



Ease of Living & Municipal Performance Index 2020

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Why in News

Recently, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs released the **final rankings of Ease of Living Index (EoLI) 2020** and the **Municipal Performance Index (MPI) 2020**.

Key Points

- **Municipal Performance Index:**

- **About:**

- It has been launched as an **accompaniment to the Ease of Living Index**.
- It seeks to **examine local government practices in municipalities** across areas of services, finance, policy, technology and governance.
- It also seeks to **simplify and evaluate the complexities in local governance** practice and promote the ethos of transparency and accountability.

- **Coverage:**

The MPI **examined the sectoral performance of 111 municipalities** (with Delhi being assessed separately for NDMC, and the three Municipal Corporations).

- **Parameters Used:**

The five verticals under MPI are **Services, Finance, Policy, Technology and Governance**. These five verticals comprise 20 sectors and 100 indicators in all totality.

- **Categories:**

The assessment framework under MPI 2020 has **classified municipalities based on their population:**

- **Million+** (municipalities having over a million population) and
- **Less than a Million Population.**

- **MPI 2020 Performance**

- **Million+ category:**

- **Indore has emerged as the highest ranked** municipality, followed by Surat and Bhopal.

- **Less than Million category:**

- **New Delhi Municipal Council topped**, followed by Tirupati and Gandhinagar.

- **Ease of Living Index**

- **About:**

- **It is an assessment tool** that evaluates the quality of life and the impact of various initiatives for urban development.
 - **It provides a comprehensive understanding** of participating cities across India based on quality of life, economic-ability of a city, and its sustainability and resilience.

- **Aim:**

- It aims to **enable cities to systematically assess themselves** against global and national benchmarks and encourage them to shift towards an **'outcome-based' approach** to urban planning and management.

- **Parameters:**

- **Citizen Perception:**

- 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%**.

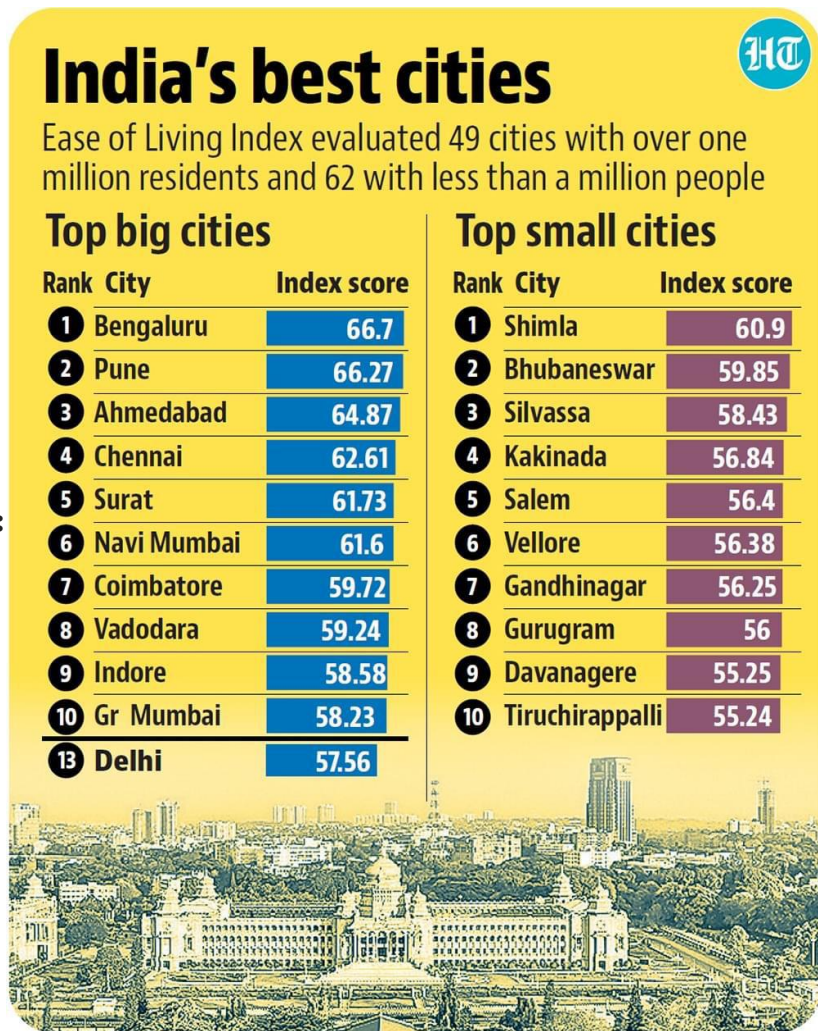
- **Citizen Perception Survey:**

- It was undertaken to help **validate citizens' experience of their city** in terms of service delivery.
 - **Bhubaneswar had the highest CPS score**, followed by Silvassa, Davangere, Kakinada, Bilaspur and Bhagalpur.

- **Existing Living Conditions:**

- It also examines the **outcomes that lead to existing living conditions**.
 - Across **13 categories** such as Education, Health, Housing and Shelter, Buildings, Energy Consumption, and City Resilience, that **account for 70% of the overall outcome**.

- EoLI Performance 2020



- **Million+ Category:**

- **Top Performers:**

- Bengaluru followed by Pune and Ahmedabad.

- **Worst Performers:**

- Amritsar, Guwahati, Bareilly, Dhanbad and Srinagar.

- **Less than Million Category:**

- **Top Performers:**

- Shimla followed by Bhubaneshwar and Silvassa.

- **Worst Performers:**

- Aligarh, Rampur, Namchi, Satna and Muzaffarpur.

- **Significance:**

- **Provide Holistic Assessment:**

- These indices provide a **holistic assessment of cities** based on their efforts to cultivate better quality of life, create infrastructure, and address challenges of **urbanization**.

- **Help In Overcoming Deficiencies:**

- Learnings gathered from these indices can **help the government identify gaps, tap into potential opportunities**, and increase efficiency in local governance to improve the lives of citizens and fulfil broader development outcomes.

- **Complement SDG Goals:**

- These indicators are also linked with the majority of **Sustainable Development** Goals (SDGs), specially to the SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities And Communities).

Source:IE