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## Public Affairs Index 2022 – Press Note

Public Affairs Index 2022 (PAI 2022) is a non-partisan and independent effort that provides evidence-based insights to governance in the States of India. This quantitative assessment is a non-partisan and independent effort using data from Central Government sources.

PAI 2022 was launched on Friday, October 14, 2022. The details are:

- Time: 4.00 to 6.00 p.m.
- Venue: Administrative Research Institute 01, Infantry Rd, Shivaji Nagar, Bengaluru, Karnataka

G. Gurucharan, (IAS, Retd), Director, PAC in his Opening Remarks stated, *“This Seventh Edition of the PAI makes a paradigmatic shift in its approach adopting the constitutionally mandated framework of the roles and responsibilities of the States in India as the basis to assess the quality and adequacy of their governance performance during the year 2021-2022. The Themes, Sub-themes, and the indicators used to measure the governance performance of the states are thus drawn primarily from the Constitution of India. From a methodological perspective too, PAI 2022 is far more rigorous than its precursors of the previous editions. The focus of the Public Affairs Centre (PAC) on the methodology applied for PAI 2022 has been to infuse scientific rigour in the analyses and to eliminate subjectivity”*.

Chief Guest, Shri. V Sudhish Pai, Senior Advocate shared, *“The Constitution represents a charter of power granted by liberty and not a charter of liberty granted by power. The rights and liberties of the people limit the State's authority. What obtains is limited government of enumerated powers. The institutions fashioned by the Constitution and its different provisions are meant to see that democracy and liberty are not empty promises and justice and good governance are ensured. The Preamble along with Parts III & IV reflect the vision of the Constitution. (PAI 2022) seeks to assess the performance of governments in endeavouring to provide good governance and achieve the Constitutional vision of justice”*.

Dr. A. Ravindra, (IAS, Retd) Chairman, PAC in his Address stated, *“PAI-2022 returns to the roots of independent, modern India, it's Constitution. It reminds the States and the Centre of the spirit of the foundational document of good governance-Justice: economic, social and political, enshrined in its Preamble and elaborated in the Directive Principles of State Policy. It should spur the States towards greater people-centred governance.”*

In the ‘Amrit Kaal’ of Indian independence, PAI 2022 evaluates State Governments’ commitment to realise the Constitutional covenant that guides the Indian democracy. In PAI 2022 the analysis of governance experiences a shift from the framework of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to a **Constitutionally enshrined principle of justice**. This conceptualisation of justice is operationalised through **three Themes**



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– Social Justice, Economic Justice and Political Justice – **five Sub-themes** and **22 indicators**.

PAI 2022 also experiences a methodological shift and introduces a **Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)** approach using the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) methodology to arrive at a Composite Index. The concept behind usage of TOPSIS is that the alternative chosen should be closest to the positive ideal situation (comparative best performer) and farthest from the negative ideal solution (comparative worst performer). This methodology **eliminates the process of assignment of weights to indicators** and are measured only based on the deviations from the ideal solution sets. This deviation is measured using the Mahalanobis distance; taking into account covariance between the indicators.

Accounting for variation in the States of India in terms of population and size, an elbow method was used to categorise States into **18 Large States and 10 Small States**. PAI 2022 exempts Union Territories from the analyses owing to data unavailability and irrelevance of certain Constitutionally mandated functions in their governance.

## PAI 2022 Results

### Large States

Large States	Index Score	Rank
Haryana	0.6948	1
Tamil Nadu	0.6668	2
Kerala	0.6666	3
Chhattisgarh	0.6305	4
Punjab	0.6223	5
Karnataka	0.6216	6
Andhra Pradesh	0.5925	7
Madhya Pradesh	0.5768	8
Rajasthan	0.5525	9
Gujarat	0.5473	10
Odisha	0.5412	11
Uttar Pradesh	0.5201	12
Assam	0.5024	13
Telangana	0.4871	14
Bihar	0.4609	15
Maharashtra	0.4416	16
West Bengal	0.4238	17
Jharkhand	0.3534	18



## Small States

Small States	Index Score	Rank
Sikkim	0.5715	1
Himachal Pradesh	0.5048	2
Uttarakhand	0.4953	3
Goa	0.4828	4
Mizoram	0.4700	5
Arunachal Pradesh	0.4639	6
Meghalaya	0.4466	7
Manipur	0.3441	8
Tripura	0.3166	9
Nagaland	0.3104	10

## Indicator level insights for top performers

State		Economic Justice	Political Justice	Social Justice
Haryana	Accomplishments	<p>Labour Productivity</p> <p>Assurance of standard of living to wage workers</p>	<p>Functional devolution to rural and urban local bodies</p> <p>Commitment to independent financial devolution to local bodies</p>	<p>Learning outcomes for school-goers</p> <p>Safe drinking water and sanitation coverage</p> <p>Early Childhood Development outcomes</p> <p>Ease of logistics and trade</p>
	Aspirations	<p>Public expenditure on development</p> <p>Coverage of social safety net</p> <p>Employment opportunities</p>	<p>Incidence of crime</p> <p>Efficiency of police in mobilising case-related evidence</p> <p>Redress for undertrial population</p>	<p>Regularity and reliability of power supply</p>



<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	Accomplishments	Equitable division of income and resources	<p>Efficiency of police in mobilizing case-related evidence</p> <p>Incidence of crime</p> <p>Functional devolution to rural and urban local bodies</p> <p>Redress for undertrial population</p>	<p>Population health</p> <p>Early Childhood Development outcomes</p> <p>Access to clean cooking fuel</p>
	Aspirations	<p>Public expenditure on development</p> <p>Employment opportunities</p>	-	Learning Outcomes
<b>Kerala</b>	Accomplishments	<p>Labour productivity</p> <p>Assurance of standard of living to wage workers</p> <p>Equitable distribution of income and resources</p>	<p>Efficiency of police in mobilizing case-related evidence</p> <p>Redress for undertrial population</p> <p>Functional devolution to rural and urban local bodies</p>	<p>Population health</p> <p>Early Childhood development outcomes</p> <p>Safe Sanitation coverage</p>
	Aspirations	<p>Public expenditure on development</p> <p>Employment Opportunities</p>	-	Ease of logistics and trade
<b>Sikkim</b>	Accomplishments	<p>Employment Opportunities</p> <p>Labour productivity</p> <p>Assurance of standard of living to wage workers</p> <p>Participation of females in the economy</p>	<p>Commitment to independent financial devolution to local bodies</p>	<p>Early Childhood Development outcomes</p> <p>Efficiency and environmental sustainability of land use</p>
	Aspirations	<p>Public expenditure on development</p> <p>Equitable distribution of income and resources</p> <p>Own source revenue mobilization</p>	-	Learning outcomes for school-goers



<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	Accomplishments	Participation of females in the economy Own source revenue mobilization Assurance of standard of living to wage workers	Functional devolution to rural and urban local bodies Commitment to independent financial devolution to local bodies Efficiency of police in mobilizing case-related evidence	Population health Access to safe drinking water Ease of logistics and trade Learning outcomes for school-goers
	Aspirations	Coverage of social safety net Equitable distribution of income and resources	Incidence of crime	Regularity and reliability of power supply Efficiency and environmental sustainability of land use
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	Accomplishments		Efficiency of police in mobilizing case-related evidence Ease of logistics and trade	Regularity and reliability of power supply Access to safe drinking water Efficiency and environmental stability of land use
	Aspirations	Assurance of standard of living to wage workers Employment Opportunities Public expenditure on development Equitable distribution of income and resources	Functional devolution to rural and urban local bodies	

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