



Annual Compilation of
Current Affairs
1st Sep 2018 – 30th Sep 2019

UPPCS

Current Affairs 2019

To-the-Point yet Comprehensive
Coverage of Current Affairs of
Past One Year

Highlights

Union Budget 2019-20 & Economic Survey 2018-19

Uttar Pradesh Budget 2019-20

Uttar Pradesh Specific Current Affairs

Uttar Pradesh General Knowledge at a Glance

Tabular Presentation of Important Facts

Current Affairs Coverage from **1st October to 15th November 2019** will be made
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UPPCS CURRENT AFFAIRS 2019



Drishti Publications

(A Unit of VDK Publications Pvt. Ltd.)

641, 1st Floor, Mukherjee Nagar Delhi-110009

Telephone: 011-47532596, 8750187501

Website

www.drishtipublications.com

www.drishtiias.com

CONTENTS

1. National Events	1-26
2. Economic Scenario	27-71
3. International Affairs	72-90
4. Science & Technology	91-123
5. Environment	124-145
6. Uttar Pradesh Current Affairs	146-163
7. Uttar Pradesh General Knowledge	164-184
8. Schemes & Programmes	185-195
9. Miscellaneous	196-243

1

National Events

AISHE-2019

- The Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts an annual web-based All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) since 2010-11.
- The AISHE report 2018-19 has indicated that the gender gap in the country narrowed as compared to the previous year, i.e., 2017-18.
- The female students constituted almost half (approx. 48.6%) of the total enrolment in higher education.
- In UP and Karnataka, more girls were enrolled than their male counterparts in higher education.
- The number of female students per 100 male students has gone up from 90 (2017-18) to 95 in 2018-19.

National Nutrition Survey

- The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have jointly conducted the first-ever comprehensive National Nutrition Survey.
- **Key Findings**
 - Nearly 10% of children in the age group of 5-9 years and adolescents in the age group of 10-19 years are pre-diabetic. Also, 5% are overweight and another 5% suffer from blood pressure in the age groups mentioned above.
 - Tamil Nadu and Goa had the highest number of adolescents who were either overweight or obese.
 - 7% of children and adolescents have risk of chronic kidney disease.
 - 4% adolescents have high cholesterol.

National Population Register

- Office of the Registrar General of India (RGI) under the Home Ministry will update the National Population Register (NPR) alongside Census 2021.

- Assam will be excluded, given the recently completed National Register of Citizens (NRC).

Regulating Right to Freedom of Religion

- The High Court of Karnataka has issued guidelines to all city municipal corporations regarding granting permission for temporarily using public roads and footpaths.
- **Major Observations:**
 - The right under Article 25 (Freedom of Conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion) of the Constitution of India does not extend to public road and footpath.
 - One cannot get the rights to use public roads and streets just because it is for religious purposes.

World Tourism Day

- The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) has chosen India as the host country to observe World Tourism Day 2019.
- The theme for this World Tourism Day is: "Tourism and Jobs: A better future for all". The day is celebrated every year on September 27 around the world.

Population Pyramid

- India's population pyramid is bottom heavy i.e. the Indian population has a larger proportion of children, teenagers and young adults compared to China's.
- **Population Distribution**
 - The country's population for the age cohorts of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 is roughly equal, whereas the numbers for older groups become progressively smaller.

National Conclave on Energy Efficiency

- The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) organized a national conclave on energy efficiency in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector.
- A knowledge management portal named 'SIDHIEE' was also launched. This portal will host useful information and tutorials for MSMEs for early adoption of energy efficient technologies.
- According to the proposed new Power tariff policy, the emphasis will be laid upon making electricity prices rational for the MSMEs and reducing the burden of cross-subsidies for them. It can reduce the MSMEs' power bills making them more competitive in the international market.

Certificates of Origin

- The Ministry of Commerce & Industry launched a common digital platform for the issuance of electronic Certificates of Origin (CoO).
- This platform will act as a single access point for all exporters, all Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/ Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs), and all concerned agencies.
- A Certificate of Origin is an instrument which establishes evidence on the origin of goods imported into any country.
- These certificates are essential for exporters to prove where their goods come from and therefore stake their claim to whatever benefits, goods of Indian origin may be eligible for in the country of exports.

Imported Inflation

- Imported Inflation is the general price level rises in a country because of the rise in prices of imported commodities, inflation is termed as imported.

- Two key contributors to India's imports are: Crude Oil and Gold. Rise in prices of these two products lead to rise in the import bill of the country.

The Decline in Cotton Exports

- According to the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council the cotton yarn exports declined by 44% in July 2019, compared with the same month in 2018.
- While India was the second-largest exporter of textile and clothing in 2014-2017, it has come down to the fifth position in 2019.

India: 10th Largest Gold Reserve in the World

- According to the World Gold Council India has, gold reserves totalling 618 tonnes, the 10th largest gold reserve in the world.
- US has the highest gold reserves with 8,133.5 tonnes of total gold reserves, followed by Germany with 3,366.8 tonnes and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a holding of 2,451.8 tonnes.

External Benchmark Rates

- The RBI has made it mandatory for all banks to link all new floating rate loans (i.e. personal/retail loans, loans to MSMEs) to an external benchmark with effect from 1st October 2019. The move is aimed at faster transmission of monetary policy rates.
- Banks can choose from one of the four external benchmarks - repo rate, three-month treasury bill yield, six-month treasury bill yield or any other benchmark interest rate published by Financial Benchmarks India Private Ltd.
- At present, interest rates on loans are linked to a bank's marginal cost of fund-based interest rate, known as the Marginal Cost of Lending Rate (MCLR).

India: Largest Importer of Coking Coal by 2025

- According to a report published by Fitch Solutions Macro Research, India will overtake China as the largest importer of coking coal by 2025.
- It is estimated that India's coking coal consumption will grow at an annual average rate of 5.4% between 2019 and 2028, driven by an expansion in steel production.

Amalgamation of National Banks

- New Banks After the Merger:

Sr. No.	Amalgamated Banks	Anchor Banks
1.	Punjab National Bank (PNB), Oriental Bank of Commerce (OBC), and United Bank of India	PNB
2.	Canara Bank and Syndicate Bank	Canara Bank
3.	Union Bank of India, Andhra Bank, and Corporation Bank	Union Bank of India
4.	Indian Bank and Allahabad Bank	Indian Bank

- Now, the total number of PSBs after consolidation has come down to 12 from 27.

Domestic Demand and Economy's Animal Spirits

- The RBI annual report for the year 2018-19 has stated that lower domestic demand is holding back the animal spirits of the economy.
- The 'animal spirit' is a term coined by the famous British economist, John Maynard Keynes, to describe how people arrive at financial decisions, including buying and selling securities, in times of economic stress or uncertainty.

Revised FDI Norms

- 100% FDI under automatic route is permitted for sale of coal, for coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure.
- The government has allowed 100% FDI through the automatic route for contract manufacturing.
- Singapore remains India's top FDI source.

Transfer of Surplus from RBI

- Recently, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has decided to transfer ₹1.76 lakh crore to the Central government.
- The total sum of ₹1.76 lakh crore transferred to the government comprises of ₹1,23,414 crore of surplus for the year 2018-19 and ₹52,637 crore of excess identified as per the recommendation of Bimal Jalan Committee.
- The surplus provisions was identified as per the revised Economic Capital Framework, which was recommended by Bimal Jalan Committee.
- The committee recommended that RBI should maintain 5.5% to 6.5% of its asset as surplus. At 6.5% the surplus reserves would be 11,608 crore and at 5.5% figure would be 52,637 crore.
- The panel recommended a clear distinction between the two components of the economic capital of RBI i.e. Realized equity and Revaluation balances.
- Realized equity, which is a form of a contingency fund for meeting all risks/losses primarily built up from retained earnings. It is also called the Contingent Risk Buffer (CBR).
- Revaluation reserves comprise of periodic market-to-market unrealized/notional gains/losses in the values of foreign currencies and gold, foreign securities and rupee securities, and a contingency fund.

Advisory Board for Banking Frauds (ABBF)

- The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has constituted an 'Advisory Board for Banking Frauds (ABBF)' to examine bank fraud of over ₹50 crore and recommend action.
- It is headed by the former Vigilance Commissioner, T.M. Bhasin.
- Besides the Chairman, the Board consists of three other members. The tenure of the Chairman and members would be for a period of two years from 21st August, 2019.

IMF's Special Data Dissemination Standard

- According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF), "Annual Observance Report of the Special Data Dissemination Standard for 2018", India

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission

- Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission is being implemented in 16 districts of the state.
- These districts are Chitrakut, Ghaziabad, Kushinagar, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Ferozabad, Mirzapur, Lucknow, Prayagraj, Baghpat, Bareilly, Sonebhadra, Shravasti, Varanasi, Agra, Bahraich and Mahoba. As many as 19 RURBAN clusters have been developed in these districts.

District Entrepreneurs' Meet

- District Entrepreneurs' Meet was organised all over the state from 1st to 30th September 2019 to promote One District One Product (ODOP) programme.
- During the meet, the artisans and entrepreneurs were familiarised with the facilities provided under ODOP programme.

Smile Mashal Jyoti Ashirwad Programme

- UP CM Yogi Adityanath inaugurated the Smile Mashal Jyoti event in Lucknow on 14th July 2019.
- The event was conducted by Smile Train, a nonprofit organization, providing free of cost corrective surgery for children born with cleft lips and palates.
- The purpose of the programme was to bring awareness among the people and to bring a smile on the face of the affected section of society.
- Started from Varanasi, the Smile Mashal Jyoti Train is running across the country.

Bundelkhand Development Board

- First sitting of the Bundelkhand Development Board was presided by the CM Yogi Adityanath in Lucknow on 9th July 2019.

- The UP Cabinet had given its approval for setting up of development boards for Bundelkhand and Poorvanchal on 24th December 2018, to be headed by CM Yogi Adityanath or someone nominated by him.

Van Mahotsav, 2019

- 'Forest Festival-2019' was organized by the Forest Department in UP between 1st-7th July 2019.
- During this time, along with planting 6 crore saplings in the state, traditional treatment was also done to prevent flooding and river erosion.
- This time the forest department is running a campaign to plant water-logging trees along the rivers.
- To encourage people to plant trees, this campaign has been branded by the government as 'Plantation Yoga'.
- It is noteworthy that in the year 2016, the then government had registered its name in the 'Guinness Book of World Records' by planting 5 crore saplings in 24 hours.

Workshop on ECBC

- On 27th and 28th June 2019, a two day workshop on Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) was organised in Gombinagar, UP, where discussions were held on the measures to further develop alternative energy.
- In 2007, the GoI developed the ECBC to provide a set of requirements for the energy-efficient design and construction of buildings.

22 Crore Saplings to be Planted in UP

- With the objective to improve environmental conditions and increase farmers' income, a tree plantation campaign is being run in UP.

- UP government has set the target to become one trillion dollar economy in upcoming years.
- On the 24th February 2019, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme was launched in Gorakhpur, UP.
- PM inaugurated 'Param Shivay', the supercomputer of 883 teraflop capacity, built at a cost of ₹32.5 crore under the National Super Computing Mission at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Banaras Hindu University (BHU).
- On 30th January 2019, Union Minister for Human Resource Development inaugurated new Campus of the National Museum Institute in Noida.
- The UP Culture Department decided to construct a new building of Hariaudh Kala Kendra in Azamgarh district of UP.
- On 23rd January 2019, the Union Cabinet approved the extension of the Delhi Metro corridor from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda Ghaziabad.
- On 22nd January 2019, Nitin Gadkari, Minister for Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation laid the foundation stone for six Namami Ganga Project in Agra (4) and Mathura (2).
- On 18th January 2019, UP became the third state after Jharkhand and Gujarat to approve the 10% reservation for economically weaker sections among upper castes in jobs and educational institutions.
- On 16th December 2018, PM Narendra Modi inaugurated a new airport complex at the Bamrauli Airport in Prayagraj.
- A five-day "Silk Expo-Silk Kumbh 2018-19" was launched on 30th November 2018 at the UP Tourism Bhawan, Lucknow.
- On 20th August 2018, CM Yogi Adityanath announced the name of the Bundelkhand Expressway as 'Atal Path' in honour of former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
- On 21st June 2019, the UP Finance Minister, Shri Rajesh Agrawal, attended the 35th meeting of GST Council, which was organised at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
- 251 meters tall statue of Lord Ram would be install on a 100 acre site in Ayodhya.
- On 12th November 2018, PM dedicated the country's first multi-modal terminal in his parliamentary constituency Varanasi to the nation. With this, the waterway will be operated from Haldia in Bengal to Varanasi.

Uttar Pradesh Budget 2019-20

The Finance Minister, Mr. Rajesh Agarwal presented the Budget for Uttar Pradesh for financial year 2019-20 on February 7, 2019.

■ Budget Highlights:

- The **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Uttar Pradesh for 2019-20 at current prices is estimated to be ₹15,79,807 crore, which is 7% higher than the revised estimate for 2018-19.
- **Total expenditure** for 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹4,79,701 crore, a 6.7% increase over the revised estimate of 2018-19. In 2018-19, as per the revised estimate, there is estimated to be an increase of ₹21,189 crore (4.9%) of expenditure over the budgeted estimate.
- **Total receipts (excluding borrowings)** for 2019-20 are estimated to be ₹3,97,416 crore, an increase of 3.2% as compared to the revised estimate of 2018-19. In 2018-19, total receipts (excluding borrowings) is estimated to be higher than the budgeted estimate by ₹31,402 crore (8.9%).
- **Revenue surplus** for the next financial year is targeted at ₹27,777 crore, or 1.76% of the GSDP. **Fiscal deficit** is targeted at ₹46,911 crore (2.97% of GSDP).
- Sectors such as police (44%), irrigation and flood control (19%), social welfare and nutrition (16%), and health and family welfare (15%) saw the highest increase in allocations.

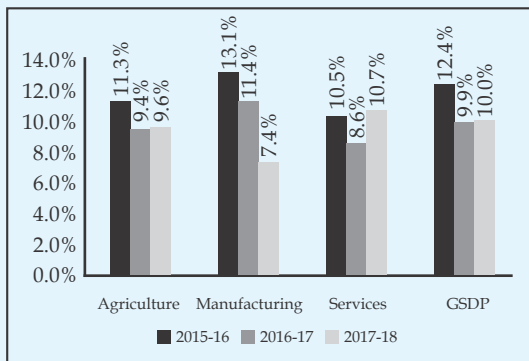
■ Policy Highlights:

- **Cess on Liquor Sales:** A cess will be levied on liquor sales, through which a revenue of ₹165 crore is estimated. This will be used towards feeding of stray cattle.
- **Rural Development:** ₹6,240 crore has been allocated towards Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural. ₹3,488 crore has been allocated under the National Rural Livelihood Mission. ₹2,954 crore has been allocated towards the National Rural Drinking Water Mission.

- **Woman and Child Development:** A new scheme, Kanya Sumangala Yojana has been announced to improve the health and education levels of girls. ₹1,200 crore has been allocated towards it.
- **Education:** ₹500 crore has been allocated towards improving infrastructure in primary and higher primary schools. ₹272 crore has been allocated towards Sanskrit medium schools. ₹4,433 crore has been allocated towards scholarships for students belonging to poor sections of society.

Uttar Pradesh's Economy

- **GSDP:** The GSDP of Uttar Pradesh (at current prices) has grown at a rate of 10% during the period 2011-16.
- **Sectors:** In 2016-17, Agriculture, Manufacturing, and Services contributed to 27%, 26% and 47% of the State Gross Value Added (GSVA) by sectors. In the same year, these sectors grew by 9%, 11%, and 9%, respectively.
- **Per capita GSDP:** The per capita GSDP of Uttar Pradesh in 2016-17 (at current prices) was ₹57,480. This is 8% higher than the per capita GSDP of 2015-16 (₹53,085).



Growth in GSDP and sectors in Uttar Pradesh (year-on-year)

■ Expenditure in 2019-20:

- **Capital expenditure** for 2019-20 is proposed to be ₹1,15,744 crore, which is a decrease of 0.9% over the revised estimate of 2018-19. Capital expenditure includes expenditure affecting the assets and liabilities of the state, such as: (i) capital outlay, i.e., expenditure which leads to creation of assets (such as bridges and hospitals), and (ii) repayment and grant of loans by the state government.

- In 2019-20, capital outlay is estimated to be ₹77,641 crore, a decrease of 12.3% over the revised estimate of 2018-19. However, the revised estimate is estimated to be 19.2% higher than the budgeted estimate in 2018-19.
- **Revenue Expenditure** for 2019-20 is proposed to be ₹3,63,957 crore, which is 9.4% higher than the revised estimate of 2018-19. This expenditure includes payment of salaries, pensions, and interest, among others. Revenue expenditure forms 76% of the total expenditure proposed in 2019-20.
- **Receipts in 2019-20:**

- The **total revenue receipts** for 2019-20 are estimated to be ₹3,91,734 crore, an increase of 3.1% over the revised estimate of 2018-19. Of this, ₹1,70,809 crore (44% of the revenue receipts) will be raised by the state through its **own resources**. ₹2,20,925 crore (56% of the revenue receipts) will be **devolved from the centre** in the form of grants and the state's share in central taxes. In 2019-20, own revenue and central transfers are expected to be 5% and 2% higher than the revised estimates of 2018-19, respectively.
- **Central Transfers:** In 2019-20, revenue from the state's share in central taxes is estimated to increase by 8% over the revised estimate of 2018-19. However, revenue in the form of grants-in-aid is estimated to decrease by 9.7%, over the revised estimate of 2018-19, to ₹68,062 crore.
- **Non-tax Revenue:** Uttar Pradesh has estimated to generate ₹30,633 crore through non-tax sources in 2019-20. This is an increase of 6.3% over the 2018-19 revised estimate. Non-tax revenue forms 7% of the total estimated revenue in 2019-20. Non-tax sources include interest receipts, dividends, fees, and royalties, among others.
- **GST Revenue:** Uttar Pradesh's total GST revenue (including central transfers) is estimated to be ₹1,10,072 crore in 2019-20, an increase of 3% over the revised estimate of 2018-19. This is estimated to form 28% of the state's revenue receipts. GST revenue also includes Integrated GST, which is estimated to be ₹4,703 crore in 2019-20.

7

Uttar Pradesh General Knowledge

State Symbols

- State Emblem-Two fishes and one bow in a circle, adopted in 1938.
- State Tree-Ashoka (*Saraca asoca*)
- State Flower-Palash (*Butea monosperma*)
- State Language-1st Hindi (1947), 2nd Urdu (1989)
- Foundation Day-January 24, 1950
- State Animal-Swamp Deer (*Rucervus duvaucelii*)
- State Bird-Crane (*Grus antigone*)
- State Sport-Hockey

Political Administration

- U.P. was created on 1st April, 1937 as the United Provinces during British rule, and was renamed as Uttar Pradesh on January 24 in 1950.
- Till 1858 its capital was Agra, and from 1858 to 1921 its capital was Allahabad, now known as Prayagraj (the high court was transferred from Agra to Allahabad in 1868). In 1921 its capital was shifted to Lucknow and since then it is the capital of Uttar Pradesh.
- In 2000, 13 northern districts of the state were separated to form the state of Uttaranchal (renamed as Uttarakhand in 2007).
- The State Assembly was first formed in 1937.
- 8 districts of Uttar Pradesh are included in the National Capital Region (NCR). These are-Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Hapur, Baghpat, Shamli and Muzaffarnagar.
- Total number of voters in the state is 14.40 Crores (in January 2019).
- First chairperson of the Uttar Pradesh's Legislative Council post-independence was Mr. Chandra Bhal.
- Mr. Narayan Datt Tiwari was the only politician who served as Chief Minister of both the States Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

- Chitrakoot, Mahoba and Shravasti are the districts with the least number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of Uttar Pradesh (each having only two seats in Legislative Assembly).
- Choudhary Charan Singh and Vishwanath Pratap Singh, former Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, have the distinction of being Prime Ministers of India.
- Mohammad Shafi Quresi served as the Acting Governor of Uttar Pradesh twice.
- Mr. Banarasi Das and Mr. Sripati were the only chairpersons of Legislative Assembly who have the distinction of being the Chief Minister of UP.
- Currently Mr. Manoj Kumar is the State Election Commissioner of Uttar Pradesh.
- Mr. Ram Govind Chaudhary of Samajwadi Party is the leader of the opposition for 17th Legislative Assembly.
- Present (7th) Lokayukta of the State is Justice Sanjay Mishra (since 31.01.2016).
- Atmaram Govind Kher and Keshari Nath Tripathi predominantly served as the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (each 3 times).
- Total number of members of Legislative Assembly is 404 (403 elected and 1 nominated).

Important Facts

- Number of members in Legislative Council-100
- Number of members in Lok Sabha-80
- Number of members in Rajya Sabha-31
- District having maximum number of seats in Legislative Assembly-Prayagraj(Allahabad)-11
- Largest divisions-Kanpur and Lucknow
- Smallest division-Saharanpur
- First central jail of the State-Bareilly
- The State has been under President is Rule 10 times.

Gram Panchayat

- It is the bottom level.
- Pradhan is the head of the Gram Panchayat and is elected directly by the adult voters of the Gram Sabha.
- The minimum age limit for being a member or head of the Gram Panchayat is 21 years.
- Each year two general meetings are held in the Gram Sabha.
- The first meeting of a Gram Panchayat is mandatory within 30 days of its formation.
- Thereafter, there should be a meeting normally every month and there should not be a difference of more than 2 months between the two meetings.
- For removing the Pradhan of the village a special meeting of Gram Sabha is convened by informing 15 days prior.
- For a meeting, it is mandatory that at least 1/3rd members of Gram Sabha attend the meeting.
- Gram Pradhan can be removed by the majority of 2/3rd of the members present and voting in this meeting.
- If the proposal to remove the head in the meeting cannot be passed, then after one year of this meeting, another such proposal can be introduced.

Municipal System

- In Uttar Pradesh, the city autonomous administration started in 1916 after the passage of the United Provinces Town Area Act and the Joint Municipal Provincial Act, 1916. After the 74th constitutional amendment, the Uttar Pradesh Local Self-Government (Amendment) Act, 1994 was made and three-tier system was implemented.
- **Municipal Corporation**
 - Mayor-Direct Election (for 5 years)
 - Member-Direct Election
 - Vice Mayor-Elected by the members (for 1 year)
 - The no-confidence motion against the mayor cannot be taken for two years from the date of his service started.
- **Municipal Council**
 - Chairman-Direct election
 - Vice chairman-Indirect election
 - Elected-25 to 55 members
 - Nominated-3 to 5 members

Nagar Panchayat

- Chairman-Direct election
- Vice Chairman-Indirect election
- Elected members-from 10 to 24
- Nominated members-2 to 3
- The tenure of panchayats takes place from the first session to five years.

Census 2011

- Total population of the state and the percentage of the country-19,98,12,341 (16.50%)
- Percentage of males in the state's total population-52.29%; percentage of women-47.71%
- Percentage of total rural population of the State-77.73%
- Percentage of total urban population of the State-22.27%
- The rural population of Uttar Pradesh is 18.63% of country's total rural population (first in the country).
- The urban population of Uttar Pradesh is 11.79% of the country's total urban population (second after Maharashtra).
- In the world's context, Uttar Pradesh is ranked 5th after China, India, USA and Indonesia in terms of population. Earlier it was at sixth place.
- In terms of area in the country Uttar Pradesh holds the fourth place after Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, but in terms of population, Uttar Pradesh is in the first place.
- Uttar Pradesh accounts for 16.50% of the total population of the country, but it covers only 7.33% of the total area of the country.
- 5 districts having maximum population (in descending order): Prayagraj (Allahabad) > Moradabad > Ghaziabad > Azamgarh > Lucknow
- 5 districts having minimum population (in ascending order): Mahoba < Chitrakoot < Hamirpur < Shravasti < Lalitpur
- According to census 2011, the highest rural population (in descending order): Allahabad > Jaunpur > Azamgarh
- The lowest rural population (in ascending order): Gautam Buddha Nagar < Mahoba < Hamirpur
- Most urban population (in descending order): Ghaziabad > Kanpur city > Lucknow

9

Miscellaneous

REPORTS AND INDICES 2018-19

S. No.	Reports/Indices	Issuing Organisation	Countries/Description	Top Position	Lowest Position	India's Rank
1.	WEF Energy Transition Index, 2019	World Economic Forum	115	1. Sweden 2. Switzerland 3. Norway	115. Haiti 114. S. Africa 113. Zimbabwe	76
2.	World Happiness Report, 2019	UN Sustainable Development Solution Network	156	1. Finland 2. Denmark 3. Norway	156. S. Sudan 155. Central African Republic 154. Afghanistan	140 (133 in 2018)
3.	International Intellectual Property Index, 2019	Global Innovation Policy Center (GIPC)	50	1. USA 2. Britain 3. Sweden	50. Venezuela 49. Algeria 48. Egypt	36 (44 in 2018)
4.	Global Democracy Index, 2018	Economist Intelligence Unit	167	1. Norway 2. Iceland 3. Sweden	167. N. Korea 166. Syria. 165. Dem. Republic of Congo	41 (42 in 2017)
5.	Environmental Performance Index, 2018	Yale and Columbia Universities in collaboration with WEF	180	1. Switzerland 2. France 3. Denmark	180. Burundi 179. Bangladesh 178. Congo	177 (141 in 2016)
6.	Inclusive Development Index, 2018	World Economic Forum	74	1. Norway 2. Iceland 3. Luxembourg	74. Mozambique 73. Lesotho 72. Malawi	62 (60 in 2017)
7.	Global Talent Competitiveness Index, 2019	INSEAD in Partnership with Adecco Group & Tata Communication	125	1. Switzerland 2. Singapore 3. USA	125. Yemen 124. Congo, Dem. Rep 123. Burundi	80 (81 in 2018)
8.	Corruption Perception Index, 2018	Transparency International	180	1. Denmark 2. New Zealand 3. Finland	180. Somalia 179. Syria 178. S. Sudan	78 (81 in 2017)
9.	Global Manufacturing Index, 2018	World Economic Forum	100	1. Japan 2. S. Korea 3. Germany	NA	30
10.	Climate Change Performance Index, 2019	German Watch and Climate Action Network	56+EU	(1-3 is unoccupied) 4. Sweden 5. Morocco 6. Lithuania	60. Saudi Arabia 59. United States 58. Islamic Republic of Iran	11 (14 in 2018)

BOOKS & AUTHORS 2018-19

Book	Author
Leila	Prayaag Akbar
Skyfire	Aroon Raman
The Bard of Blood	Bilal Siddiqi
Kargil: Untold Stories from the War	Rachna Bisht Rawat
Chandra Shekhar: The Last Icon of Ideological Politics	Harivansh And Ravi Dutt Bajpai
Whispers of Time	Dr Krishna Saksena
A Prime Minister to Remember: Memories Of A Military Chief	Admiral Sushil Kumar
The New Delhi Conspiracy	Meenakshi Lekhi and Krishna Kumar
Lessons Life Taught Me Unknowingly	Anupam Kher
Function of Data Sovereignty: The Pursuit of Supremacy	Vinit Goenka
Lady in the Lake	Laura Lippman
Divided Life	V.P. Sunil
Gun Island	Amitav Ghosh
War Over Words: Censorship in India, 1930-1960	Devika Sethi
My Life, My Mission	Swami Ramdev and Uday Mahurkar
Digital Dilemma	Milt Shelton and Andy Maltz
Celestial Bodies	Jokha Alharthi
Coming Round the Mountain	Ruskin Bond
The Dreamers	Karen Thompson Walker
The Ministry of Truth: The Biography of George Orwell's 1984	Dorian Lynskey
Unfreedom of the Press	Mark R. Levin
A Capitol Death	Lindsey Davis
India Positive	Chetan Bhagat
Magical Women	Sukanya Venkatraghavan
The Verdict: Decoding India's Elections	Dorab R. Sopariwala and Prannoy Roy
A Life in Diplomacy	Maharajakrishna Rasgotra
The Third Pillar - How Markets and the State Leave the Community Behind	Raghuram G. Rajan
The Accidental Prime Minister	Sanjaya Baru
The Diary of a Domestic Diva	Shilpa Shetty Kundra
A Gujarat Here, a Gujarat There	Krishna Sobti
Blue Book: A Travelogue of My Struggle-ridden Life and the BSP Movement	Mayawati
The Doctor and the Saint	Arundhati Roy
The Moment of Lift: How Empowering Women Changes the World	Melinda Gates
We Are Displaced	Malala Yousafzai
The Nationalist	Minhaz Merchant
Imperfect	Sanjay Manjrekar
Of Counsel: The Challenges of the Modi-Jaitley Economy	Arvind Subramanian
Broken Lands	Jonathan Maberry
Changing India	Manmohan Singh
Chief Minister	Vijay Tendulkar