

Ease of Living Index 2020 and Municipal Performance Index

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In News: The rankings under Ease of Living Index 2020 were announced for cities with a population of more than a million, and cities with less than a million people. 111 cities participated in the assessment exercise that was conducted in 2020.

The Ease of Living Index (EoLI)

- The EoLI 2020 strengthens its scope by consolidating the framework with the addition of a Citizen Perception Survey in the index, holding a weightage of 30%.
- It, therefore, examines the outcomes that lead to existing living conditions through pillars of Quality of Life, Economic Ability, Sustainability, spanning across 13 categories of -Education, Health, Housing and Shelter, WASH and SWM, Mobility, Safety and Security, Recreation, Level of Economic Development, Economic Opportunities, Environment, Green Spaces, and Buildings, Energy Consumption, and City Resilience, that account for 70% of the overall outcome.
- The Citizen Perception Survey (CPS) was undertaken to help validate citizens' experience of their city in terms of service delivery. The assessment was conducted from 16th January 2020 till 20th March 2020. A total of 32.2 lakh citizens from 111 cities participated in the survey. Bhubaneswar had the highest CPS score, followed by Silvassa, Davangere, Kakinada, Bilaspur and Bhagalpur.
- The methodology and approach for the revised edition of EoLI and MPI were released by MoHUA in February 2019. Essentially, the EoLI report aims to measure the well-being of Indian citizens in 111 cities, across the

pillars of Quality of Life, Economic-ability, and Sustainability, with 49 indicators under 13 categories.

- The EoLI primarily seeks to accelerate India's urban development outcomes, including the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The findings from the index can help guide evidence-based policymaking.
- It also promotes healthy competition among cities, encouraging them to learn from their peers and advance their development trajectory.

Ease of Living Index-Top 5 Ranking

Population Million+

Rank	City	Score
1	Bengaluru	66.70
2	Pune	66.27
3	Ahmedabad	64.87
4	Chennai	62.61
5	Surat	61.73

The Municipal Performance Index 2020 (MPI)

- Expanding the scope for the EoLI framework in order to make it more robust, a Municipal Performance Index assessment was also undertaken for the first time in the country.
- Whereas, the Ease of Living Index measures an outcome of the indicator, Municipal Performance Index focuses on the factors that produce those outcomes.
- The latter serves in determining elements that prevent efficient local governance in service delivery mechanisms, planning, financial systems, and governance practice.
- The Municipal Performance Index is an effort to assess and analyse the performance of Indian municipalities based on their defined set of functions.

- The responsibilities of a municipality span across a range of verticals that include provision of basic public services to more complex domains like urban planning.

The salient features of MPI are given below.

- The Municipal Performance Index provides a granular understanding of a municipalities' functionalities and the extent of their development and capabilities. Through the index, citizens can better understand their local government administration, which in turn builds transparency and generates trust among key stakeholders.
- The framework covers 20 varied sectors vis. Education, Health, Water & Wastewater, SWM & Sanitation, Registration & Permits, Infrastructure, Revenue Management, Expenditure Management, Fiscal Responsibility, Fiscal Decentralisation, Digital Governance, Digital Access, Digital Literacy, Plan Preparation, Plan Implementation, Plan Enforcement, Transparency & Accountability, Human Resource, Participation and Effectiveness.

Municipal Performance Index-Top 5 Ranking

Population Million+

Rank	City	Score
1	Indore	66.08
2	Surat	60.82
3	Bhopal	59.04
4	Pimpri Chinchwad	59.00
5	Pune	58.79