1. Introduction

1.1. Overview

Title: Measuring The Pluse Of Prosperity: An Index Of Economic Freedom Analysis

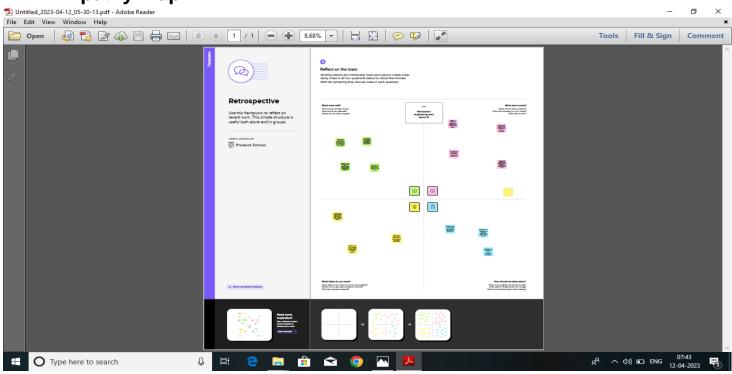
An index of economic freedom compares the jurisdictions against each other for various aspects, such as trade freedom, judicial effectiveness, and tax burden. These factors may be weighed for their influence on economic freedom and collated into a single score for ranking. The ranking can be assigned based on a country or can contract to smaller sub-national units like states.

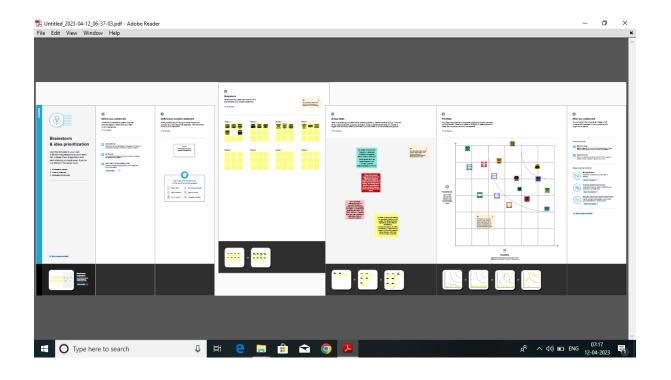
1.2. Purpose

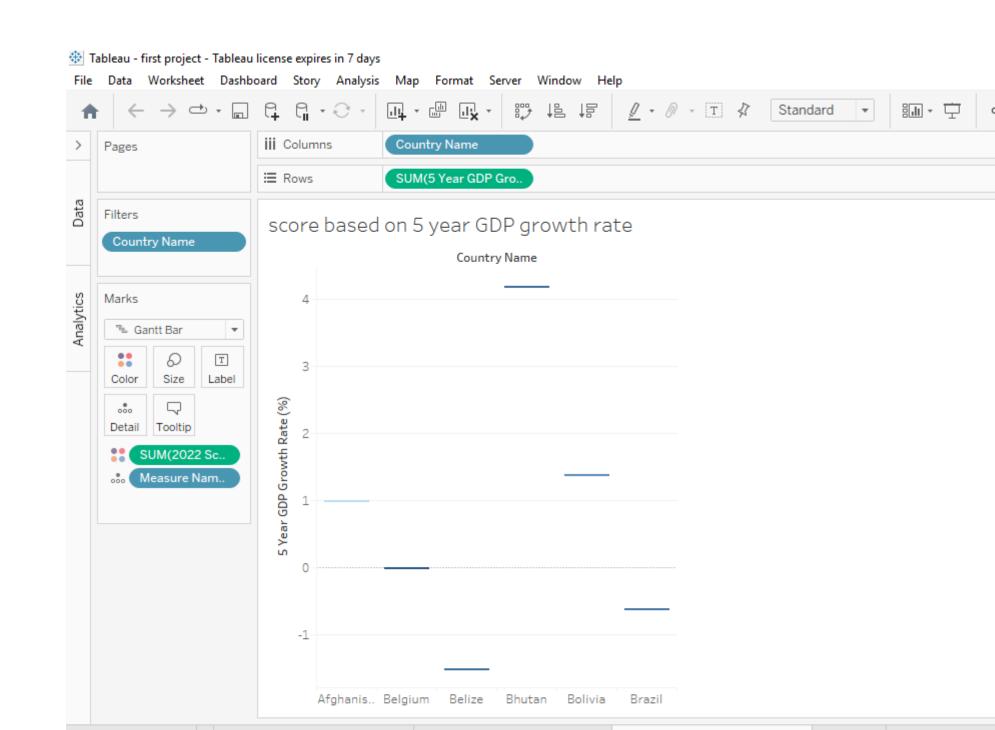
The indexes of economic freedom that these economists developed combine qualitative and quantitative data about the laws, regulations, taxes, and general economic policies of different countries (or subnational political entities) into a composite score for each country and an overall ranking across country.

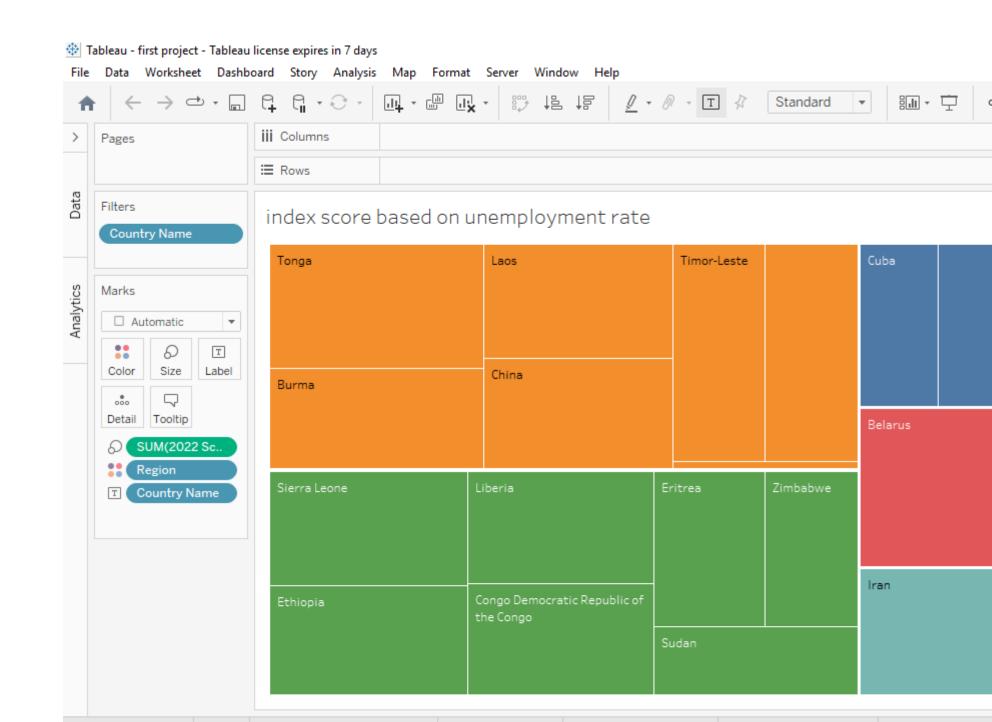
2. Problem definition and design thinking

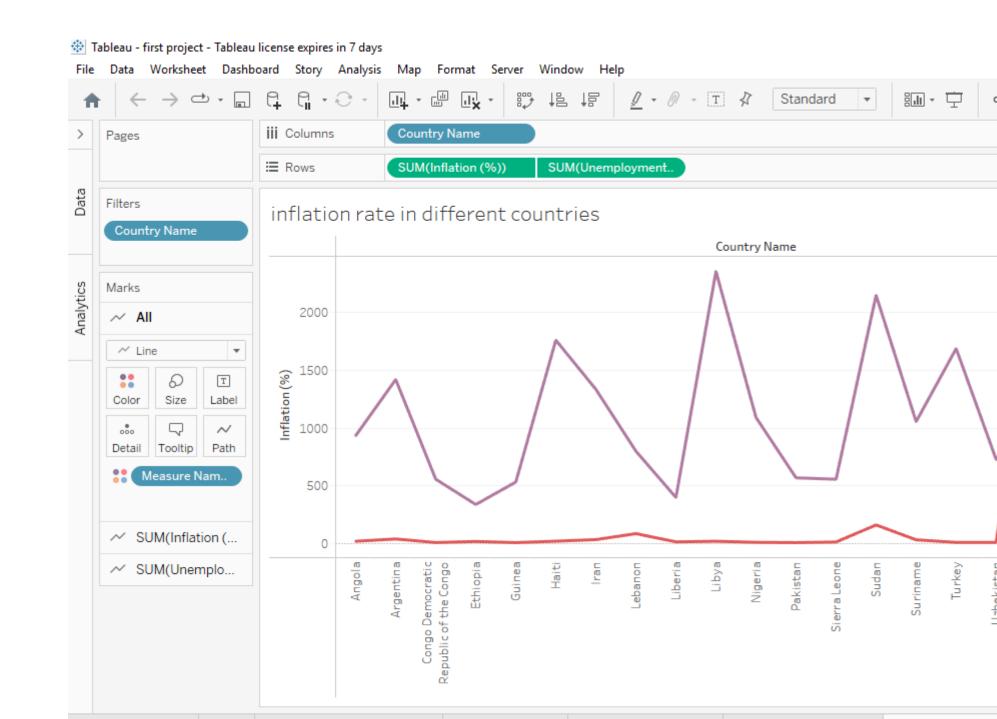
2.1. Empathy map

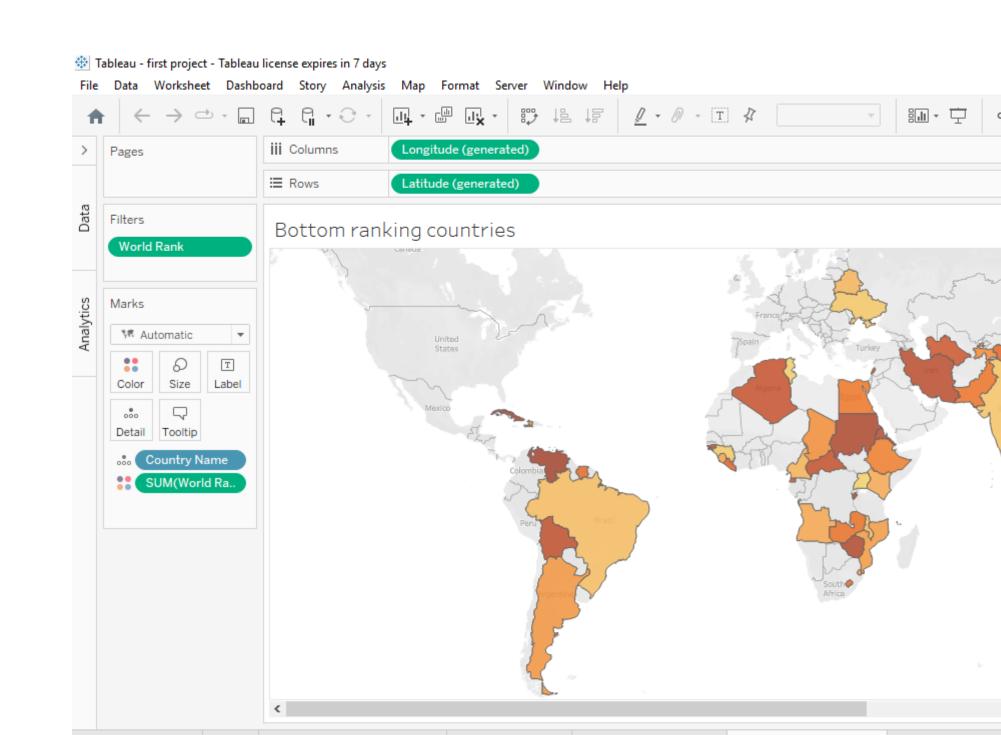


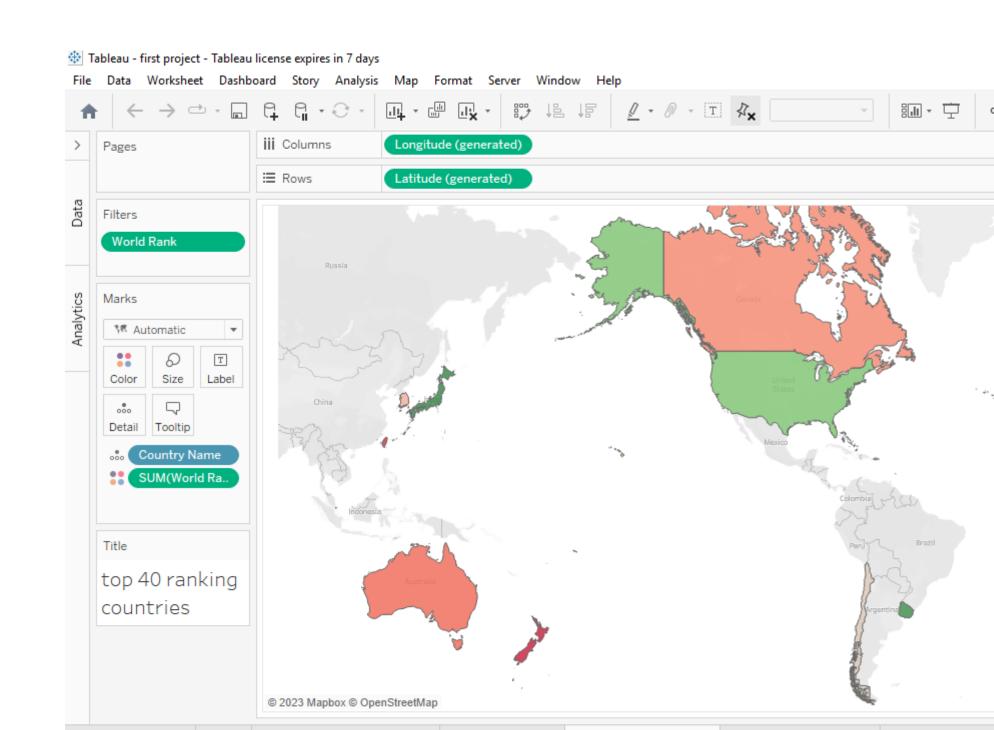


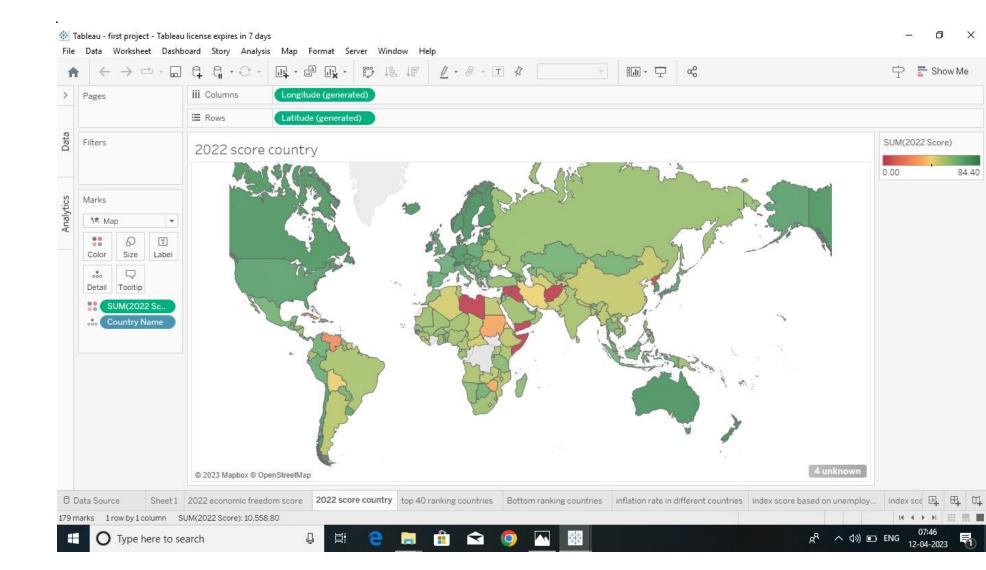


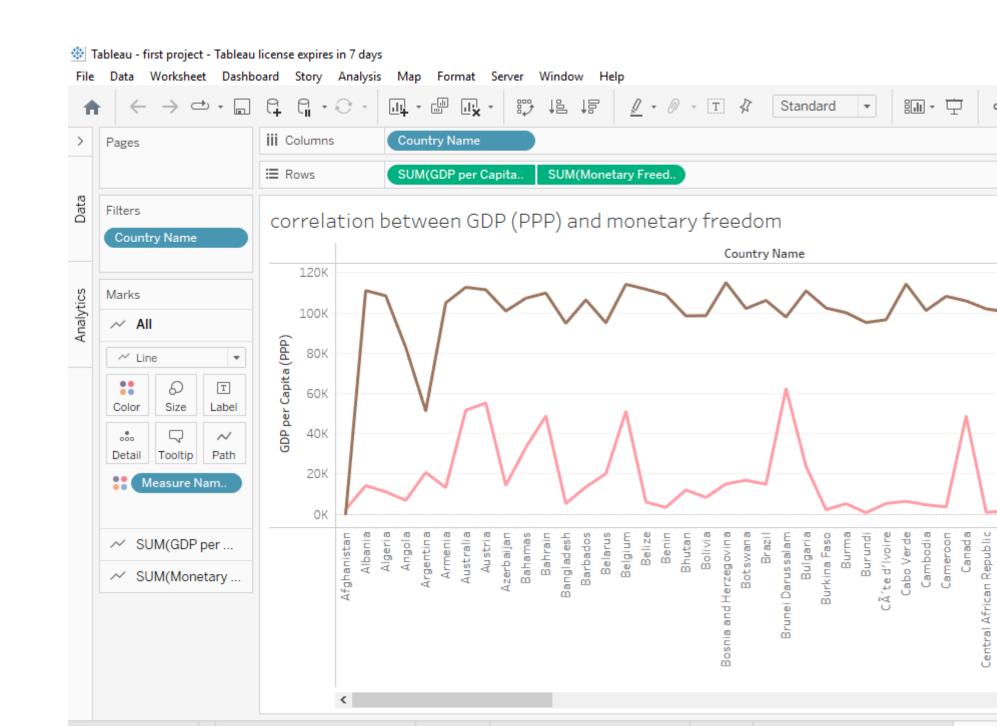


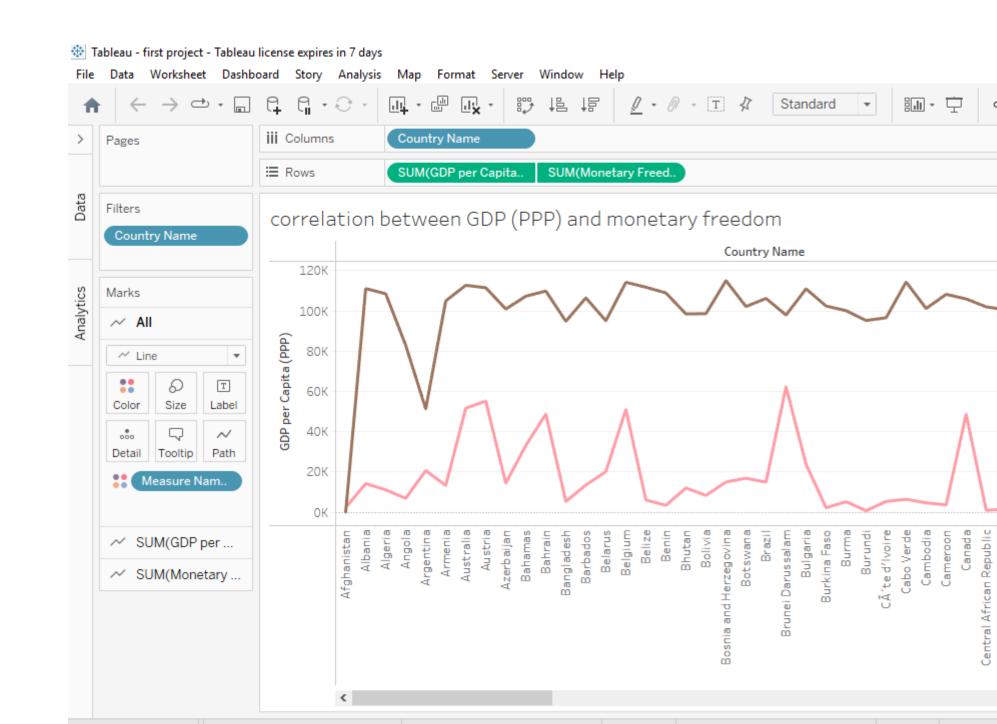


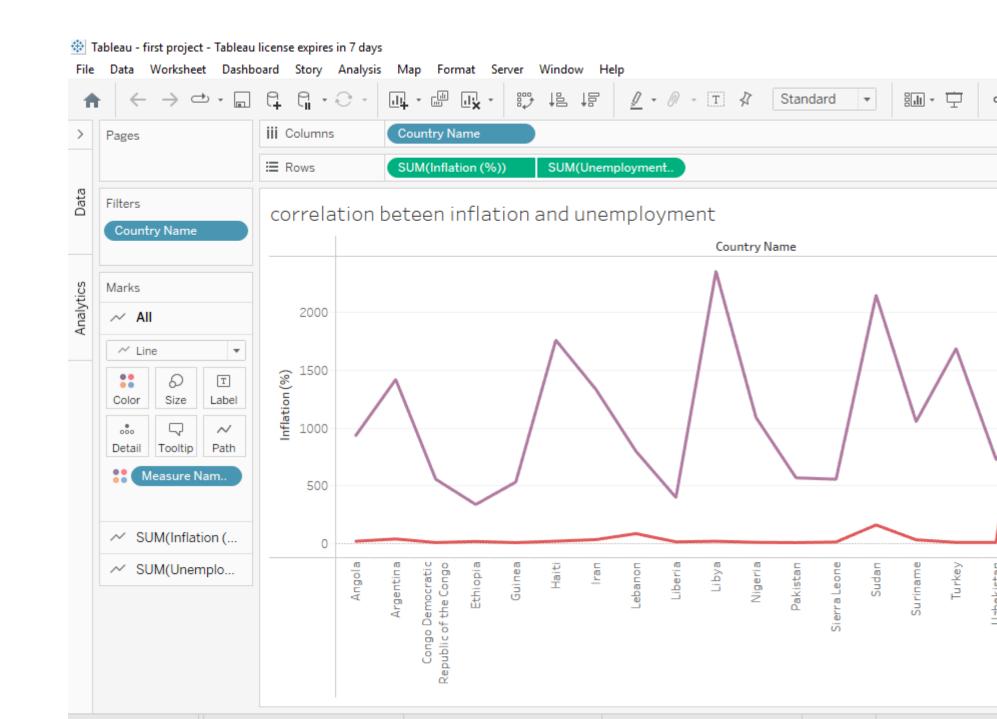


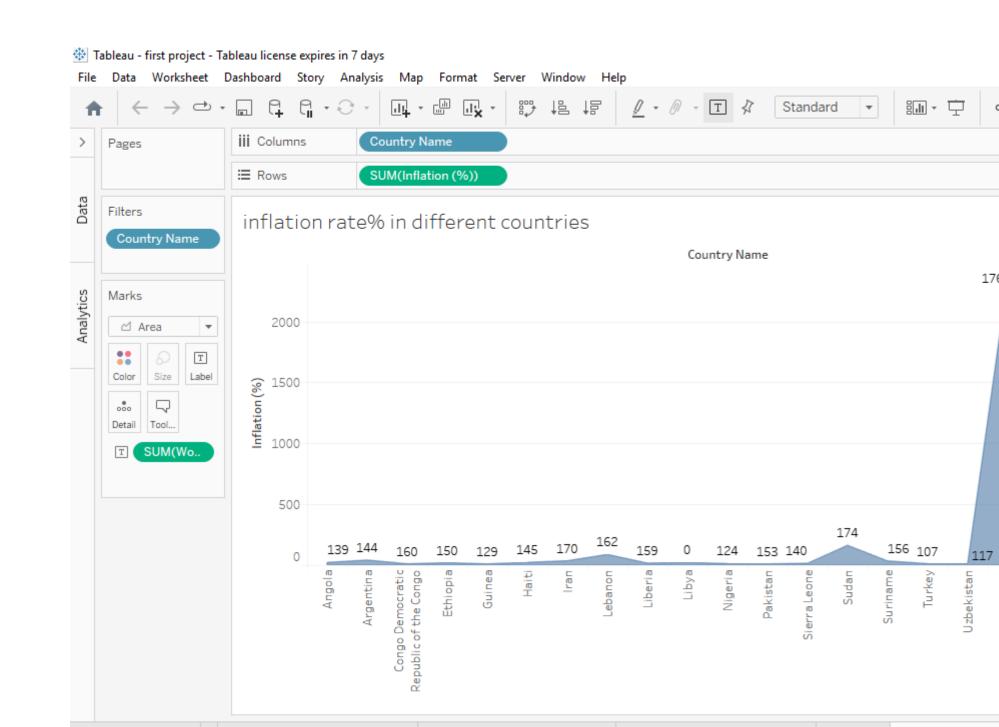


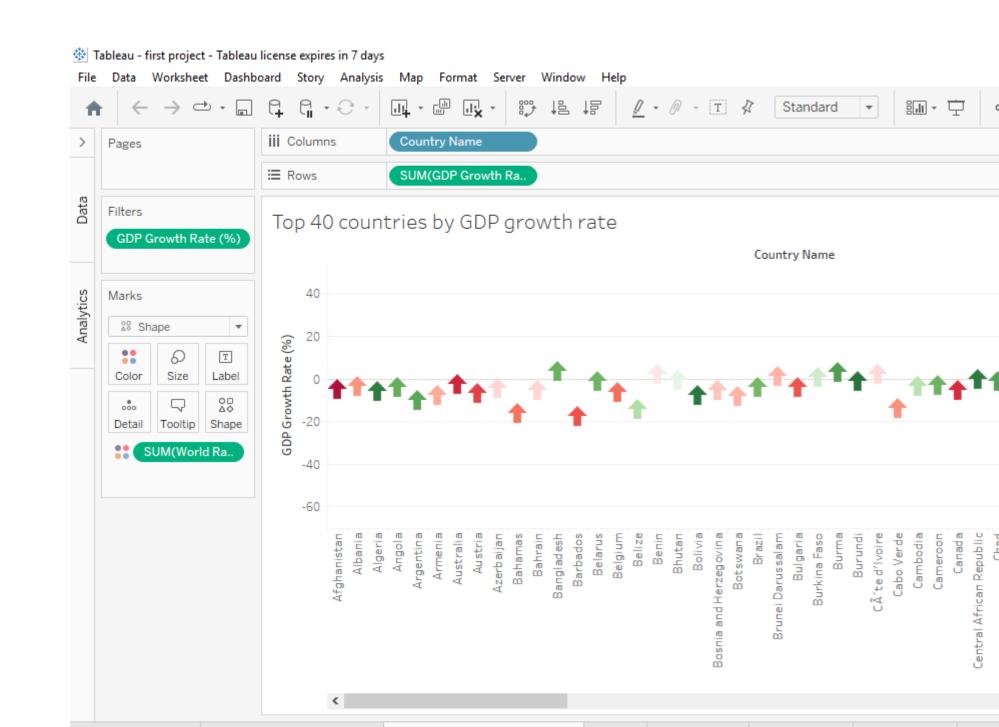












Advantages:

Provides a useful tool for Investors and businesses to evaluate the attractiveness of Investing in a particular Country.

Disadvantages:

The Index may be influenced by the bias or interests of the organization or institution that created it.

Limited data availability may result in inaccurate rankings.

Applications:

The Index is Composed of four major categories: rule of law, government size, regulatory efficiency, and open markets.

Conclusion:

It should be used as a tool to inform decision-making rather than as the sole determinant of a country's economic potential.

Future scope:

The index of economic freedom analysis has a promising future scope for the Expansion of the index, Regional analysis, Future predictions, Comparison over time, New data sources.

Appendix:

Source code