World Bank |
| 2. | World Development Report | World Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: July 1945 • Stated goal is the reduction of poverty • Headquarters: Washington, D.C., U.S. • President: Jim Yong Kim |
| 3. | Universal Health Coverage Index | World Bank | |
| 4. | Remittance Report | World Bank | |
| 5. | Ease of Living Index | World Bank | |
| 6. | India Development Update | World Bank | |
| 7. | Global Economic Prospect (GEP) report | World Bank | |
| 8. | Global Financial Development Report | World Bank | |
| 9. | Global Financial Stability Report | International Monetary Fund (IMF) | |
| 10. | World Economic Outlook | IMF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 27 December 1945 • Headquarters: Washington, D.C • Managing Director: Christine Lagarde |
| 11. | The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) | Organisation of Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) | About OECD |
| 12. | Global Index of Countries | OECD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: 16 April 1948 • Headquarters: Paris, France |
| 13. | Government at a Glance Report | OECD | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|--|---|
| | | | |
| 14. | World Trade Outlook Indicator | WTO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 1 January 1995 • Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland • Membership: 164 member states |
| 15. | Global Financial System Report | Bank for International Settlements (BIS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established 17 May 1930 • Location: Basel, Switzerland • Representative offices in Hong Kong and Mexico City. |
| 16. | Global Money Laundering Report | Financial Action Task Force (FATF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 1989 • Purpose: Combat money laundering and terrorism financing • Headquarters: Paris, France |
| 17. | Global Information Technology Report | World Economic Forum (WEF) | About WEF |
| 18. | Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report | WEF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: January 1971 • Founder: Klaus Schwab • Headquarters: Cologny, Switzerland • Annual meeting held: January in Davos |
| 19. | Global Competitiveness Report | WEF | |
| 20. | Enabling Trade Report | WEF | |
| 21. | Global Environment Performance Index | WEF | |
| 22. | World Power Language Index | WEF | |
| 23. | Inclusive Development Index | WEF | |
| 24. | Human Capital Index | WEF | |
| 25. | Energy Transition Index | WEF | |

| | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|--|
| 26. | Global Manufacturing Index | WEF | |
| 27. | Global Gender Gap Index | WEF | |

UN and its Specialised Agencies

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 28. | Gender Inequality Index | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) | About UNESCO |
| 29. | Gender Parity Index | UNESCO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: 4 November 1946 • Headquarters: Paris, France • Membership: 195 member states • Head: Audrey Azoulay |
| 30. | Global education monitoring Report | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | |
| 31. | The State of the World's Children reports | United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established 11 December 1946 • Headquarters New York City, New York, U.S. • President: Tore Hattrem |
| 32. | Global Report on Trafficking in Persons | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) | About UNODC |
| 33. | World Drug Report | UNODC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 1997 • Headquarters Vienna, Austria |
| 34. | World Wildlife Crime Report | UNODC | |
| 35. | ICT Development Index | United Nations International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU) | |
| 36. | Global Cyber Security Index | UN-ITU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: 17 May 1865 • Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland • Head: Houlin Zhao |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 37. | e-government readiness index(EGDI) | United Nations Public Administration Programme (UNPAP) | |
| 38. | E-Participation Index | UNPAP | |
| 39. | e-Government Development Index | UNPAP | |
| 40. | The Global Report | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: 14 December 1950 • Head: Filippo Grandi • Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland |
| 41. | World Investment Report | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 1964 • Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland |
| 42. | Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime | United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation: 1969 • Headquarters: Turin, Italy |
| 43. | Industrial Development Report | United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) | |
| 44. | State of World Population Report | United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) | |
| 45. | World Economic situation and Prospectus Report | UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN- DESA) | |
| 46. | World's Women Report – Once in 5 years | UN-DESA | |
| 47. | World Cities Report | UN-Habitat | |
| 48. | Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report | UN Inter-agency Group | |
| 49. | World Disaster Risk Index | United Nations University Institute for Environment and | |

| | | | |
|-----|--|---|---|
| | | Human Security (UNU-EHS) | |
| 50. | Global E-waste Monitor 2017 report | International Telecommunication Union, the United Nations University (UNU) and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) | |
| 51. | World Happiness Report | UN – Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) | |
| 52. | World Social Protection Report | International Labour Organization (ILO) | About ILO |
| 53. | World Employment and Social Outlook | ILO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 1919 • Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland • Head: Guy Ryder |
| 54. | World of Work Report | ILO | |
| 55. | Global Wage Report | ILO | |
| 56. | Gender Inequality Index | UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) | |
| 57. | Education Development Index | UNDP | |
| 58. | Actions on Air Quality | United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | |
| 59. | Global Environment Outlook | UNEP | |
| 60. | Emission Gap Report | UNEP | |
| 61. | The Rise of Environmental Crime Report | UNEP & INTERPOL | |
| 62. | World State of Forest Report | FAO | |
| 63. | Global Food Price Index | FAO | |
| 64. | World Health Statistics | World Health Organization (WHO) | About WHO |
| 65. | World Tuberculosis Report | WHO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation 7 April 1948 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 66. | Ambient Air Pollution Report | WHO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland • Head: Tedros Adhanom |
| 67. | Greenhouse Gas Bulletin | World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) | |
| 68. | Safety Reports | International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) | |
| 69. | CORSIA | ICAO | |
| 70. | World Migration Report | International Organisation for Migration (IOM) | |
| 71. | World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR) | World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) | |
| 72. | World Water Development Report | UN-Water | |

Nuclear Organisations Reports

| | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|---|--|
| 73. | Technical Cooperation Report | International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | |
| 74. | Red Book | IAEA | |
| 75. | World Energy Outlook (WEO) | International Energy Agency (IEA) | |

Non-Profit Organisations

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 76. | The Energy Report & Living Planet Report | World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) | |
| 77. | Global Corruption Report (GCR) | Transparency International | |
| 78. | Corruption Perception Index | Transparency International | |
| 79. | World Press Freedom Index | Reporters Without Borders | |
| 80. | Death Penalty Report | Amnesty International | |
| 81. | Global Hunger Index | International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) | |
| 82. | Gender Vulnerability Index | Plan India | |

| | | | |
|-----|---|--|--|
| 83. | An Economy for the 99% | Oxfam | |
| 84. | Widening Gaps – India Inequality Report, 2018 | Oxfam India | |
| 85. | Change the World List Data | Fortune | |
| 86. | Global Pension Index | Melbourne Mercer | |
| 87. | Global Slavery Index | Walk Free foundation, Australia based Human Rights Group | |
| 88. | Global Retail Development Index | AT Kearney (American Global Management Consulting Firm) | |
| 89. | Healthcare access and quality ranking | Global Burden of Disease | |

Reports by Research Centres and other Institutes

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 90. | Intellectual Property Index | US Chamber of Commerce | |
| 91. | Global Peace Index | Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia | |
| 92. | Global Terrorism Index | IEP | |
| 93. | Global Democracy Index | Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK | |
| 94. | Global Liveability Ranking | EIU | |
| 95. | Inclusive Internet Index | EIU | |
| 96. | Global Talent Competitiveness Index | INSEAD, Adecco Group and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore | |
| 97. | City Momentum Index | JLL Real Estate Services, US | |
| 98. | State of Global Air 2017 Report | Health Effects Institute , Boston | |
| 99. | Social Progress Index | Social Progress Imperative | |

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| 100. | World Inequality Report | World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics | |
| 101. | Digital Evolution Index | Tufts University, US and Mastercard | |
| 102. | Multidimensional Poverty Status | Oxford | |

Reports related to India

| | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| 103. | India State of Forest Report | Forest Survey of India (FSI) | |
| 104. | Report Card of Swachh Bharat Mission | Quality Council of India | |
| 105. | Swachh Survekshan report | Ministry of Urban Development | |
| 106. | National Air Quality Indices | Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) | |
| 107. | Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index | CPCB | |
| 108. | National Ambient Air Quality Standard | CPCB | |
| 109. | Global Innovation Index | Cornell University, INSEAD & WIPO | |
| 110. | India Innovation Index | NITI Aayog, DIPP, CII | |
| 111. | Performance of Health Outcome Index | NITI Aayog | |
| 112. | Healthy States, Progressive India Report | NITI Aayog | |
| 113. | Urban Transformation Index | NITI Aayog | |
| 114. | Interest Subvention Report | Reserve Bank of India (RBI) | |
| 115. | Financial Stability Report | RBI | |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| 116. | Internet Readiness Index | Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) | |
| 117. | RESIDEX | National Housing Bank | |
| 118. | Annual Survey of Education Report | PRATHAM | |
| 119. | School Education Quality Index (SEQI) | NITI Aayog and MHRD | |
| 120. | India Social Development Report | The council of Social Development | |
| 121. | Indian Exclusion Report | Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in New Delhi | |
| 122. | Red Data Book | Botanical Survey of India | |
| 123. | Annual Survey of India's City-Systems (ASICS) | NGO - Janaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy. | |
| 124. | Energy Performance Index | Bureau of Energy Efficiency | |
| 125. | India Youth Development Index and Report | Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development | |
| 126. | India State Level Disease Burden Report | Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). | |
| 127. | Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) Index | Ministry of Commerce and Industry | |
| 128. | Composite District Infrastructure Index | Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region | |

RBI GRADE B 2018

MOCK TEST SERIES

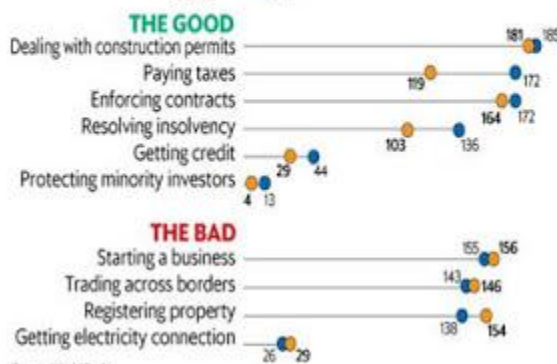
Ease of Doing Business 2018

World Bank has released its report on "Ease of Doing Business survey for 2018.

HOW INDIA DID IT

Doing business
(Overall ranking)

| Rank | 2018 | 2017 |
|-----------------|------|------|
| Overall ranking | 100 | 130 |



Source: World Bank

I believe it is possible to take India to the first 50 ranks in Doing Business ranking, as envisioned by Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Arun Jaitley
Finance minister

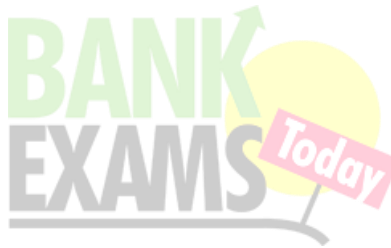


- The report is titled **Reforming to Create Jobs**.
- India is placed at **100th place**.
- The Doing Business 2018 report is based on the rankings of field surveys and interviews with corporate lawyers and company executives in Delhi and Mumbai.
- The report recognized India as one of the top five reformers in this year's assessment.
- Of the 10 parameters, India got its highest ranking on **“protecting minority investors**.
- Various economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190.

- The rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate distance to frontier scores on 10 topics, each consisting of several indicators, giving equal weight to each topic. The rankings for all economies are benchmarked to June 2017.
- The list is topped by **New Zealand** which is followed by **Denmark and Singapore**.
- **Somalia** is at the bottom.

The indicators are -

1. Ease of starting business
2. Getting electricity
3. Dealing with construction permits
4. Registering property
5. Protecting investors
6. Access to credit
7. Employing workers
8. Trading across borders
9. Paying taxes
10. Enforcing contracts &
11. Resolving insolvency



World Development Report

The World Development Report 2018 (WDR 2018)—**LEARNING to Realize Education's Promise**—is the first ever devoted entirely to education.

The 2018 WDR explores four main themes:

- 1) education's promise
- 2) the need to shine a light on learning
- 3) how to make schools work for learners
- 4) how to make systems work for learning.

- According to the 'World Development Report 2018: 'Learning to Realise Education's Promise', released, **India ranks second after Malawi in a list of 12 countries** wherein a grade two student could not read a single word of a short text.
- **India also tops the list of seven countries** in which a grade two student could not perform two-digit subtraction.
- **In rural India**, just under three-quarters of students in grade 3 could not solve a two-digit subtraction such as 46—17, and by grade 5 half could still not do so.
- The report argued that without learning, education will fail to deliver on its promise to eliminate extreme poverty and create shared opportunity and prosperity for all.

- In rural India in 2016, only half of grade 5 students could fluently read text at the level of the grade 2 curriculum, which included sentences (in the local language) such as 'It was the month of rains' and 'There were black clouds in the sky'.
- According to the report, in Andhra Pradesh in 2010, low-performing students in grade 5 were no more likely to answer a grade 1 question correctly than those in grade 2.
- Further a **computer-assisted learning programme in Gujarat**, improved learning when it added to teaching and learning time, especially for the poorest-performing students, it said.
- The report recommends concrete policy steps to help developing countries resolve this dire learning crisis in the areas of stronger learning assessments, using evidence of what works and what doesn't to guide education decision-making; and mobilising a strong social movement to push for education changes that champion 'learning for all'.

Global Economic Prospect (GEP) Report

Global Economic Prospects GEP is World Bank Group's flagship report that examines global economic developments and prospects with special focus on developing and emerging market economies. It is issued twice a year in January and June. The January edition includes in-depth analyses of topical policy challenges while June edition contains shorter analytical pieces.

The 2018 Global Economics Prospect (GEP) released by the World Bank has projected India's growth rate to 7.3% in 2018 and 7.5 for the next two years i.e. 2019 and 2020.

According to report, India, despite initial setbacks from demonetisation and Goods and Services Tax (GST), is estimated to have grown at 6.7% in 2017, higher than 6.5% estimated by Government.

Key Highlights of 2018 GEP

- India has enormous growth potential compared to other emerging economies with implementation of comprehensive reforms. In all likelihood, India is going to register higher growth rate than other major emerging market economies in next decade.
- China grew at 6.8% in 2017, 0.1% more than that of India, while in 2018, its growth rate is projected at 6.4%. In next two years, China's growth rate will drop marginally to 6.3 and 6.2%, respectively.

- In comparison with China, which is slowing, India growth will gradually accelerate.
- To materialise its potential, India needed to take steps to boost investment prospects.
- On productivity side, India has enormous potential with respect to secondary education completion rate. India is also undertaking measures in terms of non-performing loans and productivity.
- India's prospects will further improve with improved labour market reforms, education and health reforms as well as relaxing investment bottleneck.
- India has favourable demographic profile which is rarely seen in other economies. In this, improving female labour force participation rate is going to be important.

Global Financial Development Report

World Bank's has released its annual Global Financial Development Report 2017-18, **Bankers without Borders.**

What is the global financial development report?

- Global Financial Development Report 2017/2018: Bankers without Borders is the fourth in a World Bank series.
- It provides a unique contribution to financial sector policy debates, building on novel data, research, and wide-ranging country experience, with emphasis on emerging markets and developing economies.
- The report's findings and policy recommendations are relevant for policy makers, staff of central banks, ministries of finance, and financial regulation agencies.
- The report tracks financial systems in more than 200 economies before and during the global financial crisis.

Why this report is globally relevant?

- After the global financial crisis of 2007-08, as governments and regulators recognised and began to address the dangers of large and complex banking and financial structures.
- But they largely missed the argument that opening up the financial sector to foreign players was important to boost efficiency and bring sophisticated products to local customers.
- Many global banks were hard at work trying to beef up capital and restructure businesses, shutting operations in some countries, and generally maintaining a relatively low profile.

What are the findings of the report?

- Restrictions imposed on foreign banks in developing countries are hampering prospects of growth by limiting the flow of much needed finance to firms and households.
- International banking does create risks of exporting instability especially for countries with poor regulations and institutions, and those risks need to be mitigated.
- But without a competitive banking sector, the poor will not be able to access basic financial services.
- Many businesses will be locked out of markets, and growth in developing countries will stall.

What are the implications for India?

- Indian banking has become more competitive over the last couple of decades largely to do with the opening up of this sector to local private banks in 1993-94.
- The larger policy goal that the government and the central bank had in mind could not perhaps be achieved immediately because of the public ownership and governance structure of state-owned banks.
- Besides public and private banks, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) and Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) too have rapidly enlarged their footprint over the past decade.

What measures India had taken so far?

India adopted a guiding principle of consolidating public and private banks before opening up to foreign banks in a synchronised manner.

The approach has been to have foreign banks form fully owned subsidiaries, or to convert existing branches into a subsidiary.

Foreign banks at various growth cycles have shrunk their businesses in a downturn or when there is turmoil, and the need for credit is acute.

India has sought to limit the share of foreign banks in the total assets of banks in the country to less than a fourth.

'Global Financial Stability Report

The Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) is a semiannual report by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that assesses the stability of global financial markets and emerging market financing. **It is released twice per year, in April and October.**

The April 2018 GFSR consisted of front matter and three chapters.

Chapter 1 discussed the growth of **short-term risks to global financial stability** since the October 2017 GFSR. The April 2018 GFSR identified short- and medium-term risks as threats to global financial growth. Some of the threats identified in Chapter 1 of the April 2018 GFSR included high rates of inflation and central banks' response to those higher inflation rates; risking interest rates; and higher market volatility.

Chapter 2 of the April 2018 discussed **corporate credit allocation** as a source of financial vulnerability for global markets. This chapter examines the riskiness of credit allocation across global economies ranging from advanced to emerging, and makes recommendations to mitigate the risks associated with corporate credit allocation.

Chapter 3 of the April 2018 GFSR discusses the **movement of house prices across various markets** around the world, especially the synchronicity of those prices, or how they move in tandem with one another as prices rise and fall in housing markets around the world. This chapter looks at the effect that changing house prices in one part of the world might have on house prices in other parts of the world.

World Economic Outlook 2018

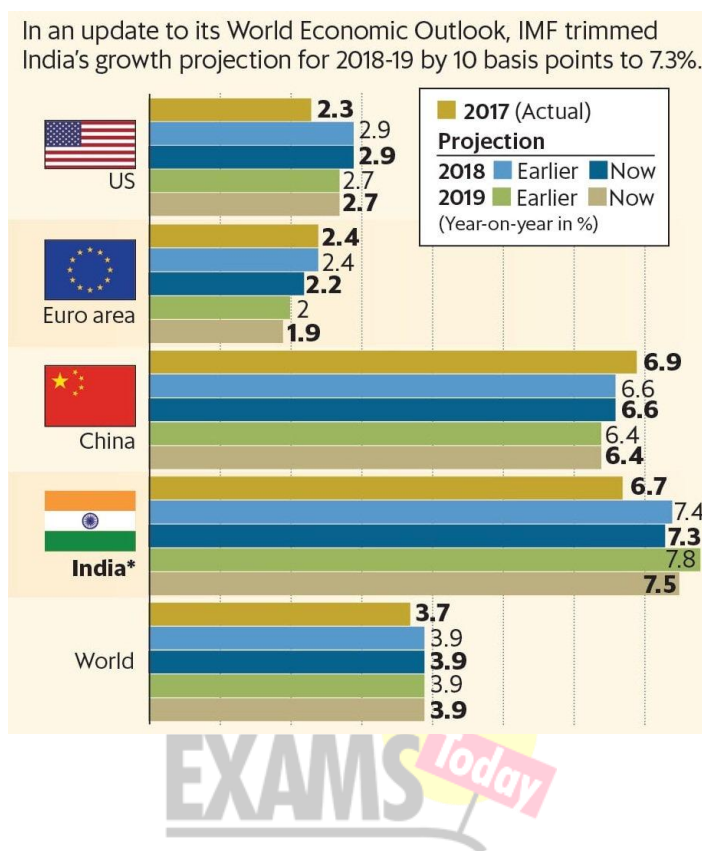
The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) update has **projected growth rate of 7.3% in 2018** and **7.5% in 2019** for India as against 6.7% in 2017.

This makes India, fastest growing country among major economies in 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Key Facts

- India will grow by 7.3% in 2018-19 against earlier estimate of 7.4%, slightly less — 0.1 percentage point in 2018.
- In 2019-20, it will grow by 7.5% against earlier estimate of 7.8%. This reflects negative effects of higher oil prices on domestic demand and faster than-anticipated monetary policy tightening due to higher expected inflation.
- Despite India's slight downgrade in the projections, it continues to outperform China. Growth in China is projected to moderate from 6.9% in 2017 to 6.6% in 2018 and 6.4% in 2019.
- This is mainly because of regulatory tightening of financial sector takes hold and external demand softens.
- The global growth is projected to reach 3.9% in 2018 and 2019, in line with forecast of April 2018 WEO. Growth prospects in emerging market and developing

economies is becoming more uneven, amid rising oil prices, higher yields in United States Treasury bonds, escalating trade tensions and market pressures on currencies of some economies with weaker fundamentals.



Global Index of Countries 2017

India ranked third in the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Government at a Glance 2017** report.

It states that Narendra Modi led NDA coalition has secured 73% trust of people, third highest in the world after Indonesia and Switzerland.

OECD's Government at a Glance report presents an index of countries that trust their governments the most.

It determines government's trust levels by whether or not people consider their government stable and reliable, if it's able to protect its citizens from risk and whether it can effectively deliver public services. The report cites data collected by Gallup World Poll (GWP), which collects evidence from perception surveys to measure the level of trust on an annual basis for OECD countries

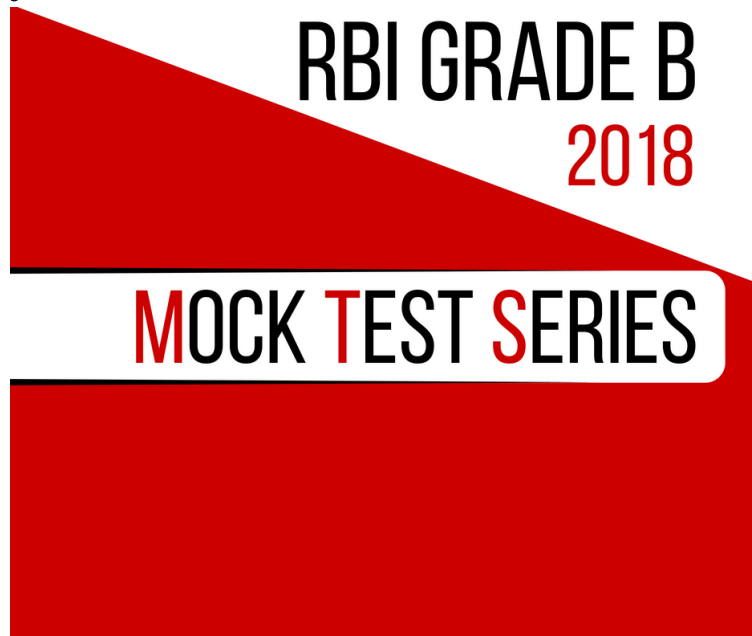
Key Highlights

- The 2017 edition of the report based on Gallup World Poll for 2016 states that, Indonesia and Switzerland with 80% people having trust in their government rank first and second respectively. Whereas 73% of Indians trust their central

government.

The report also states that the number of people who trust the government in India has fallen by 9% points between 2007 and 2016.

- The figure for India in 2007 was 82%, 73% in 2014, 55% in 2012, 70% in 2009. Globally on an average, only 42% of citizens have confidence in their government, down from 45% in 2007.



Global Competitiveness Index 2017

India ranks 40th in 2017 Global Competitiveness Index India was placed at 40th spot among 137 countries in World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2017-18.

India has slipped by one position compared to 39th spot in 2016 GCI.

Global Competitiveness Index WEF's GCI assesses competitiveness of countries to provide insight into drivers of their productivity and prosperity.

GCI scores are calculated on basis of 12 categories called 'pillars of competitiveness which covers both business and social indicators. It includes pillars such as institutions, infrastructure, health and primary education, labour market efficiency, financial market development, technological readiness and market size.

Key Highlights of 2017

GCI Top 5 Countries: Switzerland (1st), United States (2nd), Singapore (3rd), Netherlands (4th) and Germany (5th). BRICS Countries: China (27th), Russia (38th), India (40th), South Africa (61st) and Brazil (80th).

India related facts

India remains most competitive country in South Asia. It has improved across most pillars of competitiveness, particularly infrastructure (66th, up by 2), higher education and training (75th, up by 6), and technological readiness (107th, up by 3) reflecting recent public investments in these areas. The report has lauded India's efforts in information and communications technology (ICT) sector as it can boost internet economy.

Global Environment Performance Index 2018

India has been ranked **177** among 180 countries in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) – 2018. This index has been developed by **Yale University and Columbia University in collaboration with the World Economic Forum** and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.

This report has been released on 23 January, 2018 on the sidelines of World Economic Forum meet in Davos.

Top and Bottom Five Countries in 2018

- Top 5 countries are Switzerland, France, Denmark, Malta and Sweden
- The bottom countries are Nepal, India, Congo, Bangladesh, Burundi

About the Index

Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is calculated on the basis of data gathered from 24 individual metrics of environmental performance.

These 24 individual metrics are then aggregated into a hierarchy that begins with 10 major environmental issues categories.

- Air Quality (household solid fuels and PM2.5 exposure)
- Water & Sanitation Heavy Metals (lead exposure)
- Biodiversity & Habitat Forests (tree cover loss)
- Fisheries Climate & Energy (CO₂, Methane and Black Carbon Emissions)
- Air Pollution (SO₂ and NO_x emission)
- Water resources (wastewater treatment)
- Agriculture (sustainable practice)

The above 10 environmental issue categories are then divided into two policy objectives viz. **Environment health and Ecosystem Vitality**.

The overall EPI is based on a country's performance in these 10 issue categories and two policy objectives.

High rank in the EPI shows long-standing commitments to protecting public health, preserving natural resources and decoupling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from economic activity.

The 2018 Report Key Notes

- The report has ranked India as fourth worst country worldwide in curbing environmental pollution. India has slipped from 141st position in 2016 report. The low rank of emerging economies including China (120) and India (177) indicates strain population pressures and rapid economic growth impose on the environment. As per the report, substantial populations still suffer from poor air quality, most notably in India, China, and Pakistan (169).
- Report also notes that the low scores on the EPI are indicative of the need for national sustainability efforts on a number of fronts, especially cleaning up air quality, protecting biodiversity and reducing GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions.

Inclusive Development Index 2018

- India has been ranked 62 in the Inclusive Development Index released by the World Economic Forum.
- India has been ranked **62 out of 74 emerging economies** on a metric focussed on the living standards of people and future-proofing of economies by the WEF.
- **Pakistan has been ranked 47, Sri Lanka is at 40, and Nepal at 22; Uganda (59) and Mali (60) are also higher on the index than India.**
- This Inclusive Development Index has been developed as a new metric of national economic performance as an alternative to GDP.
- Though the incidence of poverty has declined in India over the past five years, six out of 10 Indians still live on less than \$3.20 per day.
- Both labour productivity and GDP per capita posted strong growth rates over the past five years, while employment growth has slowed. Healthy life expectancy also increased by approximately three years to 59.6, the study added.
- According to the study, **Norway tops the chart** followed by Iceland and Luxemburg in advanced economies.
- Lithuania, Hungary, and Azerbaijan are the toppers among the emerging economies.

Global Human Capital Index 2017

India ranked low 103rd out of 130 countries surveyed on World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Human Capital Index (GHCI) 2017.

In the previous edition, India ranked 105th.

The GHCI measures countries' ability to nurture, develop and deploy talent for economic growth against four key areas of human capital development;

- Capacity (determined by past investment in formal education)
- Deployment (accumulation of skills through work)
- Development (reskilling and continued upskilling of existing workers)
- Know-how (specialised skills-use at work).

Key Highlights of 2017 GHCI

- **Top 10 countries:** Norway (1st), Finland (2nd), Switzerland (3rd), United States (4th), Denmark (5th), Germany (6th), New Zealand (7th), Sweden (8th), Slovenia (9th) and Austria (10th).
- **Among BRICS:** India is ranked lower than its BRICS peers. Russia (16th), China (34th), Brazil (77th) and South Africa (87th).
- **Among South Asian countries:** India was ranked lower than Sri Lanka (70) and Nepal (98). But it ranked higher than neighbouring Bangladesh (111) and Pakistan (125).

India related Facts:

In terms of development of skills needed for the future India ranks 65th. However, India ranks lower because of number of factors. It ranks lowest (last) in world when it comes to employment gender gap. It also ranks low 110th in educational attainment (primary education attainment among 25 -54 year olds) and low deployment of its human capital, meaning the skills available are not getting put to good use. India ranks 118 for labour force participation among the key 35-54 year old demographic, means that too many Indians are engaged in informal or subsistent employment.

Energy Transition Index

- India has been ranked at 78th, lower than its emerging market peers like Brazil and China, among 114 countries on the World Economic Forum's Energy Transition.
- The report titled "**Fostering Effective Energy Transition**", ranks countries on how well they are able to balance energy security and access with environmental sustainability and affordability
- The overall list was **topped by Sweden**, followed by **Norway at the 2nd position and Switzerland at the 3rd rank.**
- Other countries on the top 10 include Finland (4th), Denmark (5th), the Netherlands (6th), the UK (7th), Austria (8th), France (9th) and Iceland (10th).
- Interestingly, between 2013 and 2018, India improved its performance score by 5.6 percentage points, mainly with improved energy access, reduced subsidies and reduced import costs, the report noted.

- India has the largest government-mandated renewable energy programme, **with a target of 175 GW renewable energy capacity by 2022, and it announced plans to shift completely to electric vehicles by 2030.**

Global Manufacturing Index 2018

- India secures 30th position on a global manufacturing index.
- India has been placed in the '**Legacy**' group along with Hungary, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Turkey.
- The report was developed by WEF in collaboration with A.T. Kearney.
- Top 10: Japan, South Korea, Germany, Switzerland, China, Czech Republic, the US, Sweden, Austria and Ireland

The report, which analyses development of modern industrial strategies and urges collaborative action, has categorised 100 countries into four groups –

- Leading (strong current base, high level of readiness for future)
- High Potential (limited current base, high potential for future)
- Legacy (strong current base, at risk for future)
- Nascent (limited current base, low level of readiness for future).

Overall, India is ranked better than its neighbours Sri Lanka (66th), Pakistan (74th) and Bangladesh (80th). Other countries ranked below India include Turkey, Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, Hong Kong, Mauritius and the UAE.

Global Gender Gap Index 2017

India was ranked low at 108th position out of 144 countries in Global Gender Gap Index 2017 released as part of World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2017.

India slipped by 21 places compared to 87th rank last year.

Global Gender Gap Index The index measures gender gap as progress towards parity between men and women in four indicators

- (i) Educational attainment,
- (ii) Health and survival,
- (iii) Economic opportunity and
- (iv) Political empowerment.

Countries are ranked based scores on scale ranging from **0 (lowest i.e. imparity) to 1 (highest i.e. parity).**

Key Highlights of Global Gender Gap Index 2017

- **Iceland is most gender-equal country with score of 0.878.** It is followed by Norway (2 rank), Finland (3), Rwanda (4) and Sweden (5), Nicaragua (6) and Slovenia (7), Ireland (8), New Zealand (9) and the Philippines (10).
- Reasons for India's lower ranking It was mainly due to low scores in two indicators. They are Health Survival:
- India ranked 141 at bottom four. It was mainly due to India's poor sex ratio at birth which still points to a strong preference for sons. (ii) Economic Participation and Opportunities for Women: India ranked 139, down from 136 last year

Reports and Indices by UN and its Specialized Agencies

Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) 2017

- India has been ranked **23rd out of 165 nations** in the second Global Cybersecurity Index (GCI) that measures the commitment of nations across the world to cyber security. The Index has been released by the UN telecommunications agency International Telecommunication Union (ITU).
- India has been listed in the **“maturing category”** of the index with a score of 0.683.
- Around 77 countries have been placed in the maturing category as they have developed complex commitments to cyber security and engage in cybersecurity programmes and initiatives.
- **Singapore** has topped the index with a score of 0.925. Singapore is followed by United States (2nd), Malaysia (3rd), Oman (4th), Estonia (5th), Mauritius (6th), Australia (7th), Georgia (8th), France (9th), Canada (10th) and Russia (11th). China has been placed at 34th.
- **Equatorial Guinea is the worst performer among all nations with a score of zero.**
- ITU has ranked the countries based on the countries' **legal, technical and organisational institutions, educational and research capabilities**, as well as their cooperation in information-sharing networks.

World Happiness Index 2018

- India was ranked 133rd among 156 countries in World Happiness Index 2018 released by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network.
- The index ranked 156 countries based on factors (parameters) such as inequality, life expectancy, GDP per capita, social freedom, generosity, public trust (i.e. a lack of corruption in government and business) and social support.

- The 2018 report, for the first time ranked happiness of foreign-born immigrants in 117 countries.
- **10 Happiest Countries:** Finland (1st), Norway (2nd), Denmark (3rd), Iceland (4th), Switzerland (5th), Netherlands (6th), Canada (7th), New Zealand (8th), Sweden (9th) and Australia (10th).
- United States was ranked 18th down from 14th place last year. Britain was 19th and United Arab Emirates at 20th. In 2018 rankings, top-10, as ever dominated by Nordic countries.

World Social Protection Report 2017-19

- Recently the World Social Protection Report 2017-19 has been published by the International Labour Organization.
- It can be viewed as a blueprint for action by political parties of the mainstream.

What is Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights is drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world.
- The Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 (General Assembly resolution 217 A as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations.
- It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

What is social security?

Social security is “any government system that provides monetary assistance to people with an inadequate or no income.”

Social security is enshrined in Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 22 states that:

Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

What are the major findings of the World Social Protection Report 2017-19?

- A vast majority of people (4 billion) live without any safeguard against the normal contingencies of life.
- No major increase in coverage:

- There has been a 2% increase in coverage in the last two years — a sign that the commitment is woefully inadequate given the magnitude of the challenge.
- Less than half (45.2%) have guaranteed access to only one social protection benefit in the face of a whole of risks such as ill health, unemployment, occupational injuries, disability, and old age.
- Coverage gaps are associated with a significant underinvestment in social protection, particularly in Africa, Asia and the Arab States
- More than half the population in rural areas is not covered by universal health programmes, as compared to less than a quarter in urban locations.
- Inadequate coverage of child and mother protection programs:
- Nearly two-thirds of children are not covered by any form of social protection, meaning that their education is unlikely to rank as a priority among households.
- Furthermore, 41% of mothers of newborns receive no maternity benefits.
- Only 27.8% of persons with severe disabilities worldwide receive appropriate support, says the report.
- The expansion of old-age pensions to include 68% of people in the retirement age is a move in the right direction.
- The levels of support are not adequate enough even to lift people out of poverty.

Corruption Perception Index 2017

- India's ranking in the annual corruption index, released by Berlin-based non-government organisation Transparency International (TI), slid to 81 among a group of 180 countries.
- The index, which measures perception of corruption in the public sector, uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. India's score remained intact at 40 points in both 2016 and 2017.
- The 2017 index revealed that despite attempts to combat corruption, most countries were moving too slowly with their effort. In the past six years, many countries have made little to no progress

World Press Freedom Index 2018

- World Press Freedom Index compiled by Reporters Without Borders (RSF) measures the level of media freedom in 180 countries, including the level of **pluralism, media independence, the environment and self-censorship, the legal framework, transparency, and the quality of the infrastructure** that supports the production of news and information.
- India has dropped from rank 136 to rank 138.

- **Norway** is first for the second year running, followed by Sweden

Global Hunger Index 2017

- India ranks 100th out of 119 countries on the global hunger index — behind North Korea, Bangladesh and Iraq but ahead of Pakistan
- India has the third highest score in all of Asia — only Afghanistan and Pakistan are ranked worse
- India ranks below many of its neighbouring countries such as China (29th rank), Nepal (72), Myanmar (77), Sri Lanka (84) and Bangladesh (88). It is ahead of Pakistan (106) and Afghanistan (107).
- North Korea ranks 93rd while Iraq is at 78th position.
- The GHI, now in its 12th year, ranks countries based on four key indicators — **undernourishment, child mortality, child wasting and child stunting**.
- The report ranked 119 countries in the developing world, nearly half of which **have 'extremely alarming,' 'alarming' or 'serious' hunger levels**.

Gender Vulnerability Index- PAN India 2017

- The first ever Gender Vulnerability Index (GVI), developed by Plan India, a non-governmental organisation, indicates that Goa is the safest for women and girls while Bihar ranked the lowest for their safety and security.
- The GVI is a composite index developed for a study for Plan India's 'Plan for Every Child' – a campaign that is targetted at understanding the problems that women and girls face in difficult circumstances.
- The purpose of the GVI is to “generate a normative consensus” on the status of girls and women in India taking into account the condition of education, health, poverty and protection for women and girls in the country.
- Delhi ranks 28 among 30 states, with a score of 0.436

Intellectual Property Index 2018

- India was ranked **44th out of 50 countries** in the Intellectual Property (IP) Index released by US Chamber of Commerce.
- The index was released as part of annual report prepared by the Global Innovation Policy Center (GIPC) of the US Chambers of Commerce.
- The report analyses IP climate in 50 world economies based on 40 unique indicators that benchmark activity critical to innovation development surrounding patent, copyright, trademark and trade secrets protection.

- **The US topped this edition of list with total 37.98 points**, followed by United Kingdom (37.97) and Sweden (37.03). India has increased substantially its score this year. Its overall score has increased substantially from 25% (8.75 out of 35) in previous year to 30% (12.03 out of 40) in latest edition.

Global Peace Index 2018

- India was ranked 137th among 163 countries in Global Peace Index 2018 that was released by Sydney-based think tank Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP). In Last year's index, India was ranked 137th. 2018 GPI was twelfth edition of index since it was launched in 2006.
- Iceland was ranked most peaceful country in the world and it managed to retain its position since 2008.
- **Top 10 Peaceful Countries in 2018 GPI:** Iceland (1), New Zealand (2), Austria (3), Portugal (4), Denmark (5), Canada (6), Czech Republic (7), Singapore (8), Japan (9) and Ireland (10).
- **Top 10 Least Peaceful Countries:** Syria (163), Afghanistan (162), South Sudan (161), Iraq (160), Somalia (159), Yemen (158), Libya (157), Democratic Republic of Congo (156), Central African Republic (155) and Russia (154).

Global Democracy Index 2017

- India was ranked 42nd among 165 independent states on annual 2017 Global Democracy Index (GDI) released by UK-based company, Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).
- India's rank has slipped from 32nd in 2016 GDI and its overall score dropped 0.58 points from 7.81 to 7.23. Moreover, India was classified India as a flawed democracy in 2017 GDI
- The index ranks **165 independent states and 2 territories on basis of 60 indicators grouped in five different categories** viz. electoral process and pluralism, civil liberties, the functioning of government, political participation and political culture. It categories countries into four broad categories viz. **full democracy, flawed democracy, hybrid regime and authoritarian regime** based on their score on a scale from 0 to 10. It is released by EIU, a research and analysis division of UK- based media behemoth The Economist Group.
- **Top 10 countries in 2017 GDI:** Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Denmark, Ireland, Canada, Australia, Finland and Switzerland. Top three positions on the list were occupied by Nordic countries.

Global Talent Competitiveness Index

- India moved up on a global index of talent competitiveness to the 81st position
- **Switzerland** continues to top the list released every year on the first day of the World Economic Forum (WEF) followed by Singapore and the US.
- India's ranking was the worst among the five BRICS countries in 2017 as well when China was ranked 54th, Russian Federation was placed at 56th, followed by South Africa (67) and Brazil (81). China has moved up to 43rd now, Russia to 53rd, South Africa to 63rd and Brazil to 73rd position.

Sustainable Development Goals Index

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

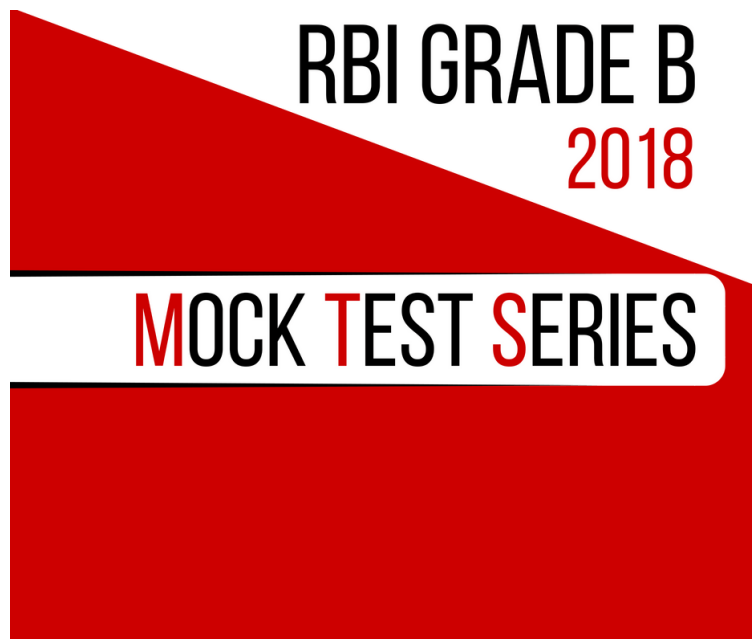
World Investment Report, 2017

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

CORSIA

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is an UN specialized agency, through its Market Based Measure implements Carbon Offsetting and Reporting Scheme for International Aviation, popularly called CORSIA.

- CORSIA is a market based measure for international aviation to measure carbon emissions.
- CORSIA is to address any annual increase in total CO2 emissions from international civil aviation (i.e. civil aviation flights that depart in one country and arrive in a different country) above the 2020 levels.
- Recently, The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has expressed hope that India will join the
- Carbon Offsetting and Reporting Scheme for International Aviation, popularly called CORSIA.



State wise “Ease of Doing Business” ranking

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

Logistics Performance Index

It is an interactive benchmarking tool created to help countries identify the challenges and opportunities they face in their performance on trade logistics and what they can do to improve their performance.

It is released by World Bank.

- It is the weighted average of the country scores on the following six key dimensions -Efficiency of the clearance process by border control agencies, including Customs
- Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology
- Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments
- Competence and quality of logistics services e.g., transport operators, customs brokers
- Ability to track and trace consignments
- Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination

According to its 2016 report, **India ranks 35 out of 160 countries.**

World Economic outlook

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

Global Human Capital Index, 2017

- It is published by World Economic Forum.
- It ranks countries on how well they are developing their human capital.
- The rankings are based on **four thematic dimensions — capacity, deployment, development, and know-how.**

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

Global Innovation Index

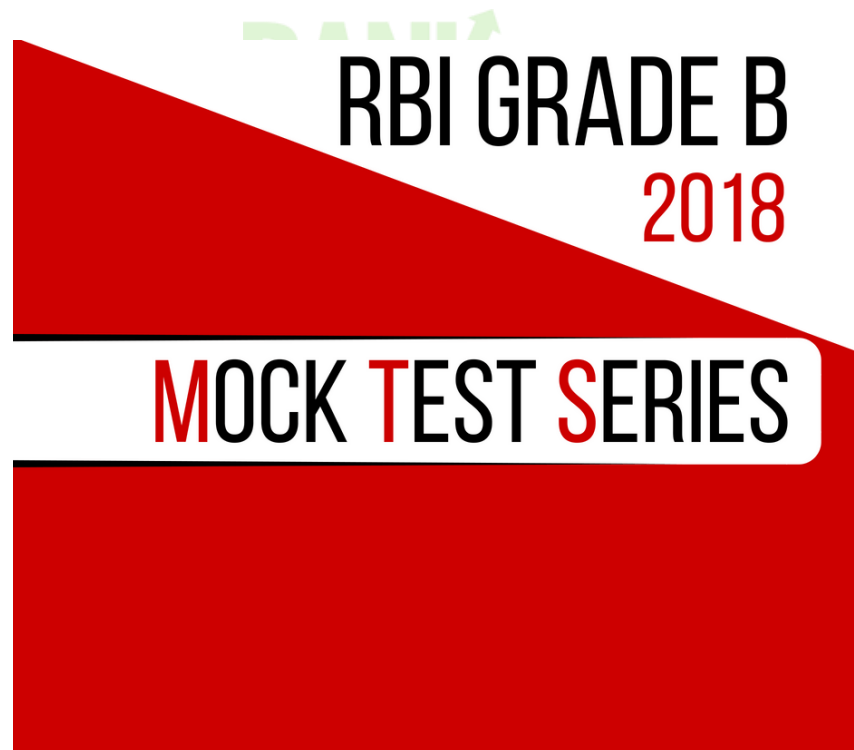
- The index is released by Cornell University U.S, **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)** and INSEAD (a France based International Business School).
- It ranks 130 world economies according to their innovation capabilities using more than 80 indicators from patent filings to education spending.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

Global Liveability Ranking

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

Environmental Performance Index, 2018

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



The mock test series is prepared by the faculty of Team BankExamsToday.com and strictly adhere to the syllabus and exam pattern. To assess the quality of our mock test series you can attempt 1 free test of each section.

Features of Test Series

1. 10 Mock Tests for Phase I
2. 10 Mock Tests Financial Management
3. 10 Mock Tests for Economic and Social Issues
4. 10 Mock Tests for Descriptive English
5. Instant Results
6. Evaluation of Descriptive Tests by our faculty
7. Complete Syllabus Coverage
8. Discussion board for doubt clearance
9. Can be used on Mobile and Desktop
10. Adherence to the latest exam pattern

[Click Here to Join](#)

