

India's Performance in the Worldwide Governance Indicators

Presentation for the Good Governance Index
Department of Administrative Reforms and Personnel Grievances

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Public Affairs Centre



Public Affairs Centre (PAC) is a not for profit Think Tank and is 25 years old

Pioneered the Social Accountability Tools (SAT)

Primary stakeholders - Government, international organisations and communities

- Engage with communities in the areas of health, agriculture and nutrition and the 3 key approaches we use are:
 - Data Analytics-as applicable to Human development
 - Action Research to develop Proof of Concept
 - Training and Capacity building to ensure improvement and enhancement of knowledge and practice



Public Affairs Index

- Public Affairs Index (PAI) is a flagship product from Public Affairs Centre
- All the data that has been used for the analysis is taken from the public domain released by the Central Government.
- It ranks the States and Union Territories in India, on the basis of their performance in the subnational governance on the overarching sustainable development pillars of Equity, Growth and Sustainability
- Several indicators that construct these 3 pillars aim to capture all the important human development aspects
- Based on our expertise we were invited by National Centre for Good Governance to contribute a chapter to Worldwide Governance Indicators.



The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)



- There is a challenge of measuring and quantifying governance- means and ends to development
- World Bank published the first edition of the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) in 1996
- The authors of the WGI define governance as, *“the traditions and institutions by which authority in a country is exercised. This includes (a) **the process by which governments are selected, monitored and replaced;** (b) **the capacity of the government to effectively formulate and implement sound policies;** and (c) **the respect of citizens and the state for the institutions that govern economic and social interactions among them”***

Uniqueness of the WGI



- At the time, there were no other measures of governance
- Universality and coverage of the model and methodology made the WGI unique
- The objective of the WGI was to develop a model that would lend to a global comparison and ranking of governments in a way that was both **universally comparable and valid**
- The challenge of data availability at the global level
- The WGI aims to address this problem by using data from a wide variety of sources, both primary and secondary: multi-stakeholder approach

WGI Model and Methodology



- WGI rank over 200 countries and territories across 30 base indicators
- The WGI aggregates all the data from various sources into six categories that correspond to six broad themes of governance that have been identified as crucial for ensuring good governance
 - a. Voice and Accountability
 - b. Political Stability and Absence of Violence/ Terrorism
 - c. Government Effectiveness
 - d. Regulatory Quality (RQ)
 - e. Rule of Law (RL)
 - f. Control of Corruption

WGI Model and Methodology

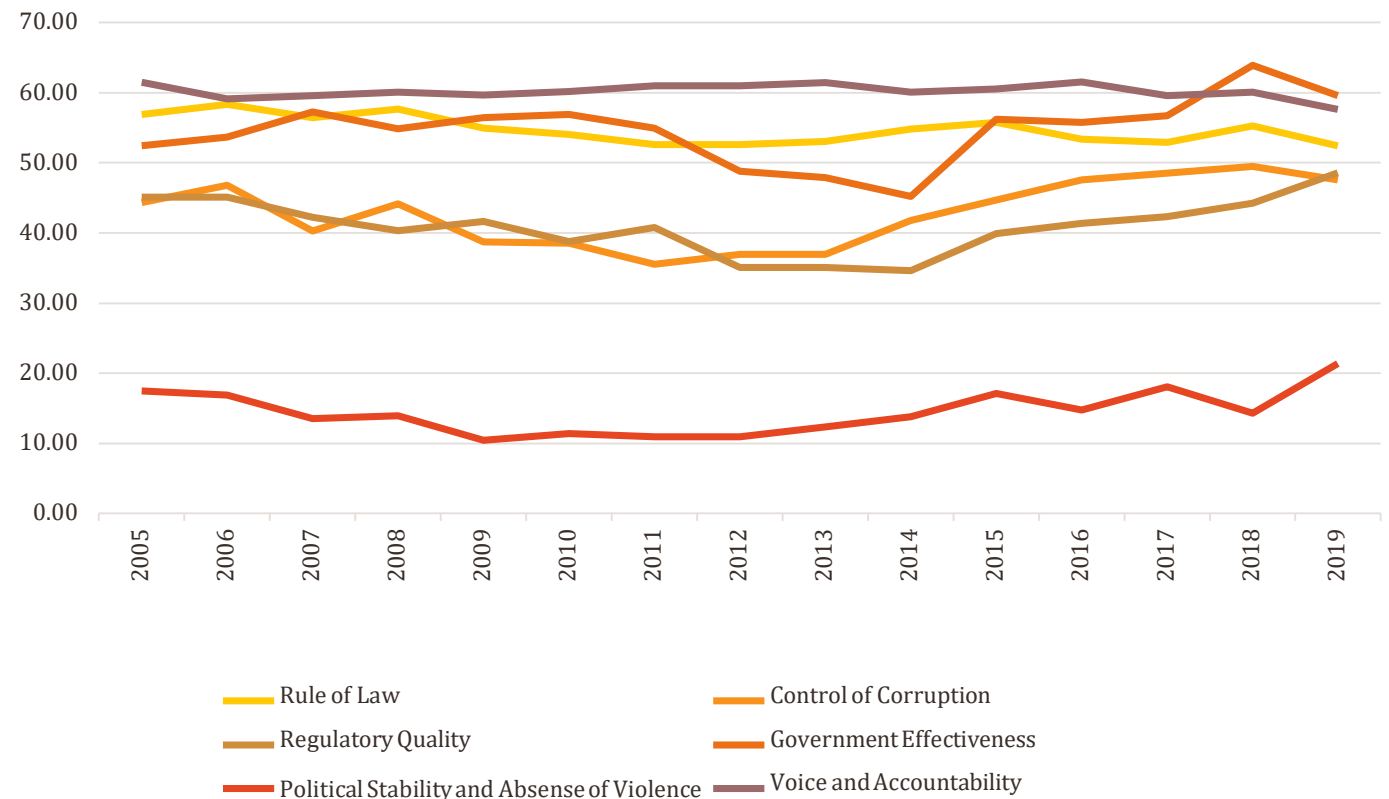


- The WGI makes use of a unique technique called Unobserved Components Model to aggregate the identified indicators and rank the countries on governance
- Objective is to capture the component of governance that is unaccounted for by data

India's Performance in WGI Overtime

- India has sure bettered its performance in terms of government effectiveness overtime till the year 2018, but has fell in 2019
- Performance of Regulatory Quality and Political Stability and Absence of violence has improved overtime, though not to a greater extent but increasing at a decreasing rate
- However, it is worthy to not India has been constantly poor performing in terms of political stability.

Percentile Rank of India among all countries



India's Performance as Compared to the SAARC Nations

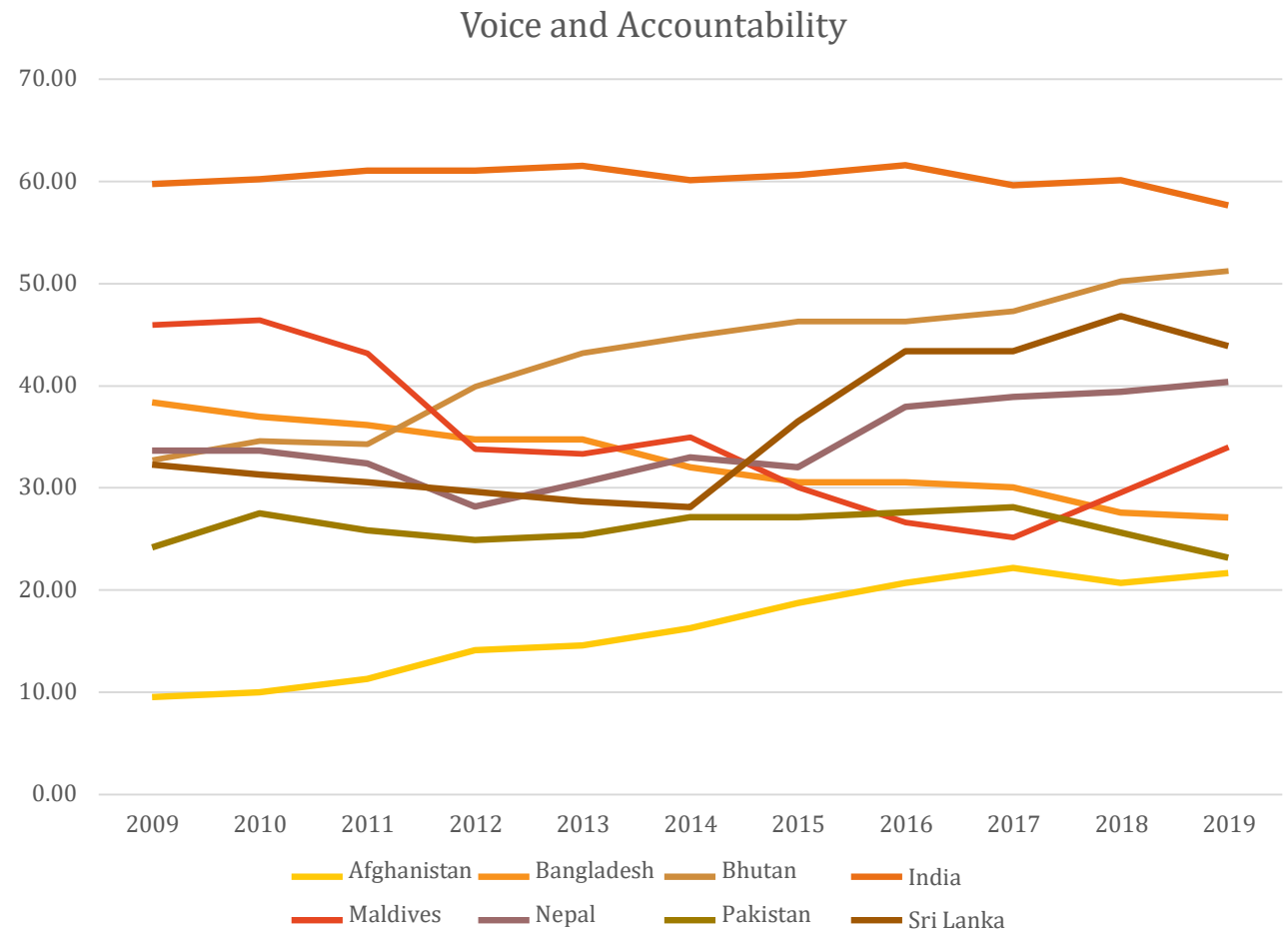


- SAARC comprises eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- The ranks allocated to each country has been compared over a period of 10 years to assess their performance in governance.

Comparison to SAARC Nations- Voice and Accountability



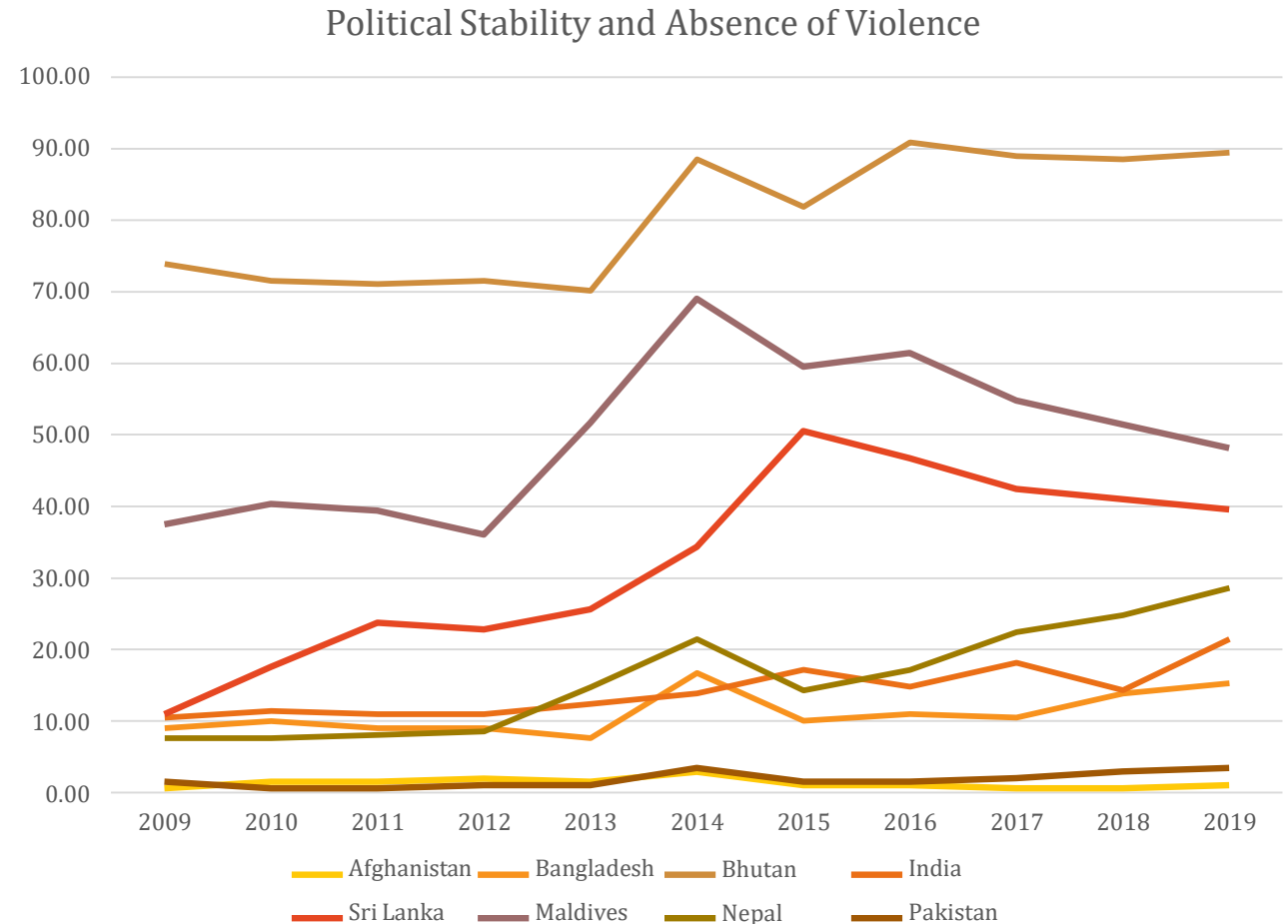
- India has been a consistent better performer amongst the SAARC nations
- Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India are the three countries which show a declining trend overtime.



Comparison to SAARC Nations- Political Stability and Absence of Violence



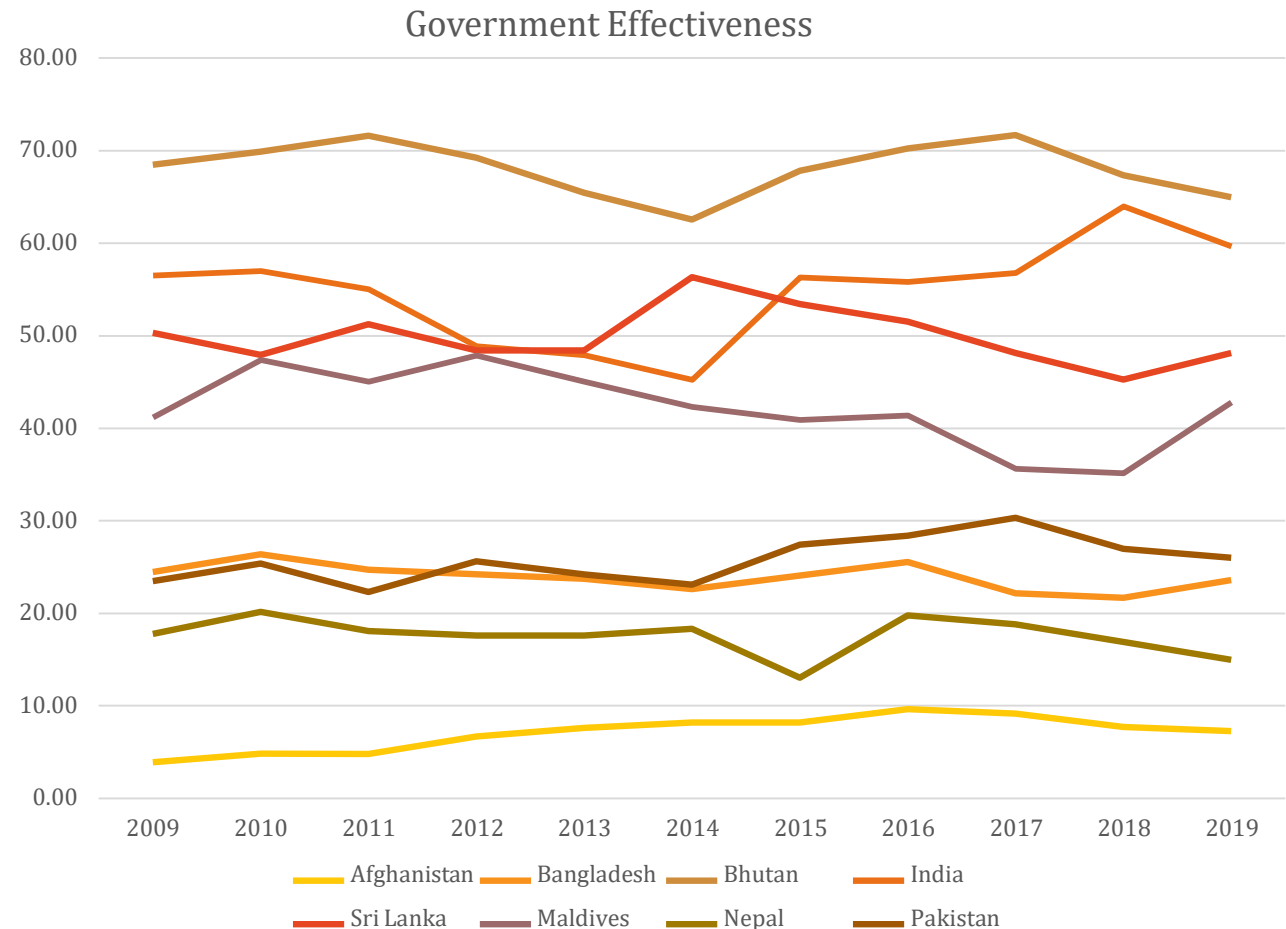
- Bhutan seems to be a more politically stable nation followed by Maldives and Sri Lanka
- India positions itself in bottom 3 with Afghanistan and Pakistan .



Comparison to SAARC Nations- Government Effectiveness



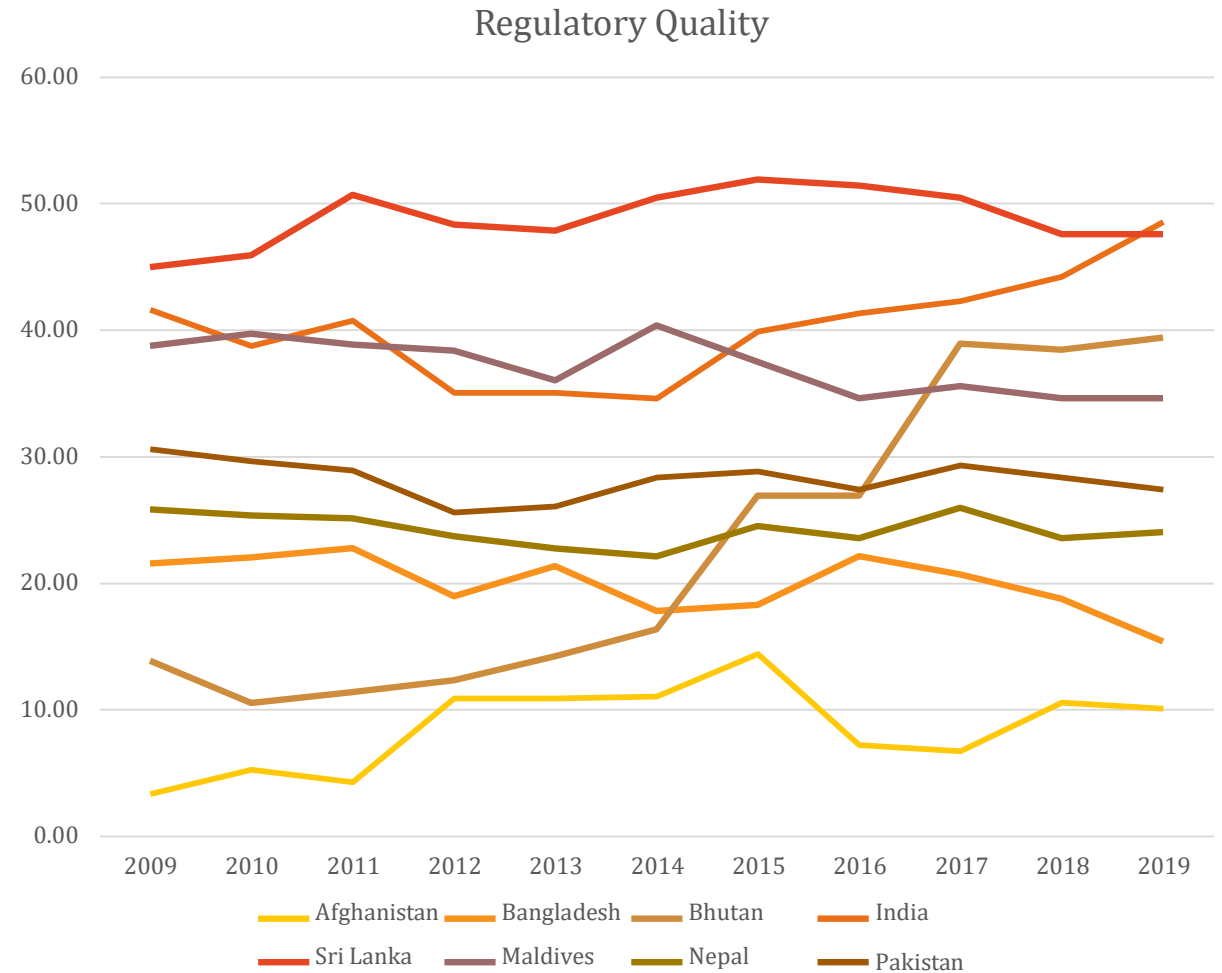
- India seems to be performing well in terms of government effectiveness, but is now seeing a declining trend
- The least effective government is seen of Afghanistan, followed by Nepal and Bangladesh
- Countries lagging behind in this parameter also will be vulnerable in terms of performance in human development.



Comparison to SAARC Nations- Regulatory Quality



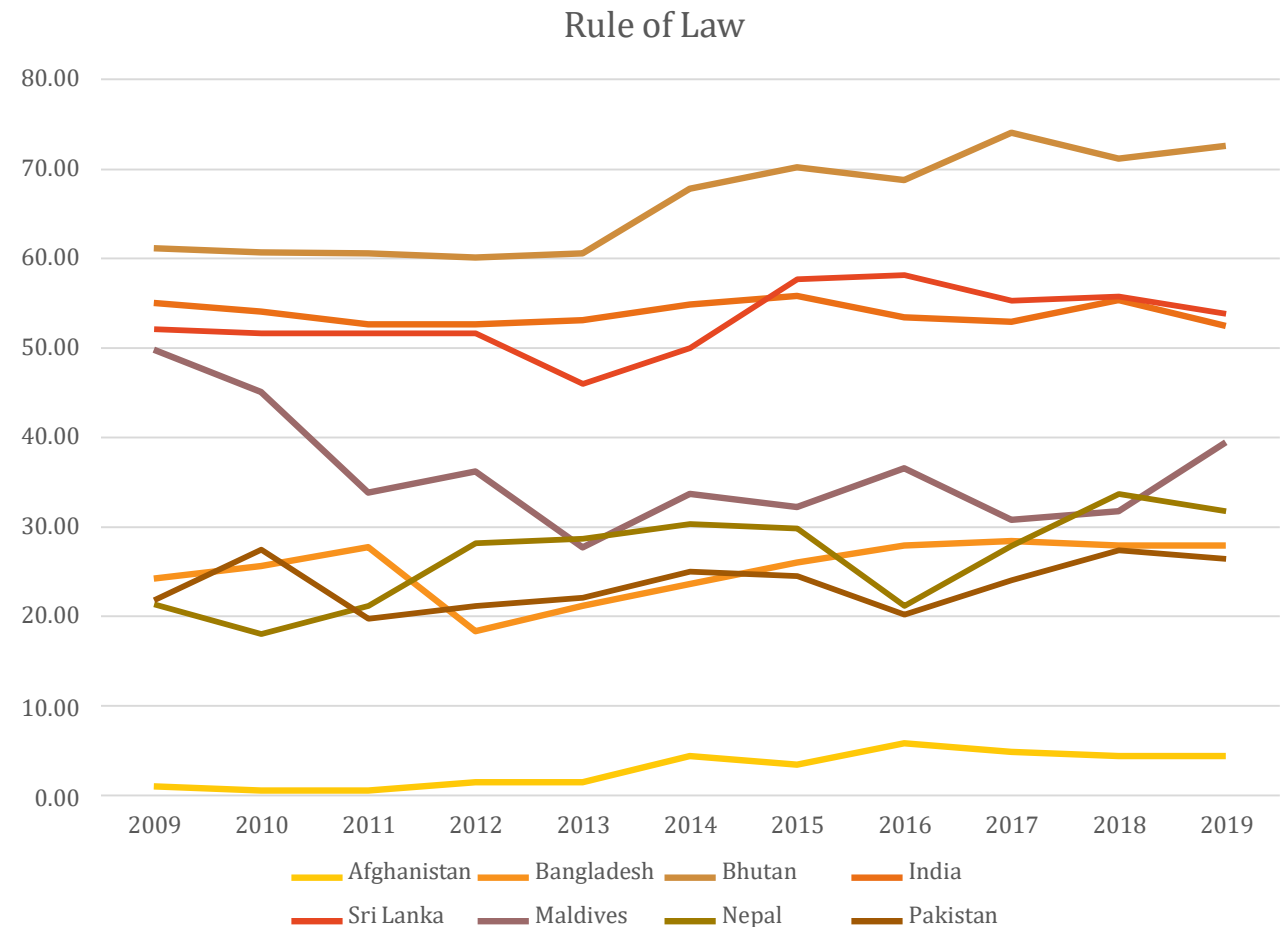
- India is the only country to be following an increasing trend when it comes to regulatory quality
- countries like Bhutan aggressively progressed towards bettering their performance in this indicator but has been stagnant since 2017.



Comparison to SAARC Nations- Rule of Law



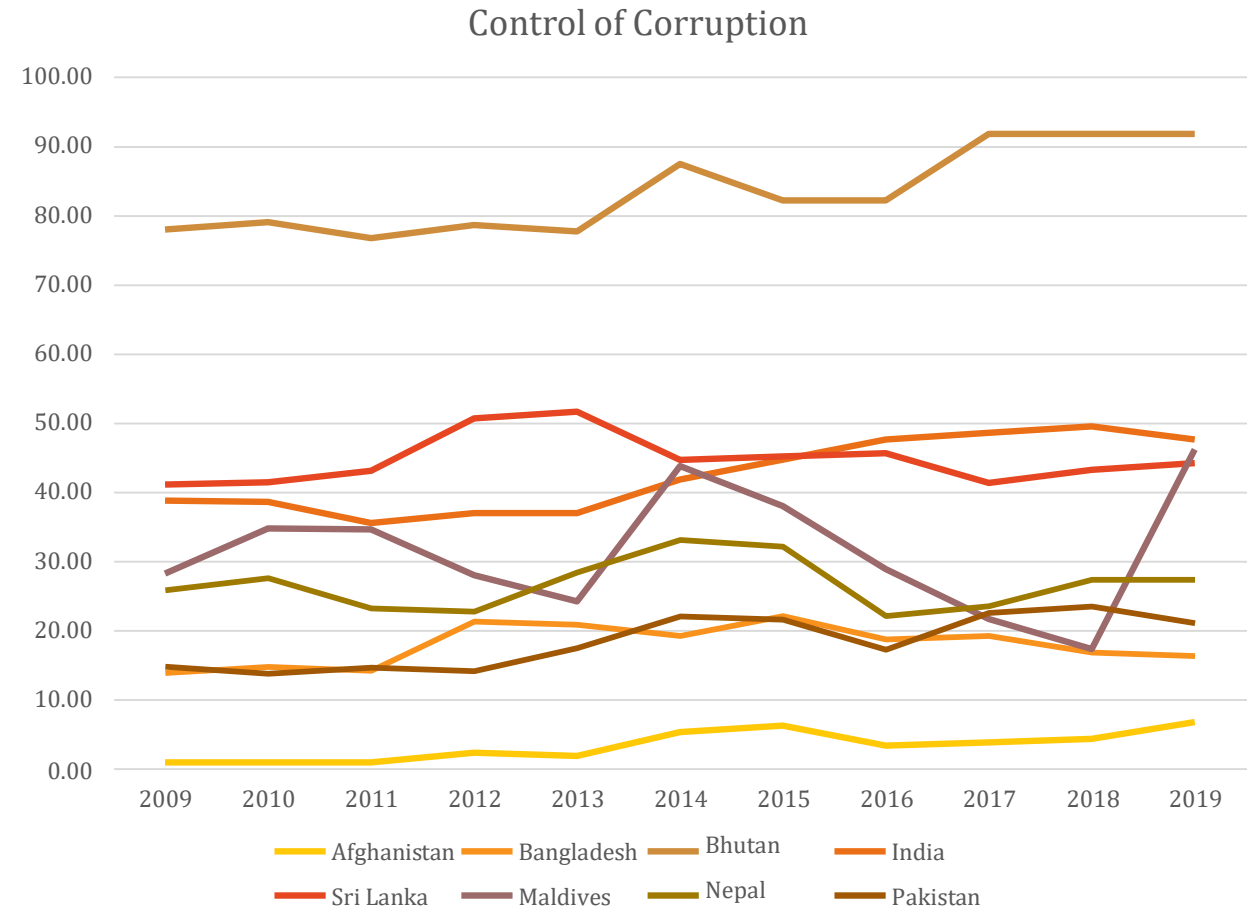
- Maldives is a country with better performance in enforcement of Law and order as it has picked up pace and has seen a stark increase in its performance over time
- Afghanistan still struggles at the bottom, other countries also see a declining trend except for Bhutan.



Comparison to SAARC Nations- Control of Corruption



- Again, the most improved performance in terms of controlling corruption is seen in Maldives for the year 2019. While Bhutan come out to be the best performer
- India's performance has also started to see a declining trend where it was already way behind Bhutan.





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To watch the virtual launch of PAI 2020- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-p-tSkiFS6A&t=671s>