

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2074

TO BE ANSWERED ON JULY 04, 2019

RANK OF CITIES

No. 2074. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

- (a) the list of indicators used to rank cities under the Ease of Living Index;**
- (b) whether deliberations were held for choosing these indicators and their weight under the Ease of Living Index and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;**
- (c) whether the Government has reviewed any of the indicators and their weight in the Ease of Living Index recently and if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether any city has failed to submit or has submitted incomplete data for any of the indicators and if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government has taken any steps to encourage cities to generate data for all the indicators in the index and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?**

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)**

(a): The list of indicators for ranking cities under the Ease of Living Index 2019 is attached at Annex.

(b) & (c) : The Assessment Framework for Ease of Living (EoL) 2019 has been adopted after several rounds of consultations with municipalities, academicians, experts, stakeholder Ministries/Departments and other key stakeholders. Further, several informal discussions were held with practitioners and experts. The Assessment Framework was shared with NITI Aayog for their inputs. In addition, consultations were held with stakeholders Ministries / Departments to better understand availability of data under their respective domains *vis.* health, education, economy, crime, pollution, power *etc.* These Ministries / Departments were requested to nominate a nodal person for this exercise. Moreover, draft indicators were also shared with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Power and Central Pollution Control Board for their inputs/feedback. A consultation was held with sector experts, municipal commissioners, academicians and other stakeholders in the Ministry to discuss the indicator framework and methodology for EoL 2019 to develop a comprehensive and robust strategy going forward. The Ministry also requested comments from all participating cities on draft set of indicators for evaluation of EoL.

Based on deliberations and consultations, the indicators and their weights were reviewed by the Ministry, and the Assessment Framework has been updated accordingly. Indicators and weightage for Ease of Living 2018 is available in the methodology document available online at - <https://easeofliving.niua.org/assets/upload/pdfs/ease-of-living-methodology.pdf>. Indicators and weightage for Ease of Living 2019 is available online at <https://smartnet.niua.org/eol19/pdf/EOL-2019-Completed-Version.pdf>

(d): The process of data collection is ongoing.

(e): The Ministry has taken steps to encourage cities to generate data for all the indicators in the index through four regional workshops. A central help desk has also been set up in the Ministry to assist the cities.

LSUQ No. 2074 Ease of Living Index**Annex**

No	Indicators
1	1.1.1. Household Expenditure on Education
2	1.1.2. Literacy Rate
3	1.1.3. Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the Primary Level
4	1.1.4. Drop Out Rate at Primary Level
5	1.1.5. Pupil-Teacher Ratio at the Upper-Primary Level
6	1.1.6. Drop Out Rate at the Upper-Primary Level
7	1.1.7. Percentage of schools with access to digital education
8	1.1.8. Percentage of Professionally Trained Teachers
9	1.1.9. Nation Achievement Survey Score
10	1.2.1. Household expenditure on health
11	1.2.2. Availability of healthcare professionals
12	1.2.3. Accredited public health facilities
13	1.2.4. Availability of Hospital Beds
14	1.2.5. Prevalence of diseases
15	1.3.1. Households with electrical connections
16	1.3.2. Average length of electrical interruptions
17	1.3.3. Beneficiaries Under PMAY
18	1.3.4. Slum Population
19	1.4.1. Deviation of total water supplied from service-level benchmark
20	1.4.2. Households with piped water supply
21	1.4.3. Swachh Survekshan score
22	1.4.4. Amount of waste water treated
23	1.4.5. Households connected to sewerage network
24	1.5.1. Availability of public transport
25	1.5.2. Transport related fatalities
26	1.5.3. Road Infrastructure
27	1.6.1. Prevalence of Violent Crime
28	1.6.2. Extent of crime recorded against women
29	1.6.3. Extent of crime recorded against children
30	1.6.4. Extent of crime recorded against elderly
31	1.7.1. Average share of the total area of cities that is open space for public use
32	1.7.2. Availability of: a. Music, Dance and Drama Centre; b. Parks; c. Recreational Club d. Restaurants; e. Cinema Halls
33	2.1.1. Traded Clusters
34	2.2.1. Cluster Strength
35	2.2.2. Credit Availability
36	2.2.3. Number of Incubation Centres / Skill Development centres

No	Indicators
37	2.3.1. Inequality Index based on consumption expenditure
38	3.1.1. Water Quality
39	3.1.2. Total Tree Cover
40	3.1.3. Households using clean fuel for cooking
41	3.1.4. Hazardous waste generation
42	3.1.5. Air quality index
43	3.2.1. Availability of Green Spaces
44	3.2.2. Does the city incentivise green buildings? (Y/N)
45	3.2.2. Green Buildings
46	3.3.1. Energy Requirement vs Energy Supplied
47	3.3.2. Energy generated from renewable sources
48	3.3.3. Number of Energy Parks
49	3.4.1. Has the city implemented local disaster reduction strategies? (Y/N)
50	3.4.2. Number of Deaths due to disasters
