**Good Governance Index**

**Syllabus subtopic:** Important aspects of governance, transparency and accountability, e-governance- applications, models, successes, limitations, and potential.

**Prelims and Mains focus:** About Good governance index and its significance: performance of various states

**Context:** Latest edition of the ‘Good Governance Index’ has been launched on the occasion of ‘Good Governance Day’.

**Background:**
Good Governance Day is observed on the birth anniversary of former Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (25th December). It was observed for the first time in 2014.

**About the Good Governance Index (GGI)?**

- It is a tool to assess the status of governance and the impact of various interventions taken up by the State Government and UTs.

**The objectives of GGI are:**

- To provide quantifiable data to compare the state of governance in all states and UTs.
- To enable states and UTs to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving governance.
- To shift to result-oriented approaches and administration.

**How is the GGI calculated?**
• The GGI takes into consideration 10 sectors — agriculture and allied sectors, commerce and industries, human resource development, public health, public infrastructure and utilities, economic governance, social welfare & development, judicial and public security, environment and citizen-centric governance.

• These 10 governance sectors are further measured on a total of 50 indicators. These indicators are given different weightage under one governance sector to calculate the value.

• The states and UTs are divided into three groups — big states, north-east and hill states, and Union territories.

**Key Findings of the first GGI Report:**

• Top performers among the big states: Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. The bottom six states are Odisha, Bihar, Goa, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.

• Among the North-East & Hill States: Top 3 states are Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Tripura. The bottom 3 states are Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

• Pondicherry leads among the UTs followed closely by Chandigarh with Delhi bagging the third spot. Lakshadweep is at the bottom among the UTs.

**Sector-wise ranking of states:**

• In the environment sector: The top three states are West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The bottom 3 states are Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Goa.

• Judicial and public security ranking: West Bengal is at the bottom two in the judicial and public security ranking. Tamil Nadu tops the chart here.
• **Economic governance:** Karnataka is at the top under the economic governance category.
• **Health:** Kerala is at the top in the public health sector.