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# IAS PARLIAMENT

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## REPORTS AND INDICES

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# IAS PARLIAMENT

*A Shankar IAS Academy Initiative*



## REPORTS AND INDICES



**SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY™**

Plot No.1742, Ist Floor, 18th Main Road, Anna Nagar, Chennai – 600 040.

Phone : 044-26216435, 64597222, 4353 3445, Mobile : 94441 66435

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Phone : 044-26216435, 4353 3445,

Mobile : 94441 66435 / 76677 66266

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**REPORTS AND INDICES**

Sl.No	Reports/Indices	Publishing Organizations
<b>Financial Organisations</b>		
1.	Ease of Doing Business	World Bank
2.	World Development Report	World Bank
3.	Global Economic Prospect (GEP) report	World Bank
4.	Remittance Report	World Bank
5.	Ease of Living Index	World Bank
6.	India Development Update	World Bank
7.	Universal Health Coverage Index	World Bank
8.	The Service Trade Restriction Index	World Bank
9.	Global Financial Stability Report	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
10.	World Economic Outlook	IMF
11.	The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA)	Organisation of Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD)
12.	World Trade Outlook Indicator	WTO
13.	Global Information Technology Report	World Economic Forum (WEF)
14.	Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report	WEF
15.	Global Competitiveness Report	WEF
16.	Enabling Trade Report	WEF
17.	Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report	WEF
18.	Global Environment Performance Index 2016	WEF
19.	World Power Language Index	WEF



20.	Inclusive Development Index	WEF
21.	Human Capital Index	WEF
22.	Global Gender Gap Index	WEF
23.	Global Financial System Report	Bank for International Settlements (BIS)
24.	Global Money Laundering Report	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
<b>UN and its Specialised Agencies</b>		
25.	Global education monitoring Report	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
26.	Gender Parity Index	UNESCO
27.	Report on Regular Resources	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
28.	The State of the World's Children reports	UNICEF
29.	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
30.	World Drug Report	UNODC
31.	World Wildlife Crime Report	UNODC
32.	ICT Development Index	United Nations International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU)
33.	e-government readiness index(EGDI)	United Nations Public Administration Programme (UNPAP)
34.	E-Participation Index	UNPAP
35.	e-Government Development Index	UNPAP
36.	The Global Report	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
37.	World Investment Report	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
38.	The Trade & Development Report	UNCTAD
39.	The Least Developed Countries Report	UNCTAD
40.	The Information Economy Report	UNCTAD
41.	The Technology and Innovation Report	UNCTAD

42.	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI)
43.	Industrial Development Report	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
44.	Global Assessment Report	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)
45.	State of World Population Report	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
46.	World Economic situation and Prospectus Report	UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
47.	World's Women Report – Once in 5 years	UN-DESA
48.	World Cities Report	UN-Habitat
49.	Habitat Commitment Index	UN-Habitat
50.	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report	UN Inter-agency Group
51.	World Disaster Risk Index	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
52.	World Happiness Report	UN - Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
53.	World Social Protection Report	International Labour Organization (ILO)
54.	World Employment and Social Outlook	ILO
55.	World of Work Report	ILO
56.	Global Wage Report	ILO
57.	Gender Inequality Index	UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
58.	Education Development Index	UNDP
59.	Actions on Air Quality	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
60.	Global Environment Outlook	UNEP
61.	Emission Gap Report	UNEP
62.	The Rise of Environmental Crime Report	UNEP & INTERPOL
63.	World State of Forest Report	FAO
64.	World Health Statistics	World Health Organization (WHO)

65.	World Tuberculosis Report	WHO
66.	Ambient Air Pollution Report	WHO
67.	Safety Reports	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
68.	CORSIA	ICAO
69.	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
<b>Nuclear Organisations Reports</b>		
70.	Technical Cooperation Report	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
71.	Nuclear Technology Review	IAEA
72.	Red Book	IAEA
73.	World Energy Outlook (WEO)	International Energy Agency (IEA)
74.	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook	IEA
75.	Red List	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
<b>Non-Profit Organisations</b>		
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 report	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
82.	An Economy for the 99%	Oxfam
83.	Change the World List Data	Fortune
84.	Global Pension Index	Melbourne Mercer
85.	Global Slavery Index	Walk Free foundation, Australia based Human Rights Group

86.	Global Retail Development Index	AT Kearney (American Global Management Consulting Firm)
87.	Climate Change Performance Index	German Watch
88.	New Health Index	Global Burden of Disease
<b>Reports published by Research Centres and other Institutes</b>		
89.	Index of Economic Freedom	Heritage Foundation
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 Talent Competitiveness Index	INSEAD, Adecco Group and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore
94.	City Momentum Index	JLL Real Estate Services, US
95.	State of Global Air 2017 Report	Health Effects Institute , Boston
96.	Global Ecological Footprint	Global Footprint Network
97.	Social Progress Index	Social Progress Imperative
<b>Reports related to India</b>		
98.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India (FSI)
99.	Report Card of Swachh Bharat Mission	Quality Council of India
100.	National Air Quality Indices	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
101.	National Ambient Air Quality Standard	CPCB
102.	Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD & WIPO
103.	India Innovation Index	NITI Aayog, DIPPI, CII
104.	Performance of Health Outcome Index	NITI Aayog
105.	Interest Subvention Report	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
106.	Financial Stability Report	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)



107.	Internet Readiness Index	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
108.	RESIDEX	National Housing Bank
109.	Annual Survey of Education Report	PRATHAM
110.	School Education Quality Index (SEQI)	NITI Aayog and MHRD
111.	India Social Development Report	The council of Social Development
112.	Red Data Book	Botanical Survey of India

### World Happiness Report

- The World Happiness Report is a measure of happiness published by the **United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN-SDSN)**.
- 6 Criteria for ranking -
  1. GDP per capita
  2. Healthy years of life expectancy,
  3. Social Support,
  4. Trust (measured by a perceived absence of corruption),
  5. Perceived Freedom to make life decisions &
  6. Generosity (measured by recent donations).
- India's ranks **122 out of 155** countries and among the world's least happy nations.
- India's ranking has been declining steadily from 111st in 2013 to 118th in 2016 and always stood lower than Pakistan, China and Bangladesh.
- The 2017 report also included a chapter on 'Happiness at Work' as the numbers of hours spent at work are usually a big part of people's lifetimes.

### Global Hunger Index, 2016

- GHI is designed to measure and track hunger globally and by country and region.
- It is calculated each year by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI).
- 2016 report hails a new paradigm of international development proposed in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which envisages Zero Hunger by 2030, as one goal among 17, in a holistic, integrated, and transformative plan for the world.
- The GHI ranks countries on a 100-point scale. Zero is the best score and 100 is the worst.
- The components are -
  1. **Undernourishment** - The proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population.

2. **Child wasting** - The proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from wasting i.e low weight for their height, reflecting acute under-nutrition.
  3. **Child stunting** - The proportion of children under the age of five who suffer from stunting i.e low height for their age, reflecting chronic under-nutrition &
  4. **Child mortality** - The mortality rate of children under the age of five.
- India ranks **97<sup>th</sup> out of 118 countries** with a score of 28.5 and hunger situation being “serious”.

### \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 portrays the world economy in the near and medium context, with projections for up to four years into the future.
- Its forecasts include key macroeconomic indicators, such as GDP, inflation, current account and fiscal balance of more than 180 countries around the globe.
- It also deals with major economic policy issues.
- The recent report cut India's growth rate for the fiscal year 2016–17 to 6.6% from its previous estimate of 7.6%.
- India's Demonetisation move led to shortage of currency causing a slump in demand and widespread job losses dampening growth.
- It has dampen India's growth by 1% point in the FY2017 and 0.4% point in FY2018, compared with IMF's earlier projections.
- Global economic activity will pick up pace in FY17 and FY18, especially in emerging markets and developing economies.
- Global growth is forecast at 3.4% in FY17 against 3.1% in FY16.

### World Economic situation and prospectus 2016 report

- It is released by United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
- According to this, India will be the fastest growing big economy in the world in 2016.
- It has projected India's growth rate by 7.3 % in the year 2016 and 7.5 % in 2017 slightly up from an earlier estimated 7.2 % rate in 2015.

### World Wealth Report

- It is released by New World Wealth, global wealth intelligence and market research company.
- It ranked the wealthiest countries in the world as of June 2016 in terms of total individual wealth held.
- Wealth refers to net assets of a person. It includes all their assets (property, cash, equities, business interests) less any liabilities and excludes government funds from its figures.
- According to a report, U.S is the wealthiest in the world in terms of total individual wealth held (\$ 48,900 billion).

- China stood second and Japan third, with total individual wealth of \$ 17,400 billion and USD 15,100 billion, respectively.
- India is the seventh wealthiest country in the world with a total individual wealth of \$ 5,600 billion.
- Canada (\$ 4,700 billion), Australia (\$ 4,500 billion) and Italy (\$ 4,400 billion) came in at 8th, 9th and 10th slots, respectively.
- Others in the top 10 club include the United Kingdom at 4<sup>th</sup> spot followed by Germany and France.

### **An Economy for the 99%**

- It is released by the rights group Oxfam, an international confederation of charitable organizations focused on the alleviation of global poverty.
- The total wealth in the India stood at \$3.1 trillion and the total global wealth was \$255.7 trillion.
- India's richest 1% now hold 58% of the country's wealth.
- Only 57 billionaires in the country have the same wealth (\$216 billion) as that of the bottom 70% population.
- Globally, just eight billionaires have the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world.
- India suffers from a huge gender pay gap and has one of the worst levels of gender wage disparity i.e men earning more than women in similar jobs, with the gap exceeding 30%.
- Women form 60% of the lowest-paid wage labour but only 15% of the highest wage earners in India
- They have limited access to government schemes and credit, restricting their agricultural productivity.
- There is also a routine use of forced girl labour in the world's largest garment firms that have been linked to cotton-spinning mills in India.

### **Ease of Doing Business Index**

- It was released as part of the World Bank's annual report titled Doing Business 2017: Equal Opportunity for All.
- It was introduced in 2004.
- The ranking of country is based on index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 indicators each having equal weightage.
- 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
- A higher ranking of country in this list means that its regulatory environment is more conducive and favourable for the starting and operation of firms.
  - New Zealand ranks first and India ranks **130<sup>th</sup> out of 189 countries**.
  - China is ranked 84 and Pakistan is at 138th place.

### Global Competitiveness Report

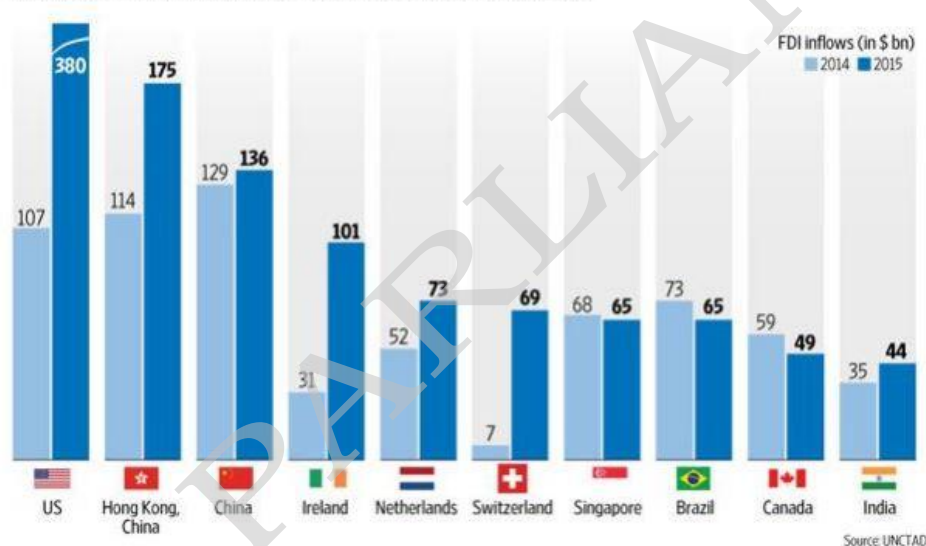
- It is prepared by World Economic Forum.
- It is made up of over 110 variables, which are organized into twelve pillars, with each pillar representing an area considered as an important determinant of competitiveness.
- **12 Pillars are –**
  1. Institutions
  2. Appropriate Infrastructure
  3. A Stable Macroeconomic Framework
  4. Good Health and Primary Education
  5. Higher education and training
  6. Efficient Goods Markets
  7. Efficient Labor Markets
  8. Developed Financial Markets
  9. Ability to harness the benefits of existing technologies
  10. Market Size - Both Domestic and International
  11. Producing new and different goods using the most sophisticated production processes &
  12. Innovation.
- It is somewhat similar to the Ease of Doing Business Index and the Indices of Economic Freedom, which also look at factors affecting economic growth.
- India has jumped 16 ranks in 2016-17 rankings to 39<sup>th</sup> out of 138 countries.
- This is the second year in a row that India has jumped 16 spots.
- It notes that India's competitiveness has improved across the board, in particular in goods market efficiency, business sophistication, and innovation.

## World Investment Report, 2016

- 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.
- 2016 report states that globally the FDI activity has increased by 38%, signalling revival in investment sentiments is on the cards.
- In terms of FDI outflows, there has been a decline in most developing and transition regions. However, in this case China is one of the exceptions.
- United States has topped and India ranks 10th in FDI inflows.
- 33% of the FDI came through the Mauritius route as the investors wanted to take advantage of India's DTAA with the country.
- The other big investors have been from Singapore, the US, UK and the Netherlands.

### FDI RANKINGS

The US tops in FDI inflows, with China at third place and India at 10th.



## Global Enabling trade Report

- It is published by World Economic Forum (WEF) and the Global Alliance for Trade Facilitation.
- It features the Enabling Trade Index, which evaluates economies based on their capacity to facilitate the flow of goods over borders and to their destination.
- The Index measures the factors, policies and services that facilitate the trade in goods across borders and to destination. It is made up of four sub-indexes –
  1. Market access
  2. Border administration
  3. Transport and communications infrastructure
  4. Business environment
- India ranks 102<sup>nd</sup> out of 136 countries.



### 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 -
  1. Efficiency of the clearance process by border control agencies, including Customs
  2. Quality of trade and transport related infrastructure e.g. ports, railroads, roads, information technology
  3. Ease of arranging competitively priced shipments
  4. Competence and quality of logistics services e.g., transport operators, customs brokers
  5. Ability to track and trace consignments
  6. Timeliness of shipments in reaching destination
- India ranks **35<sup>th</sup> out of 160** countries.

### 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 world economies according to their innovation capabilities using more than 80 indicators.
- It is computed based on the average of scores in two sub-indices i.e the Innovation Input Index & Innovation Output Index.
- India moved to **66<sup>th</sup> place** out of 128 countries in 2016 from 81<sup>st</sup> in 2015.

### India Innovation Index

- It is jointly developed by **NITI Aayog, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)**.
- It also consults World Economic Forum, the World Intellectual Property Organization, Cornell University, OECD, UNIDO, ILO, UNESCO, ITU and others
- The index will be based on key pillars of innovation like
  1. Strength of Institutions,
  2. Capacity of Human Capital & Research,
  3. Supporting Infrastructure &
  4. Level of Business Sophistication and others.
- It ranks Indian states as per their innovation prowess.

### Intellectual property index

- The index is published by **US Chamber of Commerce**.
- The index evaluates the intellectual property environment and grades countries on patents, trademarks, copyright, trade secrets, enforcement, and international treaties.
- India ranked at **43<sup>rd</sup> out of 45 countries**.
- It is followed by Pakistan (44<sup>th</sup>) and Venezuela (45<sup>th</sup>).
- The U.S., the U.K. & Germany secured the top 3 ranks.
- Among the BRICS countries China was ranked 27<sup>th</sup>, South Africa 33<sup>rd</sup>, Brazil 32<sup>nd</sup> and Russia 23<sup>rd</sup>.

### World Intellectual Property Report

- The report is also published by **WIPO**.
- It provides comprehensive, reliable information and analysis on fast-changing global IP developments relating to patents, trademarks, copyrights, and other areas of intellectual-property law.

### Inclusive Development Index (IDI)

- The index is computed by **WEF** to provide a more complete measure of economic development than GDP growth alone.
- The index has 3 pillars –
  1. Growth and Development
  2. Inclusion and Intergenerational Equity &
  3. Sustainability.
- The scores are based on the scale of 1-7 and it is computed separately for developed and developing countries and is not comparable.
- **Lithuania** tops the list of developing economies with Azerbaijan and Hungary at 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions respectively.
- India is placed at 60<sup>th</sup> place out of 79 developing economies.
- It is much lower than the neighbouring countries - China (15<sup>th</sup>), Nepal (27<sup>th</sup>), Bangladesh (36<sup>th</sup>) and Pakistan (52<sup>nd</sup>).
- **Norway** tops the list in developed economies followed by Luxembourg and Switzerland.

### Gender Inequality Index

- It is computed by **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.
- It uses three dimensions –
- Reproductive Health
- Empowerment &
- Labor Market Participation.
- India ranks **131 out of 188** countries in 2016.

### Global Gender Gap Index

- It is published by WEF.
- It measures progress towards parity between men and women in –
  1. Economy
  2. Education
  3. Health &
  4. Political representation.
- India ranks 87 out of 144 in 2016. It ranked 108 in 2015.
- The country rankings allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups.

### Gender Parity Index

- It is released by **UNESCO**.
- It is a socioeconomic index usually designed to measure the relative access to education of males and females.
- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education is the ratio of the number of female students enrolled at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education to the number of male students in each level.

### Human capital report 2016

- It is published by WEF.
- It evaluates countries on how well they are developing and deploying their talent based on 46 indicators.
- 2016 year's edition deepens the analysis by focusing on a number of key issues that can support better design of education policy and future workforce planning.
- 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.
- It also assesses the outcome of past and present investments in human capital.
- Top 5 countries are Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Japan and Sweden.
- India was ranked low at 105th position out of 130 countries.
- India ranked better in Quality of education (39), ease of finding skilled labours (45) and staff training (46).
- India has optimized just 57% of its human capital endowment.
- Its youth literacy rate is still only 90% (103rd in the world).
- India is ranked lowest among BRICS nation.
- The ranks of India's neighbours -
  1. Sri Lanka - 50
  2. China - 71
  3. Bhutan - 91

4. Bangladesh - 104
5. Nepal - 108
6. Pakistan – 118

### Social Progress Index

- It is released by the **Social Progress Imperative**, a non-profit US organization.
- It measures the extent to which countries provide for the social and environmental needs of their citizens.
- It includes 54 indicators in the areas of basic human needs, foundations of well-being, and opportunity to progress.
- India ranks at **98 out of 133** countries.

### Performance on Health Outcomes index

- A 'Performance on Health Outcomes' index is introduced by **NITI Aayog** along with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- The exercise involves the participation of partners including technical assistance from the **World Bank**.
- It is meant to capture the annual incremental improvements in health sector by States, rather than focus on historical achievements and to nudge states to improve health outcomes and data collection.

### New Health Index

- It is the first global analysis that assesses countries on sustainable development goal (SDG) health performance.
- The study by an international collaboration on the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) analysed each country's progress towards achieving health-related SDG targets by creating an overall SDG Index score.
- Countries were then ranked by their scores to show which nations are closest to achieving the targets.
- A nation's SDG index score is based on a scale of zero to 100. In 2015, Iceland topped the overall list with a score of 85. The nation with the lowest score was the Central African Republic - 20.
- India ranks 143rd out of 188 countries, six places ahead of Pakistan and way behind countries like Sri Lanka (79), China (92), even war-torn Syria (117) and Iraq (128).
- Some Indicators are -
- **Malaria** - Countries like Sri Lanka, Iraq, Syria, Libya and others that have eliminated malaria scored 100 on that health indicator while India registered only 10 points.
- **Under-five Mortality** - India is close to achieving the MDG goal of 42 deaths per 1,000 births and scored 39 on this front.

- **Safe Hygiene Practices** - India has 8 on the scale of 0-100.
- **'War' Indicator** - India's score is 93. It assesses age-standardised death rate due to collective violence and legal intervention, per 100,000 population.

### WHO report on Depression

- The report states that depressive disorders are characterized by sadness, loss of interest or pleasure, feelings of guilt or low self-worth, disturbed sleep or appetite, feelings of tiredness, and poor concentration.
- Anxiety disorders refer to a group of mental disorders characterized by feelings of anxiety and fear, including generalised anxiety disorder (GAD), panic disorder, phobias, social anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- 4.5% of India's population suffer from depression and another 38 million Indians suffer from anxiety disorders.
- Almost 7.5% of Indians suffer from major or minor mental disorders that require expert intervention.
- Worldwide, the prevalence of depression increased by 18% from 2005 to 2015.
- Fewer than half of those affected in the world (in many countries, fewer than 10%) receive treatments.
- Barriers to effective care include lack of resources, dearth of trained health-care providers, and social stigma associated with mental disorders. India, for instance, has less than 4,000 psychiatrists to treat its mentally ill people.

### Global Education Monitoring Report

- It is prepared by UNESCO.
- Previously it known as the Education for All Global Monitoring Report, which failed to achieve **the six Education for All (EFA) goals** agreed upon at the World Education Forum at Dakar (2000) by 2015.
- GEM report was launched in 2016 following the adoption of 2030 Agenda for SDG to **monitor progress** towards the education targets in the new SDG framework.
- **SDG 4** - To 'ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'.
- The report covers themes ranging from inequality, gender and teaching and learning to conflict, literacy and early childhood care and education.
- India ranks 105<sup>th</sup> out of 128 countries.

### Education Development Index

- The rankings reflect the achievements of the various states of India in the education sector.
- It is a joint effort of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA).
- It summarizes various aspects related to input, process and outcome indicators and to identify geographical areas that lag behind in the educational development.



- It is a composite of 24 indicators of elementary education clubbed into four indices –
  1. **Access**
  2. **Infrastructure**
  3. **Teachers &**
  4. **Outcomes.**
- The rankings show that there **remains huge gap** between the southern and the northern region.

### City Momentum Index

- It is released by Jones Lang LaSalle, a real estate services firm headquartered at Illinois, US.
- It identifies dynamic cities across the world.
- Dynamic cities are those that share the ability to embrace technological change, absorb rapid population growth and strengthen global connectivity.
- It also considers socio-economic factors of GDP, population, air traffic, foreign direct investment, growth of commercial real estate, innovation capacity and technological process, access to education, and environment quality.
- **Bengaluru has been ranked the most dynamic city in the world.** It is followed by Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam and Silicon Valley in the United States.
- The only other Indian city in the top 10 is **Hyderabad at the fifth spot.**

### Government Institutions - Scimago Rankings

- The Scimago rankings is a classification of academic and research related institutions ranked by a composite indicator that combines three different sets of indicators based on research performance, innovation outputs and societal impact measured by their web visibility.
- The ranking measures areas such as -
  1. Research
  2. Innovation
  3. Societal impact
- The Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has been ranked 12th in the world among the government institutions in the world
- The overall global ranking of CSIR also improved from 110 to 99th position.
- The constituent institute of CSIR, the CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology (CSIR-NIIST) has been ranked first among Indian government research institutions.

### World Wildlife Crime Report

- It is published by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- It highlights how the poaching and illegal trade of thousands of different species across the globe not only present real environmental dangers but ultimately undermine the rule of law by potentially fuelling conflict.
- It is a part of UNODC's ongoing **Global Programme on Wildlife and Forest Crime.**

- The data is collected from partner organizations under the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime (ICWC), including the Secretariat of the CITES and the World Customs Organization (WCO).
- One of the main messages the new report aims to convey is that **wildlife and forest crime is not limited** to certain countries or regions, but is a truly global phenomenon.
- The report looks at eight case studies of species products sorted by seven industrial sectors that make use of wild sourced materials across the world.

### Global Energy Architecture Performance Index Report

- It is prepared by WEF.
- The index ranked on their ability to deliver secure, affordable and sustainable energy.
- It highlights key trends in the energy transition moving towards more sustainable, affordable and secure energy systems around the world, as well as the challenges countries continue to face, individually and as cohorts.
- It has **18 indicators** defined across the three sides of the 'energy triangle' i.e., economic growth and development, environmental sustainability, and energy access and security.
- Top 3 Countries are Switzerland, Norway and Sweden.
- India has marginally improved its position to **87<sup>th</sup> out of 127 countries**, but ranks among the worst for pollution.
- India is gradually improving its performance on the index, but lacks on energy access and security (95<sup>th</sup>).
- India has some of the lowest scores in the EAPI for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from electricity production and PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels (117<sup>th</sup> and 123<sup>rd</sup>, respectively).

### The State of Global Air 2017

- It is an annual report released by Health Effects Institute (HEI), the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington, and the University of British Columbia.
- HEI is a non-profit independent research organization.
- State of Global Air is a concise, accessible report on trends in air quality and its impact on human health around the world.
- It highlights the extent to which air pollution affects public health as well as tracking progress toward cleaner air.
- It helps create awareness among the scientific community, policy makers and citizens about the growing ill effects of air pollution.
- It states that the concentration of the most significant inhalable pollutant, fine particulate matter with a diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), has been growing in India.
- The weighted national PM<sub>2.5</sub> level estimated in the international report rose from 60 micrograms per cubic metre in 1990 (the acceptable limit) to 74 in 2015, with a steady rise since 2011.

- The rise in average annual population-weighted PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels indicates that the Centre's initiatives to help States reduce the burning of agricultural biomass and coal in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi have failed.

### National Air Quality Index (AQI)

- It is an index for reporting daily air quality.
- It tells how clean or polluted your air is, and what associated health effects might be a concern.
- It is published for every month by CPCB along with a numerical value and a colour code which helps in comparing air pollution levels in cities.
- It is outlined as 'One Number- One Colour-One Description' for the common man to judge the air quality within his vicinity.
- The proposed AQI will consider **eight pollutants** (PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, O<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, and Pb) for which short-term (up to 24-hourly averaging period) National Ambient Air Quality Standards are prescribed.

AQI	Associated Health Impacts
Good (0-50)	Minimal impact
Satisfactory (51-100)	May cause minor breathing discomfort to sensitive people.
Moderately polluted (101-200)	May cause breathing discomfort to people with lung disease such as asthma, and discomfort to people with heart disease, children and older adults.
Poor (201-300)	May cause breathing discomfort to people on prolonged exposure, and discomfort to people with heart disease.
Very poor (301-400)	May cause respiratory illness to the people on prolonged exposure. Effect may be more pronounced in people with lung and heart diseases.
Severe (401-500)	May cause respiratory impact even on healthy people, and serious health impacts on people with lung/heart disease. The health impacts may be experienced even during light physical activity.

AQI Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
0 – 50	Good	Green
51 – 100	Moderate	Yellow
101 – 150	Unhealthy for sensitive people	Orange
151 – 200	Unhealthy	Red
201 – 250	Very unhealthy	Purple
251 – 300	Hazardous	Maroon

### National Ambient Air Quality Standard

- It is published by **Central Pollution Control Board**. It is empowered to set this standard under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
- It measures concentration of 12 pollutants – 8 pollutants mentioned under Air Quality index + Benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), Benzo (a) Pyrene (BaP), Arsenic (Ar) and Nickel (Ni).

### Red Book

- It is a recognized world reference on uranium jointly prepared by the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), was published today.
- It provides analyses and information from 49 uranium producing and consuming countries.
- The new edition provides the most recent review of world uranium market fundamentals and presents data on global uranium exploration, resources, production and reactor-related requirements.
- It offers updated information on established uranium production centres and mine development plans.

### Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness

- It is launched by **World Bank** in the study report “India’s State Level Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness”.
- The index takes in to account the states endeavour to bring sector specific energy efficiency.
- The index benchmarks the readiness of Indian States for energy efficiency implementation.
- Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala are the top 5 states in terms of overall Energy Efficiency Implementation Readiness.

### Ambient Air Pollution Report

- It is published by **World Health Organisation (WHO)**.
- It is a global assessment of polluted air exposure and burden of disease which presents summary of methods and results of the latest global assessment of ambient air pollution exposure.

### 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.

### Global Terrorism Index

- It is released by the **Institute for Economics & Peace**, a think tank based in Sydney, Australia.
- India is ranked 7<sup>th</sup> in the list of countries most impacted by terrorism in 2015.
- India is one of the six Asian Countries ranked in the top ten nations.

### Corruption Perception Index

- It is published by Transparency International, an international non-governmental organization based in Berlin.
- It ranks countries based on the perceived level of corruption in the public sector, degrees of press freedom, access to information about public expenditure, stronger standards of integrity for public officials, and independent judicial systems.
- India ranks **79<sup>th</sup> out of 176 countries**. In 2016 it ranked 76.
- Belarus, Brazil, & China shared the same ranks as India.
- **Global Corruption Report** is also published by Transparency International.

### Press freedom Index

- It is an annual ranking of countries compiled and published by **Reporters Without Borders (RWB)**, an international non-profit, non-governmental organization that promotes and defends freedom of information and freedom of the press.
- It is based upon the organization's assessment of the countries' press freedom records in the previous year.
- It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations, and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.
- It only deals with press freedom and does not measure the quality of journalism nor does it look at human rights violations in general.
- RWB, with head office in Paris, has consultant status at the United Nations.
- It has two primary spheres of activity -
  1. Focus on Internet censorship and the new media.
  2. Providing material, financial and psychological assistance to journalists assigned to dangerous areas.
- India ranks 133<sup>rd</sup> out of 180 countries moving from the 136<sup>th</sup> position in 2015.



- “Journalists and bloggers are attacked and anathematised by various religious groups that are quick to take offense,” the report said.
- At the same time, it is hard for journalists to cover regions such as Kashmir that are regarded as sensitive by the government, it said.
- Neighbouring countries –
  1. China - 176
  2. Pakistan - 147
  3. Bangladesh - 144
  4. Sri Lanka - 141
  5. Afghanistan - 120
  6. Nepal - 105
    - Bhutan - 94
- The United States is ranked 44<sup>th</sup> & Russia is placed at the 148<sup>th</sup> place.
- The report shows that there has been a deep and disturbing decline in respect for media freedom at both the global and regional levels.

### World Power language Index

- It is released by **WEF**.
- It measures the usefulness of a language to a representative human being and is not meant to apply to any particular person with their own set of conditions, preferences and geography.
- The Power Language Index (PLI) uses 20 indicators to measure the influence on language.
- Neither is the index a measure of the beauty/merit of a language or its associated cultures.
- It measures the usefulness of a language to a representative human being.
- English has been ranked first in the top 10 most powerful languages in 2016.
- It is the dominant language of three G7 nations (USA, UK and Canada).
- The list is followed by Mandarin, French and Spanish.
- The top six languages also happen to be the official languages of the United Nations.
- Hindi has been ranked 10th in the 2016 PLI.
- Portuguese, German and Japanese are also placed in Top 10.

### Global Risk Report 2017

- It is an annual study published by the WEF ahead of its annual meeting.
- 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.

- It considers risks that are global in their nature and its impact.
- It also explores the interconnectedness of risks, and considers how the strategies for the mitigation of global risks might be structured.
- It is intended to raise awareness about the need for a multi-stakeholder approach to the mitigation of global risk.
- The criteria for what constitutes a global risk -
  1. **Global scope** - A risk should have the potential to affect at least three world regions in at least two different continents.
  2. **Cross-industry relevance** - The risk has to affect three or more industries.
  3. **Uncertainty** - There should be uncertainty about how the risk manifests itself within ten years combined with uncertainty about the magnitude of its impact.
  4. **Economic impact** - The risk should have the potential to cause economic damage of at 10 billion US\$ or more.
- The report publishes list of risks which create more impact and which are more likely to happen.
- The most impactful global risks are Weapons of mass destruction, Extreme weather events, Water crises, Major natural disasters, Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation.
- The most likely global risks are Extreme weather events, large-scale involuntary migration, major natural disasters, large-scale terrorist attacks, massive incident of data fraud/theft.

### World Risk Report 2016

- It is released by the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS).
- It assesses the risk of disaster through the combined analysis of natural hazards and societal vulnerabilities.
- Lack of critical infrastructure and weak logistic chains substantially increase the risk that an extreme natural event will become a disaster.
- The island state of Vanuatu ranked No.1, displaying the greatest risk in 2016.
- Bangladesh is among the top five countries at risk of disaster.
- India ranks 77<sup>th</sup> out of 171 countries marginally better positioned than Pakistan which is placed at 72.



# The United Nations System

## UN Principal Organs

**General Assembly**

**Security Council**

**Economic and Social Council**

**Secretariat**

**International Court of Justice**

**Trusteeship Council<sup>5</sup>**

### Subsidiary Bodies

Main and other sessional committees  
Disarmament Commission  
Human Rights Council  
International Law Commission  
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

### Subsidiary Bodies

Counter-terrorism committees  
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)  
International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)

### Programmes and Funds

**UNCTAD** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

- **ITC** International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/WTO)

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme

- **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
- **UNV** United Nations Volunteers

**UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme

**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund

**UN-HABITAT** United Nations Human Settlements Programme

**UNHCR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund

**UNODC** United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**UNRWA<sup>1</sup>** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

**UN-Women** United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

**WFP** World Food Programme

### Research and Training Institutes

**UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

**UNIDIR<sup>1</sup>** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

**UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research

**UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

**UNSSC** United Nations System Staff College

**UNU** United Nations University

### Other Entities

**UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

**UNISDR** United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

**UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services

### Related Organizations

**CTBTO PrepCom** Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

**IAEA<sup>2</sup>** International Atomic Energy Agency

**OPCW** Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

**WTO<sup>3</sup>** World Trade Organization

### Advisory Subsidiary Body

UN Peacebuilding Commission

### Specialized Agencies<sup>4</sup>

**ILO** International Labour Organization

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**WHO** World Health Organization

**World Bank Group**

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

- **IDA** International Development Association

- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

- **MIGA** Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

- **ICSID** International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes

**IMF** International Monetary Fund

**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization

**IMO** International Maritime Organization

**ITU** International Telecommunication Union

**UPU** Universal Postal Union

**WMO** World Meteorological Organization

**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**UNWTO** World Tourism Organization

### Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice  
Narcotic Drugs  
Population and Development  
Science and Technology for Development  
Social Development  
Statistics  
Status of Women  
Sustainable Development  
United Nations Forum on Forests

### Regional Commissions

**ECA** Economic Commission for Africa

**ECE** Economic Commission for Europe

**ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

**ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy  
Committee of Experts on Public Administration  
Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations  
Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names  
Other sessional and standing committees and expert, ad hoc and related bodies

### Departments and Offices

**EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General

**DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs

**DFS** Department of Field Support

**DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management

**DM** Department of Management

**DPA** Department of Political Affairs

**DPI** Department of Public Information

**DPKO** Department of Peacekeeping Operations

**DSS** Department of Safety and Security

**OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

**OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services

**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs

**OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa

**OSRSG/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict

**UNODA** Office for Disarmament Affairs

**UNOG** United Nations Office at Geneva

**UN-OHRLS** Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States

**UNON** United Nations Office at Nairobi

**UNOV** United Nations Office at Vienna

#### NOTES:

<sup>1</sup> UNRWA and UNIDIR report only to the General Assembly.

<sup>2</sup> IAEA reports to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

<sup>3</sup> WTO has no reporting obligation to the General Assembly (GA) but contributes on an ad-hoc basis to GA and ECOSOC work inter alia on finance and developmental issues.

<sup>4</sup> Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations working with the UN and each other through the coordinating machinery of ECOSOC at the intergovernmental level, and through the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) at the inter-secretariat level. This section is listed in order of establishment of these organizations as specialized agencies of the United Nations.

<sup>5</sup> The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994 with the independence of Palau, the last remaining United Nations Trust Territory, on 1 October 1994.

— This is not an official document of the United Nations, nor is it intended to be all-inclusive.