



Global Innovation Index-2019

The Government of India, has launched the **Global Innovation Index** (GII) in New Delhi.

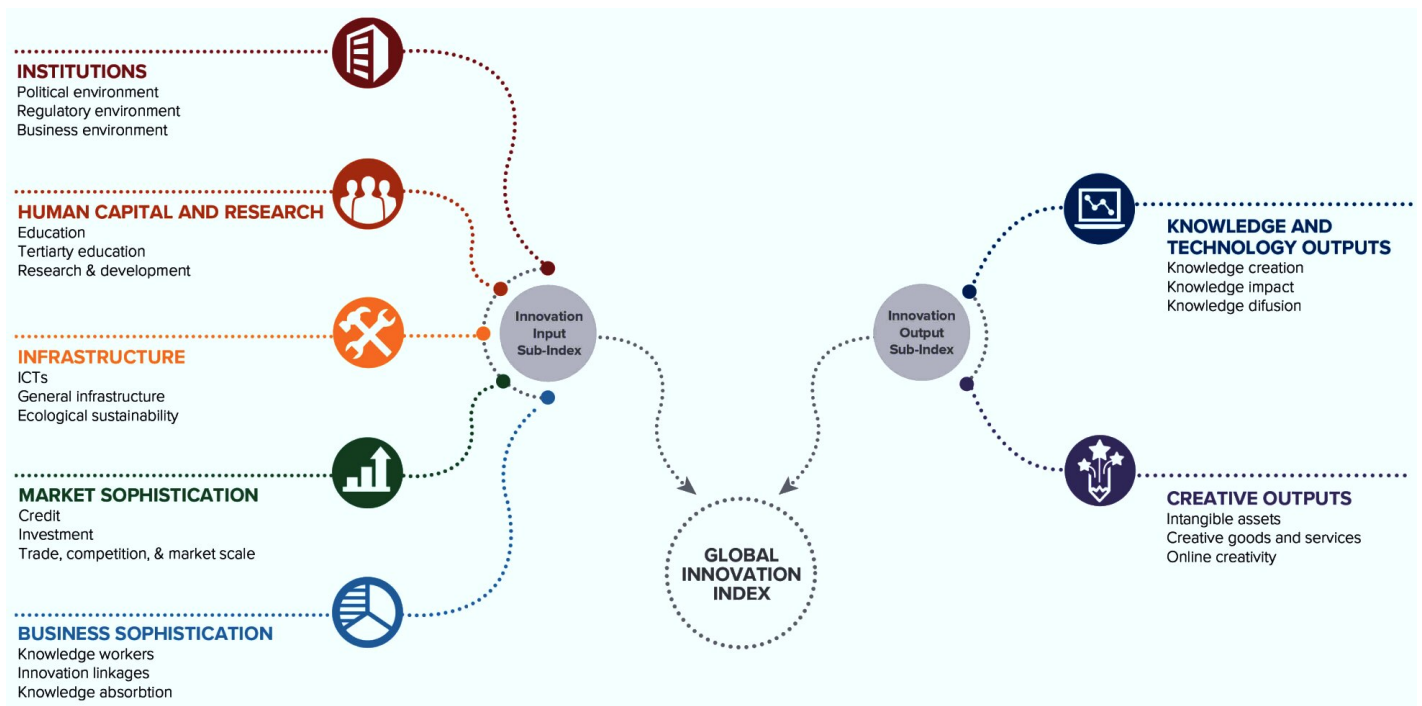
- This is the **first** time that the GI is being launched in an **emerging economy**.
- The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, [World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) are co hosting the event.

India's Performance

- India's ranking in the Global Innovation Index is **52** which shows an improvement of 5 points from the last years ranking (57).
- India's rankings has been **consistently** increasing over the last few years and is among the top in the world in innovation drivers such as **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**, **services exports, graduates in science and engineering**, the **quality of universities**, **gross capital formation** (a measure of economy-wide investments) and **creative goods exports**.
- India stands out in the world's top **science and technology clusters**, with Bengaluru, Mumbai, and New Delhi featuring among the top 100 global clusters.
- India continues to be the most **innovative economy** in **central** and **southern Asia** (a distinction held since 2011).

Global Performance

- **Switzerland** tops the GI index followed by Sweden, United States of America, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Finland, Denmark, Singapore, Germany and Israel.



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Global Innovation Index

- The theme of **GII- 2019** (12th edition) is “**Creating Healthy Lives - The Future of Medical Innovation**” which aims to explore the role of medical innovation as it shapes the future of healthcare.
- It is published annually by **Cornell University, INSEAD** and the **UN World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**.
- The GII relies on two sub-indices :
 - Innovation Input Sub-Index.
 - Innovation Output Sub-Index.
- These sub indices are built around several key pillars namely , Input pillar and Output pillar :
 - **Input pillars** capture elements of the national economy that enable innovative activities
 - Institutions
 - Human capital and research
 - Infrastructure
 - Market sophistication
 - Business sophistication.
 - **Output pillars** capture actual evidence of innovation outputs:
 - Knowledge and technology outputs
 - Creative outputs.