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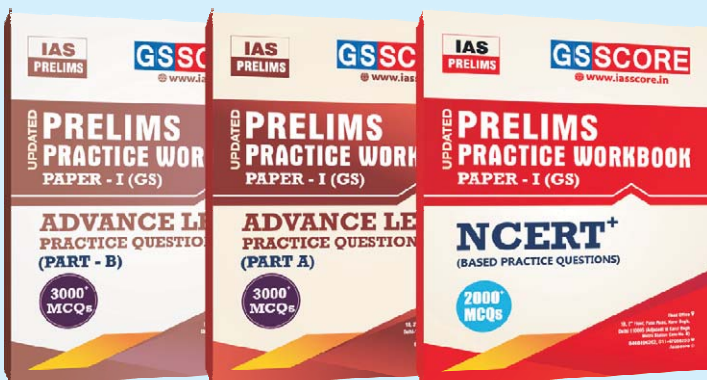
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# IMPORTANT REPORTS (NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL)

## Ease of Doing Business; World Bank

### What does the Ranking mean?

- Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190.
- A high ease of doing business ranking **means the regulatory environment is more conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm.**
- The rankings are determined **by sorting the aggregate scores on 10 topics**, each consisting of several indicators, giving equal weight to each topic.

### What are the indicators?

- Regulation for starting a business
- Construction permits
- Getting electricity,
- Registering property
- Getting credit

- Protecting minority investors
- Paying taxes
- Trading across borders
- Enforcing contracts
- Resolving insolvency

## India's Position

- **The World Bank** recently released its Ease of Doing Business Report, 2020. India was placed at **63<sup>rd</sup> position** this time (2020) out of 190 countries marking **an improvement of 14 places from its 77<sup>th</sup> position in 2019**.
- **Sustained business reforms over the past several years have helped India jump 14 places to move to 63<sup>rd</sup> position in global Ease of Doing Business rankings recently.**

## What are these reforms?

- India has made it easier to start a business in the country.
- India also reduced the time and cost of obtaining construction permits and improved building quality control by strengthening professional certification requirements.
- Its efforts to make it easier to trade across borders and resolve insolvency have also helped improve its ranking.

### NOTE:

- India continues to maintain **its first position among South Asian countries. It was 6<sup>th</sup> (in 2014)**.
- The World Bank will now include Kolkata and Bengaluru, besides Delhi and Mumbai, for preparing ease of doing business report, to provide a holistic picture of the business environment of the country.
- Saudi Arabia is the most improved economy in Ease of Doing Business 2020, with a total of eight reforms.

## Global Economic Prospects (GEP) Report; World Bank

- In January 2020, the World Bank released its Global Economic Prospect.

### Its projection for the year 2020

- The World Bank predicted India's economy to contract by 9.6% in 2020-'21 financial year and recover to 5.4% in the next fiscal.
- According to it, global growth is **projected at 2.5 percent in 2020**, just above the post-crisis low registered last year.

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- While growth could be stronger if reduced trade tensions mitigate uncertainty, the balance of risks is to the downside.
- A steep productivity growth slowdown has been underway in emerging and developing economies since the global financial crisis, despite the largest, fastest, and most broad-based accumulation of debt since the 1970s.
- These circumstances add urgency to the need to rebuild macroeconomic policy space and undertake reforms to rekindle productivity.

## Its projection for India

- The report cuts India's growth for the financial year **2020 to 5% from 6% estimated earlier**.
- This is the slowest growth forecast since the **3.1% rate recorded in the financial year 2008-09** when the global financial crisis had derailed the economy.
- In India, the weakness in credit from non-bank financial companies is expected to linger

## Regional growth

- In comparison, the report forecasts **Bangladesh's growth to ease to 7.2%** for the fiscal year ending June. While **Pakistan and Sri Lanka's growth rates are expected to rise to 3% and 3.3%**, respectively, in FY20.
- It also estimates growth to rise to **5.5% for the South Asian region as a whole** in the calendar year 2020, on the assumption of a modest rebound in domestic demand and accommodative policy in India and Sri Lanka.
- The report also cites improved business confidence and support from infrastructure investments in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Pakistan for the expected uptick.

# Ease of Living Index and Municipal Performance Index (MPI), India: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

## What is it about?

- **Ease of Living Index** is aimed at understanding various aspects; beginning from the services provided by local bodies, the effectiveness of the administration, the outcomes generated through these services in terms of the liveability within cities, and, finally, the citizen perception of these outcomes.
- It helps in assessing the progress made in cities through various initiatives and empowers them to use evidence to plan, implement, and monitor their performance.
- Both these indices are designed to assess the quality of life of citizens in 100 Smart Cities and 14 other Million Plus Cities.
- The Ministry assess the performance of municipalities (MPI) based on five enablers namely:
  - ▶ Service
  - ▶ Finance



- ▶ Planning
  - ▶ Technology
  - ▶ Governance
- These have been further divided into 20 sectors which will be evaluated across 100 indicators.

## The Ease of Living Index 2020 ranked cities in the following two categories:

- Million+ populated cities – those with a population of more than a million. Bengaluru emerged as the top performer in this category.
- Less than Million populated cities – those with a population of less than a million. In this group, Shimla was ranked the highest in ease of living.
- No city has been included from West Bengal because of the “data challenge”.
- **The Municipal Performance Index (MPI)** was launched as an accompaniment to the Ease of Living Index. It seeks to examine local government practice in municipalities across areas of services, finance, policy, technology and governance. It seeks to simplify and evaluate the complexities in local governance practice and promote the ethos of transparency and accountability.

## The salient features of MPI are given below:

- The Municipal Performance Index provides a granular understanding of a municipalities’ functionalities and the extent of their development and capabilities. Through the index, citizens can better understand their local government administration, which in turn builds transparency and generates trust among key stakeholders.
- The framework covers 20 varied sectors vis. Education, Health, Water & Wastewater, SWM & Sanitation, Registration & Permits, Infrastructure, Revenue Management, Expenditure Management, Fiscal Responsibility, Fiscal Decentralisation, Digital Governance, Digital Access, Digital Literacy, Plan Preparation, Plan Implementation, Plan Enforcement, Transparency & Accountability, Human Resource, Participation and Effectiveness.

## Objectives of the Ease of Living Index:

- Generate information to guide evidence-based policy-making
- Catalyse action to achieve broader developmental outcomes including the SDG
- Assess and compare the outcomes achieved from various urban policies and schemes
- Obtain the perception of citizens about their view of the services provided by the city administration.

**NOTE:**

- EoLI 2019 will facilitate the assessment of ease of living of citizens across **three pillars: Quality of Life, Economic Ability, and Sustainability** which are further divided into 14 categories across 50 indicators.
- **For the first time**, as part of the Ease of Living Index Assessment, a **Citizen Perception Survey is being conducted** on behalf of the Ministry (which carries 30% of the marks of the Ease of Living Index).
- This is a very important component of the assessment exercise as it will help in directly capturing the perception of citizens to the quality of life in their cities

## Universal Health Coverage (UHC), World Bank

### What is it about?

- It is about ensuring that people have access to the health care they need without suffering financial hardship.
- It is key to achieving the World Bank Group's (WBG) **twin goals of ending extreme poverty and increasing equity and shared prosperity** and as such it is the driving force behind all of the WBG's health and nutrition investments.
- UHC allows countries to make the most of their **strongest asset: human capital**.
- Health is a foundational investment in human capital and economic growth—without good health, children are unable to go to school and adults are unable to go to work. It is one of the global economy's largest sectors and provides 50 million jobs, **with the majority held by women**.
- Affordable **quality healthcare at the community level across age groups** is the key to advancing universal health coverage

### Understanding India's current situation

- India launched a **national health protection scheme, Ayushman Bharat**, to achieve UHC in 2018.
- The mission, through its **PradhanMantri Jan ArogyaYojana (PMJAY)** initiative, **established 150,000 health and wellness centres (HWCs)** and **provides health insurance coverage** to 40% of the country's population - nearly 500 million people, or roughly the equivalent of the entire population of the European Union.
- In its first year of implementation, Ayushman Bharat has reached close to 3.9 million Indians who have taken advantage of cashless treatment, resulting in a savings of \$1.6 billion for the benefitting families.

### Challenges in India's healthcare value chain

- Gaps in healthcare infrastructure, a divergence between rural and urban geographies, an acute shortage of skilled workers, and inadequate public funding.

- Qualified healthcare providers are in short supply nationally and those available are mal-distributed, with marked density differences across regions.
- The majority of healthcare professionals happen to be concentrated in urban areas where consumers have higher paying power, leaving rural areas underserved.
- Impoverishment due to unaffordable healthcare expenditure affects 7 percent of our population, as noted even in recent national surveys.
- India's public health spending as a percentage of GDP went up by just 0.16 percentage points from 1.12% to 1.28% of GDP

## How India can turn the challenges of providing UHC into opportunities?

- Sustainable financing and investment instruments to strengthen infrastructure.
- Building the capacity of the healthcare workforce
- Fostering new technologies for last-mile delivery and continuum of care
- Integrating healthcare for scale and global impact'

# Financial Stability Report: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

## What is it about?

- The FSR reflects the collective assessment of the Sub-Committee of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) on risks to financial stability and the resilience of the financial system.
- The Report also discusses issues relating to the development and regulation of the financial sector.
- It has released the 22<sup>nd</sup> issue of the Financial Stability Report (FSR) recently in January 2021.

## Key issues in the report

### ■ Expected Increase in Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) Ratio

- ▶ Macro stress tests for the Fiscal Year 2020-21 indicates that the **GNPA ratio of all SCBs may increase** from 7.5% in September 2020 to 13.5% by September 2021 under the baseline scenario and may escalate to 14.8% under a severe stress scenario.
- ▶ It indicates that the **GNPA ratio of all SCBs may increase** from 7.5% in September 2020 to 13.5% by September 2021 under the baseline scenario and may escalate to 14.8% under a severe stress scenario. This highlights the need for proactive building up of adequate capital to withstand possible asset quality deterioration.
- ▶ The **Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) improved** to 15.8% in September 2020 from 14.7% in March 2020, while their **Gross Non-Performing Asset (GNPA) ratio declined** to 7.5% from 8.4%, and the **Provision Coverage Ratio (PCR) improved**

to 72.4% from 66.2% in the said period.

- ▶ Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) credit grew at a tepid pace of 4.4% on an annual Year-Over-Year basis in comparison with the growth of 22% a year ago.

## ■ Other areas of concern

- ▶ With the inter-bank market continuing to shrink and with a better capitalisation of banks, the contagion risk to the banking system under various scenarios declined in comparison with March 2020.
- ▶ **Bank credit growth has remained low-spirited**, with the moderation being broad-based across bank groups. The **credit flow to the manufacturing sector has been low-spirited** when the output of the sector is emerging out of a prolonged contraction.
- ▶ **Managing market volatility is challenging** as there's a disconnect between certain segments of the financial sectors and the real economy has been accentuating both in India and globally.
- ▶ The Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of the Scheduled Urban Co-operative Banks (SUCBs) declined from 9.70% to 9.24% between March and September 2020.

# World Economic Outlook; International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- IMF's 2021 World Economic Outlook (WEO) projected Global prospects remain highly uncertain one year into the pandemic.

## Report Summary

- Global growth is projected at 6 percent in 2021, moderating to 4.4 percent in 2022.
- Economic recoveries are diverging across countries and sectors, reflecting variation in pandemic-induced disruptions and the extent of policy support.
- The outlook depends not just on the outcome of the battle between the virus and vaccines—it also hinges on how effectively economic policies deployed under high uncertainty can limit lasting damage from this unprecedented crisis.
- The contraction for 2020 is 1.1% points smaller than previous projection, reflecting:
  - ▶ Higher-than-expected growth outturns in the second half of the year for most regions after lockdowns were eased and as economies adapted to new ways of working.
  - ▶ Additional fiscal support in a few large economies and the anticipated vaccine-powered recovery in the second half of the year.

## India- specific observations in its January 2021 report

- IMF revised its earlier forecast of an 11.5 per cent expansion in the Indian economy to 12.5% growth in FY22.
- As per IMF 'India will emerge as the only key nation to record double-digit growth and reclaim the status of the world's fastest-growing major economy'. India is the only country expected to register a double-digit growth this fiscal.

- India retains its rank as the world's fastest-growing major economy, tying with China. China was the only major economy to have a positive growth rate of 2.3% in 2020, and is expected to grow by 8.6% in 2021 and 5.6% in 2022.

## What the World could do to revive its growth?

- The emphasis should be on escaping the health crisis by prioritising health care spending.
- Monetary policy should remain accommodative (where inflation is well behaved), while proactively addressing financial stability risks using macroprudential tools.
- Policymakers will need to continue supporting their economies while dealing with more limited policy space and higher debt levels than prior to the pandemic.
- The priorities should include green infrastructure investment to help mitigate climate change, digital infrastructure investment to boost productive capacity and strengthening social assistance to arrest rising inequality.

## Global Competitiveness Report 2020; World Economic Forum (WEF)

- World Economic Forum (WEF) released the 2020 edition of the Global Competitiveness Report in December.
- The World Economic Forum has released a report on competitiveness by ranking 37 countries on 10 parameters.
- Usually every year WEF releases its benchmark Global Competitiveness Report that takes a look at 98 indicators across 140 countries to determine the overall ranking. Each indicator uses a scale from 0 to 100, to signify how close an economy is to the ideal state or "frontier" of competitiveness. Those indicators are then organised into 12 pillars, such as health, skills, financial system, infrastructure, and institutions.

## Highlights of the Report:

- The combined health and economic shocks of 2020 have impacted the livelihoods of millions of households, disrupted business activities, and exposed the fault lines in today's social protection and healthcare systems.
- The pandemic has put into stark relief the importance of prioritizing the delivery of public services. To serve their citizens, public institutions must have strong governance principles and transparency to gain public trust.
- As the Forum's Future of Jobs Report 2020 found, COVID-19 has caused spikes in unemployment around the world and accelerated the shift to automation in the workforce, with 85 million jobs in medium and large businesses likely to be displaced across 15 industries and 26 countries by 2025.
- COVID-19 has also shown the inadequacy of healthcare systems that have been slow to adjust to increasing populations in the developing world and aging populations in the developed world. A key priority for economic transformation is to increase eldercare, childcare and healthcare infrastructure to support current and future health needs.
- With more than 50% of employees requiring reskilling by 2025, countries must also expand investment in the skills needed, such as data analysis and AI and machine learning, and focus reskilling and upskilling

efforts on those currently displaced or at greatest risk of job displacement.

## India's Position

- India has scored below the global average on 8 out of 10 parameters.
- In education and skilling to improve job prospects of citizens - India has scored 43.5 out of 100. The global average is over 55 and Finland is the top scoring nation at 75.
- Next is about rethinking labour laws and providing social protection- India has scored just over 44 and the global average is over 61.
- The next parameter is incentivising investment in research and development. Here, India scores a paltry 32 out of 100 when the global average is nearly 42. The United States leads R&D spending.
- The only parameter where India has fared better than the global average is on progressive taxation. India has scored nearly 56 out of 100 and the global average is 50.

## Human Development Index, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pillar 1- Institution</li> <li>Pillar 2- Infrastructure</li> <li>Pillar 3- ICT adoption</li> <li>Pillar 4- Macroeconomic stability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pillar 5- Health</li> <li>Pillar 6- Skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pillar 7- Product Market</li> <li>Pillar 8- Labour Market</li> <li>Pillar 9- Financial system</li> <li>Pillar 10- Market Size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pillar 11- Business dynamism</li> <li>Pillar 12- Innovation capability</li> </ul>
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- India dropped two ranks in the United Nations' Human Development Index this year, **standing at 131 out of 189 countries**. However, if the Index were adjusted to assess the planetary pressures caused by each nation's development, India would move up eight places in the ranking.
- India was ranked 129 out of 189 countries on the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI) improving from the 130<sup>th</sup> position in 2018.
- For the first time, the United Nations Development Programme introduced a new metric to reflect the impact caused by each country's per-capita carbon emissions and its material footprint, which measures the amount of fossil fuels, metals and other resources used to make the goods and services it consumes.
- HDI is a part of the Human Development Report that is published by the UNDP.

## Key findings

- India still remains **home to 28 percent of the world's poor** despite lifting 271 million people out of poverty between 2005-15.
- India remains the home of 364 million poor people (**28 percent**), **out of a global population** of 1.3 billion.
- Around 661 million of these poor people live in Asia and the Pacific**, of which India is a part. South Asia, of which India is the largest country, constitutes 41 percent of the world's poor.

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- According to the report published by the United Nations Development Programme on December 15, India's gross national income per capita fell to \$6,681 in 2019 from \$6,829 in 2018 on purchasing power parity (PPP) basis.
- In the last three decades, **life expectancy at birth in India increased by 11.6 years**, whereas the average number of schooling years increased by 3.5 years. Per capita incomes increased 250 times.
- The report finds that despite progress, group-based inequalities persist on the Indian Subcontinent, especially affecting women and girls.

## Top Performers in 2019

- **Norway topped the list with Ireland and Switzerland** occupied the second position.
- Norway, which tops the HDI, falls 15 places if this metric is used, leaving Ireland at the top of the table. In fact, 50 countries would drop entirely out of the "very high human development group" category, using this new metric, called the Planetary Pressures-adjusted HDI, or PHDI.
- Hong Kong is placed fourth along with Iceland, and Germany secured the fifth rank on the global ranking.

## Changing nature of inequality

- The report states that as the number of people coming out of poverty is increasing, the world is veering towards another type of poverty.
- The **old inequalities were based on access to health services and education** whereas the next **generation of poverty is based on technology, education, and climate**.
- India has both types of poverty. Even as Indians continue to face a lack of access to healthcare and education, many others are becoming poor based on the new criteria.

### HDI measures average achievement of a country in three basic dimensions of human development:

- A long and healthy life,
- Access to knowledge, and
- A decent standard of living

#### Note:

- South Asia was the fastest-growing region in human development progress witnessing a 46% growth over 1990-2018, followed by East Asia and the Pacific at 43%.

# Global Hunger Index 2020; Welthungerhilfe

## About the Index



- The annual index is designed to measure and track hunger at the global, national, and regional levels and to assess progress and setbacks in combating hunger.
- It ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, although neither of these extremes is reached in actuality.

## India's Position

- In the 2020 Global Hunger Index, India ranks 94th out of the 107 countries with sufficient data to calculate 2020 GHI scores.
- With a score of 27.2, India has a level of hunger that is serious.

## The GHI is based on four indicators

- **Undernourishment:** The share of the population that is undernourished (insufficient caloric intake)
- **Child wasting:** The share of children under the age of five who are wasted (low weight for their height, reflecting **acute under-nutrition**)
- **Child stunting:** The share of children under the age of five who are stunted (low height for their age, reflecting **chronic under-nutrition**)
- **Child mortality:** The mortality rate of children under the age of five (in part, a reflection of the fatal mix of **inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments**)

# Climate Change Performance Index -2021; GERMANWATCH, Climate Action Network International, and the New Climate Institute.

## What is the CCPI (Climate Change Performance Index)?

- The CCPI is an independent monitoring tool of countries' climate protection performance.
- It aims to enhance transparency in international climate politics and enables the comparability of climate protection efforts and progress made by individual countries.
- It is published by **Germanwatch, Climate Action Network International, and the NewClimate Institute, annually.**

## Findings of the CCPI 2021

- The Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2021 paints a mixed picture of the European Union (EU) climate action. Scandinavian EU countries, Portugal and the EU as a whole rank high on the index with relatively good indicators. However, Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic stand out as laggards on climate progress within the bloc.
- In the overall ranking, the EU has improved from the 22nd place last year to the 16th place this year.

- The G20 also presents a split picture. The United Kingdom (5th), India (10th) and the EU score high on the index.
- The vast majority of G20 countries, however, are trailing in the rankings. The USA (61st), Saudi Arabia (60th), Canada (58th), Australia (54th), South Korea (53rd) and Russia (52nd) are all rated “very low”.
- Sweden (4th place, category “high”) remains an international frontrunner in climate protection for the fourth year in a row.
- USA, Saudi Arabia and Iran are the worst performers.

## India’s achievement

- India ranked 10th in the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI) 2021.

### NOTE:

The ranking results are defined by a country’s aggregated performance in 14 indicators within the four categories “**GHG Emissions**”, “**Renewable Energy**” and “**Energy Use**”, as well as on “**Climate Policy**”, in a globally unique policy section of the index

# Global Gender Gap Report 2021; World Economic Forum

## About the report

- It is a framework for capturing the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time.
- They are designed to create global awareness of the challenges that gender gaps pose, as well as the opportunities that emerge when action is taken to reduce them.

## Key Findings

- The most gender equal country in the world is Iceland, and it has been in the first position for 12 years.
- Finland is second and Norway third, with New Zealand being a close fourth, followed by Sweden.
- Lithuania, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Togo and the United Arab Emirates have improved the most in the overall index.

## India- Specific Findings

- India in 2021 has slipped 28 places and has been ranked 140th among 156 nations participating in the rankings.
- It is the third-worst performer among South Asian countries, with Pakistan and Afghanistan trailing and Bangladesh being at the top.
- The report states that the country fared the worst in political empowerment, regressing from 23.9% to 9.1%.

- Its ranking on the health and survival dimension is among the five worst performers.
- The economic participation and opportunity gap saw a decline of 3% compared to 2020, while on the educational attainment front India is in the 114th position.
- Note: The wide Gender Gap in India is due to Religious and Historical Societal linkages.

Four thematic dimensions used by the Global Gender Gap Index to benchmarks 153 countries' progress:

- Economic Participation and Opportunity
- Educational Attainment
- Health and Survival, and
- Political Empowerment.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Names of Reports published by Organisations

S. No	Report title	Organisation
1.	Asian Development Outlook	ADB (Asian Development bank)
2.	Global Financial System Report	BIS (Bank for International Settlements)
3.	Global Money Laundering Report	FATF (Financial Action Task Force)
4.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India
5.	Change the World List Data	Fortune
6.	Technical Cooperation Report	IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
7.	Nuclear Technology Review	IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
8.	Ease of Doing Business	IBRD (World Bank)
9.	World Development Report	IBRD (World Bank)
10.	Safety Reports	ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization)
11.	Global Hunger Index report	IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute)
12.	World Social Protection Report	ILO (International Labour Organization)
13.	World Employment and Social Outlook	ILO (International Labour Organization)
14.	World of Work Report	ILO (International Labour Organization)
15.	Global Wage Report	ILO (International Labour Organization)
16.	Global Financial Stability Report	IMF (International Monetary Fund)
17.	World Economic Outlook	IMF (International Monetary Fund)
18.	Global Innovation Index	Cornell University INSEAD and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
19.	World Energy Outlook (WEO)	International Energy Agency

20.	Southeast Asia Energy Outlook	International Energy Agency
21.	OPEC Monthly Oil Market Report	OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries )
22.	World Oil Outlook	OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries )
23.	World Happiness Report	Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
24.	Global Corruption Report (GCR)	Transparency International
25.	Levels and Trends in Child Mortality Report	UN Inter-agency Group
26.	World Investment Report	UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development)
27.	Actions on Air Quality	UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme )
28.	Global Environment Outlook	UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme )
29.	The Rise of Environmental Crime	UNEP & INTERPOL
30.	Global education monitoring Report	UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)
31.	State of world population	UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund)
32.	World Cities Report	UN-Habitat
33.	The Global Report	UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees )
34.	Report on Regular Resources	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund )
35.	The State of the World's Children reports	UNICEF (United Nations Children's Emergency Fund )
36.	Reports on Counterfeiting and Organized Crime	UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute)
37.	Industrial Development Report	UNIDO(United Nations Industrial Development Organization)
38.	Global Assessment Report	UNISDR (United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction)

39.	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
40.	World Drug Report	UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
<b>41.</b>	World Wildlife Crime Report	UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
42.	Global Information Technology Report	WEF (World Economic Forum)
43.	Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report	WEF (World Economic Forum)
44.	Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)	WEF (World Economic Forum)
45.	World Intellectual Property Report (WIPR)	WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)
46.	The Energy Report & Living Planet Report	WWF (World Wildlife Fund)

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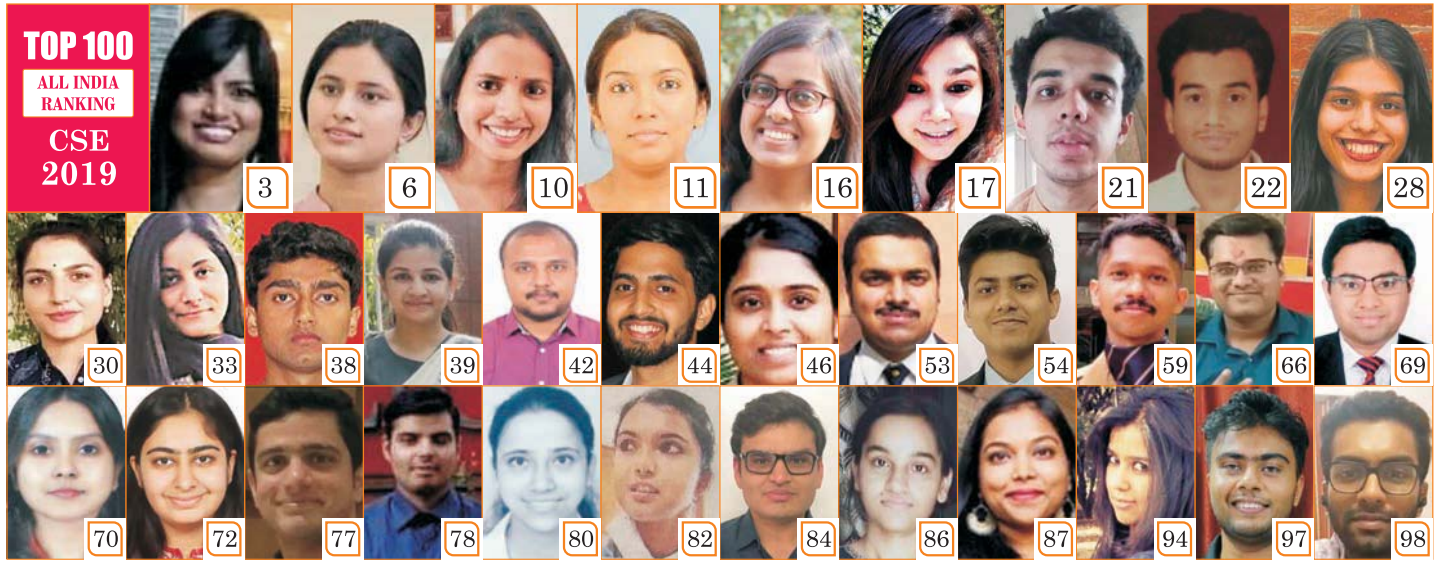
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