

Secured Governance for prosperity and happiness with Smart City development till village level

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INTRODUCTION

We are bringing up the important aspect of having Happiness as an important aspect of economic development. Through Secured Governance these taken through Self Sustained Techno Economic development through unlocking the hidden potential in all region and sectors. Historically the World Happiness Index is an annual publication of the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network which contains a ranking of national happiness based on the respondents' ratings of their own lives which also correlates it with various other life factors. This concept was first coined in 1979 by the King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck who said "We do not believe in Gross National Product. Gross National Happiness is very important." It was here when economists started prioritizing happiness over other factors like wealth, comfort, or economic growth.

Social scientists increasingly consider the concept of happiness to be well positioned to evaluate people's well-being. Many scholars may be sceptical, however, about whether happiness really matters to public, especially those who could not meet certain basic needs in their home country. Given that the outbreak context is distinct in many respects, scholars may also wonder to what extent and how happiness can overcome the shortcomings of the

approaches discussed above in capturing the overall outcome.

The outbreak of the COVID 19 pandemic is an unprecedented shock to the Global and Indian economy. The economy was already in a parlous state before Covid-19 struck. With the prolonged country-wide lockdown, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, the economy is likely to face a protracted period of slowdown. The magnitude of the economic impact will depend upon the duration and severity of the health crisis, the duration of the lockdown and the way the situation unfolds once the lockdown is lifted. In this paper we describe the state of the Indian economy in the pre-COVID-19 period, assess the potential impact of the shock on various segments of the economy, analyse the policies that have been announced so far by the central government and the Reserve Bank of India to ameliorate the economic shock and put forward a set of policy recommendations for specific sectors. India is expected to grow **1.5%** to **2.8%**. Similarly, the IMF on Tuesday projected a GDP growth of **1.9%** for India in 2020, as the global economy hits the worst recession since the Great Depression in 1930s.

You might have heard the term standard of living before—it means all the elements that contribute to a person's happiness.

Standard of living is a broad term that encompasses many factors—

including some that are not bought and sold in the market and some that are. The level of GDP per capita, for instance, captures some of what we mean by the term standard of living, as illustrated by the fact that most of the migration in the world involves people who are moving from countries with relatively low GDP per capita to countries with relatively high GDP per capita. To understand the limitations of using GDP to measure the standard of living, it is useful to spell out some things that GDP does not cover that are relevant to standard of living.

Limitations of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as a measure of standard of living

Because many factors that contribute to people's happiness are not bought and sold, GDP is a limited tool for measuring standard of living. To understand its limitations better, let's look at several factors that are not accounted for in GDP.

GDP does not account for leisure time. The US GDP per capita is larger than the GDP per capita of Germany, but does this prove that the standard of living in the United States is higher? Not necessarily since it is also true that the average US worker works several hundred hours more per year more than the average German worker. The calculation of GDP does not take German workers extra weeks of vacation into account.

GDP includes what is spent on environmental protection, healthcare, and education, but it does not include actual levels of environmental cleanliness, health, and learning. GDP includes the cost of buying pollution-control equipment, but it does not address whether the air and water are cleaner or dirtier. GDP includes spending on medical care, but it does not address whether life expectancy or infant mortality have risen or fallen. Similarly, GDP counts spending on education, but it does not address directly how much of the population can read, write, or do basic mathematics.

In certain cases, it is not clear that a rise in GDP is even a good thing. If a city is wrecked by a hurricane and

then experiences a surge of rebuilding construction activity, it would be peculiar to claim that the hurricane was therefore economically beneficial. If people are led by a rising fear of crime to pay for installation of bars and burglar alarms on all their windows, it is hard to believe that this increase in GDP has made them better off.

A high level of GDP should not be the only goal of macroeconomic policy—or broader government policy. But even though GDP does not measure the broader standard of living with any precision, it does measure production well, and it does indicate when a country is materially better or worse off in terms of jobs and incomes. In most countries, a significantly higher GDP per capita occurs hand in hand with other improvements in everyday life along many dimensions, like education, health, and environmental protection.

No single number can capture all the elements of a concept as broad as standard of living. Nonetheless, GDP per capita is a reasonable, rough-and-ready measure of the standard of living.

Post COVID-19 Happiness Index Rank of India

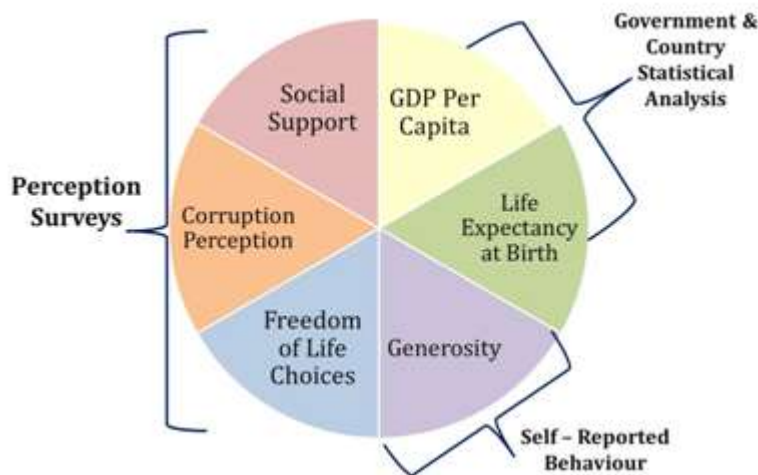
India has been ranked **139** out of **149** countries in the list of World Happiness Report 2021, issued by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network, focuses on the effects of Covid-19 and how people all over the world have fared. The World Happiness Report is a landmark survey of the state of global happiness that ranks **156** countries by how happy their citizens perceive themselves to be. When measured, there are six components of happiness: GDP per capita, social support, healthy life expectancy, sense of freedom to make life choices, generosity, and perception of corruption. Hidden potential of India that measures the ability of an economy to generate sufficient employment opportunities for its population. The very Secured Governance formulation of value and valuation of strong link between existing hidden potential, economic growth, create employment opportunity and

poverty reduction activities could improve India's happiness index rank.

Secure Governance to enhance the Index of Happiness

The Doctrine of Secured Governance for self-sustained Techno Economic growth has a great role to play in the Happiness Index. SG ensured growth through long term planning and involvement of all stakeholders to give an Inclusive growth taking into consideration all local requirements. Here a Secured Governance committee is formed as an All-Inclusive body to properly transform the Techno Economic growth with local aspirations. The Happiness Index measures life satisfaction, the feeling of happiness, and other happiness domains: psychological well-being, health, time balance, community, social support, education, arts and culture, environment, governance, material well-being, and work. The qualities measured in the domains are as follows:

- ⇒ **Psychological Well-Being:** optimism, senses of purpose and of accomplishment;
- ⇒ **Health:** energy level and ability to perform everyday activities;
- ⇒ **Time Balance:** enjoyment, feeling rushed, and sense of leisure;
- ⇒ **Community:** sense of belonging, volunteerism, and sense of safety;
- ⇒ **Social Support:** satisfaction with friends and family, feeling loved, and feeling lonely;
- ⇒ **Education, Arts, and Culture:** access to cultural and educational events and diversity;
- ⇒ **Environment:** access to nature, pollution, and conservation;
- ⇒ **Governance:** trust in government, sense of corruption, and competency;
- ⇒ **Material Well-Being:** financial security and meeting basic needs;
- ⇒ **Work:** compensation, autonomy, and productivity.



Factors affecting the Happiness Index

According to researchers of the World Happiness Report there are 7 key factors which have a very positive and high correlation with the Happiness Index.

The first key factor is the GDP or the Gross Domestic Product. A stable GDP growth rate measures how fast the economy is growing. GDP is basically the total of the all the goods and services produced in an economy each year. Higher GDP indicates that the people

have a higher scale of Income. Money enables a nation to grow, develop, increase convenience, and improve various other aspects of life that could lead to happiness. It can be observed that increased wealth of a country can significantly led to a higher level of Happiness as happy countries are also wealthy countries. Therefore, we can conclude that Money can buy Happiness up to a certain degree.

The second important factor is social support. In a survey, the sample

population was asked whether they could count on their friends and relatives for help during times of crisis. Respondents were only allowed to answer saying either yes or no and a yes would equal 1 and a no would amount to 0. The average of all the answers would then be taken as a single value representing the total amount of social support in the country. Again, we see that poor countries are likely to score lower. However, it must be noted that this scale is exponential and not linear.

Health life expectancy can be defined as an average number of 'healthy' years a child is estimated to live after birth. It is calculated by the World Health Organisation or WHO, based on over 100 different health factors. Again, it is obvious that healthy and physically fit people are happier people and countries which have a healthier lifestyle also tend to be happier countries.

Freedom to make life choices is another key factor of the Happiness Index where the respondents are asked to rank their answers just like they did in the case of social support. The sample respondents were asked if they were satisfied or dissatisfied with their freedom to choose what they wanted to do with their lives. The average of the results was taken as a single value determining the factor of a particular country.

Another very important indicator which helps us to determine the happiness of a country is generosity. It is a broader concept than what we know. Giving monetary material is not the only part of generosity but any good deed performed, like helping a stranger in a

small way can be an act of it. Psychologists have found a very strong link between performing generous deeds and happiness, and further studies have found that an area of the brain is linked with contentment and the reward cycle. Again, we see that countries or citizens who are more involved in charitable activities are happier. Hence, we can conclude that sharing and caring for each other does make the world a happier place.

Citizens' opinion of corruption is also an essential measure which is calculated by averaging the answers of two important questions; the first being, is corruption widespread or not, and the second, are business organizations widespread or not. Unfortunately, most people who took the concerned survey said that corruption was indeed widespread. It is sad to see that most people are of the opinion that they live in a very corrupt world. Fortunately, this factor has the smallest correlation with the happiness index.

The impact of happiness

The fundamental reason why happiness or positivity is so important is because it is extremely vital for achieving our own goals in life. Happy people usually live for longer on an average, have stronger immune systems, endure pain better, are more content with jobs and are more productive. Marriages too are successful among happy couples. Happiness is a choice, and we must always choose to be happy under all circumstances. We have a very short life to live, and therefore, we should surround ourselves with love, kindness, and abundant happiness.



Cities and Happiness: A Global Ranking

About 4.2 billion people, more than half of the world's population (55.3%), are living in urban areas today. By 2045, this figure is estimated to increase by 1.5 times, to more than six billion. There were 371 cities with more than one million inhabitants at the turn of the century in 2000. In 2018, there were 548, and in 2030, a projected 706 cities will have at least one million inhabitants. During the same time, the number of so-called mega cities – cities that have more than ten million inhabitants, most of which are in the Global South – is expected to increase from 33 to 43, with the fastest growth in Asia and Africa. Today, Tokyo (37.4 million), New Delhi (28.5 million), and Shanghai (25.6 million inhabitants) are the most populous cities worldwide.

The “smart city” concept initially referred to initiatives that use digital and ICT-based innovation to improve the efficiency of urban services and generate new economic opportunities in cities. With the proliferation of smart city initiatives around the world, greater attention needs to be paid to whether the benefits and costs of smart cities are spread across all segments of society, i.e. assessing the distributional effects of smart cities on people, planet and places. Cities are economic powerhouses: more than 80% of worldwide GDP is generated within their boundaries. They allow for an efficient division of labour, bringing with them agglomeration and productivity benefits, new ideas and innovations, and hence higher incomes and living standards. They often outperform their countries in terms of economic growth. City dwellers are often younger, more educated, and more liberal than their rural counterparts. They are more likely to be in professional and service jobs, and less likely to have kids. With urbanisation set to increase, by 2050, seven in ten people worldwide will be city dwellers.

▪ While the digital revolution is offering an unprecedented window of opportunity to improve the lives of millions of urban residents, there is

no guarantee that the rapid diffusion of new technologies will automatically benefit citizens across the board. Smart city policies need to be designed, implemented, and monitored as a tool to improve well-being for all people.

- Building smart cities is not only the business of cities or the private sector. National governments can and should play an enabling role to support innovative solution delivery, capacity building and upscaling.
- Measuring smart city performance is a complex task but is critically required. Advancing the measurement agenda calls for a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and flexible framework that is aligned with local and national strategic priorities and embraces efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability dimensions.
- Smart cities need smart governance. Business and contractual models need to adapt to rapidly changing urban environments and encompass a more holistic approach, sometimes re-regulate rather than simply de-regulate, and leverage public procurement, including at the procurement stage.
- Citizens are not only recipients but also actors of smart city policies. Putting people at the centre of smart cities means co-constructing policies with citizens throughout the policy cycle.

Criteria for World Happiness with Secured Governance

Given the speed and scale of urbanisation, with all its benefits and challenges, how do city dwellers fare, on balance, when it comes to their subjective well-being? How did their well-being change over time? Which cities around the world promote a higher well-being amongst their inhabitants than others, conditional on the same development level? And how does well-being and well-being inequality within cities relate to that within countries?

The World Happiness Index ranking is fundamentally different from existing rankings of cities in terms of

quality of life, such as The Economist's Global Liveability Index, which ranks cities according to a summary score constructed from qualitative and quantitative indicators across five broad domains. Rather than relying on a list of factors that researchers consider relevant, ranking relies on city residents' self-reports of how they themselves evaluate the quality of their lives. In doing so, it emancipates respondents to consider and weigh for themselves which factors – observable or unobservable to researchers – they feel matter most to them. Arguably, this bottom-up approach gives a direct voice to the population as opposed to the more top-down approach of deciding ex-ante what ought to matter for the well-being of city residents. Importantly, leveraging well-being survey responses is an approach that allows us to get a more holistic grip on the drivers of happiness. In fact, employing well-being surveys allows figuring out the relative importance of different domains in shaping well-being, thus providing evidence-based guidance for policymakers on how to optimize the well-being of their populations.

The importance of cities for global development has long been recognised in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG), Sustainable Cities and Communities, which includes targets with clear relevance for citizens' life satisfaction, such as strengthening public transport systems to reduce congestion and commuting times, reducing ambient air pollution, and improving access to green and public open spaces for all citizens. The aim is to make an important contribution to benchmarking progress towards this goal and its targets in an integrated fashion by studying the current state of how cities are doing when it comes to their citizens' subjective well-being and, in doing so, by casting an anchor for continuous future benchmarking.

In addition to the general global trend of migration to urban places, a great number of people around the world still live in peripheral areas. The rural-urban gap today is more visible than ever, and village life is still not that attractive for people, especially for the

younger generations. Research on Smart Villages aims to discover the issues and problems in the everyday life of rural inhabitants, to address these challenges and find a solution for them by using the advantages from digitalization and Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs). In order to reduce these inequalities and improve rural residents' lives, the use of technology and access to internet connection is essential nowadays, rather than a choice of preference.

ICT is an umbrella term that covers different ranges of technology, from the very simple, such as phone text messaging services, to very advanced, such as advanced software solutions. Because of its affordability, ICTs have been applied also within rural areas and the agricultural sector, which is the most spread sector in rural areas. The advantages of using ICTs in agriculture can be seen in terms of providing an inexpensive means of connectivity and affordable implementation, online data storage and transfer, the emergence of new efficient business models, new ways of cooperation and an increased demand for agricultural information services. As part of this global digitalization, the Internet of Things (IoT)—or the process of connecting physical things to the internet and creating remote control—facilitates the process of data transfer and secure information sharing. Furthermore, using IoT can lead to the general improvement of rural living standards.

The benefits of investing in Smart Villages' development can be said to be two-fold.

They benefit the inhabitants, making their life more comfortable and straightforward, but they also make a community more empowered, resilient, independent, and connected. Furthermore, Smart Villages are also contributing to the more efficient use of available resources. This also develops the idea of community and belonging, which in turn can make these regions more autonomous and independent. Although the concept of a Smart Village is most frequently linked to agriculture, it goes far beyond it. It

represents a broader concept, covering heterogeneous activities, mainly supported and empowered technology, that act as tools for improving services in rural areas and make the rural functioning easier and smoother, leading to the overall enhancement of rural village dwellers. In all these Secured Governance plays a lead role in getting development and prosperity with Happiness as it has full participation of all concerned and works on Private Public Participation model to ensure sure success as against the partnership model which has not delivered the desired results and resulted majorly in losses to all.

CONCLUSION

Much as beauty is in the eyes of the beholder, happiness is a state of mind. And like all things mental, happiness is subtle and delicate. Despite being the ultimate motivation behind all our actions in this world, only a few people genuinely experience happiness in today's hectic and fast-paced world. That money cannot buy happiness is a known proposition. The old-school model of linking happiness to material gratification and possessions has fallen flat, with many of the world's most developed countries topping in suicide rates and depression.

Here the Secured Governance Model would get all stakeholders in one system acceptable for overall growth acceptable to the beneficiaries. The Secured Governance committee would play the cohesive role to get the desired role.

The first challenge is to engineer a paradigm of happiness away from prosperity. Happy countries which have topped the latest ranking have risen to their pole positions more on intangibles like social capital, trust and generosity than the conventional measures of prosperity. This finding must add to India's happiness as we are the traditional repository of these values. Generations of people from all over the world have been coming here to find true happiness.

Spirituality, as practised in this country, is nothing but the science that

postulates the wisdom, techniques, and processes of fostering happiness. Spirituality does provide a tool to calm the mind and cope with the stresses of life. It does empower one to face realities of life and deal with them happily with care, compassion, and courage. In a sense, we gave the world the formula for happiness but failed to apply it at home.

The consolation is this ancient formula that we have has the power to shore up the six indicators used for the WHR ranking. Be it income, life expectancy, social support, freedom, trust and generosity, this philosophy of holistically looking at life can effectively address it for India. What is needed is an effective secured governance mechanism that could deliver the prosperity, economic development with negligible government investment, employment opportunity and the skill of happiness to its masses. The focus should be placed on rural villages makes smart transformations in rural areas a necessity for developing sustainable Smart Villages. With the smart transformation under way or even accomplished, mountain and rural

areas can position themselves as being at the forefront of innovation and attractive for residents and new inhabitants. The Smart Village approach helps to develop new business models and job opportunities and with those new economic perspectives for marginalized territories. Good cooperation with the business sector is therefore important. The Smart Village approach also helps to strengthen the resilience of rural villages, during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Firstly, that will require a paradigm shift from "money cannot buy happiness" to "happiness can be delivered and administered". More importantly, the delivery mechanism must go beyond feel-good governance mechanism, not as a concept but as a practical experience of it. The successful achievement of happiness can be implementing and executing strategy.