



THE WORLD BANK



नीति आयोग



WORLD
ECONOMIC
FORUM

2019

REPORTS
&
INDICES



REPORTS AND INDICES

1. Reports and indices by UN and related organizations..... 2

FUNDS, PROGRAMMES:

- 1.1. UN-Habitat
 - 1.1.1. World Cities Report
 - 1.1.2. Habitat Commitment Index
- 1.2. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
 - 1.2.1. Report on Regular Resources
 - 1.2.2. The State of the World's Children reports
- 1.3. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - 1.3.1. Gender Inequality Index
 - 1.3.2. Human development index
- 1.4. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - 1.4.1. Global Environment Outlook
 - 1.4.2. Emission Gap Report
 - 1.4.3. Inclusive Wealth Report
 - 1.4.4. Actions on Air Quality
- 1.5. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 - 1.5.1. State of World Population Report

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES:

- 1.6. Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
 - 1.6.1. World State of Forest Report
 - 1.6.2. Global Food Price Index
- 1.7. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
 - 1.7.1. Safety Reports
 - 1.7.2. CORSIA
- 1.8. International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - 1.8.1. World Social Protection Report
 - 1.8.2. World Employment and Social Outlook
 - 1.8.3. Care Work and Care Jobs for the Future of Decent Work Report
 - 1.8.4. World of Work Report
 - 1.8.5. Global Wage Report
- 1.9. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - 1.9.1. Global Financial Stability Report
 - 1.9.2. World Economic Outlook
- 1.10. United Nations International Telecommunication
 - 1.11. Union (UN-ITU)
 - 1.11.1. Global Cyber Security Index
 - 1.11.2. ICT Development Index
 - 1.11.3. Global E-waste Monitor Report
- 1.12. UNESCO
 - 1.12.1. Global education monitoring Report
 - 1.12.2. Gender Parity Index

- 1.13. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
 - 1.13.1. Industrial Development Report
- 1.14. World Health Organization (WHO)
 - 1.14.1. World Health Statistics
 - 1.14.2. World Tuberculosis Report
 - 1.14.3. Global Nutrition Report
- 1.15. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
 - 1.15.1. World Intellectual Property Report
 - 1.15.2. Global Innovation Index
- 1.16. World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
 - 1.16.1. Greenhouse Gas Bulletin
- 1.17. World Bank
 - 1.17.1. World Development Report
 - 1.17.2. Global Economic Prospect (GEP) Report
 - 1.17.3. Ease of Doing Business
 - 1.17.4. Remittance Report
 - 1.17.5. Ease of Living Index
 - 1.17.6. India Development Update
 - 1.17.7. Universal Health Coverage Index
 - 1.17.8. Global Financial Development Report
 - 1.17.9. Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness
 - 1.17.10. Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy
 - 1.17.11. (RISE)
 - 1.17.12. Logistics Performance Index
 - 1.17.13. Report: A Glass Half Full: The promise of Regional Trade in South Asia
 - 1.17.14. Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing
 - 1.17.15. Together the Poverty Puzzle
 - 1.17.16. Human Capital Index
 - 1.17.17. (Prepared as a part of World development Report)

OTHER ENTITIES AND BODIES:

- 1.18. United Nations Conference on Trade and
- 1.19. Development (UNCTAD)
 - 1.19.1. Trade & Development Report
 - 1.19.2. The Least Developed Countries Report
 - 1.19.3. World Investment Report
 - 1.19.4. Information and Economy Report
 - 1.19.5. The Technology and Innovation Report
 - 1.19.6. Commodities and Development Report
 - 1.19.7. World Economic situation and Prospects Report
- 1.20. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 1.21. (UNHCR)
 - 1.21.1. The Global Report

- 1.22. UN-DESA
 - 1.22.1. World's Women Report – Once in 5 years
 - 1.22.2. e-Participation Index
 - 1.22.3. e-Government Development Index
- 1.23. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
 - 1.23.1. Technical Cooperation Report
 - 1.23.2. Nuclear Technology Review
 - 1.23.3. Red Book
- 1.24. International Organisation for Migration (IOM)
 - 1.24.1. World Migration Report
- 1.25. World Trade Organisation (WTO)
 - 1.25.1. World Trade Outlook
- 1.26. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
 - 1.26.1. World Drug Report
 - 1.26.2. World Wildlife Crime Report
 - 1.26.3. Global Report on Trafficking in Persons
- 1.27. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice
 - 1.28. Research Institute (UNICRI)
 - 1.28.1. Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime
- 1.29. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
 - 1.29.1. Global Assessment Report
- 1.30. UN Inter-agency Group
 - 1.30.1. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report
- 1.31. UN – Sustainable Development Solutions Network
 - 1.32. (SDSN)
 - 1.32.1. World Happiness Report
- 1.33. United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
 - 1.33.1. World Risk Index
- 1.34. UN-Water
 - 1.34.1. World Water Development Report

2. Reports and indices by nonprofit organisations.....11

- 2.1. World Economic Forum (WEF)
 - 2.1.1. Global Human Capital Index
 - 2.1.2. Global Information Technology Report
 - 2.1.3. Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report
 - 2.1.4. Global Competitiveness Report
 - 2.1.5. Global Enabling Trade Report
 - 2.1.6. Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report
 - 2.1.7. Global Environment Performance Index
 - 2.1.8. World Power Language Index

- 2.1.9. Inclusive Development Index
- 2.1.10. Global Risk Report
- 2.1.11. Energy Transition Index
- 2.1.12. Future of Jobs Report, 2018
- 2.1.13. Global Manufacturing Index
- 2.1.14. Readiness for future of Production Report
- 2.1.15. Global Gender Gap Index
- 2.2. Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
 - 2.2.1. The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)
 - 2.2.2. Government at a Glance Report
 - 2.2.3. Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) 2019 Global Report
 - 2.2.4. International migration outlook
- 2.3. Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
 - 2.3.1. Global Financial System Report
- 2.4. International Energy Agency (IEA)
 - 2.4.1. World Energy Outlook
 - 2.4.2. The Future of Rail Report
 - 2.4.3. Global Electric Vehicle Outlook
 - 2.4.4. Status of Power System Transmission 2018 Report
 - 2.4.5. Southeast Asia Energy Outlook
- 2.5. Transparency International
 - 2.5.1. Global Corruption Report
 - 2.5.2. Corruption Perception Index
- 2.6. Reporters Without Borders
 - 2.6.1. World Press Freedom Index
- 2.7. Amnesty International
 - 2.7.1. Death Penalty Report
- 2.8. Asian Development Bank
 - 2.8.1. Asian Economic Integration Report
 - 2.8.2. Asian Development Outlook
- 2.9. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
 - 2.9.1. Asian Infrastructure Finance Report 2019
- 2.10. Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - 2.10.1. World Oil Outlook
- 2.11. Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide
 - 2.11.1. Global Hunger Index
- 2.12. Oxfam
 - 2.12.1. An Economy for the 99%
- 2.13. Melbourne Mercer
 - 2.13.1. Global Pension Index
- 2.14. Walk Free foundation, Australia based Human Rights Group
 - 2.14.1. Global Slavery Index
- 2.15. AT Kearney (American Global Management Consulting Firm)
 - 2.15.1. Global Retail Development Index
 - 2.15.2. FDI Confidence Index
- 2.16. Global Burden of Disease
 - 2.16.1. Healthcare Access & Quality Ranking

2.17. Lancet Planetary Health Journal	
2.17.1. Global Burden of Diseases Report	
2.18. Cornell University, INSEAD & WIPO	
2.18.1. Global Innovation Index	
2.19. World Justice Project, American independent Multidisciplinary organisation	
2.19.1. Rule of Law Index	
2.20. Tax Justice Network, UK based advocacy group	
2.20.1. Financial Secrecy Index	
2.21. Oxfam and Development Finance International	
2.21.1. Commitment to Reduce Inequality Index	
2.22. Heritage Foundation	
2.22.1. Index of Economic Freedom	
2.23. US Chamber of Commerce	
2.23.1. International Intellectual Property Index	
2.24. Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia	
2.24.1. Global Peace Index	
2.24.2. Global Terrorism Index	
2.25. Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK	
2.25.1. Global Democracy Index / State of Democracy in the World 2018	
2.25.2. Government E-Payments Adoption Ranking	
2.25.3. Global Liveability Ranking	
2.25.4. Inclusive Internet Index	
2.26. INSEAD, Adecco Group and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore	
2.26.1. Global Talent Competitiveness Index	
2.27. JLL Real Estate Services, US	
2.27.1. City Momentum Index	
2.28. Social Progress Imperative	
2.28.1. Social Progress Index	
2.29. World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics	
2.29.1. World Inequality Report	
2.30. Tufts University, US and MasterCard	
2.30.1. Digital Evolution Index	
2.31. UNDP, Oxford & Human Development Initiative	
2.31.1. Multidimensional Poverty Status	
2.32. Commonwealth Secretariat	
2.32.1. Global Youth Index	
2.33. V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden	
2.33.1. Varieties of Democracy Report	
2.34. FATF (Financial Action Task Force)	
2.34.1. Global Money Laundering Report	

3. Reports and indices related to Environment and sustainability.....18

3.1. Global Footprint Network	
3.1.1. Global Ecological Footprint	
3.2. Health Effects Institute , Boston	
3.2.1. State of Global Air Report	
3.3. German Watch	
3.3.1. Climate Change Performance Index	
3.3.2. Global Climate Risk Index	
3.4. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	
3.4.1. Red List	
3.5. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	
3.5.1. The Energy Report & Living Planet Report	
3.6. Ramsar convention	
3.6.1. Global Wetland Outlook	
3.7. Arctic report 2018	
3.8. CBD conference and special awards	

4. Reports and indices related to India.....20

4.1. Plan India	
Gender Vulnerability Index	
4.2. Oxfam India	
4.2.1. Widening Gaps - India Inequality Report, 2018	
4.3. World Bank Group	
4.3.1. India Development Update	
4.4. Forest Survey of India	
4.4.1. India State of Forest Report	
4.5. Botanical Survey of India	
4.5.1. Red Data Book	
4.6. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)	
Greenex (Green Index)	
4.7. CRISIL	
Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter (DRIP) Index	
4.8. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs	
4.8.1. Swachh Survekshan Report	
4.9. Central Pollution Control Board	
4.9.1. National Air Quality Indices	
4.9.2. Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index	
4.9.3. National Ambient Air Quality Standard	
4.10. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Public Health Foundation of India and Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME).	
4.10.1. India State Level Disease Burden Report	
4.11. NITI Aayog	
4.11.1. Performance of Health Outcome Index	
4.11.2. Healthy States, Progressive India Report	
4.11.3. Composite Water Management Index	
4.11.4. Transformation of Aspirational Districts	

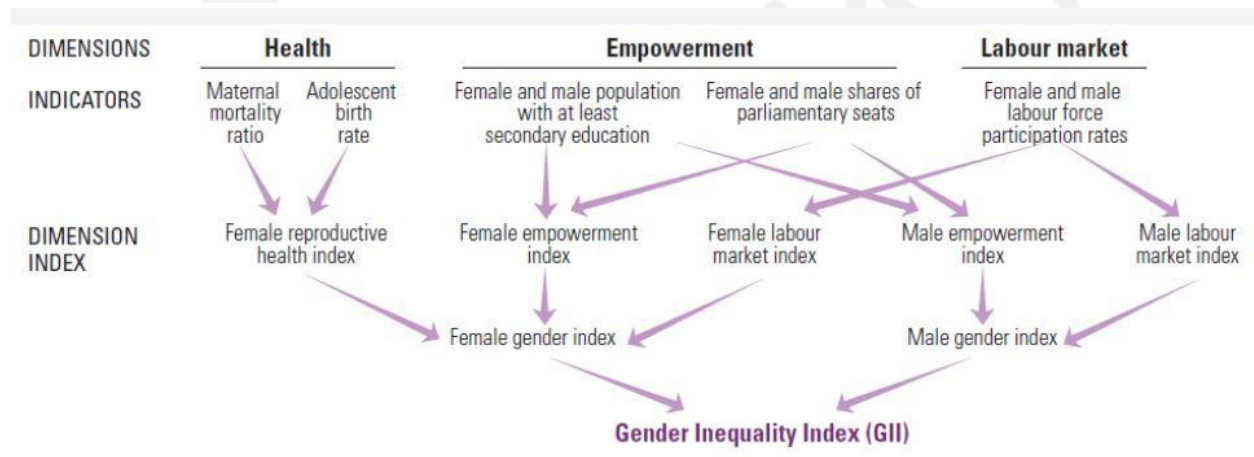
- 4.11.5. Sustainable Tourism in the Indian Himalayan Region
- 4.11.6. Strategy for New India at 75
- 4.11.7. Urban Transformation Index
- 4.12. NITI Aayog & Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- 4.12.1. State Energy Efficiency Preparedness Index
- 4.13. NITI Aayog & MHRD
- 4.13.1. School Education Quality Index (SEQI)
- 4.14. NITI Aayog, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), CII
- 4.14.1. India Innovation Index
- 4.15. DPIIT
- 4.15.1. States' Startup Ranking
- 4.16. Bureau of Energy Efficiency
- 4.16.1. Energy Performance Index
- 4.17. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- 4.17.1. Ease of Living Index (At India Level)
- 4.17.2. City Liveability Index
- 4.18. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- 4.18.1. Financial Stability Report
- 4.19. Ministry of Finance
- 4.19.1. Financial Inclusion Index
- 4.20. Central Statistical Organization-Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
- 4.20.1. Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
- 4.21. Centre for Equity Studies (CES) in New Delhi
- 4.21.1. Indian Exclusion Report
- 4.22. Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
- 4.22.1. Internet Readiness Index
- 4.23. National Housing Bank
- 4.23.1. RESIDEX
- 4.24. PRATHAM
- 4.24.1. Annual Survey of Education Report
- 4.25. MHRD & National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)
- 4.25.1. Education Development Index India (State Level)
- 4.26. Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- 4.26.1. Logistics Ease Across Different States Index
- 4.27. Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region
- 4.27.1. Composite District Infrastructure Index

1. Reports and indices released by UN and related organisations

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

Gender Inequality Index

- The GII is an inequality index.
- It measures gender inequalities in **three important aspects** of human development—
 1. **reproductive health**, measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates;
 2. **empowerment**, measured by proportion of parliamentary seats occupied by females and proportion of adult females and males aged 25 years and older with at least some secondary education; and
 3. **economic status**, expressed as labour market participation and measured by labour force participation rate of female and male populations aged 15 years and older.

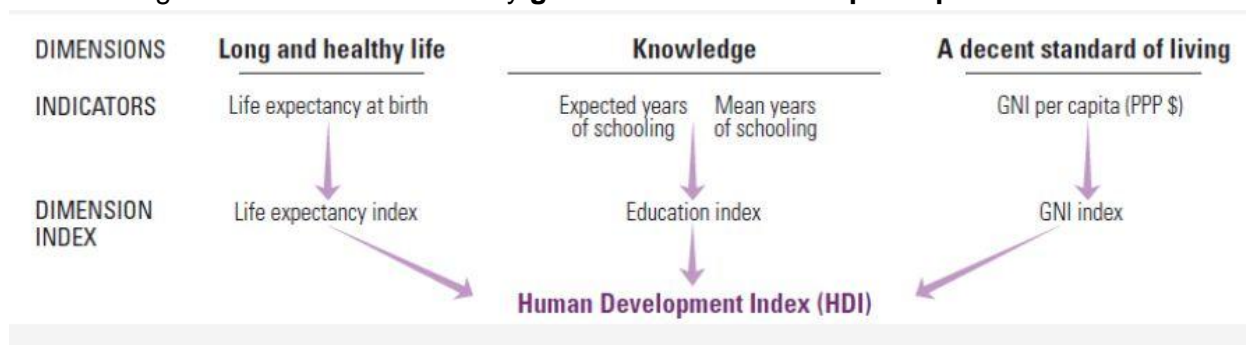


- The GII ranges between 0 and 1. Higher GII values indicate higher inequalities and thus higher loss to human development.
- India ranked 127 out of 160 countries on the Gender Inequality Index. Norway ranked first in GII.

Human Development Index (HDI)

- It is released by **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and have a decent standard of living.
- The HDI is the **geometric mean** of normalized indices for each of the **three dimensions**.

- The health dimension is assessed by **life expectancy at birth**, the education dimension is measured by **mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age**. The standard of living dimension is measured by **gross national income per capita**.



- **India's HDI value for 2017 is 0.640**, which put the country in the medium human development category.
- India was ranked **130 among 189 countries** in the latest human development index 2017.
- **Norway** was ranked 1st while **Niger** was ranked last.

Human Capital Index

- It is released by the World **Bank** as part of the **World Development Report 2019**.
- It claims to seek to measure the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18.
- The HCI has three components:
 - (i) **Survival**, as measured by under-5 mortality rates;
 - (ii) **Expected years of Quality-Adjusted School** which combines information on the quantity and quality of education; and
 - (iii) **Health environment** using two proxies of (a) adult survival rates and (b) the rate of stunting for children under age 5.
- The World Bank gave India a score of 0.44 of the total 1.0, lower than the average for its income-level countries.
- India was ranked **115th among 157 countries in first-ever Human Capital Index (HCI)**.
- According to the index a child born in India today will be only 44 per cent as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.
- The HCI measures the Index outcomes for each country as a fraction of maximum value of 1.
- HCI for girls is marginally higher than for boys in India.
- This Year's theme : "The Changing Nature of Work".

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Global Environment Outlook

- The Global Environment Outlook (GEO) global assessments provide an integrated analysis (e.g. social, economic, environmental) of **major trends that have shaped the environment**.
- Using the integrated environmental assessment (IEA) methodology, **UN Environment has produced six GEO reports**.

About GEO 6:

- The sixth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-6), focusing on the theme “**healthy planet, healthy people**”, aims to help policymakers and all of society achieve the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals, the internationally agreed environmental goals and multilateral environmental agreements.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION (FAO)

World State of Forest Report

- The State of the World's Forests reports on the **status of forests, recent major policy and institutional developments** and key issues concerning the forest sector.
- It makes current, reliable and policy-relevant information widely available to facilitate informed discussion and decision-making with regard to the world's forests
- The State of the World's Forests 2018 seeks to **examine evidence about the contribution that forests and trees**— and the people who use and manage them – can make to sustainable development.
- It also identifies information and data gaps and areas where more work is needed to improve understanding of these interlinkages.
- The objective is to **strengthen forest pathways to sustainable development** as part of the transformational change needed to implement the 2030 Agenda.

What is 2030 agenda?

- In 2015, governments around the world took bold and decisive action by adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UN, 2015), or the 2030 Agenda as it is often called.
- The universal and inclusive nature of the 2030 Agenda commits the international community to act together to overcome the multiple and complex challenges facing the world in the twenty-first century. It will guide development policies worldwide during the next decade and beyond.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

Global Wage Report

- This report **examines the evolution of real wages** around the world, giving a unique picture of wage trends globally and by region.
- The 2018/19 edition analyses the **gender pay gap**. The report focuses on two main challenges: how to find the most useful means for measurement, and how to break down

the gender pay gap in ways that best inform policy-makers and social partners of the factors that underlie it.

- The report also includes a **review of key policy issues regarding wages and the reduction of gender pay gaps** in different national circumstances.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF)

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 GFSR focuses on current conditions, especially financial and structural imbalances, that could risk an upset in global financial stability and access to financing by emerging-market countries.
- The Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) **replaced two previous reports by the IMF**, the annual International Capital Markets Report and the quarterly Emerging Market Financing Report.
- The purpose of replacing them was to provide a more frequent assessment of the worldwide financial markets and to focus on emerging market financing in a global context.

April 2019 Global Financial Stability Report:

- The GFSR provides an **assessment of balance sheet vulnerabilities across financial and non-financial sectors** in advanced and emerging market economies.
- **China is likely to become more important for other emerging markets** as it gets included in benchmark indices. Portfolio flows to China are expected to increase by \$150 billion by 2020 due to its inclusion in a global bond index, according to the report.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION (UN-ITU)

Global E-waste Monitor Report

- The Global E-waste Monitor report 2017 (recent) is a **collaborative effort of the United Nations University (UNU)** represented through its Vice-Rectorate in Europe hosted **Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) Programme**, the **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)**, and the **International Solid Waste Association (ISWA)**.
- This report provides the **most comprehensive overview of global e-waste statistics** and an unprecedented level of detail, including an overview of the magnitude of the e-waste problem in different regions.

- The report includes up-to-date information on the amounts of e-waste generated and recycled, makes predictions until 2021, and provides information on the progress made in terms of e-waste legislation.
- The e-waste volumes are indicative of the recycling industry's potential to recover secondary resources, as well as setting environmental targets for detoxification.

E waste recycling in India:

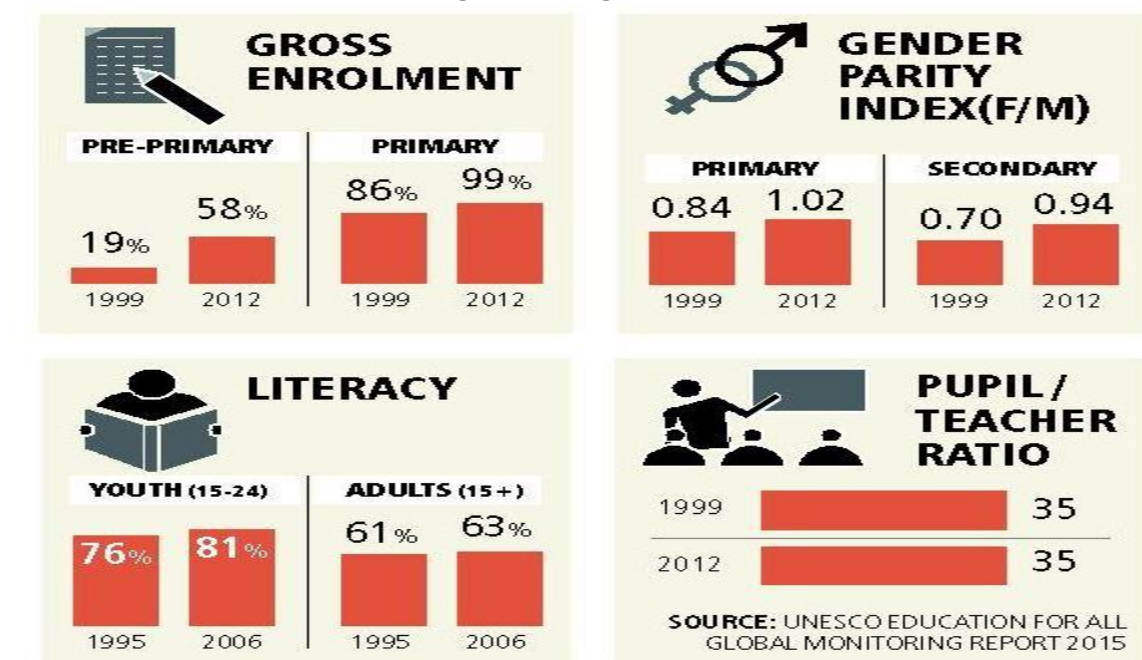
- In Asia, the total e-waste generation was 18.2 Mt in 2016. **China generates the highest e-waste quantity both in Asia and in the world** (7.2 Mt). Japan generated 2.1 Mt, and India 2 Mt.
- **India's electronics industry is one of the fastest growing industries in the world.** The formal e-waste recycling sector in India is currently being developed in major cities. However, informal recycling operations have been in place for a long time, with over 1 million poor people in India involved in manual recycling operations.
- **E-Waste Management Rules 2016** mandates producers of electronic goods responsible for collection of e-waste generated.
- Rules also have provision for financial penalty for damage caused to ecology and any third party due to improper management of e-waste.
- Under the new rules, the government has strengthened the EPR concept and set targets. EPR in waste management aims to include the environmental costs associated with goods throughout their lifecycle into the prices of products.

UNESCO

Gender Parity Index

- GPI measures progress towards gender parity in education participation and/or learning opportunities available for girls in relation to those available to boys.
- **GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between females and males.** In general, a value less than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of boys and a value greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of girls.

Image showing statistics of India



WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

Global Nutrition Report

- The purpose of the Global Nutrition Report is **to collate and communicate high-quality, comprehensive and credible data on nutrition** as a means of tracking progress, guiding and inspiring action, and committing and financing the end of malnutrition in all its forms.
- The 2018 Global Nutrition Report reveals that the **global burden of malnutrition is unacceptably high** and now affects every country in the world. But it also highlights that if we act now it is not too late to end malnutrition in all its forms.
- Reports highlights **Stunting in children under five years of age is declining at a global level** but numbers in Africa are increasing, and there are significant disparities in progress at the subnational level. Stunting declined from 32.6% of all the world's children under 5 years of age in 2000 to 22.2% in 2017.
- At global level, progress in **addressing underweight and anaemia among women has been extremely slow** while overweight and obesity among adults is getting worse, with higher rates of obesity among women than men.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANISATION (WIPO)

Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is a **global ranking for their success in and capacity for innovation**. It is published by a specialized agency of the **United Nations**

– the **World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)** in association with **Cornell University and graduate business school INSEAD**.

- The index ranks countries based on **80 indicators**, ranging from intellectual property filing rates to Research and Development, online creativity, mobile application creation, computer software spending, education spending, scientific & technical publications and ease of starting a business.
- **India's Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** is one of the knowledge partners which assists the GII team in bringing out the annual ranking.

India's ranking in Global Innovation Index 2018

- GII 2018 is the 11th edition of the index released annually.
- As per GII 2018, **India is placed 57th out of 130 countries** being evaluated, making it the top-ranked economy in South and Central Asia.
- **India** has been **consistently** moving up the ranks. As per GII 2017, India was placed at the 60th rank.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION (WMO)

Greenhouse Gas Bulletin

- **The Atmospheric Environment and Research Division of WMO's** Research Department publishes the WMO-GAW Annual Greenhouse Gas Bulletins.
- **Each year**, these bulletins will report the latest trends and atmospheric burdens of the most influential, **long-lived greenhouse gases; carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O)**, as well as a summary of the contributions of the lesser gases.
- The Bulletins represent the consensus of a consortium of networks operated since the mid 1980s.
- These three major gases alone contribute about 88% of the increase in radiative forcing of the atmosphere by changes in long-lived greenhouse gases occurring since the beginning of the industrial age (since 1750).

WORLD BANK

Report : A Glass Half Full: The promise of Regional Trade in South Asia

- This report documents systematically the **gaps between current and potential trade in South Asia** and addresses important specific barriers that have held trade back. These barriers include tariffs and paratariffs, real and perceived nontariff barriers, connectivity costs, and the broader trust deficit.
- This policy-focused report unpacks these **critical barriers to effective trade integration in South Asia**.

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION(UNISDR)

Global Assessment Report

- The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) is a **biennial** global assessment of disaster risk reduction and **comprehensive review and analysis of the natural hazards** that are affecting humanity.
- The GAR contributed to achieving the aims of the Hyogo Framework for Action through monitoring risk patterns and trends and progress in disaster risk reduction while providing strategic policy guidance to countries and the international community.
- It will also be a powerful tool as the world works to implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction through to 2030.

Highlights of recent 2018 report:

- The 2018 Annual Report provides an overview of the results achieved by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) towards its vision, the sustainable reduction of disaster risk and losses for a sustainable future, vis-à-vis its guiding documents, the UNISDR Strategic Framework 2016-2021, the UNISDR Work Programme 2016-2019 and its Results Frameworks.
- In 2018, UNISDR launched the **Sendai Framework Monitor**, took a new approach to the development of the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) and started consultations with experts on gathering and generating risk data and information through a new Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF).

About sendai framework:

- The Sendai Framework is a **15-year 2015-2030., voluntary, non-binding agreement** which recognizes that the State has the primary role to reduce disaster risk but that responsibility should be shared with other stakeholders including local government, the private sector and other stakeholders.
- It aims for the following outcome:
The **substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health** and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.
- The Sendai Framework was adopted by UN Member States on 18 March 2015 at the **Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai City, Miyagi Prefecture, Japan.**

UN-WATER

World Water Development Report

- The WWDR is an **annual** and thematic report that **focuses on different strategic water issues each year** and aims to provide decision-makers with the tools to implement sustainable use of our water resources.
- It also includes regional aspects, hotspots, examples and stories, making the report relevant to a broad range of readers, at different levels and in different geographical areas.

World Water Development Report 2019

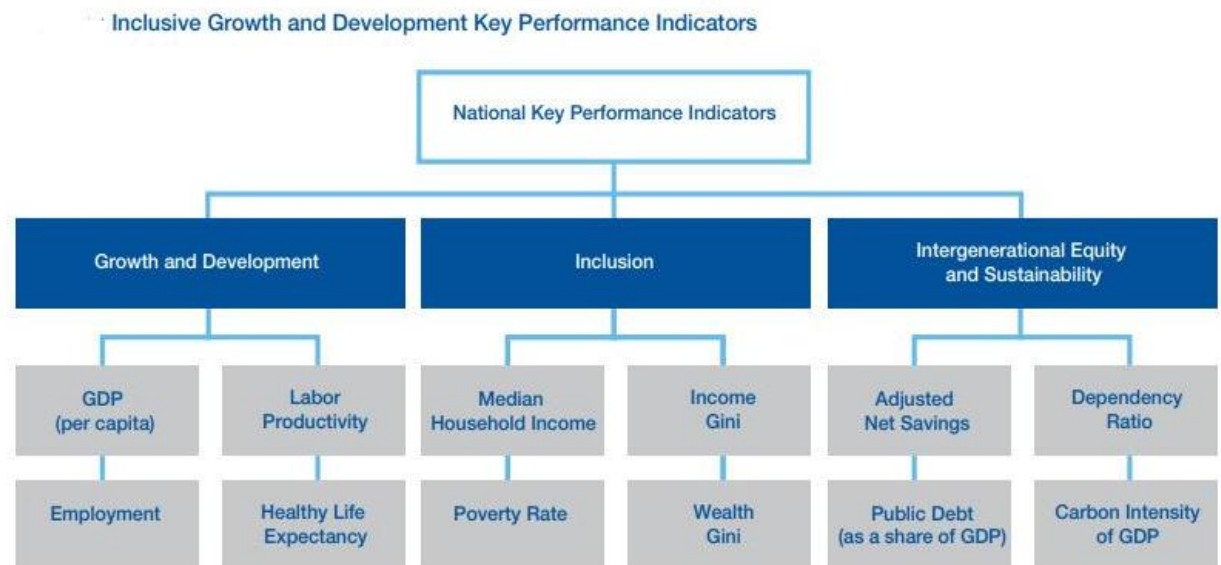
- The report titled, '**The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019: Leaving No One Behind,**' notes that three out of ten people worldwide do not have access to safe drinking water, and six out of ten do not have access to safely managed sanitation services.
- The report calls for addressing inequities in costs and services, and shows that the poor often do not benefit from government investment in pipe and sewage infrastructure as they lack access to connections. Hence, the poor may pay much higher prices for water that they buy directly from vendors.
- It focuses on equitable access to water for farmers in agricultural production, for refugees and internally displaced people who face barriers in accessing services, and for slum dwellers who lack water pipe and sewage connections.

2. Reports and indices by Non profit organisations

WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM (WEF)

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 – sustainable stewardship of natural and financial resources.**



Highlights of the report:

- Despite an improved performance, **India continues to be ranked below neighbours Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal in the Inclusive Development Index.**
- 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.
- **Norway tops** the chart followed by Iceland and Luxemburg in advanced economies.
- Lithuania, Hungary, and Azerbaijan are the toppers among the emerging economies.

Global Risk Report

- The Global Risks Report is an **annual study published by the World Economic Forum** ahead of the Forum's Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland. Based on the work of the Global Risk Network, the report **describes changes occurring in the global risks landscape from year to year** and identifies global catastrophic risks.

- The report also explores the interconnectedness of risks, and considers how the strategies for the mitigation of global risks might be structured.

GRR 2019 highlights:

- The Global Risks Report 2019 is published against a backdrop of worrying geopolitical and geo-economic tensions. If unresolved, these tensions will hinder the world's ability to deal with a growing range of collective challenges, from the mounting evidence of environmental degradation to the increasing disruptions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Top 10 risks by likelihood as per the latest report:

1. Extreme weather events.
2. Failure of climate change mitigation and adaption.
3. Major natural disasters.
4. Massive incident of data fraud/theft.
5. Large scale cyberattacks.
6. Man-made environmental damage and disasters.
7. Large-scale involuntary migration.
8. Major biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse.
9. Water crises.
10. Asset bubbles in a major economy

Global Gender Gap Index

- The index is released by **World Economic Forum (WEF)**.
- The Report benchmarks **149 countries** on their **progress towards gender parity** across four thematic dimensions: Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment.
- In addition, this year's edition studies skills gender gaps related to Artificial Intelligence (AI).
- **India made no improvement** in the overall gender gap ranking in 2018, compared to 2017.
- It stood at a low 108 out of the 149 countries in 2018, the same as in 2017.
- India maintains a stable ranking this year, but its gap is directionally larger this year, with a **33 per cent gap** yet to be bridged.
- India ranked lower on all segments - economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival ranking, and political empowerment.

Future of Jobs Report, 2018

- The report is released by **World Economic Forum (WEF)**.
- According to the report, **Automation and machines** are threatening to replace half of workplace tasks by **2025**.
- Across various industries surveyed, jobs which are expected to become increasingly redundant over the next five years are **mostly routine-based, middle-skilled white-collar roles**.

CUT A SORRY FIGURE

India's ranking in gender-gap report

	2017	2018
Overall ranking	108	108
Economic participation & opportunity ranking	139	142
Educational attainment ranking	112	114
Health and survival ranking	141	147
Political empowerment ranking	15	19

Source: World Economic Forum

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY (IEA)

World Energy Outlook

- It is released by the International Energy Agency (IEA)
- WEO 2018 details **global energy trends and what possible impact** they will have on supply and demand, carbon emissions, air pollution, and energy access.
- Its **scenario-based analysis** outlines different possible futures for the energy system, contrasting the path taken by current and planned policies with those that can meet long-term climate goals under the Paris Agreement, reduce air pollution, and ensure universal energy access.
- The four main areas of IEA focus are: **Energy Security, Economic Development, Environmental Awareness, Engagement Worldwide.**
- According to the report, the geography of energy consumption continues its historic shift to Asia.

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Global Corruption Report

- It is one of **Transparency International's** flagship publications.
- It **brings the expertise of the anti- corruption movement** to bear on a specific corruption issue.
- **India has improved** its ranking on a global corruption index in 2018.
- **India rose by three points to 78** in the list of 180 countries in the world, while China ranked 87 and Pakistan 117 in 2018.
- The **top countries** on the list are **Denmark and New Zealand**, with scores of 88 and 87 respectively. **Somalia, Syria and South Sudan are at the bottom** of the list, with scores of 10, 13 and 13 respectively.

REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS

World Press Freedom Index

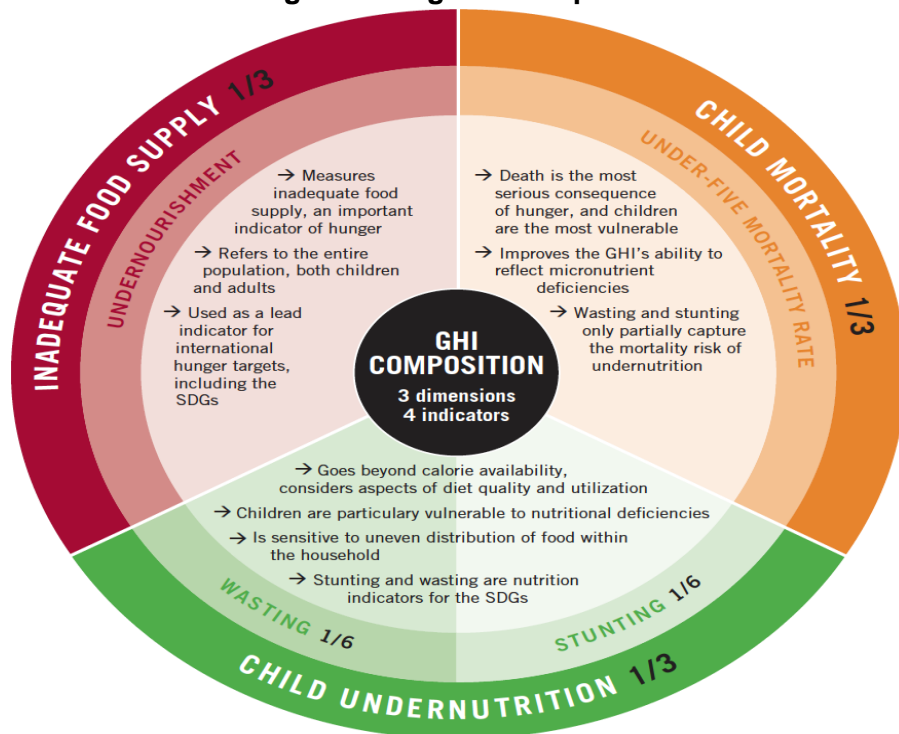
- It is released by **reporters without borders**.
- The index tries to capture the **degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries** by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire.
- The criteria evaluated in the questionnaire are **pluralism, media independence, media environment and self-censorship, legislative framework, transparency, and the quality of the infrastructure** that supports the production of news and information.
- Countries are given scores ranging from 0 to 100, with **0 being the best possible score and 100 the worst**.
- **Norway** topped the index while **Turkmenistan** performed worst.
- **India's rank** in the World Press Freedom Index 2019 dropped down to **140th** from 138th in 2018.

WELTHUNGERHILFE AND CONCERN WORLDWIDE

Global Hunger Index

- It is released **annually** by **Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide**. (The International Food Policy Research Institute was also involved with the publication until this year.)
- It is a tool designed to comprehensively **measure and track hunger** at global, regional, and national levels.
- It ranks countries on a 100-point GHI Severity Scale, where **0 is the best score (no hunger) and 100 is the worst**.
- At least one in five Indian children under the age of five are wasted, which means they have extremely low weight for their height, reflecting acute under-nutrition, according to the Global Hunger Index 2018.
- Four main indicators used to calculate hunger levels in the report are **undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, child mortality**.
- **India** has been ranked at **103 out of 119 countries** in the Index, with hunger levels in the country categorised as "serious". India's ranking has dropped three places from last year.

Image showing GHI composition



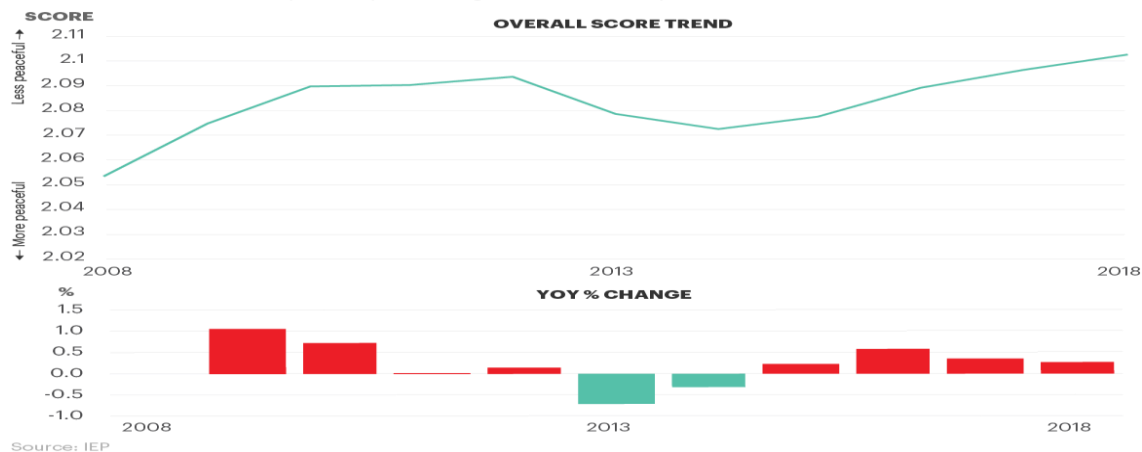
INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS & PEACE (IEP), AUSTRALIA

Global Peace Index

- It is released by **Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia**.
- It ranks 163 independent states and territories according to their **level of peacefulness**.
- The index measures the state of peace using **three** thematic domains: **the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation**.
- The results of the 2018 GPI find that the global level of peace has deteriorated by 0.27% in the last year, marking the fourth successive year of deteriorations.
- **Iceland** remains the **most peaceful country** in the world, a position it has held since 2008 while **Europe, the world's most peaceful region**.
- **Syria** remains the **least peaceful** country in the world, a position it has held for the past five years.
- In 2018, when the year 2017 is assessed, **India's rank** moved up to **136**.

GPI overall score trend and year on year percentage change, 2008-2018

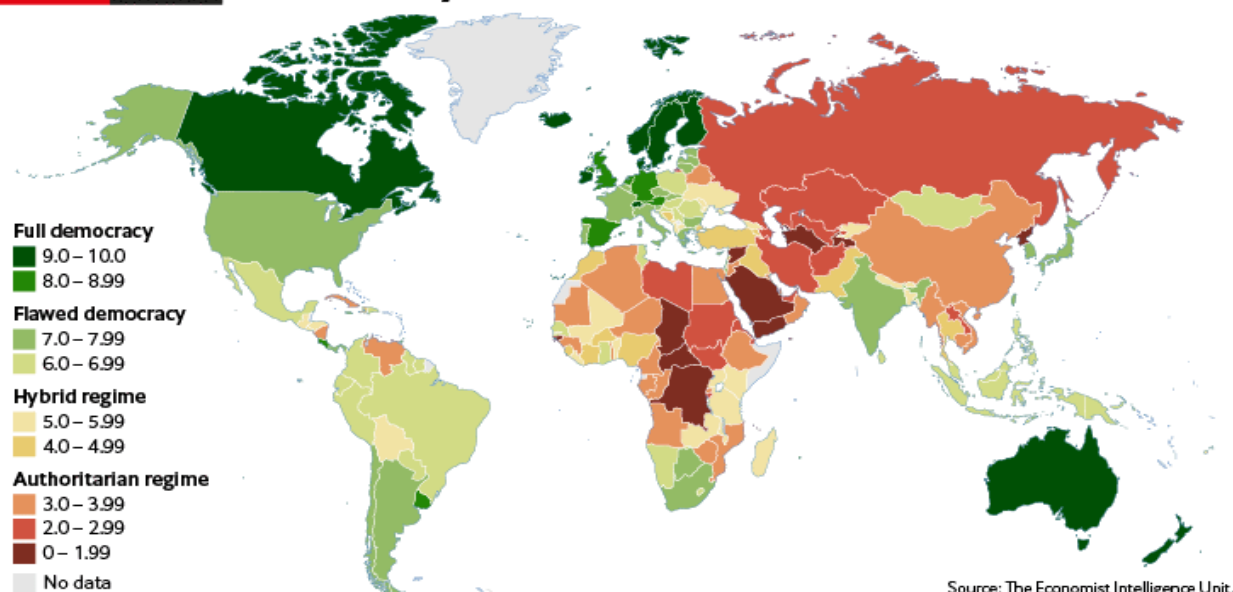
Peacefulness has declined year on year for eight of the last ten years.



ECONOMIST INTELLIGENCE UNIT (EIU)

Global Democracy Index / State of Democracy in the World 2018

- The index is released by **Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK**.
- It provides a snapshot of the state of world democracy for 165 independent states and two territories.
- The Democracy Index is based on **five categories**: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture.
- Based on their scores on 60 indicators within these categories, each country is then itself classified as one of four types of regime: full democracy; flawed democracy; hybrid regime; and authoritarian regime.
- **India is ranked at 41** – a notch above last year. It is still classified as a **‘flawed democracy’** according to the index. India achieved a score of 7.23 on the index to maintain its position – the same it did last year. This is the lowest ever score attributed to India in the index ever since its publication.
- Norway was ranked at the top while North Korea was ranked last in the index.
- The title of this year index was **‘Democracy Index 2018: Me too? Political participation, protest and democracy’**.
- The results highlight that despite a growing disillusionment with formal political institutions, political participation is on the rise as people are spurred into political action.



V-DEM INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

Varieties of Democracy Report

- The report is released by **V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden**.
- It is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy.
- The V-Dem project distinguishes between five high-level principles of democracy: **electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian**, and collects data to measure these principles.
- It is one of the largest social science databases, with over 350 indicators on democracy and political systems.
- It covers all countries (and some dependent territories) from 1789 to the present, whenever possible, and provides an estimate of measurement reliability for each rating.

Human Capital Score

- It ranks countries on the basis of their investments in education and health care.
- The study, published in journal The Lancet, says that India is ranked at 158 out of 195 countries in 2016 according to the first-ever scientific study ranking countries for their levels of human capital.
- The period of the study was from 1990 to 2016.
- In 2016, Finland had the highest level of expected human capital and Niger had the lowest expected human capital.

3. Reports and indices related to Environment and sustainability

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)

Living Planet Report

- The 2018 Living Planet Report is the **twelfth edition of WWF's flagship publication**.
- The biennial report, produced in collaboration with the **Zoological Society of London**, uses the **global Living Planet Index (LPI)** as a measure of the health of 16,704 populations of 4,005 species.
- It is a comprehensive study of trends in global biodiversity and the health of the planet.
- The main result from this Living Planet Report is that globally, monitored populations of birds, mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians have **declined in abundance by 60% on average between 1970 and 2014**. This means that, on average, animal populations are well over half the size they were in 1970.

(The **Living Planet Index (LPI)** is a measure of the state of the world's biological diversity based on population trends of vertebrate species from terrestrial, freshwater and marine habitats. It used to monitor progress towards the Aichi biodiversity targets agreed by the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) in 2010)

The Energy Report

- It is prepared by **World Wildlife Fund, in collaboration with energy consultants at Ecofys**.
- The report tries to explore how to power the world entirely by renewable energy by the middle of this century.
- It is an ambitious but achievable vision that outlines the key changes required to achieve a fully clean energy future and avoid catastrophic climate change.
- The report concludes that it is technically feasible to supply everyone on Earth with the energy they need by 2050, with 95 per cent of this energy coming from renewable sources utilizing technologies current or in development today.

(There is also '**The Energy Report - India, 100% Renewable Energy by 2050**', which is a joint study undertaken by **WWF-India and TERI** and was launched on 23 December 2013)

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION (USA)

Arctic report 2018

- The Arctic Report Card (hereafter 'ARC') has been issued **annually** since 2006 by **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (USA)**.
- It is a timely and peer-reviewed source for clear, reliable, and concise environmental information on the current state of different components of the Arctic environmental system relative to historical records.

- ARC 2018 is organized into three sections: **Vital Signs, Other Indicators, and Frostbites.**
- According to the report, surface air temperatures in the Arctic continued to warm at twice the rate relative to the rest of the globe. Arctic air temperatures for the past five years (2014-18) have exceeded all previous records since 1900.
- In 2018 Arctic sea ice remained younger, thinner, and covered less area than in the past.



4. Reports and indices related to India

OXFAM INDIA

Widening Gaps - India Inequality Report, 2018

- The report has been released by **Oxfam India**.
- It provides a picture of the **current state of inequality in India**, identifies the reasons behind this situation, and presents policy solutions.
- The report busts the **myth that India is a low-inequality country**.
- On all parameters of income, consumption and wealth, India ranks among the most unequal countries in the world.
- India is one of the **few outliers** where inequality is already high and continues to rise sharply.
- It is **not accidental**. Specific policy choices which favoured capital rather than labour, and favoured skilled rather than unskilled labour, are part of the structure of the growth trajectory in India.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (ZSI) AND BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA (BSI)

Red Data Book- India

- **“Zoological Survey of India (ZSI) and Botanical Survey of India (BSI)”** under the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change conduct surveys of threatened and important species of fauna and flora, respectively, of the country and document the faunal and floral diversity of the country, including the rare ones which are on the verge of extinction.
- **The Zoological Survey of India**, Kolkata published a booklet titled **“Critically Endangered Animal Species of India”** in March 2011. The booklet provides details of fauna which are critically endangered and on the verge of extinction.
- The Botanical Survey of India has published four volumes of **Red Data Book of Indian Plants, and Red List of Threatened Vascular Plant Species in India**, which provide information on 1236 species belonging to different threatened categories like Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, etc.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS(MOHUA)

Swachh Survekshan Report

- The 'Swachh Survekshan', is a **World's largest cleanliness survey** commissioned by the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs(MOHUA)** in 2016.
- The objective of the survey is to **encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness** amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards making towns and cities a better place to live in.

- Additionally, the survey also intends to foster a spirit of healthy competition among towns and cities.
- Swachh Survekshan 2019 covered **4,237 cities** from all states and UTs, barring the state of **West Bengal who had opted not to participate** in a record time of 28 days, in a **completely paperless, digital format** for data collection.
- For 'Swachh Survekshan-2019' assessments, MoHUA has **revised the weightage**. As compared to last year, the total marks were increased from 4,000 to 5,000.
- The scoring for each ULB for ranking was segregated into **4 main components**, as follows:
 1. Collection of data from online MIS portal of MoHUA as well as online submission of documents to the dedicated Swachh Survekshan 2019 portal assessment of Service Level Progress (1,250 Marks / 25%)
 2. Collection of data from Direct Observation (1,250 Marks / 25%)
 3. Collection of data from Citizen Feedback (1,250 Marks / 25%)
 4. Certifications for Garbage Free Cities and Open Defecation Free Cities (1,250 Marks / 25%)
- **Indore** has been awarded the **cleanest city** in the country in the Swachh Survekshan 2019 (SS 2019) awards while **Bhopal** has been declared as the **cleanest capital**. Ujjain has bagged the award for being the cleanest city in the population category of 3 lakh to 10 lakh.

CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index(CEPI)

- It has been developed by **Central Pollution Control Board** to find out an Index value to **characterise quality of the environment**.
- In 2009, 88 prominent industrial clusters were identified in consultation with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change(MoEF&CC) for Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI) analysis. Out of identified 88 prominent industrial clusters, 43 industrial clusters in 17 States having CEPI score of 70 and above are identified as Critically Polluted Areas (CPAs). Further, 32 industrial clusters with CEPI scores between 60 & below 70 are categorized as Severely Polluted Areas (SPAs).
- So far, three rounds of monitoring have been undertaken by CPCB (2009, 2011, 2013) based on which CEPI assessment was done.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH (ICMR), PUBLIC HEALTH FOUNDATION OF INDIA AND INSTITUTE FOR HEALTH METRICS AND EVALUATION (IHME)

“India: Health of the Nation’s States-India State Level Disease Burden Report”

- The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative was launched in **October 2015**.

- It is a collaboration between the **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**, the **Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI)**, **Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)**, and **senior experts and stakeholders currently from about 100 institutions across India**.
- This Initiative reported an unprecedented comprehensive assessment of the diseases causing the most premature deaths and ill-health **in each state of the country**, the risk factors responsible for this burden, and their trends spanning **26 years from 1990 to 2016**.

Key Findings:

- The per person disease burden, measured as **disability-adjusted life year (DALY) rate, dropped in India by 36% from 1990 to 2016**, but there are major inequalities among the states.
- Non-communicable diseases and injuries together have overtaken infectious and childhood diseases in terms of disease burden in every state of the country.
- The contribution of most major **non-communicable disease** categories to the total disease burden has **increased in all states** since 1990.
- **Kerala, Goa, and Tamil Nadu** have the largest dominance of **non-communicable diseases** and injuries over infectious and associated diseases, whereas this dominance is present but relatively the lowest in Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- While the disease burden due to **child and maternal malnutrition has dropped** in India substantially since 1990, this is **still the single largest risk factor**, responsible for 15% of the total disease burden in India in 2016.

NITI AAYOG

Strategy for New India at 75

- It has been launched by **NITI Aayog**.
- It is a **comprehensive national Strategy for New India**, which defines clear objectives for 2022-23.
- It is a detailed exposition across forty-one crucial areas, that **recognizes the progress already made, identifies binding constraints, and suggests the way forward** for achieving the clearly stated objectives.
- The forty-one chapters in the document have been disaggregated under four sections: **Drivers, Infrastructure, Inclusion and Governance**.
- The overarching focus of the Strategy document is to further improve the policy environment in which private investors and other stakeholders can contribute their fullest towards achieving the goals set out for New India 2022 and propel India towards a USD 5 trillion economy by 2030.

NITI AAYOG, DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE (DPIIT), CII

India Innovation Index

- It has been launched by **NITI Aayog, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)** to make India an innovation-driven economy.
- It will **rank states on Innovations** through the country's **first online innovation index portal** that will capture data on innovation from all Indian states on innovation and regularly update it in real time.
- It will be structured based on the best practices followed in Global Innovation Index (GII) indicators and additionally by adding India-centric parameters.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION (DIPP) States' Startup Ranking

- **The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)** announced the results of the first ever States' Start-up Ranking 2018. DIPP began this exercise from January, 2016.
- States have been identified as leaders across various categories such as Start-up policy leaders, incubation hubs, seeding innovation, scaling innovation, regulatory change champions, procurement leaders, communication champions, North-Eastern leader, and hill state leader.
- The key objective of the exercise was to encourage States and Union Territories **to take proactive steps towards strengthening the Start-up ecosystems in their states.**
- The methodology has been aimed at creating a **healthy competition among States** to further learn, share and adopt good practices.
- Total 27 States and 3 UTs took part in this exercise....
- **Gujarat** has been ranked as **Best Performer** while **Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, and Rajasthan** have been ranked as **Top Performers.**

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Ease of Living Index, 2018

- The **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs** released the first ever 'Ease of Living Index' covering **111 Indian cities.**
- It serves as a litmus test to help assess the progress made in cities through various initiatives.
- It is a transformative initiative to help the cities assess their liveability vis-à-vis national and global benchmarks.
- All cities were evaluated out of **100**. The 'physical' pillar (infrastructure) was given the highest weightage of 45, while institutional (governance) and social were weighted 25 each. Economy was weighted 5.

- Ease of Living framework comprised **four pillars namely Institutional, Social, Economic and Physical** which are further broken down into **78 indicators** across 15 categories (governance, identity and culture, education, health, safety and security, economy, affordable housing, land use planning, public open spaces, transportation and mobility, assured water supply, waste-water management, solid waste management, power, and quality of environment).
- It is closely linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Of the 17 SDG goals, 8 goals are directly linked to India's ease of living assessment framework with SDG 11.
- **Andhra Pradesh** has topped the charts among States followed by Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Financial Inclusion Index

- The **annual index** will be released by the **Department of Financial Services (DFS) under the Ministry of Finance** by the end of this year and it would **rate states** on their performance on last-mile banking services availability.
- It will be a **measure of access and usage** of a basket of formal **financial products and services** that includes savings, remittances, credit, insurance and pension products.
- The index will have three measurement dimensions; **(i) Access to financial services (ii) Usage of financial services and (3) Quality.**
- The single composite index gives a snap shot of level of financial inclusion that would guide Macro Policy perspective.
- It enables fulfilment of **G20 Financial Inclusion Indicators** requirements.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL ORGANISATION (CSO)

Index of Industrial Production

- The IIP is a composite indicator that **measures the changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products** during a given period with respect to the volume of production in a chosen base period.
- The base year for the current series of IIP is **2011-12.**
- It is compiled and published monthly by the **Central Statistical Organisation (CSO)**, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, six weeks after the reference month ends.
- IIP represent the **Mining, Manufacturing** (maximum weightage) **and Electricity sectors.**

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Logistics Ease Across Different States Index

- The index developed by the **Commerce and Industry Ministry and Deloitte** ranks **states** in terms of the logistical support they provided to promote goods trade.
- It is a first ever sub-national logistics performance index.
- The ranking is based on parameters such as the **competitiveness of pricing, timeliness and availability of infrastructure and that of services**, among others.
- It aims to encourage states to provide the policy push towards **improving their logistics-related infrastructure**.
- **Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh** are the best performing states in terms of mobility of goods and efficiency of logistics chain.
- **Assam, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir** featured on the bottom of the list, owing to the lack of good transport facilities, scarcity of logistics services and bad track record in timeliness.

REPORT CARD

Doing it right and wrong on logistics

Top states	Bottom-rung states
Gujarat	Jharkhand
Punjab	West Bengal
Andhra Pradesh	Assam
Karnataka	Bihar
Maharashtra	Jammu & Kashmir

Source: Logistics Ease Across Different States by Commerce and Industry Ministry & Deloitte

2018 RESULTS

11 Ranks in Top 50

28 Ranks in Top 100

183 Ranks in Final List



RANK 11
Pujya Priyadarshni



RANK 16
Dhodmise Trupti Ankush



RANK 21
Rahul Jain



RANK 24
Anuraj Jain



RANK 31
Mainak Ghosh



RANK 32
Sameer Saurabh



RANK 33
Awhale Manisha Manikrao



RANK 36
Deepesh Kedia



RANK 39
Patil Hemanta Keshav



RANK 41
Alok Kumar



RANK 43
Akshay Agrawal



RANK 52
Prateek Singh



RANK 53
Sumit Kumar



RANK 56
Dileep Mishra



RANK 59
Chahat Bajpai



RANK 60
Anya Das



RANK 61
Girdhar

OUR ADVISORY BOARD

S N Jha

(IAS Retd, Former
Chief Secretary, Bihar)

C N S Nair

(IAS Retd, Former
Secretary to Govt of India)

SN Mukherjee

(Air Vice Marshal Retd.)

A K Puri

(IPS Retd, Former DGP,
Himachal Pradesh)

Arun Kumar Mago

(IAS Rtd, Former
Chief Secretary, Maharashtra)

B L Vohra

(IPS Retd, Former DGP,
Tripura)

B S Lamba Prasad

(IAS Retd, Former
Indian Envoy to UNO)

A K Rastogi

(IAS Retd, Former
Secretary to Govt Of India)

Vineet Ohri

(IRS Retd, Former Chief
Commissioner, Customs & Excise)

COURSES AVAILABLE

**CLASS 4-12 | JEE | NEET | IAS
CAT | GRE | GMAT**



VISIT:

www.byjus.com

www.byjus.com/free-ias-prep