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SMART CITY –NEW URBAN DEVELOPMENT PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT :

    Making a city "Smart" is a new urban development phenomena emerging as a strategy to solve the problems generated by the rapid urbanization. There is no clear answer as to what a smart city is. Yet little academic research in western countries has discussed the phenomenon. Literature on smart cities, present Indian Urban Scenario, existing urban development laws play a key role in transforming urban development in to Smart component like E-governance, Smart people, Smart environment, needs extensive study and research as to how they form the basis to examine how local governments are envisioning smart city initiatives in India and what can be the possible challenges during implementation of each critical factor.

    This conceptual paper discusses how we can consider a particular city as a smart one, drawing on recent practices to make cities smart. A set of the common multidimensional components underlying the smart city concept and the core factors for a successful smart city initiative is identified by exploring current working definitions of smart city and a diversity of various conceptual relatives similar to smart city. The paper offers strategic principles aligning to the three main dimensions (technology, people, and institutions) of smart city: integration of infrastructures and technology-mediated services, social learning for strengthening human infrastructure, and governance for institutional improvemet

KEYWORDS : *Smart city, E-Governance, Sustainable, Smart citizen,and infrastructure.*

INTRODUCTION:

    The Urbanization is most predominant and contemporary process prevalent throughout the globe especially in developing countries like India. To sustain the brisk growth rate of economy and urbanization and to alleviate the problems arising due to the growth, an integrated approach and sustainable strategy is required. The inclusive and smart planning is one such emerging strategy to tackle and mitigate these problems. New cities are being formed mainly by transformation and growth from villages and towns due to rapid urbanization. But these cities lack basic infrastructural services and other amenities due to various reasons ranging from lack in administrative and service delivery mechanism to lack of proper planning vision, investment, management, and to some extent changing lifestyle, etc., hence there is an urgent need to plan for both green and brown field sustainable urban developments in form of eco- city or smart city or similar projects to bring out a balanced urban growth and development.

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CITIES play an important role in the growth for the economy of every nation, India is no exception. Close 31% of India's present masses lives in urban domains and contributes 63% of India's GDP (Census 2011). with extending urbanization, 40% of India"s people set to house in urban zones and along these lines contribute 75% of India"s GDP by 2030 . This prompts a test of exhaustive improvement of physical, institutional, social and financial foundation . Since all these are important in improving the quality of life of the citizens living in the cities. In this way Smart Cities Mission centers around improvement of savvy urban areas dish India to empower monetary development and improving the personal satisfaction of individuals by empowering nearby advancement and utilizing shrewd innovations to improve its natives life. The Smart Cities Mission is intended to set precedents that can be duplicated both inside and outside the Smart City, accelerating the making of comparative Smart Cities in different areas and parts of the nation. Smart Cities are the integration of information technology, telecommunications, urban planning, smart infrastructure and operations in an environment geared to maximize the quality of life for a city's population. the six dimensions of smart cities such as smart economy, smart mobility, smart environment, s mart people, s mart living and smart government for understanding new urban paradigm shift phenomenon.

Smart Cities in Developing Economies explained that for getting maximum benefits of "Smart Cities" where application of ICT is a must, the beneficiaries must be digitally literate. Every citizen of "Smart City" should not be digitally blind but should be aware of online culture .

SMART CITIES MISSION

Urban growth is responsible for 80% of total energy consumption worldwide and more than half of worlds population lives in cities. On a challenging note,cities need to cater to the growing demands of tremendously increasing urban population. Sustainable urban development and its constant evaluation by means of indicators is indispensable, which has created an urge to evolve the cities to be smarter. The concept of Smart city revolves around six major components; Splendid Governance, Smart Economy, Smart Mobility, Smart living, Smart People and Smart Environment.

Definition of Smart City - There are multiple definitions of "Smart City" available , and various "smart" approaches have been understood by different people and sectors differently. Some definitions defines smart cities as cities with "smart (intelligent) physical, social, institutional and economic infrastructure while ensuring centrality of citizens in a sustainable environment;". A definition by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)"s Focus Group on Smart Sustainable Cit ies (FG-SSC) peruses: "A brilliant reasonable city is an inventive city that utilizes Information and Communication Technology (ICT)"s and different intends to improve the personal satisfaction, effectiveness of urban activity and administrations, and aggressiveness, while guaranteeing that it addresses the issues of present and future ages as for monetary, social and ecological angles.".

The goal of Smart Cities Mission is to advance urban communities that give center foundation and give a respectable personal satisfaction to its residents, a spotless and economical condition and utilization of Smart arrangements. The Mission is intended to set precedents that can be recreated both inside and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the production of comparative Smart Cities in different areas and parts of the nation.

The center foundation components in a Smart City incorporate
1. Adequate water supply
2. Affordable housing, especially for the poor
3. Guaranteed power supply
4. Sanitation, including strong waste administration
5.Efficient urban mobility and public transport
6.Robust IT connectivity and digitalization
7. Reasonable condition
8. Wellbeing and security of natives, especially ladies, kids and the old

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9. Good governance, especially e -Governance and citizen participation
10. Health and education.

 The reason for Smart Cities Mission is advancement of keen urban areas skillet India to empower monetary development and improve the personal satisfaction of individuals by empowering nearby improvement and utilizing shrewd innovations to improve its natives life.

Mission Coverage and Implementation Duration- The Mission is set to cover 100 cities across India. The full scale number of 100 Smart Cities has been scattered among the States and UTs dependent on impartial criteria. The equation gives approach weightage (50:50) to urban masses of the State/UT and the measure of statutory towns in the State/UT. In light of this equation, each State/UT will, in this manner, have a specific number of potential Smart Cities, with each State/UT having something like one. The term of mission will be five years (FY2015-16 to FY201920). The Mission might be proceeded from that point based on the yield of an assessment to be finished by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) and consolidating the learnings into the Mission. The circulation of Smart Cities will be audited following two years of the usage of the Mission. In light of an evaluation of the execution of States/ULBs in the Challenge, some re - designation of the staying potential Smart Cities among States might be required to be finished by the Ministry of Urban Development.

Key Components - The vital segments of Area-based advancement in the Smart Cities Mission are city improvement (retrofitting), city recharging (redevelopment) and city augmentation (Greenfield advancement) and a Pan-city activity in which Smart Solutions are connected covering bigger pieces of the city. Retrofitting will present arranging in a current developed territory to accomplish Smart City destinations, alongside different targets, to make the current region progressively proficient and liveable. In retrofitting, a region comprising of in excess of 500 sections of land will be recognized by the city in discourse with natives. Contingent upon the vision of the inhabitants and existing dimension of foundation benefits in the distinguished territory, the urban areas will set up a system to end up s bazaar. Since existing structures are to a great extent to stay for what it's worth in this model, it is normal that increasingly concentrated foundation administration levels and an expansive number of savvy applications will be included into the retrofitted Smart City. This procedure can be finished in a shorter time allotment, which may prompt its replication in another piece of the city.

Redevelopment will impact a substitution of the current builtup condition and empower co-production of another design with improved foundation utilizing blended land use and expanded thickness. Redevelopment predicts a territory of in excess of 50 sections of land, recognized by Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in interview with natives. For example, another format plan of the recognized territory will be set up with blended land-use, higher FSI and high ground inclusion. Two cases of the redevelopment appear, grasped by the National Building Construction Corporation are the Saifee Burhani Upliftment Project in Mumbai (moreover called the Bhendi Bazaar Project) and the redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi .

Greenfield advancement will present the vast majority of the Smart Solutions in a formerly empty zone (in excess of 250 sections of land) utilizing inventive arranging, plan financing and plan execution apparatuses (for example land pooling/land reconstitution) with arrangement for moderate lodging, particularly for poor people. Greenfield advancements are important around urban communities so as to address the necessities of the expanding populace. One surely understood precedent is the GIFT City in Gujarat. Greenfield improvements could be found either inside the breaking points of the ULB or inside the cutoff points of the nearby Urban Development Authority (UDA) not at all like retrofitting and redevelopment,.

Container city improvement predicts utilization of chose Smart Solutions to the current city-wide foundation. Utilization of Smart Solutions will incorporate the utilization of innovation, data and information to improve framework and administrations. For instance, applying Smart Solutions in the vehicle part (wise traffic the board framework) and lessening normal travel time or cost to residents will have progresses in efficiency and personal satisfaction of natives. Another example can be better water management in the city by waste water recycling and smart metering

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Funds for Implementation India is developing at high pace and there is constant increase in urbanization and urban population, thus government proposed to invest Rs. 7600 Crore ($1.24 billion USD) for the creation of 100 Smart Cities in the budget that government presented to Parliament in July 2014. This plan visualizes not only the building of new cities from the ground up but also modernizing older cities. The Smart City Mission will be functioned as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give cash related help to the Mission to the level of Rs. 48,000 crores over five years for instance on an ordinary Rs. 100 crore for every city consistently. An equivalent sum, on a coordinating premise, should be contributed by the State/ULB; along these lines, almost Rupees one lakh crore of Government/ULB assets will be accessible for Smart Cities improvement. According to United Nations Population Fund (2014), ―the world is undergoing the largest wave of urban growth in history. More than half of the world's population now lives in towns and cities, and by 2030 this number will swell to about 5 billion‖. Not only this study shows that by 2020 about 17% of youth in the entire world will live in India.

According to National Institute of Urban Affairs, India's urban demographic transition, the total urban population of India in 2011 was 377.2 million as compared to 286.1 in 2001. It is also mentioned in the report that Increase of 91 million persons or an annual urban population growth rate of 2.76% is far in excess of all projections made so far.According to the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India,―The number of metropolitan cities having million plus population has increased from 35 to 53 as per 2011 census. The number of towns and cities have increased from 5161 in 2001 to 7935 in 2011.Cities in the 21st century will account for nearly 90% of global population growth, 80% of wealth creation, and 60% of total energy consumption. It is a global imperative to develop systems that improve the livability of cities while dramatically reducing resource consumption .As the world continues to urbanize rapidly, the importance of smart and sustainable cities has begun to attain widespread recognition by national, state and local governments around the world. This particularity true in emerging economies where expansion of urban area 'as a catalyst of growth' is high coupled with improper management of natural resources and insufficient infrastructure.

Worldwide urbanization patterns and squeezing issues around manageability present incredible difficulties for urban areas. The keen city idea has been created as a methodology for working with urban areas as they turn out to be methodicallly progressively complex through interconnected structures, and progressively depend on the utilization of Information and Communication Technology to address the issues of their residents. This postulation investigates the idea of keen urban communities as a potential urban develop that can address the social and environmental supportability challenges which society faces. Brilliant urban communities are characterized as urban areas where interests in human and social capital, and customary and present day correspondence foundation fuel practical monetary development and a high caliber of life, with a savvy the board of normal assets, through participatory administration.

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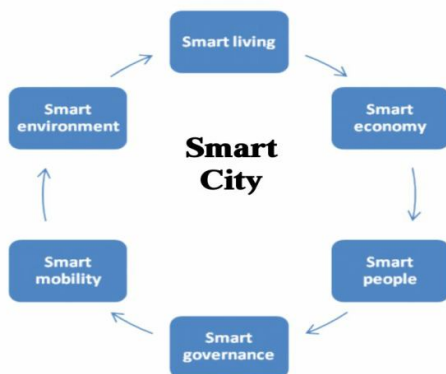
Origin and Need for the Concept of Smart City -

The concept of smart cities originated when the entire world was struggling hard on grounds of the worst economic crises. In 2008, IBM started developing a new concept of smarter cities' as part of its Smarter Planet initiative. By 2009, it coined the concept of Smart city that attracted many countries all across the globe. With growing g urbanization, problems related to urban development are also accelerated. So to tackle this problem of Urbanization smarter solutions need to be brought which may focus in Sustainable Accelerated development.

The Concept Smart city concept may mean different to different people and institutions. The concept of smart city for some may be the hi-tech connectivity within different networks and tremendous growth in the sector of Information Technology and for some it may be just limit itself to quality living which may include basic amenities . Some eminent people have defined Smart city concept in their own words. Giffinger (2007), depicts —A Smart City is a city well performing based on the savvy mix of gifts and exercises of self-unequivocal, autonomous and mindful residents. California Institute(2001) thinks in terms of community and states that, —A smart community is a community that has made a conscious effort to use information technology to transform life and work within its region in significant and fundamental rather than incremental ways. Lobby (2000) has given a comprehensive definition and depicts brilliant city as, —A city that screens and coordinates states of the majority of its basic frameworks, including streets, spans, burrows, rails, trams, air terminals, seaports, correspondences, water, control, even significant structures, can all the more likely streamline its assets, plan its preventive upkeep exercises, and screen security perspectives while augmenting administrations to its residents.

The Smart Cities Mission is an inventive and new activity by the Government of India to drive financial development and improve the personal satisfaction of individuals by empowering nearby advancement and tackling innovation as a way to make brilliant results for natives

SMART CITY

Shrewd Cities center around their most squeezing needs and on the best chances to improve lives. They tap a scope of methodologies - advanced and data advances, urban arranging best practices, open private associations, and approach change - to have any kind of effect. They generally put individuals first.

In the way to deal with the Smart Cities Mission, the goal is to advance urban communities that give center foundation and give a not too bad personal satisfaction to its residents, a perfect and supportable condition and use of 'Keen' Solutions. The attention is on maintainable and comprehensive advancement and the thought is to take a gander at minimal zones, make a replicable model which will act like a beacon other yearning for urban areas. The Smart Cities Mission is intended to set models that can be imitated both inside and outside the Smart City, catalyzing the making of comparative Smart Cities in different areas and parts of the nation.

BRILLIANT CITIES MISSION STRATEGY PAN-CITY ACTIVITY IN WHICH SOMEWHERE AROUND ONE SMART SOLUTION IS CONNECTED CITY-WIDE DEVELOP ZONES WELL ORDERED – THREE MODELS OF ZONE BASED ADVANCEMENTS

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Retrofitting,
Redevelopment,
Greenfield,
CORE ELEMENT,
Adequate water supply,
Assured electricity supply,
Sanitation, including solid waste management,
Efficient urban mobility and public transport,
Affordable housing, especially for the poor,
Robust IT connectivity and digitalization,
Good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation,
Sustainable environment,
Safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and
Health and education.

Smart City Features
Some typical features of comprehensive development in Smart Cities are –

- Advancing blended land use in zone based developments– anticipating 'spontaneous regions' containing a scope of perfect exercises and land utilizes near each other so as to make land utilize increasingly productive. The States will empowers adaptability in land use and building bye-laws to adjust to change;Housing and comprehensiveness - grow lodging open doors for all;
- Making walkable regions – decrease clog, air contamination and asset exhaustion, support nearby economy, advance collaborations and guarantee security. The street arrange is made or revamped for vehicles and open transport, yet additionally for people on foot and cyclists, and fundamental regulatory administrations are offered inside strolling or cycling separation;
- Protecting and creating open spaces - parks, play areas, and recreational spaces so as to improve the personal satisfaction of residents, decrease the urban warmth impacts in Areas and for the most part advance eco-balance;
- Propelling a combination of transport options - Transit Oriented Development (TOD), open transport and last mile para-transport organize;
- Making administration resident agreeable and savvy - progressively depend on online administrations to realize responsibility and straightforwardness, particularly utilizing mobiles to diminish cost of administrations and giving administrations without going to city workplaces. Framing e-gatherings to tune in to individuals and get criticism and utilize internet checking of projects and exercises with the guide of digital voyage through worksites;
- Giving a personality to the city - in view of its fundamental monetary movement, for example, neighborhood food, wellbeing, instruction, expressions and specialty, culture, sports products, furniture, hosiery, material, dairy, and so forth;
- Applying Smart Solutions to foundation and administrations in zone based improvement so as to improve them. For instance, making Areas less helpless against fiascos, utilizing less assets, and giving less expensive administrations.s
- Thorough advancement happens in zones by incorporating the physical, institutional, social and financial foundation. A considerable lot of the sectoral plans of the Government merge in this objective, in spite of the fact that the way is extraordinary. There is a solid complementarity between the AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission in accomplishing urban change. While AMRUT pursues a venture based methodology, the Smart Cities Mission pursues a territory based system.

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    States and ULBs will assume a key steady job in the improvement of Smart Cities. Savvy initiative and vision at this dimension and capacity to act unequivocally will be imperative elements deciding the achievement of the Mission. India's ongoing stand on shrewd city improvement with a dream of changing urban scene, starts the discussion of perfect factors for keen city advancement the Objective of the savvy city mission of the service of urban advancement is to advance urban communities that give center foundation and give a not too bad personal satisfaction to its residents, a spotless and economical condition and use of brilliant answers for comprehensive advancement. It is the manifestation of a new paradigm and a symbiosis of ecology and human functions.

Sustainable urbanisation and infrastructural development envisages the following :
Enhancing livelihood security of people by generating wage employment opportunity because of infrastructural development of that particular locality.
Rejuvenation of natural resource base of area concerned.
Stimulating the economic growth.
Ensuring development practices with inclusiveness and sustainability.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE-

    The concept of smart cities originated when the entire world was struggling hard on grounds of the worst economic crises. In 2008, IBM started developing a new concept of 'smarter cities' as part of its Smarter Planet initiative. By 2009, it coined the concept of Smart city that attracted many countries all across the globe. With growing urbanization, problems related to urban development are also accelerated. So to tackle this problem of Urbanization smarter solutions need to be brought which may focus in Sustainable Accelerated development. Michell's (1995) book on the city of Bits set out a vision of urban life literary done to bits,left fragmented and in danger of coming ustruck. Mitchell's (1999)next book on e-topia provides the counter-point to the vision of urban life and scenario where the city is no longer left in Bits and pieces, but a place where it all comes together. Cairney (2000)in his article named smart sustainable cities and regions stated that social infrastructure and also involved with education, training, culture ,arts and business.

    Dawes and Pardo(2002) in their work named 'Building collaborative digital government system's stated that The conceptual components of a smart City can be divided into three categories :Technology, people and Institution. A city can therefore be considered a smart when investments in these specific areas of development leads to sustainable growth and enhance quality of life. Aurigi (2005)in his work' moving the Digital City- the early shaping of urban interest space argues that ,even through there are many different perspective on smart cities ,the idea that ICT is Central to the operation of Future city is at the core of all perspectives. Giffinger (2007)in his work, smart cities; ranking of European medium sized cities. Commented smart city's relative that these are some brands of city like digital City, intelligent city, ubiquitouscity, creative City Knowledge City and learning city, which would be similar to smart in its domains and involved in the six dimensions of the Smart City, which are economy ,people ,mobility, governance ,environment and living. Hollands(2008)in his research work named "will the real Smart City please and stand up? evaluated the real term of the Smart City, and mentioned it as a phenomenon in the urban context.

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Gajendra Singh, Jaideep Singh and Jai Singh(2008)authors have studied air pollution due to traffic in Jaipur. They have tried to study number of vehicles and spatial pattern of air pollution and suggest some remedies .The city is divided into 4 groups such as sensitive, commercial, residential and industrial areas .they alarmed that pink city may turn into black city.   Khan, Sayeed Ahmad (2009) studied urban growth in India and future prospects. They study the growth rates of urban population and net decadal growth of urban population. They projected the probability of future trend and explore the nature of these trends. In corporate quantitative approach method was adopted. They also got data from India Infrastructural Report and Planning Commission of India. The study has shown that the urban growth has declined but urban population has increased. It will affect urban infrastructure and environment. Doug Washburn(2010)in his examination work "Characterizing the shrewd city" clarified the utilization of innovations to make the basic foundation segments and administrations of a city which incorporate City organization, training ,medicinal services ,open security, land and transportation and utilities increasingly clever , interconnected and effective. Scott , (2010) in his article named "institutions and organizations demonstrated that Smart cities can be summarized as being places that are forward thinking in the areas of people, living ,economy ,governance, environment and mobility. Allwinke and Cruickshank (2011) in their work , making more astute cities:An talk with diaries of urban innovation, social incorporation is a key normal for shrewd urban areas and any open doors for financial advancement should be combined with interests in social capital. Nam and pardo (2011) in their research work smart city as urban innovation, demonstrated that this concept of smart city derived from different perspective, including the "information City", this concept; however, has gradually evolved the idea of the city centric information and Communications technology or an open City. Zygiaris (2012) asserted that smart city could be understood as a certain intellectual ability that addresses several innovative socio-technical and socio-economic aspect of growth.World Urbanization prospects(2014) United Nations Development of Economics and Social affairs, demonstrated , The concept of Smart City brings about reforms of urban development goals,urban space structure, management mode. while the most notably effect on urban planning is the innovation of planning type and the improvement of urban planning system. the innovation of planning type is found to brings about series of new related specialised planning types, such as 'Smart City Development strategic planning ', 'Smart City Development overall planning' , 'pilot smart city construction planning' etc.

OBJECTIVES
The following are the broad objectives of research-
1.   To study the role of smart city mission in the development of infrastructure (physical and social) .
2.   The study the need of smart city mission and it's component.
3.   To study the roles of government, private partners, business and other stakeholders in the realization of smart cities mission.
4.   To study the role of smart city mission towards mitigating increasing urbanisation problems.
5.   To study the challenges, being faced in the effective implementation of smart city mission.
6.   To study the inclusiveness of smart city mission.

UNDERSTANDING SMART CITIES AND THEIR IMPORTANCE INTHE CONTEXT OF URBANIZATION-
With increasing urbanization,India's urban population is expected to increase from 377 million in 2011 to 600 million people by the year 2031. Almost 50% percent of the total population will live in urban areas.According to a recent report on Indian urban infrastructure and services by a high-powered expert committee set by the Indian government,the urban share of the GDP is expected to rise to 75% in the year 2030 from around 62-63 percent in the year 2009-2010.The number of cities is projected to increase to 87 in the year 2031 from 50 in 2011.Urban areas will be critical to the economic growth of the country and they will require a massive overhaul to accommodate the future population.

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To cater to this increasing urban population in the future, cities need to plan and provide a suitable environment for future investments,create new jobs and livelihoods,build reliable public infrastructure, provide social services with ample access to affordable housing and most importantly support efficient use of resources for a sustainable quality of life.

Smart City Components
• Integrated transport and increased connectivity
• 100% coverage of utilities: solid waste management, storm water drainage, telecommunication, electricity, water
• Integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) with transportation and utilities to allow real time monitoring
• Energy Efficiency and the use of renewable resources
• Sustainable building practices
• Access to jobs, education and healthcare

Data Collection- secondary data is collected from the government records, journals, periodicals, and internet sites. Reports of smart city mission of ministry of urban development and other published report's related with the study.

CONCLUSION
India's Smart Cities Mission. Various aspects of mission such as guidelines, implementation details and challenges are studied. The Smart Cities Mission is good initiative and if implemented properly and effectively will lead to a better life for its citizens and thereby leading India to a better future.

STUDY IMPLICATIONS
It is very important to understand that the four pillars of Smart city i.e Institutional Pillar, Physical Pillar, Social Pillar and Economic Pillar as highlighted by our central ministry have their roots as citizens. So the nodal centre will and should be always the citizens and their welfare for any Smart City. A City cannot dream to be Smart city without working on the basic amenities of pure drinking water, electricity supply,better housing facilities, better mobility, better healthcare facilities, coordination between different stakeholders, working on traffic problems, solid waste management are important.

Study will help in understanding the ill effects of unplanned urbanisation. Cities nowadays especially those "non smart" are facing challenges such as: effect of climate challenge, increasing in population versus resource depletion, transport problems and changing in life style of people, while in the paradigm of smart city the urban area is capable to cope with most of these challenges. Global urbanisation trends and pressing issues around sustainability pose great challenges for cities. It is a global imperative to develop system that improves the livability of cities while dramatically reducing resource consumption.As the world continues to urbanize rapidly, the importance of smart and cities has began to attain wide spread recognition by national, state and local governments around the world.

Cities in future will be the place of humankind. Growth of populations makes the cities over the world to face challenges of global climate change, power source, traffic congestion, public health and socio- economic issues. Cities contribute to climate change and in turn are influenced by its consequences, so to resolve these challenges, there should be focus on solution driven by technology; and the need for smart solution is growing to achieve the sufficiency in sustainable energy , fresh and drinkable water, transport efficiency and resources management. This requires re-thinking , we have to think smart to identify the challenges and asking relevant questions, and choose to the best tools.

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India's ongoing stand on savvy city improvement with a dream of changing urban scene, starts the discussion of perfect factors for keen city advancement the target of the shrewd city mission ot the service of urban improvement is to advance urban communities that give center foundation and give a better than average personal satisfaction to its residents, a spotless and reasonable condition and utilization of brilliant answers for comprehensive improvement. It is the manifestation of a new paradigm and a symbiosis of ecology and human functions.

This research will help in understanding the phenomena of developing a smart cities is the next generation urbanisation process for improving the efficiency , reliability and security of traditional city. This study will learn about the economic benefits, cost of implementation and challenges towards a smart city. It also focuses on its building blocks, history, advantages and disadvantages of smart cities. This research will throw light on the reality ground and a road map to the future cities.

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