



IAS
PARLIAMENT



TARGET 2024

REPORTS & INDICES



UP TO APRIL 2024

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Out of 100 questions asked in UPSC Civil Services (Preliminary) Examinations, 2023,
22 questions reflected directly and
20 questions reflected partially
from the IAS Parliament



Total number of questions directly reflected from IAS Parliament (including Target 2023 series)	22
Number of questions directly reflected from the Target Series 2023	15
Total number of questions partially reflected from IAS Parliament	20

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TARGET 2024

REPORTS & INDICES

 Upto April 2024

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FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS		
1.	Global Economic Prospects Report	World Bank
2.	World Development Report	
3.	India Development Update	
4.	Migration and Development Brief (A Report on Remittances is a part of it)	
5.	Global Financial Development Report	
6.	Logistics Performance Index	
7.	Ease of Doing Business (Discontinued since 2021)	
8.	Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report	
9.	Groundswell Report	
10.	Global Human Capital Index	
11.	International Debt Report (Formerly, International Debt Statistics)	
12.	Women, Business and the Law Report	
13.	Digital Progress And Trends Report, 2023	
14.	Commodity Markets Outlook	
15.	Global Cyber Security Outlook	World Economic Forum
16.	Global Risks Report	
17.	Global Gender Gap Report	
18.	Fostering Effective Energy Transition Report	
19.	Travel and Tourism Development Index	
20.	Net-Zero Industry Tracker	

21.	State of the Connected World Report	World Economic Forum
22.	Global Health and Healthcare Strategic Outlook	
23.	Global Cooperation barometer, 2024	
24.	Future of Jobs Report	
25.	Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Lighthouses Report	WEF + Global Parity Alliance
26.	BiodiverCities by 2030 Report	WEF + Colombia based Alexander von Humboldt Institute
27.	Environment Performance Index (biennial)	WEF + Yale University + Columbia University
28.	Global Financial Stability Report (biannual)	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
29.	World Economic Outlook (biannual)	
30.	Regional Economic Outlook	
31.	Fiscal Monitor Report (biannual)	
32.	External Sector Report (annual)	
33.	The Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) (test once in 3 years)	Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
34.	Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)	
35.	Development Co-operation Report	
36.	Anti-Corruption and Integrity Outlook 2024	
37.	Goods Trade Barometer (Earlier known as World Trade Outlook Indicator)	World Trade Organisation (WTO)
38.	World Trade Statistical Review	
39.	World Trade Report	
UN & ITS SPECIALISED AGENCIES		
40.	Global Education Monitoring Report	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
41.	Gender Parity Index (Part of GEM)	
42.	State of the Education Report for India	
43.	Science Report	
44.	Global Ocean Science Report	
45.	World Trends in Freedom of Expression and Media Development	
46.	UN World Water Development Report (on behalf of UN-Water)	

47.	The State of the World's Children Report	UNICEF
48.	Prospects for children in 2023: A global outlook	
49.	Humanitarian Action for Children	
50.	Gender Action Plan 2022-2025	
51.	Global Report on Trafficking in Persons	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
52.	World Drug Report	
53.	World Wildlife Crime Report	
54.	Global report on cocaine	
55.	Global Report on Corruption in Sport	United Nations International Telecommunication Union (UN-ITU)
56.	Global Digital Regulatory Outlook	
57.	Global Connectivity Report	
58.	Global Cyber Security Index	WEF
	<i>Global Cyber Security Outlook</i>	
59.	Global E-waste Monitor Report	Global E-waste Statistics Partnership including ITU, United Nations University (UNU) & International Solid Waste Association (ISWA) in collaboration with UNEP
60.	Global Transboundary E-waste Flows Monitor	UN Institute for Training & Research (UNITAR)
61.	Refugee Education Report	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
62.	Global Report on law and policy on internal displacement	UNHCR + Global Protection Cluster
63.	World Investment Report	UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
64.	Trade & Development Report	
65.	The Least Developed Countries Report	
66.	Review of Maritime Transport	
67.	The Technology and Innovation Report	
68.	Commodities and Development Report 2023	
69.	Digital Economy Report 2021	
70.	World Economic Situation and Prospects	UNCTAD + UN-Department of Economic & Social Affairs (UN-DESA) + 5 UN Regional Commissions
71.	World's Women Report (Once in 5 years)	UN-DESA
72.	World Social Report	

73.	World Population Prospects	UN-DESA
74.	The Sustainable Development Goals Report	
75.	E-Government Development Index	
76.	E-Government Survey & E-Participation Index	
77.	Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2024	
78.	World Public Sector Report, 2023	
79.	The Gender Snapshot	UN Women + UN DESA
80.	Industrial Development Report	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
81.	Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR)	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
82.	State of World Population Report	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
83.	Gender Strategy (2022-2025)	
84.	Humanitarian Action Overview Report, 2024	
85.	World Cities Report	UN-Habitat
86.	<i>Global Sustainable Development Report 2023</i>	<i>Independent Group of Scientists appointed by the UN Secretary-General</i>
	<i>The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022</i>	UN DESA
87.	<i>Sustainable Development Report 2022</i>	UN – Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)
88.	World Happiness Report	
89.	Social Dialogue Report	International Labour Organization (ILO)
90.	World Employment and Social Outlook	
91.	Global Estimates of Modern Slavery	
92.	Global Wage Report	
93.	Global Employment Trends for Youth	
94.	Human Development Report	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
95.	Gender Social Norms Index, 2023	
96.	Gender Inequality Index	
97.	Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025	
	<i>Gender Action Plan 2022-2025</i>	UNICEF
	<i>Gender Strategy (2022-2025)</i>	<i>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</i>
	<i>Global Gender Gap Index</i>	WEF

	<i>Gender Parity Index</i>	<i>UNESCO</i>
98.	Global Environment Outlook	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
99.	Emission Gap Report	
100.	Adaptation Gap Report	
101.	Inclusive Wealth Report	
102.	International Methane Emissions Observatory Report	
103.	Greening the Blue Report	
104.	State of Finance for Nature	
105.	The State of the World's Peatlands	
106.	Global Status Report for Buildings & Construction	
107.	Global Resources Outlook, 2024	
108.	Global Waste Management Outlook, 2024	
109.	Global Methane Assessment	UNEP + Climate and Clean Air Coalition
110.	IPCC Assessment Reports	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
111.	AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023	
112.	The State of the World's Forests	Food & Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
113.	The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets	
114.	The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture	
115.	The State of Food and Agriculture	
116.	Global Food Price Index	
117.	The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World	FAO, WHO, UNICEF, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN World Food Programme (WFP)
118.	World Health Statistics	World Health Organization (WHO)
119.	Global Tuberculosis Report	
120.	Global Nutrition Report	
121.	World Malaria Report	
122.	World Health Report	
123.	World Air Quality Report	IQ Air and Greenpeace
124.	Greenhouse Gas Bulletin	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
125.	Global Seasonal Climate update	

126.	State of the Global Climate	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)
127.	State of Global Water Resources	
128.	United in Science Report	
129.	State of Climate Services for Health	
130.	World Migration Report	UN International Organisation for Migration
131.	Global Gender Gap in Innovation and Creativity	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
132.	Patent Landscape Report	
133.	World Intellectual Property Indicators	
134.	World Intellectual Property Report	
135.	Global Innovation Index	World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), Cornell University + INSEAD
	<i>International Intellectual Property Index</i>	<i>US Chamber of Commerce</i>
OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS		
136.	Asian Economic Integration Report	Asian Development Bank
137.	Asian Development Outlook	
138.	Asian Infrastructure Finance Report	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
139.	Sustainable Development Bonds Impact Report	
140.	AIIB Carbon Footprints Report	
141.	Red List	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
142.	World Wildlife Trade Report	CITES in collaboration with UNEP, UNCTAD, WTO, IUCN and TRAFFIC
	<i>World Wildlife Crime Report</i>	<i>UNODC</i>
143.	Global State of Democracy Report	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International-IDEA)
144.	Democracy in Asia and the Pacific Outlook	
145.	Global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
146.	Invasive alien species report	
NUCLEAR ORGANISATIONS REPORTS		
147.	Nuclear Security Review	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
148.	Nuclear Safety Review	

149.	Nuclear Technology Review	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
150.	Red Book	IAEA + OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA)
ENERGY RELATED REPORTS		
151.	World Energy Outlook	International Energy Agency (IEA)
152.	World Energy Investment Report	
153.	Global Electric Vehicle Outlook	
154.	Energy Technology Perspectives	
155.	Clean Energy Transitions Programme	
156.	Global Methane Tracker	
157.	Net Zero by 2050 Report	
158.	World Energy Transitions Outlook	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)
159.	Renewable Capacity Statistics	
160.	The Breakthrough Agenda Report	IRENA, IEA and the UN Climate Change High-level Champions
161.	World Oil Outlook	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
NON-PROFIT ORGANISATIONS		
162.	Living Planet Report	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
163.	Corruption Perception Index	Transparency International
164.	World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders
165.	Global Hunger Index	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe
166.	India Inequality Report: Digital Divide	Oxfam India
167.	India Discrimination Report	
168.	Global Estimates of Modern Slavery	ILO, Walk Free Foundation and International Organization for Migration
169.	Climate Change Performance Index	German Watch + New Climate Institute + Climate Action Network
170.	Global Climate Risk Index	German Watch
171.	Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project, US independent Multidisciplinary organisation
172.	Financial Secrecy Index	Tax Justice Network, UK based advocacy group
173.	Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index	Oxfam and Development Finance International

174.	Network Readiness Index 2023	Portulans Institute, Washington based non-profit Institute
175.	Internet Freedom Index / Freedom on the Net Report	Freedom House
176.	Henley Passport Index	Henley and Partners
177.	Global Crypto Adoption Index 2023	Chainalysis
RESEARCH CENTRES & OTHER INSTITUTES		
178.	Index of Economic Freedom	Heritage Foundation + Wall Street Journal
179.	International Intellectual Property Index	US Chamber of Commerce
180.	Ecological Threat Report (ETR)	Institute of Economics & Peace (IEP), Australia
181.	Global Peace Index	
182.	Global Terrorism Index	
183.	Worldwide Cost of Living Index	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU), UK
184.	Global Democracy Index	
185.	Global Liveability Index	
186.	Inclusive Internet Index	
187.	Report on International Arms Transfers	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)
188.	Global Multidimensional Poverty Index	UNDP, Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative
189.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index	INSEAD, Portulans Institute and the Human Capital Leadership Institute of Singapore
190.	State of Global Air Report	Health Effects Institute, Boston
191.	Social Progress Index	Institute for Competitiveness and Social Progress Imperative
192.	World Inequality Report	World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics
193.	International Religious Freedom Report	US Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF)
194.	Global Wealth Report	Credit Suisse Group, a Switzerland-based multinational investment bank
195.	World University Rankings	Quacquarelli Symonds
196.	Gross Domestic Climate Risk Report	Cross Dependency Initiative (XDI)

197.	Global Food Policy Report	International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
198.	World Competitiveness Index	Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Center.
	<i>Global Competitiveness Report</i>	<i>World Economic Forum</i>
REPORTS RELATED TO INDIA		
199.	India State of Forest Report	Forest Survey of India
200.	National Air Quality Index	Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)
201.	Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index (CEPI)	
202.	National Ambient Air Quality Standards	
203.	State Food Safety Index	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)
204.	Periodic Labour Force Survey	National Sample Survey Office
205.	Payroll Reporting in India	National Statistical Office (NSO)
206.	All India Survey on Migration	Labour Bureau
207.	All-India Quarterly establishment-based Employment Survey (AQEES)	
208.	Business Confidence Index	National Council of Applied Economic Research
209.	Responsible AI	NITI Aayog
210.	SDG India Index	
211.	SDG Urban Index	
212.	Data Governance Quality Index	
213.	State Energy and Climate Index	
214.	Composite Water Management Index	
215.	Strategy for New India at 75	
216.	School Education Quality Index (SEQI)	NITI Aayog, Ministry of Education and World Bank
217.	Export Preparedness Index (EPI)	NITI Aayog and Institute of Competitiveness
218.	India Innovation Index	NITI Aayog, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), CII

219.	State Energy Efficiency Index	Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), in association with Alliance for an Energy-Efficient Economy (AEEE)
220.	Energy Performance Index	Bureau of Energy Efficiency
221.	Ease of Living Index 2020 (At India Level)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
222.	Swachh Survekshan Report	
223.	Crime in India Report	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)
224.	Accidental Deaths and Suicides Report	
225.	Financial Inclusion Index	Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
226.	Financial Stability Report	
227.	RESIDEX	National Housing Bank
228.	Internet in India Report 2023	Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI)
229.	Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER) 2023	PRATHAM, an NGO
230.	All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE)	Ministry of Education
231.	United Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) Report	
232.	Performance Grading Index	
233.	National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF)	
234.	Education Development Index India (State Level)	Ministry of Education & National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA)
235.	Logistics Ease Across Different States Index (LEADS)	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
236.	National Family Health Survey	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
237.	India Justice Report	Tata Trusts
238.	Greenex (Green Index)	Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
239.	National Achievement Survey	NCERT
240.	Municipal Bond Index	National Stock Exchange (NSE)
241.	Tribal Development Report	Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF)
242.	The Competitiveness Roadmap for India@100	Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM) and the Institute for Competitiveness
243.	State of India's Environment Report	Down to Earth, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

IMPORTANT REPORTS OF THE YEAR

1. DEMOGRAPHICS

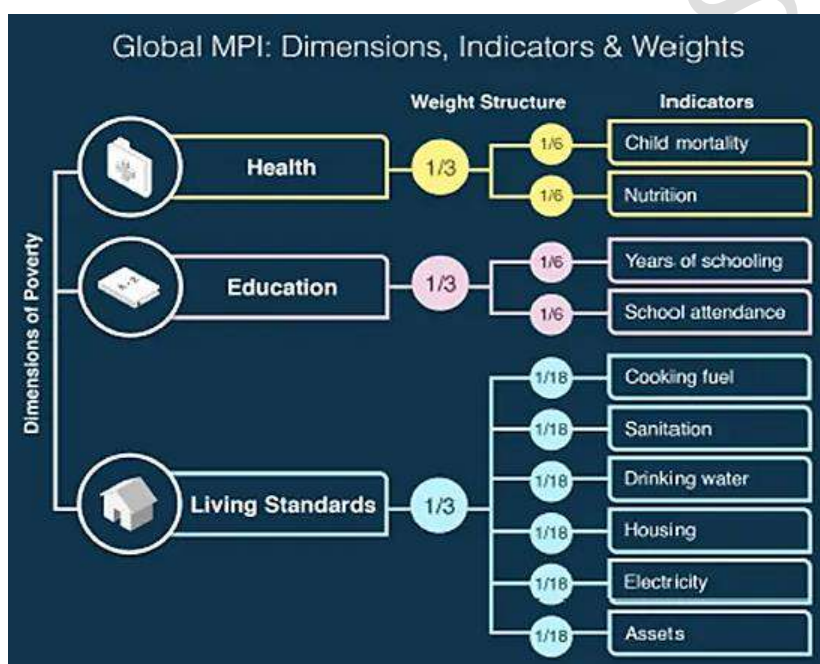
1.1 UN's Multidimensional Poverty Index

According to the latest Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), 415 million Indians escaped poverty between 2005-06 and 2019-21 with incidence falling from 55.1% to 16.4%.

- It is an International index released **annually** by the United Nations.
- It reflects the multiple deprivations that poor people face in the areas of education, health, and living standards.
- **Released by –UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)** since 2010.

Global Values

- According to the report, 1.1 billion out of 6.1 billion people live in acute multidimensional poverty.
- Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are home to approximately 5 out of every 6 poor people.
- Children under the age of 18 account for half of MPI-poor people (566 million).
- Poverty predominantly affects rural areas, with 84% of all poor people living in rural areas.
- As per data collected in 2021/2022, some countries like Mexico, Madagascar, Cambodia, Peru, and Nigeria have persisted a momentum on poverty reduction even during the pandemic.
- 25 countries along with India, Cambodia, China, Congo, Honduras, Indonesia, Morocco, Serbia, and Vietnam have halved their MPI values.

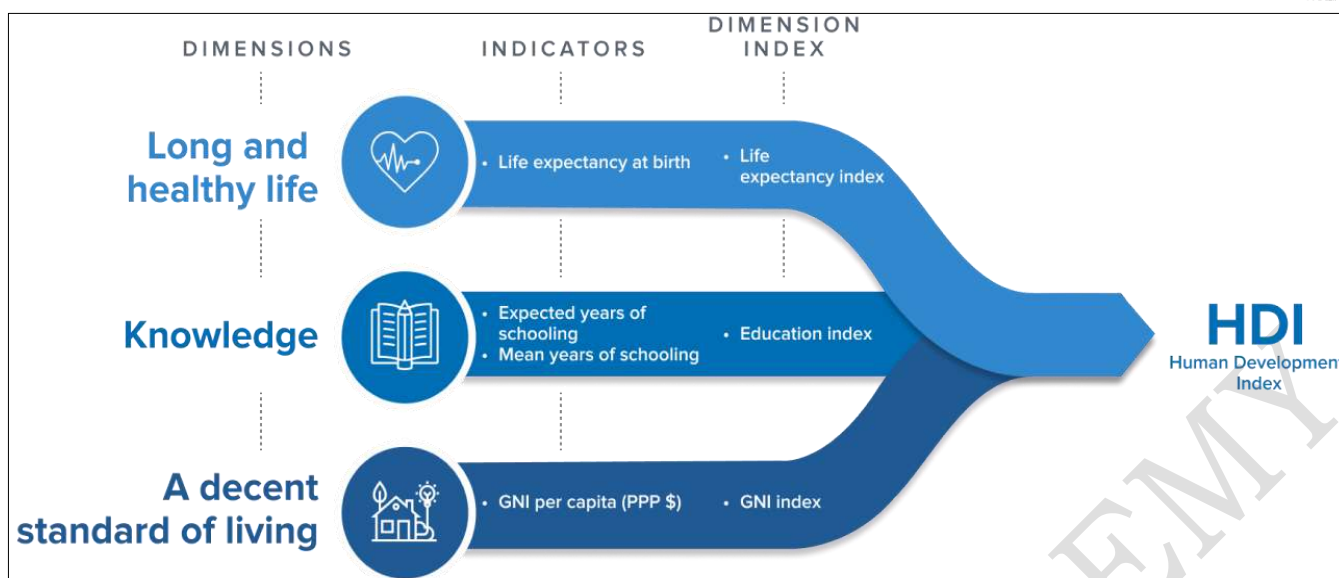


Indicators	Declining Percentage
Nutrition indicator	From 44.3% to 11.8%
Child mortality	From 4.5% to 1.5%
Cooking fuel	From 52.9% to 13.9%
Sanitation	From 50.4% to 11.3%
Drinking water	From 16.4% to 2.7%
Electricity	From 29% to 2.1%
Housing	From 44.9% to 13.6%

1.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

India has moved up a rank to 134 in the 2023/24 Global Human Development Index (HDI).

- **Created by** – United Nations Development Programme (**UNDP**) in 1990.
- It is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the **3 dimensions** having **4 indicators**.
- **Aim** – To emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone.



- **HDI scores** – Range from **0 to 1**, with higher values indicating higher levels of human development.
- **4 HDI categories** – Very High, High, Medium and Low human development.
- **2023/24 HDI Report** – Titled ‘Breaking the Gridlock: Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world’.
- It ranks **193 countries in 2022** compared to 191 in 2021.
- **Concerns** – *Widening of human development gap*, the 2-decade trend of steadily reducing inequalities between wealthy and poor nations is now in reverse.
- A ‘*democracy paradox*’, coupled with a sense of powerlessness & lack of control over government decisions, has fuelled political polarisation & inward-looking policy approaches.
 - **Democracy paradox** is a state, where most of the people surveyed expressing support for democracy but also endorsing leaders who may undermine democratic principles.
- **Improvements** – Life expectancy at birth has slightly improved from 67.2 years in 2021 to 67.7 years in 2022.
- There is an overall increase (5.88%) in expected years of schooling (EYS) from 11.9 years to 12.6 years.
- The Gross National Income (GNI) per capita also improved from \$6,542 to \$6,951.

UNDP also publishes Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), Gender Development Index (GDI) whereas the Augmented Human Development Index (AHDI) is produced by the economic historian Leandro Prados de la Escosura.

Top performers	Bottom performers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Switzerland</u> • Norway • Iceland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central African Republic • South Sudan • Somalia
India's case	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India has moved up a rank to 134 compared to 2021 in the Medium Human Development category. • But still, it falls behind Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Bhutan. 	

India, Bhutan and Bangladesh are all in the medium category while Sri Lanka and China are in High HDI category. Nepal and Pakistan have been ranked lower than India.

1.3 Global Gender Gap Report, 2023

World Economic Forum's Gender Gap report says India climbs 8 places from 135 to 127 in global gender index.

- **Aim** - It **annually** benchmarks the gender parity of 146 countries across 4 key dimensions.
 - Economic Participation and Opportunity,
 - Educational Attainment,
 - Health and Survival,
 - Political Empowerment.

- **Released by - World Economic Forum (WEF).**
- **Adopted in - 2006.**
- Score range - 0 to 100 scale, scores can be interpreted as the distance covered towards parity (i.e. the percentage of the gender gap that has been closed).

Highlights of the report

- **Global Scenario** - Overall, the Southern Asian region has achieved 63.4% gender parity.
- According to 2023 report *no country has yet achieved full gender parity.*
- **Iceland** is the most gender-equal country in the world for the 14th consecutive year and the only one to have closed more than 90% of its gender gap.
- **Scenario in India** - India had attained parity in enrolment across all levels of education.
- It had closed 64.3% of the *overall gender gap* but had reached only 36.7% parity in economic participation.
- There was an increase in parity in wages and income but the shares of women in senior and technical roles dropped slightly compared to 2022.
- On political empowerment, India has registered 25.3% parity, with women representing *15.1% of parliamentarians*, the highest for the country since the inaugural report in 2006.
- In *sex rate at birth*, it has increased by 1.9% points compared to the 2022 index.
- Neighbouring Countries that ranks ahead of the India were Nepal, Srilanka, China, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

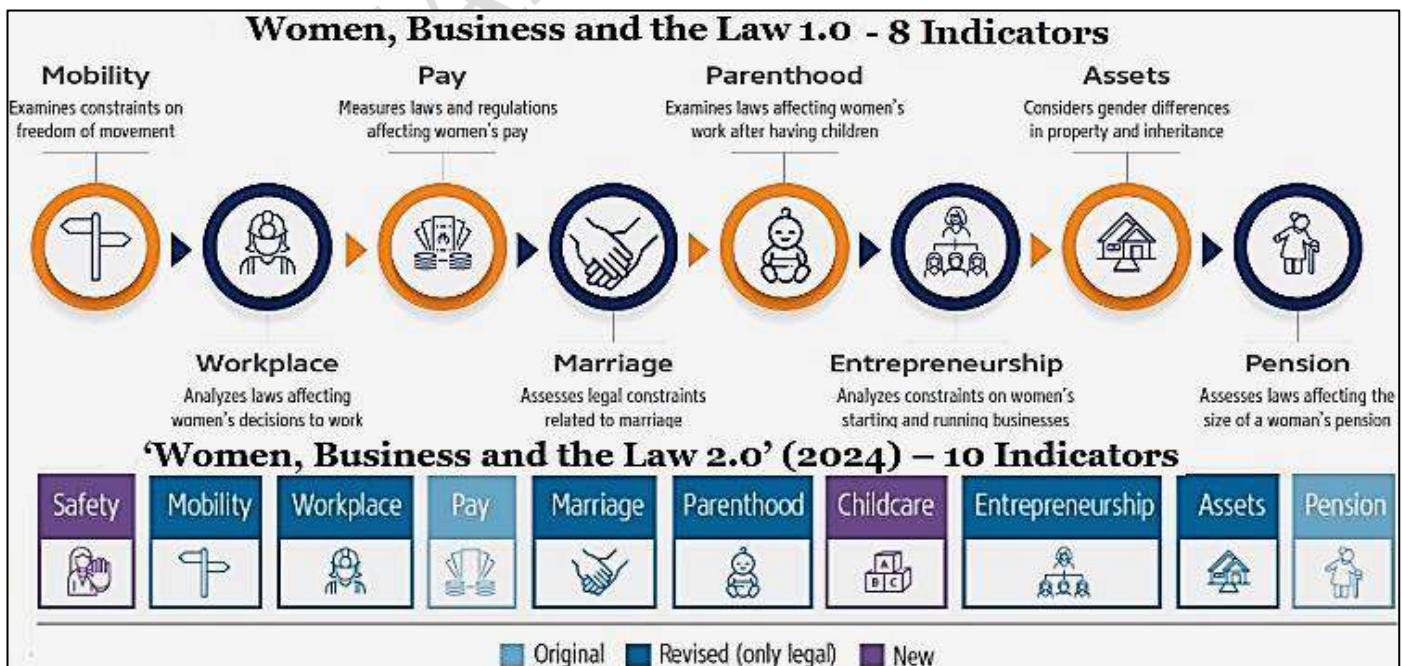
Gender gap
India jumped eight spots to rank 127

Rank	Country	Score	Rank change
1	Iceland	0.912	-
2	Norway	0.879	+1
59	Bangladesh	0.722	+12
103	Bhutan	0.682	+23
107	China	0.678	-5
115	Sri Lanka	0.663	-5
116	Nepal	0.659	-20
127	India	0.643	+8
142	Pakistan	0.575	+3

1.4 Women, Business and the Law Report 2024

The 10th edition of the women, business and the law report was published recently.

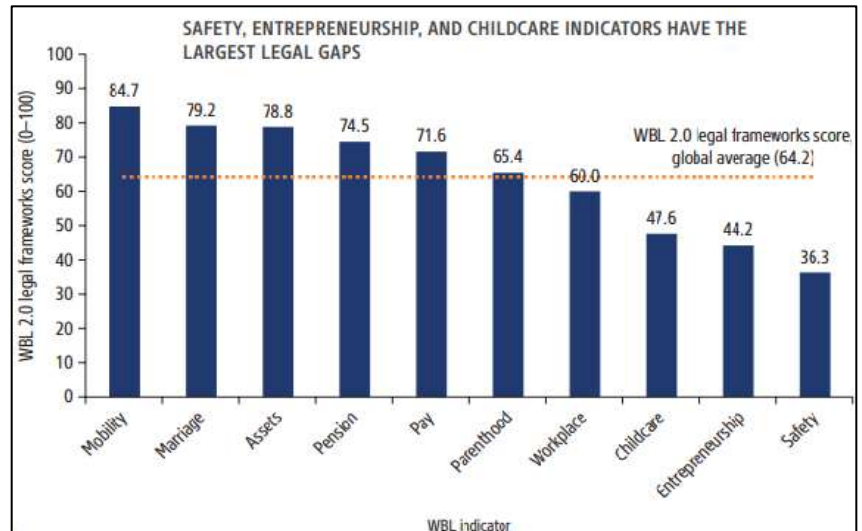
- An *annual studies* measuring the laws that affect women’s economic opportunity.
- **Published by – World bank**
- **Coverage** – 190 economies.
- **2024 edition** – It expanded from 8 indicator to **10 indicators in WBL 2.0 report.**



- For the first time, it analysed the impact of childcare & safety policies on women's participation in the labour market.
- It presents a new approach to measure the implementation gap between laws (de jure) and how they function in practice (de facto).
- **10 indicators** – Safety, Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Childcare, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension.

Key Findings of the Report

- **Global gender gap** – It was far wider than previously thought and closing this could raise global GDP by more than 20%.
- **Workplace** – Globally, no country affords women the same opportunities as men in the workforce.
- **Pay** – Globally, women earned just 77 cents of each dollar earned by a man.
- **Pension** – In 81 countries, a woman's pension benefits do not account for periods of work absences related to childcare.
- **Parenthood** – Less than 50% the countries had financial support for parents of young children.
- **Childcare** – There would be 1% increase in women's participation in the labour force, if the childcare gap is addressed
- **Safety** – 151 countries had laws against sexual harassment in the workplace but only 40 countries had laws that covered abuse in public areas or on public transport.
- **Legal gap** – Countries on average, established less than 40% of the systems needed for full implementation.
- Women on average enjoyed just 64% of the legal protections men do, down from the previous estimate of 77%.



1.5 Gender Social Norms Index (GSNI), 2023

A recent United Nations report says 'Prejudices against women' didn't reduce in last decade, 90% people still hold gender bias.

- **Released by** – United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- It quantifies biases against women, capturing people's attitudes on women's roles in society.
- **4 key dimensions**– Political, educational, economic and physical integrity.
- **Coverage** – 85% of the global population.
- **Findings** – Close to 9 out of 10 men and women hold fundamental biases against women.
- Gender social norms have persisted for centuries and are pronounced in countries with lower and higher Human Development Index (HDI).
- There is little progress, despite global and local campaigns for women's rights in recent years such as Me Too, Ni Una Menos, Time's Up and Un Violador en Tu Camino.
- Biased gender social norms can contribute to lack of equality in political participation.
- Countries with greater bias in gender social norms also show a lower presence of women in parliament.
- On average, the share of heads of state or government who are women has remained around 10% worldwide since 1995, and women hold just over a quarter of parliament seats globally.
- Women are underrepresented in leadership in conflict-affected countries, mainly at the negotiation tables in the recent conflicts in Ukraine (0%), Yemen (4%) and Afghanistan (10%).
- Globally, about seven of 10 peace processes did not include any women mediators or women signatories.

- Even in the 59 countries where adult women are more educated than men, the average income gap is 39%.
- **Countries with no bias** - Germany, Uruguay, New Zealand, Singapore and Japan.
- 25 % of people believe it is justified for a man to beat his wife.

1.6 World Happiness Report 2024

The World Happiness Report 2024 was released to mark the UN's International Day of Happiness.

- **Aim** - To measure, quantify, and compare happiness levels around the world.
- **Brought by** - A partnership of **Gallup, the Oxford Wellbeing Research Centre, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, and the WHR's Editorial Board.**

- **First published in** – 2012.

- **Procedure** – It surveys around 1,000 respondents on a variety of issues on a scale of 0–10 and averages the score from life evaluations per country over a 3 year period (2021–2023) and ranks from highest to lowest.

- **Indicators** – Individuals' own assessment of their life satisfaction, GDP per capita, social support, and life expectancy.

- **2024 Report** – It ranks 143 nations, and for the first time, it gives separate ranking by age group.

- **Key findings** – **Lithuania** tops the list for children and young people under 30 and **Denmark** is the world's happiest nation for those 60 and older.

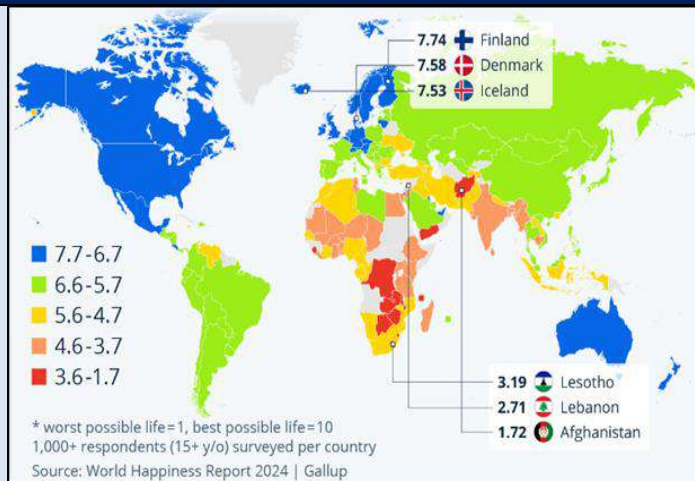
- For the 1st time since the report was published, the **United States (23rd) and Germany (24th)** did not find a place among the list of 20 happiest nations.

- The latest report discovered that **younger generations generally report higher levels of happiness** compared to older age groups across most regions worldwide.

Most Happy Countries	Least Happy Countries
Finland (for the 7 th year in a row)	Afghanistan
Denmark	Lebanon
Iceland	Lesotho

India's Case

- India is ranked **126th**, behind countries such as Libya, Iraq, Palestine and Niger.



- The young in India are the happiest while those in lower middle rung are the least happy.

- Older men, those in the higher age groups, currently married, and those who were educated, report higher life satisfaction compared to their respective peers.

1.7 International Migration Outlook 2023

India saw the highest migration flows to OECD countries in 2021 and 2022, according to the 'International Migration Outlook 2023' released recently.

- **2023 Report** – It analyses recent developments in migration movements and the labour market inclusion of immigrants in OECD countries.
- It also monitors recent policy changes in migration governance and integration in OECD countries.
- **India** - It saw the highest migration flows to OECD countries in 2021 and 2022.

OECD is an association of 38 member countries, most being rich developed nations.

- India replaced China as the main country of origin of new migrants to OECD countries in 2020.
- In 2021, for the 2nd consecutive year, India, with 0.41 million new migrants, was the top country of origin.
- India was followed by China and Romania in terms of new migrants.
- **Inflows of refugees** – The inflows of refugees from Ukraine reached the highest level on record.

1.8 Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2022 Report

People forcefully displaced due to violence, climate crises saw the sharpest rise in 2022.

- **Released annually by** – The **Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**.
- **Findings** - The number of people who were uprooted from their hometowns due to social and climate crises in 2022 was 21% higher than in 2021.
- More than 108.4 million people were forcibly displaced by the end of 2022, 30% of them were children.
- Of these, 35.3 million were people who had to move to another country for safety (refugees).
- A large share of refugees were from Ukraine, because of Russia-Ukraine War and the displacement of Ukrainians also was the global fastest since World War II.
- **Displacement** – At the end of 2022, an estimated 4.4 million people worldwide were stateless or of undetermined nationality, 2% more than at the end of 2021.
- Climate disasters caused 32.6 million internal displacements throughout 2022 and 8.7 million of the people did not manage to return home by the end of the year.
- Disaster related internal displacement accounted for about 54% of all new displacements in 2022.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

- It is a UN Refugee Agency.
- **Aim** - To save lives, protect rights and building a better future for people forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution.
- It serves as the 'guardian' of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol.
- So far, 146 countries are party to the 1951 Convention, and 147 to the 1967 Protocol.
- Countries that have ratified the Refugee Convention are obliged to protect refugees that are on their territory, in accordance with its terms.
- India – It is not a member to this convention nor to the protocol.

Stateless people are those who are not recognised as citizens by any government.

1.9 Global Study on Homicide Report, 2023

Recently, the 4th edition of Global Study on Homicide Report was released.

- **Published by** – **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**.
- **Objective** - To reveal into the facts and trends about the violence and to inform policies and solutions.
- **Data source** - Updated UNODC homicide statistics dataset.
- **Covers 3 categories** – Homicides related to criminal activities, interpersonal homicides, and socio-politically motivated homicides.
- **2023 Report** – It highlights regional and sub-regional trends, demographics, age, and gender profiles of victims and it considers the impacts of megatrends like climate change and even Covid-19.
- It also examines the criminal justice system's response to, seeking to identify areas for improvement and intervention.

Key Findings of the Report

- Due to disputes over water access and worsening situation with population growth, economic expansion and climate change, 2021 was exceptionally lethal with an estimated 458,000 intentional homicides worldwide, averaging 52 killings every hour.
- **India (2019-21)** – 16.8% or every 6th of all murders is due to disputes over natural resources or property and about 0.5% or 300 were due to water-related conflicts.

1.10 Global Slavery Index 2023

G20 countries including India are fuelling modern slavery, says new report.

- **Published by** – The Australia-based human **Rights Group Walk Free Foundation**.
- **3 key variables** – Prevalence of modern slavery, vulnerability and government responses to modern slavery.
- **Data source** – International Labour Organisation (ILO), Walk Free, and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM).
- **Findings** – The world’s 20 richest countries account for more than half the estimated 50 million people living in modern slavery.
- Among the G20 nations, India tops the list with 11 million people working as forced labourers, followed by China, Russia, Indonesia, Turkey and the U.S.

Modern slavery refers to situations of exploitation that a person cannot leave because of threats, violence, coercion and abuse of power or deception.



	Rank	Prevalence Rate*	# of People
North Korea	1	104.6	2,696,000
Eritrea	2	90.3	320,000
Mauritania	3	32.0	149,000
Saudi Arabia	4	21.3	740,000
Türkiye	5	15.6	1,320,000
	Rank	Prevalence Rate*	# of People
Switzerland	160	0.5	4,000
Norway	159	0.5	3,000
Germany	158	0.6	47,000
Netherlands	157	0.6	10,000
Sweden	156	0.6	6,000

2. GOVERNANCE

2.1 Global Education Monitoring Report 2023

UNESCO endorses banning smartphones from schools.

- **Released by** – **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**.
- **2023 Report** – It was titled ‘Technology in Education: A Tool on Whose Terms’.
- **Distraction** – It highlighted that mere proximity to a mobile device was found to distract students and to have a negative impact on learning in 14 countries.
- **Performance** – It also cited research studies to point out that banning mobile phones from schools improves academic performance, especially for low-performing students.
- **Ban** – It has endorsed banning smartphones in schools in situations where technology integration does not improve learning or if it worsens student well-being.
- **Digital infrastructure** – There is higher costs of delivering basic education where there is a dependency on the setting up of digital infrastructure that could worsen the problem of unequal access in low-income countries.
- **Privacy** – Indiscriminate use of digital technology in education threatens children’s privacy by exposing children’s data, yet only 16% of countries explicitly guarantee data privacy in education by law.
- Globally, one in four countries has imposed such bans either as law or as a policy out of concern for data privacy, safety, and child’s well-being.

2.2 Corruption Perceptions Index 2023

India slipped on the corruption perceptions index (CPI) for 2023 to 93 as against 85 it scored for 2022.

- **Released by** – **Transparency International (TI)**.
- **Coverage** – 180 countries and territories.
- **Rankings** – Based on the *perceived levels of public sector corruption* according to experts and business people.
- **Scale** – 0 to 100; 0 – Highly corrupt; 100 – Very clean.
- **2023 report findings** - Over 2/3rd of countries score below 50 out of 100, indicating that they have serious corruption problems.
- **Global average** – It is stuck at *only 43*, while the vast majority of countries have made no progress or declined in the last decade.
 - **Top positions** –New Zealand (3) and Singapore (5)
 - **Bottom positions** –North Korea and Myanmar.
- **Asia Pacific region** - 71% of the countries have a CPI score below the regional average and the global average.
- **South Asia** – Both Pakistan and Sri Lanka grapple with debt burdens and ensuing political instability.
- **India** – Its overall **score was 39 while in 2022, it was 40**.
- Its low score is due to lack of delivery by elected officials on anti-corruption agendas, crackdowns on organised civil society and attacks on freedoms of press, assembly and association.

Pillars of CPI

CPI assess the performance of the States and UTs across 4 pillars

- Policy,
- Business Ecosystem,
- Export Ecosystem,
- Export Performance.

2.3 World Press Freedom Index

India's ranking in the 2023 World Press Freedom Index has slipped to 161 out of 180 countries.

Highlights of the index

- **Released by** - **Reporters without Borders (RSF)**, an international NGO headquartered in Paris, and has consultative status with the United Nations.
- **Norway, Ireland and Denmark** occupied the top three positions in press freedom, while Vietnam, China and North Korea constituted the bottom three.
- **India** – In 2022, India was ranked at **150**.
- **India's neighbourhood** – Pakistan has fared better when it comes to media freedom as it was placed at 150, an improvement from last year's 157th rank.
- Sri Lanka also made significant improvement on the index, ranking 135th this year as against 146th in 2022.

2.4 Democracy Report 2024

India was downgraded on multiple metrics to emerge as one of the worst autocratisers according to the Democracy Report 2024.

- It is an **annual** democracy report released by the **Gothenburg-based V-Dem Institute**.
- **4 regime types** – It is based on their score in the Liberal Democratic Index (LDI)
 1. Liberal Democracy
 2. Electoral Democracy
 3. Electoral Autocracy
 4. Closed Autocracy
- The report maps each country on a matrix of whether they are turning more democratic or more autocratic.

India was downgraded to the status of an **electoral autocracy** in 2018.

Findings

- In 2023, 71% of the world's population live in autocracies, 42 countries (home to 35% of the world's population) were undergoing autocratisation.

- India (18% of the world's population) accounts for about half of the population living in autocratising countries.
- Democratisation was taking place only in **18 countries**, accounting for just 5% of the world's population.

2.5 Children and Armed Conflict Report, 2023

The United Nations (UN) has removed India from its annual list of countries where children are impacted by armed conflict.

- The report includes trends regarding the impact of armed conflict on children and information on violations committed every year.
- **Released by - United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and Security Council (UNSC).**
- **Findings** - The highest number of violations were committed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Israel, Palestine, Somalia, Syria, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and Yemen.
- The monitoring & verification of grave violations are extremely challenging owing to access constraints, that leads to the underreporting & increase in the violations verified in 2022.
- The countries where “the worst deterioration” occurred were Myanmar, South Sudan, and Burkina Faso.
- There were 1,163 attacks on schools recorded, and 647 attacks on hospitals a 112% increase in 2022.

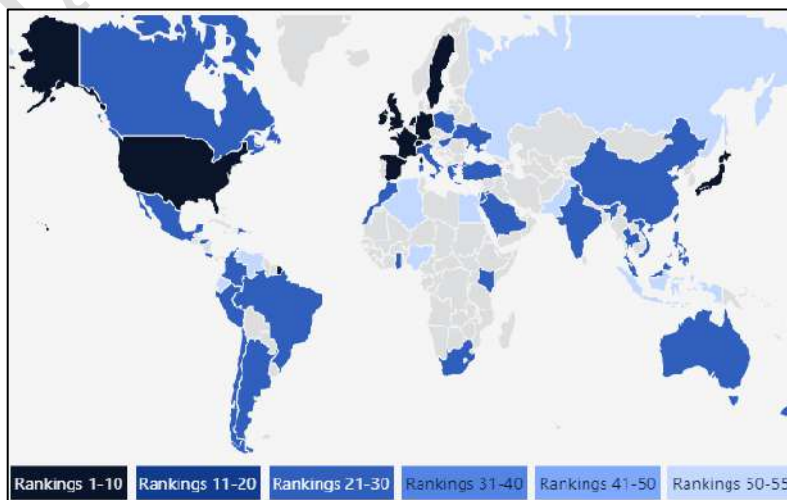
International Convention on the Rights of the Child (ICRC)

- An international treaty that recognizes the human rights of children, defined as persons up to the age of 18 years.
- It establishes that States Parties must ensure that all children without discrimination in any form benefit from special protection measures and assistance.
- **196 countries** have become State Parties to the Convention as of 2015.
- The US and Somalia, have not ratified the Convention.
- **India ratified** the CRC in 1992.

2.6 International IP index

India ranks 42 out of 55 in the 12th edition of International Intellectual Property Index.

- **Aim** – To show economies the ways to improve IP-driven innovation & creativity and to reveal trends in global IP protection.
- **Released by – US Chamber of Commerce** based on 50 unique indicators.
- **Findings of the report** – A significant improvements in 20 economies.
- While the United States is once again the world leader, there were notable advancements led by Saudi Arabia, Brazil, and Nigeria.
- 27 economies showed no change and 8 economies experienced declines due to weak IP enforcement.
- India's overall score remained unchanged at 38.64%.
- **India's IP strength** – Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2023, which includes new language and criminal sanctions on film piracy.
- Issuing of “dynamic” injunction orders, R&D and IP-based tax incentives.
- **India's IP weakness** – 2021 dissolution of the Intellectual Property Appellate Board.
- An under-resourced & overstretched judiciary affects rights holders' ability to enforce their IP rights and to resolve IP-related disputes.
- Limited framework for the protection of biopharmaceutical IP rights.



In Patents, 23 economies score above 70%, with India and Pakistan making notable legislative changes.

3. ECONOMY

3.1 Migration and Development Brief

The latest Migration and Development Brief reveals a continuing growth in remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in 2023, albeit at a slower pace compared to previous years.

- It is a **biannual report**.
- **Prepared by** - The Migration and Remittances Unit, Development Economics (DEC).
- **Released by** – World Bank.
- **Objectives** – To provide the information about migration and remittance flows and related policies over the past 6 months and to provide medium-term projections of remittance flows to developing countries.

Remittances are the transfer of funds between parties as a bill, an invoice, or even a gift that is, the funds migrants send to their relatives in their home country while working and living abroad.

Key findings of the report

- **Remittances** – It grew by an estimated 3.8% in 2023, reaching a total of USD669 billion in LMICs.
- A 7.2% increase in South Asia with notable contribution by India.
- **India** – It remained as the **largest recipient** with an estimated USD125 billion in 2023 but there is a potential risk of a decline in real income for migrants in 2024 due to global inflation and low growth prospects.
- Banks continue to be the costliest channel for sending remittances, with an average cost of 12.1%.

Top 5 remittance recipient countries - India, Mexico, China, Philippines & Egypt.

3.2 World Employment and Social Outlook Report 2023

- It details the impact of economic slowdown on the global labour market.
- **Released** annually by- **International Labour Organisation**.
- **Theme**- The value of essential work.
- **2023 report**- It calls for a revaluation of the work of key workers to reflect their social contribution and greater investment in key sectors.
- **Key workers**- Food system workers, health workers, retail workers, security workers, manual workers, cleaning and sanitation workers, transport workers, and technicians and clerical workers.

Aspects	Trend
Global unemployment rate	5.1%, a modest <u>improvement</u> on 2022
Global labour force participation rate	It is expected <u>to decline</u> further in 2023, reaching 60.5% the lowest level since 1990.
Global labour income share	It has <u>fallen</u> by 3.3% points since 2004 indicating worsening of income inequality
Number of workers in extreme or moderate poverty	It is estimated <u>to increase</u> by 34 million in 2023, reversing the progress made in the past decade.
Women workforce	They account for <u>38% of all</u> key workers globally, though they are the majority in health and retail.

3.3 Commodity Market Outlook Report

According to World Bank report, global economy is better placed than in the 1970s, but escalation of the west Asian conflict with disruptions from the Russian invasion of Ukraine could lead to a dual shock.

- It is a **bi-annual report** (April & October) published by the **World Bank**.

- **Objectives** – To provide market analysis for commodity groups like energy, metals, agriculture, precious metals, and fertilizers.
- It forecasts prices for 46 key commodities, including oil.
- Dual shocks in commodity markets refers to disruption in energy market as well as intensified food insecurity.

India accounts for nearly 40% of the world's rice exports.

Key takeaways from the report

- **Overall commodity prices** – They are projected to fall 4.1% in 2024 and are expected to stabilise in 2025.
- **Oil prices** – It is expected to average \$90 a barrel in 2023's last quarter before falling to \$81 a barrel in 2024 as global economic growth slows.
- **Metal prices** – They are also projected to drop 5% in 2024.
- **Gold prices** – It have risen about 8% since the onset of the conflict.
- **Agriculture Prices** – They are expected to decline in 2024 as supplies rise.
- **Food prices** - They are expected to fall by 8 percent in 2023 and 3 percent in 2024.
- **Food Insecurity** – In 2022, nearly 10% of the global population were undernourished and India's ban on exports of non-basmati rice has shaken global markets.
- **Recommendations** - All countries to bolster their energy security by accelerating the transition to renewable energy sources to mitigate the effects of oil-price shocks.

Commodity markets is a place which involves trading i.e., buying and selling of various commodities and their derivative products.

Urals oil is considered to be of poor quality compared to Brent oil and it is usually sold at discount against Brent oil.

3.4 Global Trade Outlook and Statistics

Global goods trade is expected to pick up gradually this year following a contraction in 2023.

- **Released By** – World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- The report indicates primary signs of fragmentation in trade flows.
- **Findings** – An evident recovery in the demand for tradable goods is already observable in 2024.
- The trade scenario appears more positive on the services side, with a 9% increase in commercial services exports to \$7.54 trillion, partially counterbalancing the decline in goods trade.
- High energy prices and persistent inflation have adversely impacted the demand for manufactured goods, leading to a 1.2% drop in the volume of world merchandise trade for 2023.
- **India** –
- The country's share in global goods exports and imports stood at 1.8% and 2.8% in 2023, respectively.

3.5 Global Trade Update report

The international trade is expected to rebound in 2024, reversing the 2023 downturn as per United Nations report.

- **Released by** – The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).
- **Reasons for the economic growth in 2024**
 - Overall, moderating global inflation and improving economic growth forecasts suggest a reversal of the downward trends.
 - Additionally, rising demand for environmental goods should boost trade in 2024.
- **Findings in India (on an annual basis for 2023)**
 - While trade in goods experienced a 5% decline compared to 2022, the services sector witnessed an 8% year-on-year growth.
 - While the export growth saw a 6% contraction, services exports from India grew by 14%.

3.6 Global Report on Food Crisis (GRFC)

The 2024 edition of Global Report on Food Crisis (GRFC) was released.

- **Preparation** – It is produced **annually** by the **Food Security Information Network (FSIN)**.
- **Launched by** – Global Network against Food Crises (GNAFC).
- **GNAFC** – A multistakeholder initiative that includes UN organizations, the EU, the United States Agency for International Development, and NGO's working together to tackle food crises.
- **2024 report** – It analysed a population of 1.3 billion in 2023 across 59 countries.
- **Food crisis** – Nearly 282 million people faced high levels of acute food insecurity in 59 countries in 2023.
- It was marginally lower than in 2022, but the number of people affected increased by 24 million since 2022, marking the 5 consecutive year of rising numbers.
- Overall, 1 in 5 people assessed were in need of critical urgent action.
- **Vulnerable areas** – The conflict hotspots in 2023, notably ***Palestine (Gaza Strip) and Sudan*** shows the high correlation between displacement and acute food insecurity.
- Sudan became the world's biggest internal displacement crisis.
- The ***Gaza Strip*** became the area with the most severe food crisis in the last 8 years of GRFC reporting.
- **Causes** – Conflict / insecurity became the primary driver in 20 countries, directly affecting 135 million people.
- Extreme weather being the 2nd most significant factor.
- Economic shocks were the 3rd main driver in 21 countries, mostly low-income and import-dependent, where decreasing global food prices did not transmit.
- **Positive signs** – ***Food security improved in 17 countries*** with comparable data between 2022 and 2023, resulting in 7.2 million fewer people facing high levels of acute food insecurity.

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardised scale developed by UN's Food and Agriculture Organization for improving food security analysis and decision making.

Acute food insecurity is when a person's inability to consume adequate food puts their lives or livelihoods in immediate danger.

3.7 Food Waste Index Report 2024

World wastes 1 billion meals a day, says U.N. report.

- **Authored by** – **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** and WRAP (Waste and Resources Action Programme), a U.K.-based non-profit.
- It was released ahead of the International Day of Zero Waste.
- The **Food Waste Index** tracks the global and national generation of food and inedible parts wasted at the retail and consumer (household and food service) levels.
- **UNEP is the custodian** of the report.
- **Food Waste** – It defines food waste as food and the associated inedible parts removed from the human food supply chain.
- **Food Loss** – It is defined as all the crop and livestock human-edible commodities that directly/indirectly, completely exit the post-harvest production, excluding, the retail level.
- **Findings** – Households across the globe **wasted over 1 billion meals/day in 2022**, as 783 million people struggled with hunger and a third of humanity faced food insecurity.
- Many low and middle income countries continue to lack systems for tracking the progress of SDG 12.3.
- Hotter countries appear to generate more food waste per capita in households, potentially due to higher consumption of fresh foods with substantial inedible parts and a lack of robust cold chains.

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) designated **March 30** as the **International Day of Zero Waste in 2022**.

Sustainable Development Goal 12.3
– By 2020, halve per capita global food waste and reduce food losses.

- Food loss and waste generated 8-10% of annual global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, almost 5 times that of the aviation sector.
- Food waste also contributes to significant biodiversity loss by taking up the equivalent of almost a third of the world's agricultural land.
- It is estimated the roll of both food loss and waste on the global economy at \$1 trillion.

At present, only four G-20 countries (Australia, Japan, U.K., and U.S.) and the European Union have food waste estimates suitable for tracking progress to 2030.

3.8 Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2023 Report

According to a new report 'Trends in International Arms Transfer 2023, India continues to be the world's top arms importer.

- **Published by** – ***Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)***.
- **Study period** – 2019-2023
- **5 largest exporters** – United States, France, Russia, China and Germany.
- The USA and Western Europe together accounted for 72% of all arms exports in 2019-2023.
- **5 largest arms importers** - India, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Ukraine and Pakistan.
- **States in Asia and Oceania** accounted for 37% of all arms imports, followed by states in the Middle East, Europe, the Americas and Africa.
- For the 1st time in 25 years, the US has become the largest supplier to Asia and Oceania.
- **India** – Its *arms imports increased by 4.7%* between 2014–2018 and 2019–2023 and *Russia is India's main-arms-supplier*, accounting for 36 % of its arms imports.
- India was the *largest single recipient of French arms exports*, and is in talks for procuring 26 Rafale Marine jets the Navy's aircraft carrier INS Vikrant.

The period between 2014 and 2018 was the 1st 5-year stretch in 50 years (since 1960-1964) when deliveries from Russia or the erstwhile Soviet Union (prior to 1991) made up less than half of India's arms imports.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute

- An independent international institute dedicated to research into conflict, armaments, arms control and disarmament.
- **Established in** – 1966, in Stockholm, Sweden
- **Role** – It provides data, analysis and recommendations, based on open sources, to policymakers, researchers, media and the interested public.
- **Vision** – A world in which sources of insecurity are identified and understood, conflicts are prevented or resolved, and peace is sustained.
- **Mission** – To undertake research, activities on security, conflict and peace and provide recommendations to facilitate dialogue and build capacities.
- To promote transparency and accountability and to deliver authoritative information to global audiences.

3.9 U-Report

In survey conducted by UNICEF's public-private youth platform, U-Report, has revealed that that 55% of women prefer to work from home so that they can manage the house chores too.

- It is a social messaging tool to engage with communities and gather real-time data on various issues.
- **Developed by** - ***United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)***
- It uses SMS and social media to conduct polls and surveys, allowing individuals to share their opinions.
- **Key findings of the report** – 75% of young women and men believe that finding a job is the most important next step for the women post their studies.

3.10 Global Connectedness Report, 2024

- **Developed by - DHL and New York University's Stern School of Business**
- It ranked the connectedness of 181 countries, accounting for 99.7% of the world's gross domestic product.
- **India's Ranking** - 62nd out of 181 economies, based on 2022 data tracking global flows of trade, capital, information and people.
 - Breadth of merchandise trade (reach of India's exports and imports across global markets) – Ranks **9**
 - Depth of merchandise trade (size of India's international flows relative to its domestic activity) – Ranks **161**

4. HEALTH

4.1 Global TB Report 2023

According to the Global TB Report 2023, India accounts for 27% of the total TB cases in the world.

- It is annual report by **World Health Organisation (WHO)** since 1997.
- **Global Tuberculosis Report 2023** – It provides a comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of
 - TB epidemic
 - Progress in prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 - At global, regional and country levels.
- **Data source** – From national ministries of health.
- **Coverage** – 192 countries and areas (out of 215) with more than 99% of the world's population and TB cases.
- **Report findings** – TB remains the world's second leading cause of death from a single infectious agent.
- The net reduction from 2015 to 2022 was 8.7%, far from the **WHO End TB Strategy** milestone of a 50% reduction by 2025.
- The treatment success rates improved to 88% for people treated for drug-susceptible TB and 63% for people with MDR/RR-TB.

Findings of report for India

- **Infected population** – Nearly 28.2 lakh people got TB in India in 2022, meaning 1 person gets TB every 11 seconds in India.
- **India's contribution to the global burden** – It is at 27%, which is 1% down from the previous year's 28%.
- **Reporting of TB cases** – It increased crossing even the pre-pandemic high with 24.2 lakh cases in 2022.
- **Treatment coverage** - It increased to 80% and India was among only 4 countries among the 30 high-burden countries to achieve this.
- **TB Mortality** - A reduction towards global mortality from 36% in the previous years to 26% in 2022.
- India was the only country to have completed a National TB prevalence survey since 2019.
- Currently, 199 new TB cases per lakh population is observed in India.

4.2 Report on Neonatal deaths

The recent report noted that the annual number of global under-5 deaths in 2022 declined by more than half.

- **Developed by - United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation**, a technical group that produces annual estimates of child and adolescent mortality.
- **Neonatal deaths** - Number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1000 live births in a given year or other period.
- **Classification**
 - **Early neonatal deaths** - Occur within the first 7 days of life.

- **Late neonatal deaths**- Occur between 7 to 28 days.
- **Causes** -Preterm birth, low birthweight and birth defects.
- Globally, neonatal deaths happened every 14 seconds, a child aged under 5 died every 6 seconds and an adolescent died every 35 seconds in 2022.

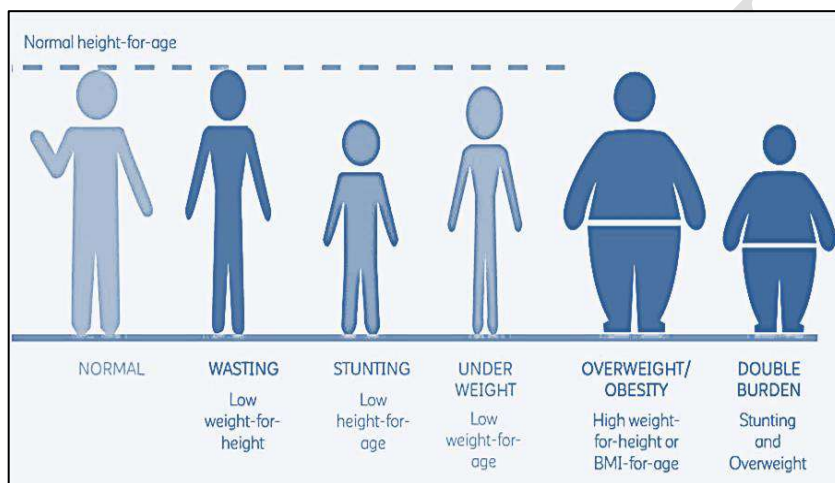
4.3 Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates (JME) 2023

India is having a reduction in stunting but wasting and obesity remains a concern.

- Jointly released by - **UNICEF, WHO and World Bank.**

Global Scenario

- **Obesity** - Marginally increased in a decade in 2022 compared to 2012.
- But the overall classification for obesity is much lower than the global prevalence.
- **Stunting** - Declined from prevalence 26.3% in 2012 to 22.3% in 2022 and the decline was much sharper in South Asia.
- **Wasting** - More complex in South Asia and India.






In India

- **Obesity** - Prevalence of overweight children increased in 2022 compared to 2012.
- **Stunting** – It continues to show a reduction in stunted children under 5 years in 2022 compared to 2012.
- **Wasting** - In India 2/3rds of children at 12 or 24 months had wasting at birth or at one month of age.

India's Target

Table 2. The global nutrition targets endorsed by the World Health Assembly and their extension to 2030* for child malnutrition indicators

Indicator	2025 target	2030 target
 Stunting	Reduce the number of children under 5 who are stunted by 40%	Reduce the number of children under 5 who are stunted by 50%
 Wasting	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5%	Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 3%
 Overweight	No increase in childhood overweight prevalence	Reduce and maintain childhood overweight to less than 3%

4.4 Fair share for health and care report

Fair share for health and care is a new report, addressed the gender gap in global healthcare.

- Released by - **World Health Organization**

Findings

- Women comprises 67% of the global health and social care workforce but facing an average pay gap of 24% compared to men.
- Globally, 90% of women's earnings were directed towards their families' well-being, compared to only 30–40% of men's earnings.
- Women made up 25% to 60% of doctors, but between 30% and 100% of nursing staff across 35 countries.

- 76% of unpaid care activities are performed by women.
- In India, women spent around 73% of their total daily working time on unpaid work, compared to men who spent around only 11% of their daily working time on unpaid work.

4.5 World Drug Report 2023

The recently released UN report says that highest prevalence of opioid use disorders were in eastern parts of India.

- **Released by** - UN Office on Drugs and Crime's (ONDCs)
- **2 determining factors** – Prevalence of use and dependence potential.

Global Scenario

- The number of people globally abusing drugs rose by 23% between 2011 and 2021.
 - Among all countries that ranked the drugs leading to drug use disorders,
 - The majority of countries reported cannabis, opioids (mainly heroin) and amphetamine-type stimulants (in particular methamphetamine) usage as their preference in the respective order.
 - It also found that the cocaine demand and supply has also risen worldwide and methamphetamine trafficking has also occurred mainly in Afghanistan.
-
- **In India** - In 2018 alone, India had the highest prevalence of opioid use in South Asia at 2.1%, is mainly a male phenomenon with more than 95% of all opioid users being males.
 - The opioid users are among the population aged 10-75.
 - The largest numbers of people with opioid use disorders are found in north-western India (Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana) as well as in central-western States (Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh).
 - The high level now also found in Maharashtra appears linked to the increasing quantities of opiates being trafficked to India from Southwest Asia by sea.

5. ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI)

CCPI 2024 was released at the COP 28 event in United Arab Emirates.

- It is an **annual report**, 1st presented at the COP 11 in 2005.
- **Compiled by** – 3 environmental NGO's - German watch, New Climate Institute, Climate Action Network.
- **Aim** – To enable transparency in international climate politics and comparability of countries' progress.
- **Coverage** – 63 countries and the EU, which together account for over 90% of global GHG emissions.
- Nigeria, Pakistan, UAE and Uzbekistan were added in CCPI 2024.
- **Assessment** - Uses 14 indicators under 4 categories
 - GHG Emissions (40% weightage)
 - Renewable Energy (20% weightage)
 - Energy Use (20% weightage)
 - Climate Policy (20% weightage)

While India is the world's most populous country, it has relatively low per capita emissions as per CCPI 2024.

CCPI 2024

- **No one** has occupied the **1st 3 ranks** in the 'very high' performance category.
- **Denmark retained the 4th** with a score of 75.59% followed by Estonia and the Philippines taking 5th and 6th position respectively.

- **India** – It **ranked 7th (8th in CCPI 2023)**, high ranking in the GHG emissions and Energy Use categories, but a medium in Climate Policy and Renewable Energy, as in the previous year.
- **G20 nations** - 15 G20 countries receive an overall low or very low rating with Canada, Russia, the Republic of Korea, and Saudi Arabia being the G20's worst-performing countries.
- **EU** – Overall, it rises 3 spots to 16th, where 14 EU countries are among the high and medium performers.

5.2 Global Climate 2011-2020: A Decade of Acceleration

According to a report from the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), the decade from 2011-2020 was the warmest ever in history.

- The report provides a longer-term perspective and transcends year-to-year variability in our climate.
- **Released by** – **World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)** at the UNFCCC, COP28.
- It complements WMO's annual **State of the Global Climate report**.
- **Key messages of the report**
 - 2011-2020 was **warmest decade** on record
 - It recorded the lowest number of deaths from extreme events
 - Heatwaves caused the highest number of human casualties
 - Tropical cyclones caused the most economic damage
 - Glaciers thinned by approximately 1 metre per year on average between 2011 and 2020
 - Ocean heat and acidification damaged marine ecosystems
 - This was the 1st decade that the depleted ozone hole visibly showed recovery
 - Public and private climate finance almost doubled
- **Recommendations** – It emphasizes the need to try to limit global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C above the pre-industrial era.
- Climate **finance needs to increase at least 7 times** by the end of this decade to achieve climate objectives.

5.3 Provisional State of the Global Climate report 2023

According to the recent United Nations (UN) report, 2023 is set to be the hottest year ever recorded.

- **Published by** – **World Meteorological Organisation**
- The final report is due to be published in the 1st half of 2024.
- **Climate chaos** – In 2023, Green House Gas (GHG) levels, global temperatures, sea level rise reached record high, while Antarctic sea ice reached record low.
- **Higher GHGs** – Concentrations of the 3 main heat-trapping gases (carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide) reached record high.
- **Higher global temperature** – Till October 2023, it was already around 1.4C above the pre-industrial baseline.
- CO2 levels was 50% higher than the pre-industrial era and the **past 9 years were the hottest years** since modern records.
- The warming El Nino weather phenomenon, which emerged mid-year, was likely to further fuel the heat in 2024
- **Higher sea level rise** – The rate of sea level rise over the past decade was more than twice the rate of the 1st decade of satellite records (1993-2002).
- **Lesser Antarctic sea ice** - The maximum level of Antarctic sea ice this year was the lowest on record which was a million square kilometres less than the previous record low at the end of the southern hemisphere winter.
 - Swiss glaciers losing 10% of their ice volume in the past 2 years alone
- **Increasing socio-economic impacts** – Dwindling food security and mass displacement.

5.4 State of Climate Services Report, 2023

- It is an annual report released by the ***World Meteorological Organization (WMO)***.
- State of Climate Services Report, 2023 focuses on health and underscores the impact of climate change on human health and well-being, incorporates contributions from:
 1. European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF)
 2. Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS)
 3. Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)

5.5 Global Drought Snapshot Report

Recently the Global Drought Snapshot Report was launched at the COP 28.

- **Launched by - *United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)*** in collaboration with the International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA).
- It highlights the need for urgent action to address the increasing frequency and severity of droughts.
- The human activities that can trigger droughts are over farming, excessive irrigation, deforestation and erosion.
- Some climate patterns that can cause droughts include El Nino and La Nina.
- **Key highlights**– The drought emergency was declared in 23 countries including India.
- The Europe had the highest number of countries (8) in drought emergencies that include Spain, Italy, United Kingdom Greece, Portugal, Romania and Serbia.
- Humans are responsible for all global heating over the past 200 years leading to a current temperature rise of 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels.

5.6 Emissions Gap Report, 2023

According to the recent Emissions gap report, 2023, countries' current emissions pledges to limit climate change would still put the world on track to warm by nearly 3 degrees Celsius this century.

- It is an annual report released by the ***United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)***.
- The report assesses countries' promises to tackle climate change compared with what is needed.
- The report assessed countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which they are required to update every 5 years.
- **Key findings of the report** – The world faces between 2.5 C and 2.9 C of warming above preindustrial levels if governments do not boost climate action.
- The planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions must fall by 42% by 2030 to hold warming at 1.5 C.
- The chance of now limiting warming to 1.5 C is just 14%, adding to a growing body of scientific evidence suggesting the goal is dead.
- The anticipated level of warming is slightly higher than 2022 projections, which then pointed toward a rise of between 2.4 C and 2.6 C by 2100.
- GHG emissions across the G20 also increased by 1.2 % in 2022.
- India accounts for 18% of the world population, but to date only contributed 5% of warming.

5.7 Production Gap Report 2023

Recently, the 4th edition of the Production Gap Report was issued (1st in 2019).

- **Prepared by** – Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Climate Analytics, E3G, and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the ***UN Environment Programme (UNEP)***.
- It is ***externally peer-reviewed***, with additional guidance from UNEP and review by the UNFCCC's government focal points.

- **Objective** – To assess the production gap (discrepancy between governments' planned/projected fossil fuel production and global production levels consistent with limiting warming to 1.5°C or 2°C)
- **2023 report** – It provides newly expanded country profiles for 20 major fossil-fuel-producing countries, including India.
- It provided for new mitigation scenarios database and changes in government plans and projections since August 2021.
- **Tagline for 2023** – 'Phasing down or phasing up? Top fossil fuel producers plan even more extraction despite climate promises'.

Findings of the report

- Almost 90% of global carbon dioxide emissions come from fossil fuels, rising to record high in 2021–2022.
- There will be increased global coal production until 2030, and increased global oil and gas production until at least 2050.
- The global production gap has remained largely unchanged since 2019.
- While 17 of the 20 countries profiled have pledged to achieve net-zero emissions, none have committed to reduce coal, oil, and gas production in line with limiting warming to 1.5°C.

5.8 Adaptation Gap Report, 2023

According to UN Report, the money available to developing countries for adaptation measures to increasing climate change has been declining, and nowhere close to the scale of requirement.

- **Adaptation Gap Report** – It is an annual publication by United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) since 2014.
- It is a science based independent assessment of the global situation of adaptation to climate change.
- It is co-produced by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) and the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP).
- **Objectives** – To inform the climate negotiations among UN member states and explores options for enhancing national and global adaptation efforts.
- Their objective is closely aligned with UNFCCC global stocktake.

Findings of Adaptation Gap Report, 2023

- The adaptation finance of developing countries are 10-18 times as great as international public finance flows.
- The current adaptation finance gap is now estimated to be USD 194-366 billion per year.
- 55 most climate-vulnerable economies have experienced losses and damages of more than USD 500 billion in the last 2 decades.
- While 5 out of 6 countries now have at least one national adaptation planning instrument but progress to reach full global coverage is slowing.
- It identifies 7 ways to increasing financing, including through domestic expenditure and international and private sector finance.

Adaptation finance gap is the difference between estimated adaptation financing needs and existing finance flows.

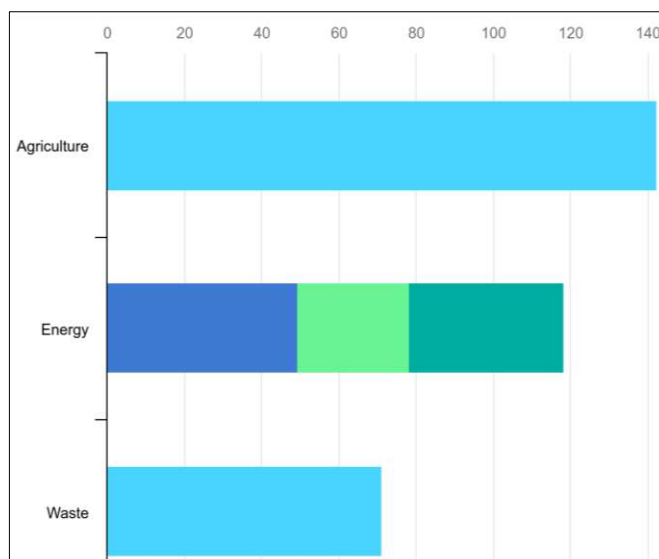
5.9 Global Methane Tracker 2024

The recent 'Global Methane Tracker 2024' reports that methane emissions from fossil fuels remain high despite progress.

- It is annual report released by International Energy Agency (IEA)
- **Aim** – To bring down methane emissions from across the energy sector and implement the new Global Methane Pledge.
- **2024 tracker** – For the 1st time, a complete set of country-level estimates for methane emissions from the energy sector is given.

Methane is more powerful than CO₂ at trapping heat in the atmosphere but relatively short-lived. It is responsible for around 30% of the rise in global temperatures since the preindustrial era.

- **Key findings** – Some 40% of methane is released from natural sources, mainly wetlands while 60% from human activities.
- Among human activities, agriculture is the main source of methane emission followed by energy sector (oil, natural gas, coal and bioenergy) which contributes third of human origin emission.
- Methane emissions from fuel use in 2023 were close to being the highest ever at 120 million tonnes (Mt).
- Close to 70% of methane emissions from fossil fuels come from the top 10 emitting countries.
- Around 40% of methane emissions from fossil fuels recorded in 2023 could be avoided at no net cost.
- Cutting methane emissions from fossil fuels by 75% by 2030 is vital to limit warming to 1.5 °C
- Full implementation of COP28 and other pledges would cut fossil fuel methane emissions by 50%.
- Delivering the 75% cut in methane emissions requires USD 170 billion in spending to 2030



The United States, being the largest emitter of methane from oil and gas operations, topped the list, followed by Russia.

Quick Facts

- **Oil and Gas Decarbonisation Charter** – It was launched more than 50 oil and gas companies, representing more than 40% of global oil production, to speed up emissions reductions within the industry at COP28.
- **1st Global Stocktake (GST)** – It was released at COP28, called for countries to accelerate and substantially reduce non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, including methane, by 2030.
- But it stopped short of providing a quantifiable target.

More than 150 countries have promised a 30% reduction by 2030. Oil and gas firms have meanwhile pledged to slash methane emissions by 2050.

5.10 Global Plastics Outlook: Policy Scenarios to 2060 Report

The Global Plastics Outlook: Policy Scenarios to 2060 Report was recently released

- **Released by - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**
- The report states that if the present trends persist, the global plastic production will triple and exceed 1 billion tonnes by the year 2060.
- The report indicates that the plastic pollution will rise in almost threefold increase in plastics use driven by rising populations and incomes without any radical action taken.
- The report estimates that almost 2/3rd of plastic waste in 2060 will be from short-lived items such as packaging, low-cost products and textiles.

Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) on Plastic Pollution including in the marine environment

- UNEA adopted a resolution to develop an international legally binding instrument on plastic pollution, including in the marine environment.
- The resolution has the ambition to complete the negotiations to frame the instrument by end of 2024.
- Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC) is the committee formed to develop the instrument on plastic pollution.
- **INC-1** - The first session of the INC took place at Punta del Este Convention and Exhibition Centre from 28 November to 2 December 2022.
- **INC-2** - The second session of the INC will take place at the UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, France from 29 May to 2 June 2023.

5.11 World Energy Outlook

According to World Energy Outlook 2023, India will see the largest energy demand growth of any country or region in the world over the next 3 decades.

- It is the world's most authoritative source of energy analysis and projections.
- **Focus of the report**
 - Analysis current state of energy market.
 - Evaluates energy transition.
 - Assess environmental impact.
 - Examines energy security, resilience and investment needs.
 - Projects future energy demand, production and consumption.

World Energy Outlook Report	
Launched In	1998
Launched By	International Energy Agency (IEA)
Time Period	Annual

IEA is a Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental organization established within the framework of the OECD.

Findings of World Energy Outlook 2023 for India

- **Power consumption** – India will exceed the whole of Africa.
- **Air-conditioner usage** – Residential ownership to see 9 fold increase by 2050.
- **Energy demand** – A sharp rise as temperatures cross the 25-degree Celsius threshold.
- **Energy supply** - To rise to 60.3 exajoules (EJ) by 2050.
- **Investments** – Need to nearly triple by the end of this decade to be on a trajectory to meet its net zero emissions target.
- **Annual CO₂ emissions** – To rises nearly 30% by 2050, which is one of the largest increases in the world.
- **Implication over India's climate** – Over the past 5 decades, more than 700 heatwave events occurred.

5.12 The Energy Progress Report, 2023

The World is still off-track from achieving universal energy access (SDG 7) to all, says UN report.

- Since 2018, the report envisages to track the Sustainable Development Goal-7 (SDG7).
- **Aim** - It aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.
- It is produced annually by 5 of the custodian agencies responsible for tracking global progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7).
- **Custodian Agencies** - The International Energy Agency (IEA), The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), The World Bank, and The World Health Organization (WHO)

Highlights of the report

- Despite some progress across the indicators, the current pace is not adequate to achieve any of the 2030 targets.
- Among the major economic factors delaying the realization of SDG7 globally are
 - The uncertain macroeconomic outlook,
 - High levels of inflation,
 - Currency fluctuations,
 - Debt distress in a growing number of countries,
 - Lack of financing,
 - Supply chain bottlenecks,
 - Tighter fiscal circumstances, and
 - Soaring prices for materials.

5.13 World Air Quality Report 2023

Delhi world's most polluted capital, India has 3rd worst air quality – World Air Quality Report.

- Released by – **Swiss organisation IQAir.**
- IQAir** – A Swiss air quality technology company, prepares the annual world air quality reports based on data from monitoring stations operated by governments, institutions and organisations across the world.
- Data** – Report includes 7,812 locations in 134 countries, regions and territories.
- Key Findings** – **India** had the **third-worst air quality** out of 134 countries in 2023 after Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- PM2.5 Concentration** – India (54.4 micrograms per cubic metre), Bangladesh (79.9 micrograms per cubic metre) and Pakistan (73.7 micrograms per cubic metre).
- In 2022, India was ranked as the eighth most **polluted** country with an average PM2.5 concentration of 53.3 micrograms per cubic metre.
- Delhi's **PM2.5 levels** worsened from 89.1 micrograms per cubic metre in 2022 to 92.7 micrograms per cubic metre in 2023, *taking it to the top spot in the world's most polluted cities list.*
- The **national capital** was ranked the most polluted capital city in the world 4 times on the trot starting in 2018.
- Impact** – Exposure to PM2.5 air pollution leads to and exacerbates **numerous health conditions**, including but not limited to asthma, cancer, stroke and lung disease.
- Exposure to elevated levels of fine particles can impair cognitive development in children, lead to mental health issues, and complicate existing illnesses, including diabetes.

Causing an estimated 1 in every 9 deaths worldwide, air pollution is the greatest environmental threat to human health.

According to the WHO, air pollution is responsible for an estimated 7 million premature deaths worldwide every year.

The IQAir report for 2022 had stated that roughly 60% of cities in India had recorded annual PM2.5 levels at least 7 times higher than the WHO guidelines (annual guideline level at 5 micrograms per cubic metre).

5.14 Heat Index

India Meteorological Department (IMD) has recently launched the Heat Index on experimental basis.

- The heat index, also known as the apparent temperature, is what the temperature feels like to the human body when relative humidity is combined with the air temperature.
- Launched by – India Meteorological Department (IMD)**
- Aim** - To provide general guidance for the regions within India where, the apparent temperature/feel like temperature are on the higher side causing discomfort for the people.
- Ministry** – Ministry of Earth Sciences
- Colour codes used for experimental heat index, according to IMD are as follows:
- A **severe heatwave** is declared when the temperature is above 40 degrees Celsius and 6.5 degrees above normal.
- The higher the humidity, the higher the heat index.
- It is important to factor in humid heat, even more so than dry heat, as there is loss of life even at lower temperatures when humidity is high.
- At present, heat index is derived using the heat index equation similar to what is used by National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.

Colours	Experimental Heat Index	COLOUR-CODED WARNINGS
Green	Less than 35 deg C	GREEN ALERT No risk
Yellow	In the range 36-45 deg C	YELLOW ALERT Be aware of high heat
Orange	In the range 46-55 deg C	ORANGE ALERT Be prepared to take precautionary action against heat, or avoid exposure
Red	Greater than 55 deg C	RED ALERT Be vigilant, step out only if necessary

5.15 Global Carbon Project (GCP) Report

The Global Carbon Project report for 2023 was released during the recent COP28 summit held in Dubai, UAE.

- It is a Global Research Project of Future Earth and a research partner of the **World Climate Research Programme**.
- **Established in** – 2001 prepared **every year** by a global consortium of scientists.
- **Aim** – To develop a complete **picture of the global carbon cycle**, including both its biophysical and human dimensions together with the interactions and feedbacks between them.
- **Focus** – On the global biogeochemical cycles which govern **3 greenhouse gases (GHGs)** like carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O), including their natural and human drivers, and opportunities for low carbon pathways.
- **Significance** – It produces **Global Carbon Budget** annually which provides an in-depth look at the amount of fossil fuels that nations around the world burn and where it ends up.
- **2023 report** – It projects fossil CO₂ emissions of 36.8 billion tonnes in 2023, up 1.1% from 2022.
- Global emissions from coal, oil and gas are all projected to increase with most steep increase from oil.
- Atmospheric CO₂ levels are projected to average 419.3 ppm in 2023, 51% above pre-industrial levels.
- **In India** – CO₂ emissions will cross 3 gigatons (gt) by the end of 2023, about 8% higher than the figure of 2022.
- India's per capita emissions is only about 1.9 tonnes (against a world average of almost 5 tons) and its cumulative emissions is only 3% (as against 25% for US) of the global emissions.

India's 3rd National Communication (2023) Report

- India's total GHGs was 3.1 gt of CO₂eq (2019).
- Almost 76% of GHGs were emitted by the energy sector followed by agriculture and industrial process sectors.
- About 92% of the CO₂ emissions is from the energy sector.
- Among energy sectors, power generation contributes about 39% in the total CO₂ emissions followed by transport and iron and steel.

5.16 Global Forest Watch Monitoring Project

The recent report of Global Forest Watch monitoring project says that India has lost 2.33 million hectares (6%) of tree cover since 2000.

- **Released by** - Global Forest Watch (GFW) established by **World Resources Institute (WRI)** in 1997.

Findings

- **Loss of Primary forests** – India lost **4.1%** of humid primary forest from 2002 to 2023, making up 18% of its total tree cover loss in the same period.
- **Absorption of Co₂** – Between 2001 and 2022
 - India emitted 51 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent a year
 - Removed 141 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent a year,
 - Represents a net carbon sink of 89.9 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent a year.
- **Loss of Natural forests** - The data showed that 95% of the tree cover loss in India from 2013 to 2023 occurred within natural forests.
- **Highest tree cover lost states** - The GFW data showed that 5 states accounted for 60% of all tree cover loss between 2001 and 2023.
- **5 States** – Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur.
- **Loss due to fires** - The data showed India lost 35,900 hectares of tree cover due to fires from 2002 to 2022, with its maximum in 2008.
- **Highest tree cover losing states due to fires (2001 to 2022)** – Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam, and Meghalaya.

According to the FAO, the rate of deforestation in India was 668,000 hectares per year between 2015 and 2020, the 2nd highest worldwide.

5.17 Interconnected Disaster Risks report 2023

According to the Interconnected Risks report 2023, world is inching closer to 6 interconnected risk tipping points, describing immediate and increasing risks across the world.

- **Objectives of the report** - It analyses several disasters every year and sheds light on the interconnections with each other and with human actions.

6 Risk Tipping Points

- **Risk tipping point** is the moment at which a given socio-ecological system can no longer buffer risks and provide its expected functions. After this point, the risk of catastrophic impacts to these systems increases substantially.
- **Extinctions** - In last 100 years, more than 400 vertebrate species were wiped out and a million plant and animal species are at risk of being extinct.
- About 32 million hectares of primary or recovering forest were lost between 2010 and 2015.
- **Depleting groundwater** - 21 of 37 world's largest aquifers are depleting faster than they can be replenished.
 - In India, the north-western part is predicted to experience critically low groundwater availability by 2025 and 78% of wells in Punjab were reported as overexploited.
- **Melting glaciers** - Melting is at double the speed relative to the past 2 decades risking 1.9 billion people.
- Around 50% of glaciers (excluding Greenland and Antarctica) would be lost by 2100 irrespective of any current efforts.
- **Space debris** - About 75% objects orbiting around earth are junks and around 130 million debris are too small to be tracked.
- **Heat** - High heat with humidity, hinders sweat evaporations and may cause organ failure and brain damage.
- **Uninsurable future** - Increased and severe extreme weather events have complicated the delivery of insurance of damages.
- Since the 1970s, damages wrought by weather-related disasters have increased sevenfold.

Interconnected Disaster Risks Report

Launched In	2021
Launched By	UNU-EHS
Duration	Annual

Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) is the academic arm of the UN University that is based at Bonn, Germany.

5.18 The State of the World's Amphibians, 2023

A new study, based on the 2nd global amphibian assessment (GAA2), revealed that climate change posed the greatest threat to amphibians.

- The "State of the World's Amphibians: The Second Global Amphibian Assessment" is a comprehensive synthesis of the current global status of our planet's amphibians.
- The Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) is a recurring initiative that comprehensively assesses all known amphibian species for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN Red List).
- **Initiation of GAA2** – In 2015 by Amphibian Red List Authority.

IUCN Species Survival Commission in 2023 signed an MoU with the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) to set up the South Asia's 1st ever center for Species Survival in India.

Highlights of the report

- **Extinction** – More than 300 amphibians came closer to extinction, between 2004 and 2022.
 - 2 out of every 5 amphibians are threatened with extinction.
 - 3 out every 5 Salamanders are threatened making them as the most threatened group of amphibians.
- **Threats** – 41% of amphibians are globally threatened with extinction making them the most threatened vertebrate group.

Amphibian Red List Authority (ARLA)

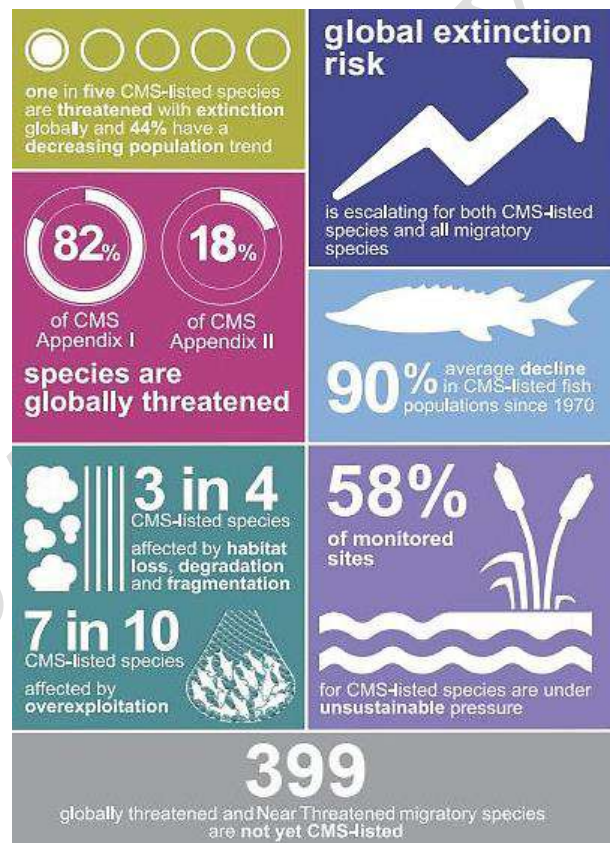
- **Establishment** - 2009
- **Branch** - Under Amphibian Specialist Group (ASG) of the IUCN's Species Survival Commission.
- **Aim** - To assess the conservation status of amphibian species in the world.
- **Managed by** - Re:wild, a wildlife conservation group.

- **Reasons** – Habitat Loss, Climate Change, Disease, Fire, Invasive species, Over-exploitation
- **Neotropics**, one of the *8 biogeographic realms* which physically includes the tropical terrestrial ecoregions of the Americas and the entire South American temperate zone is the most threatened realm.
- **Climate Captives** – Amphibians are *unable to move very far to escape the climate change*-induced extreme weather events.
- **Signs of Recovery** – It is observed in some areas where critical habitat has been protected.

5.19 State of the World's Migratory Species

The 1st ever report on the 'State of the World's Migratory Species' was launched at CMS COP14 that held in 2024 at Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

- Migratory species are species that traverse 1000's of miles throughout the world for feeding, breeding and resting.
- **Prepared by** – **UNEP-WCMC**, a global Centre of excellence on biodiversity.
- **Aim** - To *improve conservation outcomes* for migratory species, by providing support for evidence-based decision-making.
- **Focus** – On those *species listed in the CMS Appendices*, yet it also provides information on the wider group of all migratory species.
- **Data source** – IUCN Red List assessment and Living Planet Index among others.
- Living Planet Index is managed by the Zoological Society of London, in collaboration with World Wildlife Fund for Nature.
- **Findings** – 4,508 Migratory species have had a global IUCN Red List assessment, where *74% are not currently listed* in the CMS.
- Of these non-CMS species, *8% are 'Globally Threatened'* and 4% are 'Near Threatened'.



5.20 Global Waste Management Outlook

The report 'Turning rubbish into a resource: Global Waste Management Outlook 2024' was launched during the 6th UN Environmental Assembly (UNEA-6) at the UNEP headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya.

- **Published by** – **UN Environment Programme (UNEP)** and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA).
- **2024 report** – It provides an *update on global waste generation and the cost of waste and its management* since 2018 with main focus municipal solid waste.
- **Key findings** – Municipal solid waste generation is predicted to grow to *3.8 billion tonnes by 2050*.
- Municipal solid waste, an equivalent of 27% of the global total waste, is not being collected.
- More than *a third of the world's population is drowning in waste*.
- Over 2.7 billion people in the Global South and developing regions of the world not having their waste collected.
- *By 2050, the global annual cost of waste management could almost double* than 2020 levels.
- Waste prevention and management measures could limit net annual costs by 2050 to USD 270.2 billion.

In the developed and upper middle-income regions of the world, almost all of the waste is collected between 83% for the Caribbean and 99% for North America.

Waste contributes to the triple planetary crisis of pollution, climate crisis, and biodiversity loss.

- **Recommendations** – Multinational development banks and donors can support proven zero waste and circular economy initiatives.
- National governments can legislate to deliver the waste hierarchy, incentivise zero waste business models, and apply producer responsibility fees to prioritise waste reduction.
- Emphasis on 'upstream' measures at manufacturing stage, as opposed to 'downstream' measures which involved managing waste.
- Prioritize municipal solid waste management.
- **India** – The thriving street food sector across India depends heavily on single-use plastics (SUP), which translate into a nationwide waste management burden and cost to society.
- Adopting a reusable packaging system would translate into being both economically viable and environmentally sustainable.

5.21 The Global E-waste Monitor 2024

According to the Global E-waste Monitor (GEM), the world's generation of electronic waste is rising five times faster than documented e-waste recycling.

- **E-waste** - Electronic waste refers to all items of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) and its parts that have been discarded by its owner as waste without the intent of re-use.
- It is also referred to as **WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)**.
- **Regulation of e-waste in India** - The **E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022** provided for a new Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime for e-waste recycling in India.
- Producers of notified EEE, have been given annual E-Waste Recycling targets starting from 60% for 2023-2024 and 2024-25; 70% for 2025-26 and 2026-27 and 80% for 2027-28 and 2028-29 and onwards.

The Global E-waste Monitor 2024

- It provides the most up-to-date overview of global e-waste data, statistics, and progress in policy and regulation since 2014.
- **Prepared by** - **Global E-waste Statistics Partnership (GESP)** with the support from Fondation Carmignac, a corporate foundation.

Findings of Global E-waste Monitor 2024

- **E-waste production** - A record 62 million tonnes of e-waste was produced in 2022, 82% up from 2010.
- It will rise another 32% to 82 million tonnes in 2030.
- Just 1% of rare earth element demand is met by e-waste recycling.
- **Recycled waste** - Less than one quarter (22.3%) of the year's e-waste mass was documented as having been properly collected and recycled in 2022.
- **Per-capita e-waste** - Europe (17.6 kg), Oceania (16.1 kg) and the Americas (14.1 kg) generated the highest amount of e-waste per capita in 2022.
- **Challenges** - Technological progress, higher consumption, limited repair options, shorter product life cycles, society's growing electrification, design shortcomings, and inadequate e-waste management infrastructure.
- **Future perspective** - If countries could bring the e-waste collection and recycling rates to 60% by 2030, the benefits through minimizing human health risks would exceed costs by more than 38 billion dollars.

Global E-waste Statistics Partnership (GESP)

- In 2017, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations University – Sustainable Cycles (UNU-SCYCLE) and the International Solid Waste Association (ISWA), joined forces to create the GESP.
- Since 2022, Sustainable Cycles (SCYCLE) became a programme under the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).
- The GESP is now a Partnership managed by the ITU and UNITAR-SCYCLE.

	E-waste generated	E-waste generated	E-waste documented as formally collected and recycled
Global Scenario	62 billion kg	7.8 kg/capita	13.8 billion kg
India's Case	4137 million kg	2.9 kg/capita	59.6 million kg

5.22 State of the Cryosphere Report, 2023

The State of the Cryosphere Report, 2023 was recently released.

- **Released by - *International Cryosphere Climate Initiative (ICCI)*.**
- Cryosphere is composed of Earth's frozen water in ice sheets, sea ice, permafrost, polar oceans, glaciers, and snow as ground zero for climate change.
- **Key findings of the report** – The Himalayas are also expected to lose 50% of today's ice if global average temperatures touch 2°C.
- When permafrost thaws, it releases CO₂ and methane emissions, which will cause a spike in temperatures even if human emissions reach zero.
- The Earth's ice sheets lost 7,560 billion tonnes of ice between 1992 and 2022.
- Ice sheets in Greenland and parts of Antarctica could contribute between 12-20 metres of sea-level rise at 2°C.
- This 2°C will result in extensive, potentially rapid, irreversible sea-level rise from Earth's ice sheets and 3°C will further speed up this loss within the next few centuries.

6. INDIA

6.1 National Multidimensional Poverty Index

Over 24.8 crore people moved out of poverty in India in nine years: NITI report.

- According to World Bank, those who are **unable to earn 2.15 dollar per day** are living in extreme poverty.
- **Released by - *Niti Aayog*.**
- **Purpose** - Plays a role in assessing advancements towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1.2.
- **Indicators of National MPI** - India's national MPI has 3 equally weighted dimensions, which are then represented by 12 other indicators.
 1. Health
 2. Education
 3. Standard of living
- These 12 include nutrition, child and adolescent mortality, maternal health, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets, and bank accounts.
- Sub-indices of National MPI:
 1. Headcount ratio (H): How many are poor?
 2. Intensity of poor (I): How poor are the poor?
- **Formula** - $MPI = H * I$
- If the deprivation score (sum of the weighted status of all the indicators) for an individual is more than 0.33, then an individual is considered multidimensionally poor.
- **Findings** - As many as 24.82 crore people moved out of multidimensional poverty in nine years to 2022-23, with Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh registering the largest decline.
- All 12 indicators of MPS have shown remarkable improvement during this period.

SDG 1.2. - By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to regional definitions.

Global MPI Report - Jointly published by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

6.2 India Employment Report 2024

The recently released India Employment Report 2024 has highlighted the issue of high unemployment amongst India's educated youth.

- Unemployment is the condition of one **who is capable of working**, actively seeking work, **but unable to find any work**.

- **Report prepared by** – Institute for Human Development (IHD) and ***International Labour Organisation (ILO)***.

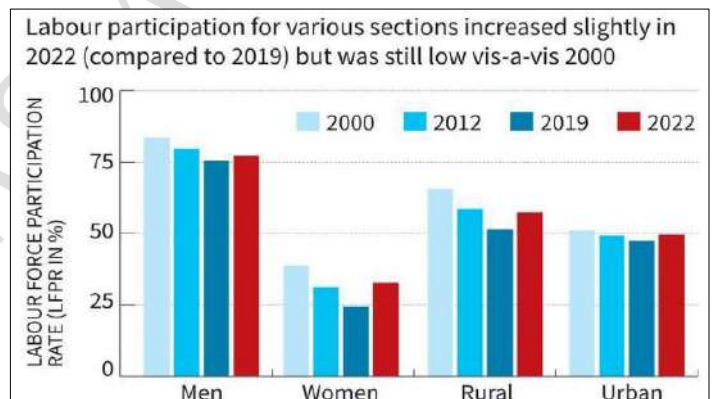
Key findings

- **Unemployment** – India’s youth account for almost **83%** of the unemployed workforce.
- The Labour Force Participation Rate, Worker Population Ratio and the Unemployment Rate showed a long-term deterioration between 2000 and 2018, but witnessed an improvement after 2019.
- The youth unemployment rate increased with the level of education, with the highest among graduates and higher among women than men.
- **Nature of work** – Most of the workers remain engaged in informal work and the share of regular work declined after 2018.
- **Skill development** – India’s large young workforce don’t appear to have the necessary skills with 75% of youth unable to send emails with attachments.
- **Gender gap** – Among the educated unemployed youths, women accounted for a larger share (76.7%) than men (62.2%).
- India is also facing the challenge of a substantial gender gap in the labour market, with low rates of female labour force participation.
- **Demographic dividend** – India remains ready to reap a demographic dividend for at least another decade due to the youth population remaining at 23% of the total in 2036 from 27% in 2021.
- **Areas for action** – The report highlighted 5 key policy areas for further action:
 1. Promoting job creation
 2. Improving employment quality
 3. Addressing labour market inequalities
 4. Strengthening skills and active labour market policies
 5. Bridging the knowledge deficits on labour market patterns and youth employment



A GLIMPSE: INDIAN LABOUR MARKET

- Employment in India is predominantly self-employment and casual employment
- Transition to non-farm employment reversed due to the pandemic, with a rise in the share of agricultural employment
- Women largely account for the increase in self-employment and unpaid family work
- Employment generation in India has become more and more capital-intensive, with fewer workers employed between 2000 and 2019 than in the 1990s
- Digitalisation and introduction of new technologies are changing the structure of industrial employment



6.3 Income and Wealth Inequality in India, 1922-2023

Data on India for a century has revealed income and wealth inequality now as being worse than during British colonial rule, according to the World Inequality Lab.

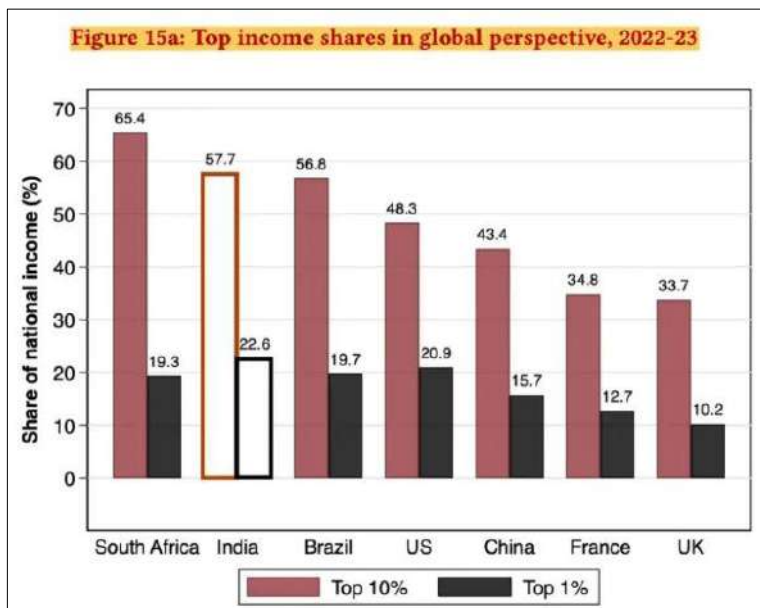
World Inequality Lab (WIL)

- The WIL is a Paris based global research center focused on the study of inequality and public policies that promote social, economic and environmental justice.
- The WIL hosts and maintains the World Inequality Database (WID), the most comprehensive open-access database on global inequality dynamics.
- WID includes data on the evolution of income and wealth distribution, as well as gender and environmental inequality.
- The WIL has released a paper out on the state of inequality in India, titled, Income and Wealth Inequality in India, 1922-2023: The Rise of the Billionaire Raj.
- The report has analysed the data between 1922 and 2022, a century of data on incomes and wealth.

Findings

- **Billionaire raj** – It says the ‘billionaire raj’ is now more unequal than the British colonial raj.

- Billionaire raj is the term used to define the post – 2010s rapid rise of billionaires in the country.
- **Inequality** – Inequality declined post-independence till the early 1980s, after which it began rising and has skyrocketed since the early 2000s.
- **2014-15 & 2022-23** – Between 2014-15 and 2022-23, the rise of top-end inequality has been particularly pronounced in terms of wealth concentration.
- By 2022-23, top 1% income and wealth shares (22.6% and 40.1%) are at their highest historical levels.
- India's top 1% income share is among the very highest in the world, higher than even South Africa, Brazil and US.
- **Income Tax** – The Indian income tax system might be regressive when viewed from the lens of net wealth.
- **Super Tax** – A super tax of 2% on the net wealth of the 167 wealthiest families in 2022-23 would yield 0.5% of national income in revenues and create valuable fiscal space to facilitate such investments.
- Super tax serves as a tool to fight inequality.



6.4 India Ageing Report, 2023

According to UNPFA's India Ageing Report, Indian population aged 80+ years will grow at a rate of around 279% between 2022 and 2050 with a predominance of widowed and highly dependent very old women.

- **Published by** – United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) India, in collaboration with the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS).
- The report sheds light on the challenges, opportunities and institutional responses surrounding elderly care in India.
- **Source of Data** - It uses the Longitudinal Ageing Survey in India (LASI), 2017–18, Census of India, Population Projections by the Government of India (2011–2036), and World Population Prospects 2022 by the UN DESA.

Population ageing is associated with a rise in the proportion of population termed as 'old', usually at 60 or 65 years and above.

Highlights of the report

- **Prospects of elderly** - Persons aged 60 years and above comprises around 10.5% of the country's population in 2022 and the share will **double to 20.8% by 2050**.
- **Ageing Index** - It measures the number of person aged 60+ years per 100 children population (below 15 years) and the index score increases as the population ages.
- **State differentials** - Central and North Eastern regions have the younger group of States.
- Most of the states in the southern region and select northern states such as Himachal Pradesh and Punjab reported a higher share of the elderly population than the national average in 2021.
- **Old-age dependency ratio** - It is the ratio of number of elderly people per 100 persons (15-59 years). The higher the ratio, the greater the old age-related dependency.
- It is higher than the national average in the southern region.
- **Life expectancy** - Life expectancy at 60 years reflects the average number of years that a person of 60 years could expect to live.
- At 60 years, a person in India may expect to live another 18.3 years, which is higher in case of females at 19 years as compared to males at 17.5 years. More than 40% of the elderly comes under this category.
- **Inherently gendered** - Poverty is inherently gendered in old age when older women are more likely to be widowed, living alone, with no income and fully dependent on family for support.

6.5 Export Preparedness Index (2022)

The 3rd edition of *Export Preparedness Index (EPI) for States/UTs of India for the year 2022* has been released.

- Released by - **NITI Aayog**
- Aim** - The index undertakes a comprehensive analysis of States and UTs across export-related parameters in order to identify their strengths and weaknesses.
- It is a comprehensive tool which measures the export preparedness of the States and UTs in India.
- It seeks to assist the States and UTs in driving policy changes which are relevant to address their specific challenges rather than comparing with the previous editions.
- Each pillar is composed of sub-pillars, which in turn capture a state's performance using relevant indicators.
- 10 sub-pillars** – Export Promotion Policy; Institutional Framework; Business Environment; Infrastructure; Transport Connectivity; Export Infrastructure; Trade Support; R&D Infrastructure; Export Diversification; and Growth Orientation.
- The ranking is based on 4 types of states namely, Coastal states, Landlocked states, Himalayan and UT/Small States.
- The most 'Coastal States' have performed well with top 5 performers are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat and Haryana and the least performing state/UT is Lakshadweep in all categories.

Top 5 states/UTs in the EPI (2022)			
Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	80.89
2	Maharashtra	Coastal	78.20
3	Karnataka	Coastal	76.36
4	Gujarat	Coastal	73.22
5	Haryana	Landlocked	63.65

6.6 Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS) 2023

The 5th edition of the *LEADS annual exercise provides insights into improvement of logistics performance at State/UT level.*

- Basis** – *Logistics Performance Index (LPI)* of **World Bank**.
- Unlike LPI that relies entirely on perception-based surveys, LEADS *incorporates both perception and objective data*.
- Launched in** – in 2018
- Objectives** – To assess the performance of logistics eco-system across States and Union Territories (UTs) and to promote competitive federalism for development of logistics sector.
- Data source** - A pan-India primary survey conducted across 36 States/UTs.
- 3 pillars of logistics performance** - Quality of Logistics Infrastructure, Quality of Logistics Services, and Operating & Regulatory Environment.

Key findings

- A positive shift in perception is spread across all the States and UTs plus across all the 3 pillars of logistics performance.
- A marked improvement in stakeholder satisfaction regarding ease of logistics when compared to 2019 perception results.
- Overall, pace of infrastructure development has increased consistently between 2014-15 and 2022- 23

/ Categories	Achievers	Fast Movers	Aspirers
Coastal	Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Kerala, Maharashtra	Goa, Odisha, West Bengal
Landlocked	Haryana, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand	Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand
North-East	Assam, Sikkim, Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland	Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram
Union Territories	Chandigarh, Delhi	Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Puducherry	Daman & Diu/ Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh

 **LEADS 2023: Performance Snapshot**

- 23 States/UTs have also notified their State Logistics Polices to align with the National Logistics Policy and further, 16 States/UTs have given industry status to logistics.
- **Digital reforms** such as PM GatiShakti, Logistics Data Bank, Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP), GST are propelling India's improved ranking at global level.

6.7 Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), 2020-21

The ASI results for 2020-21 and 2021-22 was recently release.

- **Released by - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.**
- The survey analyse the change in the composition, growth and structure of various manufacturing industries in terms of output, value added, employment, capital formation and a host of other parameters.
- It provides valuable input to the National Accounts Statistics at **national and state level.**
- **Key highlights** – Due to Covid pandemic, there had been a marginal fall in employment in 2020-21.
- The main drivers of the growth in 2021-22 were industries like Manufacture of Basic metal, Coke & Refined Petroleum Products, Pharmaceutical Products, Motor vehicles, Food Products and Chemicals.
- Among the major states, in terms of GVA, **Maharashtra** ranked 1st in 2021-22 and **Gujarat** in the second position followed by Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- The top 5 states employing highest number of persons in this sector were **Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana** in ASI 2020-21.

6.8 India Infrastructure Report (IIR)

The India Infrastructure Report 2023 on Urban Planning and Development was released in December 2023

- **IIR** – It is an **annual publication** initiated by the IDFC Foundation in **2001.**
- **Published by** – IDFC Foundation, Infrastructure Development Corporation (Karnataka) Ltd. (iDeCK) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA).
- **Objectives** – To identify and analyze holistic aspects related to infrastructure development and to provide resource for formulating urban policy.

National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA)

- It is a Central Autonomous Body under the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**
- It was established in 1976.
- It is a national think-tank undertaking cutting-edge multi-disciplinary research, knowledge exchange and capacity development, policy planning and advocacy in the domain of urban development.

India Infrastructure Report 2023

- It contains 25 chapters in policy ecosystem on the current state of urban development.
- **Urban governance** – Urban transportation planning and urban redevelopment.
- **Digital technology in urban transformation** – Smart cities and performance-based ranking of cities.
- **Financial aspects** – Financial sustainability of urban local bodies, public-private partnership (PPP) and efficacy of municipal bonds.
- It also highlights on housing and migration and public service delivery.
- **Findings** – India has led in PPPs, especially in roads, ports, airports and energy, while few PPPs have happened in the urban sector.

6.9 PLFS Annual Report 2022 - 2023

NSSO has released the 6th Annual Report of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) conducted during July 2022-June 2023.

- **Launched By** – **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)**
- **Year of launch** - 2017
- **Indicators**

- **Labour Force Participation Rates (LFPR)** - Percentage of persons in labour force (i.e. working or seeking or available for work) in the population.
- **Worker Population Ratio (WPR)** - Percentage of employed persons in the population
- **Unemployment Rate (UR)** - Percentage of persons unemployed among the persons in the labour force
- **Objective**
 - To estimate the employment and unemployment indicators in time interval of 3 months for the urban areas only in the 'Current Weekly Status' (CWS)
 - To estimate employment and unemployment indicators in both 'Usual Status' (ps+ss) and CWS in both rural and urban areas annually
- **Time period of 6th report** - 2022- 2023
- **Sampling method** - A rotational panel sampling design has been used in urban areas where each, selected household is visited 4 times.
- **Trends** – The LFPR and WPR has witnessed an increase whereas Unemployment Rate (UR) has declined in 2022- 2023 over 2017-18.

6.10 State of India's Digital Economy (SIDE) Report, 2024

India 3rd largest digitalized country among G20 nations.

- **Released by** - Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).
- The report is based on a new approach to measure digitalization by recognizing the scale of the network and depth of use of technology at the economy wide level to arrive at its conclusions.
- Other established global indices that focus entirely on the average users are:
 1. E-Government Development Index (EGDI) of the United Nations
 2. Network Readiness Index (NRI) of Harvard University
 3. ICT Development Index (IDI) of International Telecommunication Union
- The ranking is based on a **5 pillar Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain (CHIPS) framework** that measures the entire spectrum of digital transformation.
- **India is the 3rd largest digitized country** in the world after the US and China.
- However, at the level of individual users, India is ranked **12th** in terms of digitalization among the G20 countries.

Top 5 countries in terms of digitalisation of economy			Digitalisation in large states (Top 5)	
Country	CHIPS score		State	CHIPS score
US	65.1	<div style="width: 65.1%;"></div>	Karnataka	58.7
China	62.3	<div style="width: 62.3%;"></div>	Maharashtra	52.6
India	39.1	<div style="width: 39.1%;"></div>	Telangana	50.8
UK	28.8	<div style="width: 28.8%;"></div>	Gujarat	49.7
Germany	23.8	<div style="width: 23.8%;"></div>	Haryana	48.6

6.11 Performance Grading Index

Ministry of Education releases report on Performance Grading Index 2.0 for States/UTs for the year 2021-22.

- Performance Grading Index (PGI) measures the performance of states/UTs in school education.
- **Launched by** - Ministry of Education
- **Launched in**– 2017-18 and so far, has been released up to the year 2020-21.
- **PGI 2.0** - To align with the National Education Policy, 2020, and to monitor indicators relating to Goal 4 of SDG, and to replace existing indicators which have achieved optimal target, the PGI has been revised and renamed as PGI 2.0.
- Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4) adopted by India in 2015 seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030.

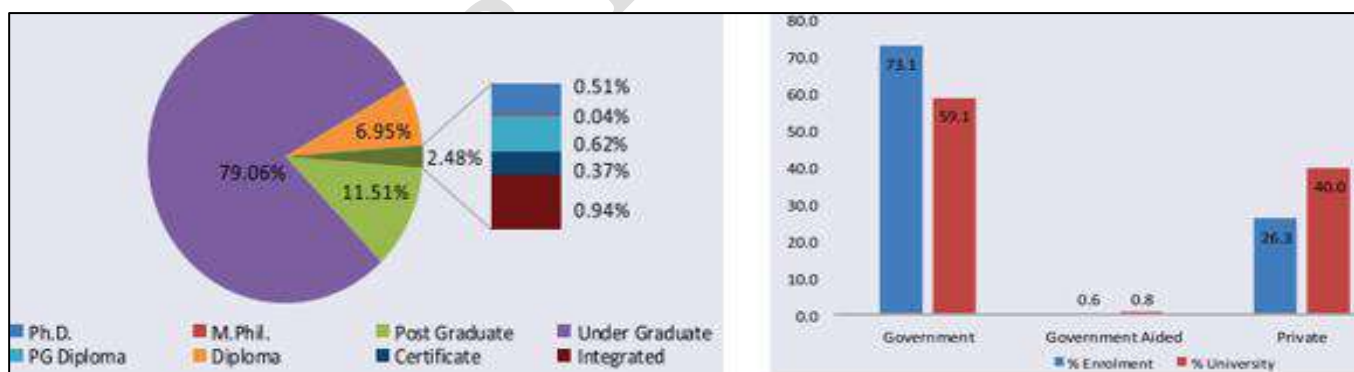
Categories	Domain
1. Outcomes	Learning Outcomes and Quality (LO)
	Access (A)
	Infrastructure & Facilities (IF)
	Equity (E)
2. Governance Management (GM)	Governance Processes (GP)
	Teacher Education & Training (TE&T)

- **Aim** - To assess the relative performance of all the State/UTs in a uniform scale to encourage State/UTs to perform better.
- **Ministry** - Department of School Education and Literacy (DoSE&L), Ministry of Education.
- The PGI 2.0 is completely aligned with Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE +), National Achievement Survey (NAS), PM POSHAN portal, PRABAND portal and Vidyanjali Portal data Outcomes.
- **Categories** - The PGI 2.0 is constructed based on 73 indicators grouped in to 2 Categories viz, Outcomes and Governance & Management.
- It further contains 6 domains.
- PGI-D grades the State/UT into 10 grades – Daksh, Utkarsh, Ati-Uttam, Uttam, Prachesta-1, Prachesta-2, Prachesta-3, Akanshi-1, Akanshi-2, Akanshi-3.
 - **Highest achievable Grade** – Daksh (Districts scoring more than 90% of the total points in that category or overall).
 - **Lowest grade** - Akanshi-3 (scores upto 10% of the total points)
- None of the States/UTs has attained the highest Grade i.e., Daksh.
- The top-most grade attained in PGI 2.0 is Prachesta – 2 by Punjab and Chandigarh.

6.12 AISHE 2021-22

All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) 2021–22 was made public on January 25, 2024.

- **Initiated in** – **2011**.
- **Aim** – To give complete picture of Higher Education in the country.
- **3 Categories** – Universities, Colleges and Stand-alone institutions.
- **Data source** – Voluntary uploading of data by institutions of Higher Education listed in www.aishe.gov.in portal.
- **AISHE 2021-22** – It was the **11th Survey** and **1st Survey conducted through Web Data Capture Format (DCF)**.



Key takeaways from AISHE 2021-22 Report

- **Increase in enrolment** – 4.33 crore students, up from 2020-21 level, captured in 8 different levels.
- **Primacy of government institutions** – 73.7% of all students attend government universities, where state public universities have the largest share of enrolment, accounting for around 31%.
- **Higher enrolment of females** – It has steadily increased to 2.07 crores in 2021-22, a 32% jump from 2014-15 levels with the highest numbers at the post graduate level, 55.4% are women.
- **Gender Enrolment Ratio** – It is 28.4 for the age group 18-23 years at all India level (population data from the 2011 census) and is in favour of women in 26 states and Union Territories.

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) indicates how many students are part of the higher education system in a given population.

Gender Parity Index (GPI) shows the ratio of the female GER to male GER. A GPI of 1 indicates parity between the two genders, GPI greater than 1 indicates a disparity in favour of females.

- Chandigarh boasts of the highest GER (64.8%), followed by Puducherry, Delhi and Tamil Nadu.
- **Gender Parity Index** – It is 1.01 at all-India level, and for SC and ST categories, it is 1.01 and 0.98 respectively.
- **Higher preferences for Arts** – In UG, Bachelor of Arts (BA) and in PG, Master of Arts (MA) programme has the highest enrolment.
- **Demographics of students graduating** – Among the graduated students, roughly 50.8% are women and the graduation rate in arts and social sciences streams is higher than others.
- Category-wise, around 35% of the students belong to OBC, 13% are from SC and 5.7% are from ST community.

For the 1st time, all the major Stakeholders in Higher Education, such as UGC, AICTE, MCI as well as State Governments participated in the data collection exercise for AISHE 2021-22.

6.13 NITI Aayog's Health Index

NITI Aayog's annual 'health index' for the COVID year of 2020-21 was released.

- The annual health index was launched by the **NITI Aayog** in 2017.
- The Health Index is a weighted composite index based on **24 indicators** grouped under the domains of 'health outcomes', 'governance and information', and 'key inputs/processes'.
- The health index measures the performance of states and UTs on a weighted composite score on 2 parameters
 - Incremental performance (year-on-year progress)
 - Overall performance.
- The states and UTs are categorised separately as 'larger states', 'smaller states' and UTs and they are then ranked based on their scores.
- The fifth health index (2020-21) report has not been made public yet.
- COVID year 2020-21 assessment report

Category	Top Performers	Bottom Performers
Larger States (19)	Kerala (1 st)	Bihar (19 th)
	Tamil Nadu (2 nd)	Uttar Pradesh (18 th)
	Telangana (3 rd)	Madhya Pradesh (17 th)
Smaller States (8)	Tripura (1 st)	Arunachal Pradesh (6 th)
	Sikkim (2 nd)	Nagaland (7 th)
	Goa (3 rd)	Manipur (8 th)
Incremental Performance	Rajasthan	
	Uttarakhand	-
	Odisha	
UTs (8)	Lakshadweep	Delhi

6.14 ICMR's Recent Report on Diabetes

ICMR's recent study says that India has 101 million people living with diabetes

- **Published by** - The Madras Diabetes Research Foundation and **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)**.
- **Findings** - More than a quarter of the population was either diabetic or in pre-diabetic stage.
- 11.4% of India's population or 101 million people are living with diabetes.
- **Hypertension** - Around 35.5% of the population or 315 million people are living with the hypertension or high blood pressure.
- **Obesity** - The study found that 28.6% of the population would be considered to be obese as per the BMI measure, 39.5% of the population had abdominal obesity.
- BMI (body mass index) - Generally used as a measure for obesity.
- **Hypercholesterolemia** - 24% of the population were living with hypercholesterolemia (a condition where the bad cholesterol or LDL levels are high).

Diabetes & its Types

- Diabetes is a condition that happens when your blood sugar (glucose) is too high.

- It develops when your pancreas doesn't make enough insulin or any at all, or when your body isn't responding to the effects of insulin properly.
- Diabetes affects people of all ages.
- **Type 1 diabetes** - It is an autoimmune disease in which the immune system attacks and destroys insulin-producing cells in pancreas.
- It's usually diagnosed in children and young adults, but it can develop at any age. It is **non-curable**.
- **Type 2 diabetes** - With this type the body doesn't make enough insulin and body's cells don't respond normally to the insulin (insulin resistance).
- This is the most common type of diabetes.

Other types

- Gestational diabetes
- Type 3c diabetes
- Latent autoimmune diabetes in adults (LADA)
- Maturity-onset diabetes of the young (MODY)
- Neonatal diabetes
- Brittle diabetes

6.15 Road Accidents in India Report, 2022

The annual publication of Road Accidents in India report was unveiled recently by the Union Ministry of Road transport and Highways.

- **Objective** – To shed light on emerging trends, challenges, and the Ministry's road safety initiatives.
- **Data Source** - Received from state/ UTs police departments as provided under the Asia Pacific Road Accident Data (APRAD) base project of UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP).

Findings of 2022 report

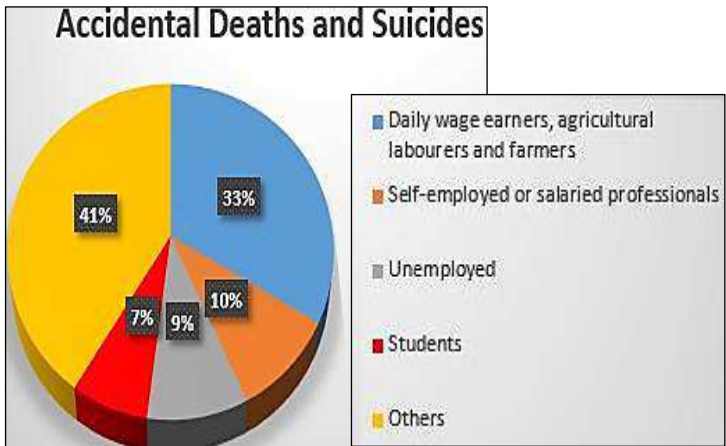
- The number of road accidents in 2022 increased by 11.9% compared to 2021.
- **Area of accidents** - 32.9% in National Highways, 23.1% in Road Highways and 43.9% in other roads.
- **Rural Vs Urban** – About 69% happened in rural areas and around 32% in urban areas.
- **Age group** – 66.5% of young adults (18-45 years of age).
- **Type of users** – 44.5% of 2-wheelers followed by 19.5% of pedestrians.
- **Vehicles involved** – Two-wheelers tops for the 2nd consecutive years followed by light vehicles.
- In 2022, **Tamil Nadu** topped in number of road accidents followed by Madhya Pradesh and **Uttar Pradesh** topped in number of fatalities due to road accidents followed by Tamil Nadu.

According to the report, road accidents claimed 19 lives in India every hour and a total of 1.68 lakh lives in 2022.

6.16 Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) 2022 Report

According to the Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI) 2022 report, India reported over 1.7 lakh suicides in 2022.

- **Released by** – National Crime Record Bureau's (NCRB)
- **Maximum suicides** – Maharashtra tops followed by Tamil Nadu Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Telangana.
- No suicides of Farmers & Agricultural Laborers – 8 states and 4 UT's.
- **Women** – Around 48,000 women died by suicide.
- Among women suicides, homemakers were highest (about 14% of in total suicides) followed by students and daily wage earners.
- **Trans-persons** – 28 were reported to have died by suicide.
- **Causes** – Family problems and illness together accounted for almost 50% of all suicides.
- Under the cause of 'marriage related issues' **most were women** specifically citing 'dowry related' causes.



Crime in India (2022) Report

- It is an annual report released by NCRB.
- **Crimes against SC and ST persons** – There is an **overall increase** where **Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan** reported with the highest incidents.
- Mizoram, which had no cases of atrocities in 2021, reported atrocity cases in 2022.
- **Offences against the State** – It had **increased marginally** than with **about a 25% increase in cases registered under UAPA** but there is a **dip in sedition cases under IPC**.
- **Fake Indian currency notes (FICN)** – The government has seized FICN worth over Rs. 342 crore in 2022.

6.17 Air Quality Index (AQI)

As the air quality in Delhi has plummeted to 'severe' category with the AQI breaching the 400 mark, the stage 3 of the Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was set in motion.

- **AQI** – It is a **colour coded index** showing the measure of air quality and launched in 2014, as part of the Swachh Bharat campaign.
- **Objective** – To communicate to the public and the government, the **current level and future projections of air pollution**.
- **Represented pollutants** – Around 6 to 8 air pollutants like ground level Ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM 10 and PM 2.5), carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), etc.
- Each of these pollutants is given a weight based on the kind of impact it has on human health. Thus, AQI transforms air quality data of these pollutants into **1 number (index value), nomenclature and colour**.
- **Categories of AQI** – Good (0-50), satisfactory (50-100), moderately polluted (100-200), poor (200-300), very poor (300-400) and severe (400-500).
- The higher the AQI, the worse the air and large percentage of the population is likely to experience adverse health effects.
- **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP)** is a set of emergency anti-air pollution measures that kick in when air quality deteriorates to certain threshold in the Delhi-NCR region which was notified in 2017.

AQI Basics for Ozone and Particle Pollution

Daily AQI Color	Levels of Concern	Values of Index	Description of Air Quality
Green	Good	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Maroon	Hazardous	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.

6.18 Composite Water Management Index (CWMI)

NITI weighs discontinuing key water report launched 5 years ago.

- **Prepared by** – Niti Aayog in association with 3 ministries of central government (Water Resources, Drinking Water & Sanitation, and Rural Development).
- **Objective** – It ranked states in terms of efficacy of water management on the basis of 28 parameters.



- **Reports** – The 1st edition provided data for 2015-16 and 2016-17 in 2018 and the 2nd edition was launched in 2019 for 2017-18.
- **Unpublished reports** – The performance of states for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (CWMI 3.0 and 4.0) are yet to be released but it points out that **water scarcity is a national problem**.
- According to 2019-20 data, **Gujarat** tops the list and Rajasthan jumped 9 positions upward from 2017-18, while Goa and Punjab has gone down.

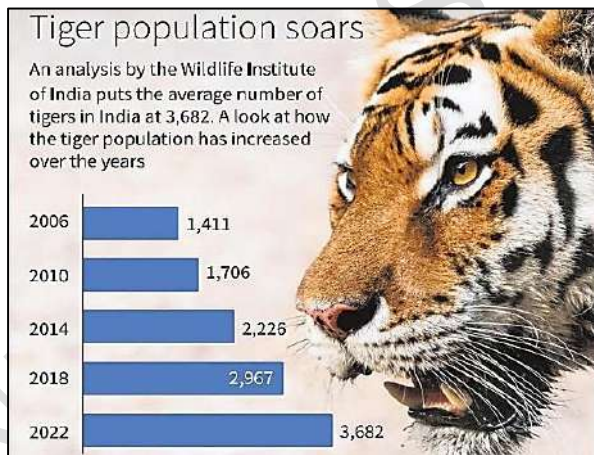
As per norms, the availability value of less than 1,700 cubic meter/person/year indicates **water shortage** and value below 1,000 cubic metre/capita/year is considered as **scarcity**.

6.19 All India Tiger Estimation Report, 2022

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change recently released the All-India Tiger Estimation, 2022 at Corbett Tiger Reserve on Global Tiger Day celebrated on 29th of July every year.

- India currently harbors almost **75% of the world's wild tiger population**.
- India categorized tiger habitats into 5 major landscapes based on biogeography and interconnectivity, enabling effective ecological and management-based strategies.
- An increase in unique tiger sightings from 2461 in 2018 to 3080 in 2022, now more than **3/4th of the tiger population** is found within protected areas.
- **Increasing trend** - Central India and the Shivalik Hills and Gangetic Plains, particularly in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Maharashtra.
- **Declining trend** - Western Ghats has experienced localized declines in the tiger population.
- **Large tiger population** - Madhya Pradesh, followed by Karnataka (563) & Uttarakhand (560).
- **Small tiger population** - Mizoram, Nagaland, Jharkhand, Goa, Chhattisgarh, and Arunachal Pradesh.

Approximately 35% of the tiger reserves urgently require enhanced protection measures, habitat restoration, ungulate augmentation, and subsequent tiger reintroduction.



Tigers within Tiger reserves	
Corbett (260)	Kanha (105)
Bandipur (150)	Kaziranga (104)
Nagarhole (141)	Sundarbans (100)
Bandhavgarh (135)	Tadoba (97)
Dudhwa (135)	Sathyamangalam (85)
Mudumalai(114)	Pench-MP (77)

6.20 Elephant Corridor Report, 2023

In the recently held standing committee meeting of the National Board for Wildlife, Raman Sukumar, an Indian ecologist and IISc professor said that multiple inconsistencies in the elephant corridor report, 2023.

- A corridor is a small patch of land that provides connectivity for elephant movement across habitats, largely within a landscape of the elephant reserve.
- According to the report there is increase of 62 elephant corridors in the country since 2010, **bringing the total to 150**, an increase of 40 %.
- **West Bengal** has the most elephant corridors (26) that amounts to 17% of the total elephant corridors.
- Elephants have seen increased presence in Madhya Pradesh found in Sanjay Tiger reserves and Bandhavgarh.
- The elephant corridor in forest areas shall be notified under the rules mentioned under the **Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972**.
- The elephant corridor areas with revenue lands and private lands must be notified under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**.

6.21 Greening India's Wastelands with Agroforestry (GROW) Report

The GROW report was released by the NITI Aayog.

- Greening India's Wastelands with Agroforestry (GROW) Report provides state-wise and district-wise analysis, supporting government departments and industries for greening and restoration projects.
- NITI Aayog** utilized remote sensing and GIS to assess agroforestry suitability across all districts in India.
- Using thematic datasets, an **Agroforestry Suitability Index (ASI)** was developed for national-level prioritization.
- The GROW initiative aligns with national commitments, aiming to restore 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030 and create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- Agroforestry** integrates trees, crops, and livestock, addressing food, nutrition, energy, employment and environmental challenges.

6.22 State Food Safety Index (SFSI)

In 5th edition of State Food Safety Index, nearly all major states slip on food safety compared to 2019.

- It is a dynamic quantitative and qualitative benchmarking model that provides an objective framework for evaluating food safety.
- It is annual index released by **FSSAI** since 2019 based on the information submitted by States/UTs.
- Aim** – To measure the performance of states on parameters of food safety.
- Parameters** – Originally it had 5 but 6th one was added in 5th report for the period 2022-23.
- Index rankings** – It is based on the groupings like large states (20), small states (8) and UT's (8).
- 5th SFSI (2022-23)** - The only parameter to record improvement was Training and Capacity Building.

Category- Union Territories	
Name	Rank
Jammu & Kashmir	1
Delhi	2
Chandigarh	3
Category- Small States	
Small State	Rank
Goa	1
Manipur	2
Sikkim	3
Category- Large States	
Large State	Rank
Kerala	1
Punjab	2
Tamil Nadu	3

FSSAI Parameters	Weightage	Measures
Compliance	28%	Activities of State food safety authority
Consumer Empowerment	19%	Performances in consumer empowering initiatives.
Human Resources and Institutional Data	18%	Availability of human resources.
Food Testing Infrastructure	17%	Availability of testing infrastructure.
Improvement in SFSI Rank (added in 2023)	10%	Performances in SFSI ranking.
Training and Capacity Building	8%	Steps taken for equipping people in food testing.

6.23 Trend and Progress of Banking in India Report, 2022-23

Recently the Trend and Progress of Banking in India Report, 2022-23 was released by the Reserve Bank of India that assesses the progress of the banks.

- Key findings** – The gross non-performing asset (GNPAs) of scheduled commercial banks fell to the decadal low of 3.2% at end of September 2023.
- The amount of NPAs decreased for all bank groups, except small finance banks.**
- If the borrower fails to repay the amount for 31 to 60 days, then the account will be classified as SMA-1.
- SMA-2 are accounts where the amount due is for 61-90 days. Once the amount is due for 91 days, it is NPA.

6.24 National Coal Index (NCI)

The National Coal Index was recently released by the Ministry of Coal.

- It is a price index that combines coal prices from all sales channels such as Notified Prices, Auction Prices and Import Prices.
- It is released by the **Ministry of Coal every month.**
- In the auction process, the National Coal Index (NCI) and Representative Prices (RP) would play very important role.
- The concept and design of the Index have been developed by the **Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata.**
- It considers prices of coking and non-coking coal of various grades transacted in the regulated (power and fertilizer) and non-regulated sectors.
- The base year of the index is **2017-18.**

GONDWANA COALFIELDS			
1. Raniganj	2. Jharia		
3. Bokaro	4. North Karanpura		
5. Singrauli	6. Sohagpur		
7. Korba	8. Ib-valley		
9. Talchir	10. Satpura		
11. Wardha	12. Godavari		
13. Birbhum	14. Rajmahal		
TERTIARY COAL / LIGNITE FIELDS			
15. Assam-Mehgalaya	16. Neyveli		
17. Cambay	18. Barmer-Sanchor		
19. Bikaner	20. Jammu and Kashmir		

