

INDIA'S PERFORMANCE IN VARIOUS WORLD REPORTS IN 2018

S. No.	Report/Index	by	India's Rank	Frequency Of publication	Explanation
1	Ease of Doing Business	World Bank	77 th out of 190 countries (2019) & 100 th (2018)	annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rankings are determined by sorting the aggregate scores on 10 parameters, giving equal weightage to all. 10 parameters are – (a) Starting a business; (b) Dealing with construction permit; (c) Getting electricity; (d) Registering property; (e) Protecting investors; (f) Access to credit; (g) Employing workers; (h) Trading across borders; (i) Paying taxes; (j) Enforcing contracts and (k) Resolving insolvency. India has shown highest improvement (53rd rank) in the last 2 years by any large country since 2011. India is now ranks 1st among South Asian countries.
2.	World Development Report (WDR)	World Bank	-	annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It features a central theme important to global development. Likewise with the theme, 'Learning to Realise Education's Promise', WDR-2018 was devoted entirely to education – aimed at tackling the global learning crisis, which will be critical for achieving quality education (SDG4).
3	Global Economic Prospect Report	World Bank	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projected India's growth at 7.3% for FY 2018-19 and 7.5 % for FY 2019-20. It shows robust private consumption and strengthening investment.
4	World Economic Outlook	IMF	-	biannually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is measured in terms of per capita GDP based on Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). India is now the world's sixth largest economy at \$2.6 trillion (in terms of GDP), displacing France.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The five economies ahead are United States, China, Japan, Germany and United Kingdom.
5	Global Money Laundering Report	Financial Action Task Force (FATF)	68th out of 128 countries (2018)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It assesses the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing around the world.
6	Global Competitiveness Report	World Economic Forum (WEF)	58th out of 140 countries (2018)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a composite indicator that assesses the factors determining an economy's level of productivity - widely considered as the most important determinant for long-term growth. It is based on 12 pillars- some important one are ~ Institution; Appropriate Infrastructure; A Stable Macroeconomic Framework; Good Health and Primary Education; Efficient Goods Markets; Developed Financial Markets; Market Size - Both Domestic and International; Innovation etc. It is based on 12 pillars- some important one are ~ Institution; Appropriate Infrastructure; A Stable Macroeconomic Framework; Good Health and Primary Education; Efficient Goods Markets; Developed Financial Markets; Market Size - Both Domestic and International; Innovation etc. India's rank rose by five places from 2017, the largest gain among G20 economies. India's greatest competitive advantages include its market size, innovation and business dynamism.
7	Global Human Capital Index	World Economic Forum (WEF)	158th out of 195 countries (2018)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a measure of how the investment in health and education has translated into workforce productivity. Rankings are based on four parameters - capacity; deployment; development; and know-how.
8	Inclusive Development Index	World Economic Forum (WEF)	62th out of 74 countries (2018)	annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The index has three pillars of growth for global economies - growth and development; inclusion; and intergenerational equity and sustainability.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is ranked below its neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Nepal. Among G20 economies, India ranks second last.
9	Global Gender Gap Index	World Economic Forum (WEF)	108th (2018); 108th (2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Index lies between 0 – 1. '0' complete inequality and '1' complete parity. It measures progress towards parity between men and women in – economic opportunity; political empowerment; educational attainment; and health and survival. India performed poor on economic opportunity and political empowerment indicator.
10	Gender Inequality Index	UN Development Programme (UNDP)	127th (2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is a sub-index of Human Development Index (HDI). It is composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions- reproductive health; empowerment; and the labour market. HDI is also by UNDP. On HDI, India ranks 130th (2018)
11	World Investment Report	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It focuses on trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worldwide, at the regional and national levels and emerging measures to improve its contribution to development. Global flows of FDI fell by 23 % in 2017. Cross-border investment in developed and transition economies dropped sharply.
12	World Happiness Report	UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)	133th out of 156 countries (2018)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It measures happiness based on 6 criteria - GDP per capita; Healthy years of life expectancy; Social support; Trust (absence of corruption); Perceived freedom to make life decisions; and Generosity (recent donations). India witnessed a drop of 11 places from 2017. India's rank is lower than other SAARC countries except Afghanistan. Finland topped the ranking.

13	World Intellectual Property Report	World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) w	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • India's performance is improving as patent granted by India up by 50% in 2017.
14	Intellectual Property Index	US Chamber of Commerce	44th out of 50 countries (2018)	annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the first time, India has broken free of the bottom 10% of economies measured. • Passing guidelines to strengthen the patentability environment for technological innovations, improving the protection of well-known trademarks, initiating IP awareness and coordination programs helped India to improve its position.
15	World Energy Outlook	International Energy Agency (IEA)	-		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It examines future patterns of a changing global energy system at a time of increasing uncertainties and finds that major transformations are underway for the global energy sector, from growing electrification to the expansion of renewables, upheavals in oil production and globalisation of natural gas markets.
16	Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International NGO	81st out of 180 countries (2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is 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. • The index uses a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 is highly corrupt and 100 is very clean. • New Zealand was the least corrupt and Somalia was the most nations.
17	World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders	138th out of 180 countries (2018)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists, news organizations, and netizens enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities in ensuring this freedom.

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It only deals with press freedom and does not measure the quality of journalism nor does it look at human rights violations in general. • Norway tops the list.
18	Global Peace Index	Institute of Economics and Peace (IEP), Australia	136th out of 163 countries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GPI was launched in 2007 as a measure of world peace. • The Index is composed of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the percentage of prison population. • Iceland secured 1st rank in the index. • India's rank marginally improved compared to 2017 performance.
19	Global Innovation Index	Cornell University, INSEAD and WIPO	57th (2018) and 60th (2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GII ranks economies based on 80 indicators. • Since 2011, Switzerland has topped the list. • China is the first middle-income country that entered top 20 ranking.
20	Global Cyber Security Index	UN International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU)	23rd out of 165 countries (2017)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is assessed along five pillars – (i) Legal Measures, (ii) Technical Measures, (iii) Organizational Measures, (iv) Capacity Building, and (v) Cooperation. • India is ahead of Germany, China, but Singapore is on top.
