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THE INVISIBLE SIDE OF TRANSFORMING TEMPLE CITY TO SMART CITY @ BHUBANESWAR

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Abstract:

Bhubaneswar as a temple city which is struggling enough to be transformed to a smart ity along with its atrocities and nuances is depicted. This article highlights about the stumbling blocks of a smart city which is on the verge of being developing to a full-fledged one. Twelve factors were taken into account to know the exactly the problems faced by the authorities which is not only an uphill but a nemesis for the formation of the smart it.Morever the problems and difficulties are taken into account along with some feasible sustainable development to be done.

Keywords: Smart city; Bhubaneswar; Temple city

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Overview:

The very concept of 'Smart City' was envisaged by the present ruling NDA government. Smart City idea was the brainchild of Shri Narendra Modi led government; who had a vision of developing hundred smart cities in India and luckily Bhubaneswar, the temple city has been a part of this small endeavour.Envisioned with the patronage of 'diligent living' marked by intellectual connectivity presents you with factors that categorically counts to five in number. The whole city has to be connected with fiber optics; where offices and homes would have access to wireless fidelity (WI-FI).Schools should have electronic gadgets to pave way for e-learning and all the duties pertaining to governmental activities like license permits, certifications should be done moreover in a smart way in the respective websites which are to be managed by the developed city itself. The word 'urbanization' has a different meaning in smart cities like solar roof tops being installed on the buildings; skyscrapers to generate electricity, transport services should be electric making it way for a neat and clean Bhubaneswar city, rainwater to be harvested. Making the full use of any sewerage, dump yard to be converted to any kind of energy in which the city has deficiency. A smart city must be equipped with lot of job opportunities where export trading and manufacturing is an able part of it.

History repeats itself when the temple city was in the list of hundred smart cities to be developed. The flora and fauna of planning a city has tremendously gathered a change post-independence of conversion to a smart city but certain bottlenecks have been on its way to delay it.

Water logging is the main and foremost menace encountered by the citizens; which itself has no perpetual quick fix. Time and again rains patter heavily leaving many areas in the city to be flooded with water. Categorically it is a very uphill task to take some sustainable action to overhaul the flow of excess water where the construction of the city has been faultily structured with many drains, roads; flyovers. This unpleasant situation hampers the environmental surroundings as well. The sanitation is the utmost affected ones. Monsoon season has its trick played on the roads which are badly damaged. Most of the interior roads have been permeated with sewage and garbage. A novel incident still is alive in many people's consciousness when an infant baby was swept away by the water storm in an open drain & the corpse was seen 200 metres away from the incident is a startling moment.Gangua Nala which was once upon a time a

serene water body is now the main sewage line for polluting Daya river. Slum dwellers residing in and around the city add more dirt & make it unhygienic. This gives rise to infected water running through old & stinky water taps causes number of water borne diseases. With a lot stray dogs howling, cattle's roaming freely and haphazard cow sheds built add more insult to injury**.**Power cuts have been very often which not only brings down working zeal but also at the same time causes a lot of cumbersomeness to the citizens living in the city.Inspite of having plenty of energy, still frequent power cut disrupts the normal city life of citizens in Bhubaneswar.The next colossal issue is the transportation system in the templecity. Enough roads are widened even, but the traffic condition still palpitates even today. Strictrules, regulations have to be imposed on the registration of new cars which has now become a status mark for sundry. For every meager distance of one to three kilometers, people use their four wheelers; which makes it very difficult for pedestrians to walk on the roads. Importance and improvisation must be done to the city network so that people can commute easily without the use of their personalized vehicles. Roadside vendors should be kept at bay and more of cycling, walking and public transport facilities like city buses to be employed to reduce the disorderly management of transportation.

Poor infrastructure is another can of worms for the developing smart city. Adequate amount of space for parking vehicles in malls and independent houses are not available; as a result of which many people park their vehicles either in the roadside or in the no parking zone that leads to a rift with the concerned police of the area.Renewable possible ways of saving useful energy must be utilized like building roof top solar panels.

A lot of facilities have been developed in Bhubaneswar for its smart version of the former city but it takes a little bit of time to implement those new ideas. Womenfriendly activities, empowerment of women should be taken by making the city a socially and safe place to reckon with. Sinful activities pertaining to women have been reducing these days like rape, eve-teasing, murder of spinsters because of high alertness of Orissa active police helpline, introduction of pink auto-rickshaws, etc. Connectivity with the twin cities have to be improved on faster communication basis. Wrongly constructed zebra crossings, no public toilets, no drinking water have to be taken by the BMC and present government for its early rectification.

Alcoholism and its influence have to be put a check. Many illegal shops without a proper operating license have to be ceased and scratched. This will lead to decrease in crime activities in the town. Child below the age of 15 or 14 should not be utilized as commodity in any sort of activities pertaining to manufacturing or any office work or any type of job.Technology has to be bolstered in terms of smartness of a city. Smartness here refers to the ability to sustain at the time of disaster and calamities. Solutions with sustainable development should be on the agenda to keep a check on the retrospective part of it lot of brain-drain has been done towards the smooth marching of smart city project but fullest part of implementation has not seen the light of the day because of the ground level fundamental resources are lacking which are in a process of rebuilding phase.

Significance of the Study:

The study is conducted to put light on the dark sides of converting temple city to smart city i.e. highlighting the difficulties, obstacles and hindrances faced by the respondents of Capital City region of Odisha.

Objectives:

1. To highlight the existing problems the obstacles faced in converting temple city to smart city.

2. To suggest measures based on findings.

Scope of the Study:

The present study is limited to Capital State of Odisha – Bhubaneswar. Target respondents were local slum dwellers, laborers in Bhubaneswar and migrants from other districts. They were all categorized as male and female respondents. The period of study is done for around 7 months – from December 2015 to July 2016.

Methodology:

Theresearchmethodologyplaysanimportantroletodrawameaningfulconclusionin thearea of thisresearch.The study is based on the primary data. For the collection of data initially 19 variables were identified. The researchers have conducted a pilot study with the help of 59 respondents where, the variables are tested using Cronbach Alpha and Factor analysis. The

purpose of using Cronbach alpha value is to see internal consistency among the variables. The normal thumb rule is that, if the alpha value is more than 0.70, then the variables can be accepted in the final research. The result of the alpha value is shown in the table 1.

From Annexures (Table 1 to 6) ,rank has been calculated on the basis of weighted average(Highest weighted average given the first rank) and Table 7 is a combination of all the six tables where Final Rank is calculated on the basis of the average rank.

Table 1

Cronbach Alpha Value

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	*Number of Items*
0.910	19

Pilot Study:

A relatively high alpha value indicates that the variables are internally consistent. But alpha value alone does not give a meaningful result regarding choice of variables; as the suitability of the variables in the study region is also important. For this purpose, factor analysis has been conducted. Factor analysis is a data reduction technique which keeps only those variables that are relevant for the study area and the same has been conducted based on the response provided by the respondents surveyed during pilot study. But, to conduct a factor analysis both KMO and Bartlett's test needs to be conducted. Here also the condition is that if the KMO value is more than 0.70 and Bartlett's test of sphericity is significant, then the factor analysis can be conducted. The result of the same is shown:

Table 2

KMO and Bartlett's Test Result

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.824
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	736.700

Df	175
Sig.	.000

Source: Pilot Study

As both the conditions are satisfied it can be assumed that the factor analysis can be conducted. So, the Principal Component Analysis has been applied and this method helps us to retain 15 variables out of the total 19 variables identified initially.

Sampling technique is another important area which helps to identify proper target respondents. In the present case it has been decided to go for random sampling technique. The sample size was selected initially to be 460 but only 312 could be accessible in the form of proper responses received through a structured questionnaire format. The target respondents basically consist of local slum dwellers, laborers and migrants from other districts who have come to settle in Bhubaneswar. The data was collected from local slum dwellers, laborers and migrants from other districts who come to Bhubaneswar.

FINDINGS:

1. Water logging has been given as 5^{th} rank by local male slum dwellers and female labourers.It has been given 10^{th} rank by male migrants and labourers.Female slum dwellers gave this factor as 6^{th}rank, female migrants gave 10^{th} rank to it.But ultimately water logging is being preferred as the 9^{th} final ranking factor considered for smooth building of smart city.
2. Electricity is being given 10^{th} rank by female slum dwellers,7^{th} rank by local male slum dwellers,12^{th} rank by male laborers and 9^{th} rank by female labourers.13^{th} and 8^{th} rank were given respectively by male, female migrants as a whole the final rank of electricity stands as 13^{th}.
3. Garbage Disposal was preferred as 9^{th} rank by male local slum dwellers, followed it up to 5^{th} rank given by female local slum dwellers. Male &female laborers gave it as 4^{th} rank and 3^{rd} rank whereas male migrants gave it as 10^{th} rank and female migrants gave it as 6^{th} rank. Overall final rank is 5^{th}.
4. Public utility services were given 12^{th} preferential rank by local male slum dwellers and 9^{th} rank by local female slum dwellers. Male & Female laborers gave 2^{nd} and 7^{th} rank

respectively. Male migrants gave 10th rank whereas female migrants gave 6th rank. Final rank of public utility services stands out at 7th position.

5. Sanitation was given 8th, 2nd rank by local female and male slum dwellers, followed by male and female laborers who gave each rank as 6th and 2nd.Male and female migrants gave it as 7th,9th rank respectively.Overall,sanitation was given the 3rd rank.

6. Alcoholism has been given 8th preferred rank by male laborers and female local slum dwellers.12th ranks were given by female laborers and migrants whereas 6th rank was given by local male slum dwellers and 4th rank by male migrants. Final rank for alcoholism stands out at 10th.

7. Child Abuse was given 13th and 3rd rank respectively by local male & female slum dwellers. Male & Female laborers gave it as 7th and 6th rank. Migrants of both genders gave 8th and 11th rank. Child Abuse was finally given 8th rank.

8. Socially unsafe for women factor was given 10th rank by local male slum dwellers and 12th rank by local female slum dwellers.11th and 13th rank were given by male & female laborers respectively. Migrants female and male gave 3rd and 2nd rank .Finally this was chosen to be 12th preferential rank for smart city conversion.

9. Interstate connectivity took a backward toll by allocating 2nd rank from male local slum dwellers and 11th rank from female local slum dwellers, laborers of both genders gave 5th& 10th respectively for interstate connectivity whereas male and female migrants gave 9th and 1st ranks each. Overallinterstate connectivity stands at 6th rank.

10. Poor Infrastructure was given 1st rank by local male slum dwellers and 7th rank by female local slum dwellers. It was gain given 1st rank by laborers category of male and 4th rank by female category of labourers.6th and 5th ranks were given by migrants of both genders. Overall poor infrastructure stood firm at 1st rank for requirements of conversion of temple city to smart city.

11. Litigation of land was given 1st and 3rd ranks respectively, by female and male slum dwellers, followed by laborers of male and female category gave it 11th and 13thrank. Migrants from male and female category gave this factor as 2nd and 7thranks. Finally litigation of land stood at 4th position.

12. Obsolete Technology from male and female local slum dwellers were considered to be given as 4th rank. Female laborers and male migrants gave this factor as 1st rank. Male laborers

gave 3rd rank whereas female migrants gave this 13th rank. Overall this stood as the second rank (2nd) for smart city credentials.

13. Brain drain was given 11th rank by local male slum dwellers and 13th rank by local female slum dwellers, laborers of both male and female gave as 9th and 8th rank respectively. Migrants from male sector gave 5th rank and female sector gave 4thrank. Overall the final rank was 11th in the prioritized list of credentials for smart city formation.

CONCLUSION:

It has been observed and seen from the analysis that poor infrastructure tops the hindrance list followed obsolete technology which halts the conversion of temple city to smart city. Sanitation and Child Abuse are other problems which are adding insult to injury.Morever for a smart city to be developed and built; its citizens have to be responsible and smart enough in their ideas, living style and in every aspects of life. It's the moral responsibility of the citizens to lay a hand in hand with the existing authority for the faster progress of building Bhubaneswar a smart city.

IMPLICATIONS:

- Citizens should be smart and responsible for the formation of a smart city.
- Awareness of smart city programs should be given to all the citizens.
- It is the citizens who the government has to rope in their policy and planning decisions of smart city formation.
- Citizens should go hand in hand with the government with smartly equipped ideas to speed up the process of smart city built up.

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ANNEXURE (TABLE 1)

LOCAL SLUM DWELLERS MALE (58)

				Local Slum Dwellers (Male) (58)					
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	32	9	4	6	7	58	15.3	5
	f(w)	160	36	12	12	7	227		
Electricity	(f)	24	7	9	8	10	58	13.4	7
	f(w)	120	28	27	16	10	201		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	19	11	9	8	11	58	12.9	9
	f(w)	95	44	27	16	11	193		
Public utility services	(f)	21	6	8	11	12	58	12.4	12
	f(w)	105	24	24	22	12	187		
Sanitation	(f)	17	16	13	12	5	58	13.1	8
	f(w)	85	44	39	24	5	197		
Alchoholism	(f)	24	13	5	6	10	58	14	6
	f(w)	120	52	15	12	10	209		
Child Abuse	(f)	14	15	8	9	12	58	12.3	13
	f(w)	70	60	24	18	12	184		
ocially Unsafe for wome	(f)	19	11	6	13	9	58	12.6	10
	f(w)	95	44	18	26	9	192		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	41	6	4	5	2	58	16.9	2
	f(w)	205	24	12	10	2	253		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	42	15	1	0	0	58	18.2	1
	f(w)	210	60	3	0	0	273		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	39	8	2	7	2	58	16.6	3
	f(w)	195	32	6	14	2	249		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	27	19	5	4	3	58	15.8	4
	f(w)	135	76	15	8	3	237		
Brain Drain	(f)	16	12	8	13	9	58	12.5	11
	f(w)	80	48	24	26	9	187		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 2)

LOCAL SLUM DWELLERS (FEMALE) (38)

		Local Slum Dwellers (Female) (38)							
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	16	11	6	3	2	38	10.12	6
	f(w)	80	44	18	6	2	150		
Electricity	(f)	14	9	8	3	4	38	9.5	10
	f(w)	70	36	24	6	4	140		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	17	10	8	1	2	38	10.2	5
	f(w)	85	40	24	2	2	153		
Public utility services	(f)	16	9	4	5	4	38	9.7	9
	f(w)	80	36	12	10	4	142		
Sanitation	(f)	19	10	0	9	0	38	10.6	2
	f(w)	95	40	0	18	0	153		
Alchoholism	(f)	21	3	6	4	4	38	9.8	8
	f(w)	105	12	18	8	4	147		
Child Abuse	(f)	18	12	5	2	1	38	10.5	3
	f(w)	90	48	15	4	1	158		
Socially Unsafe for women	(f)	15	2	5	8	8	38	8.1	12
	f(w)	75	8	15	16	8	122		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	13	12	3	5	5	38	9.1	11
	f(w)	65	48	9	10	5	137		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	26	0	1	7	4	38	10	7
	f(w)	130	0	3	14	4	151		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	31	7	0	0	0	38	12.2	1
	f(w)	155	28	0	0	0	183		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	27	0	2	6	3	38	10.4	4
	f(w)	135	0	6	12	3	156		
Brain Drain	(f)	11	5	7	8	7	38	7.9	13
	f(w)	55	20	21	16	7	119		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 3)

LABOURERS (MALE) (79)

				Labourers (Male) (79)					
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	25	19	17	11	7	79	18.7	10
	f(w)	125	76	51	22	7	281		
Electricity	(f)	21	12	13	16	17	79	16.1	12
	f(w)	105	48	39	32	17	241		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	57	16	2	1	3	79	24	4
	f(w)	285	64	6	2	3	360		
Public utility services	(f)	63	10	0	6	0	79	24.5	2
	f(w)	315	40	0	12	0	367		
Sanitation	(f)	47	23	5	2	2	79	23.2	6
	f(w)	235	92	15	4	2	348		
Alchoholism	(f)	33	13	11	12	10	79	19.5	8
	f(w)	165	52	33	24	10	284		
Child Abuse	(f)	41	17	9	11	1	79	21.5	7
	f(w)	205	68	27	22	1	323		
Socially Unsafe for women	(f)	21	19	15	15	9	79	18	11
	f(w)	105	76	45	30	9	265		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	56	10	8	5	0	79	23.6	5
	f(w)	280	40	24	10	0	354		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	73	1	4	0	1	79	25.5	1
	f(w)	365	4	12	0	1	382		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	20	14	11	18	16	79	16	13
	f(w)	100	56	33	36	16	241		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	61	9	6	2	1	79	24.3	3
	f(w)	305	36	18	4	1	364		
Brain Drain	(f)	28	23	9	8	11	79	19	9
	f(w)	140	92	27	16	11	286		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 4)

LABOURERS FEMALE (28)

			Labourers (Female) (28)						
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	17	4	5	1	1	28	8	5
	f(w)	85	16	15	2	1	119		
Electricity	(f)	12	8	4	1	3	28	7.2	9
	f(w)	60	32	12	2	3	109		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	23	1	0	0	4	28	8.2	3
	f(w)	115	4	0	0	4	123		
Public utility services	(f)	10	9	7	2	0	28	7.5	7
	f(w)	50	36	21	4	0	111		
Sanitation	(f)	21	4	1	0	2	28	8.4	2
	f(w)	105	16	3	0	2	126		
Alchoholism	(f)	15	2	5	0	6	28	6.94	12
	f(w)	75	8	15	0	6	104		
Child Abuse	(f)	11	8	7	2	0	28	7.6	6
	f(w)	55	32	21	4	0	112		
Socially Unsafe for women	(f)	10	5	3	2	8	28	6	13
	f(w)	50	20	9	4	8	91		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	9	7	8	5	0	28	7.1	10
	f(w)	45	28	24	10	0	107		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	16	8	2	1	1	28	8.1	4
	f(w)	80	32	6	2	1	121		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	12	6	4	3	3	28	7	11
	f(w)	60	24	12	6	3	105		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	27	1	0	0	0	28	9.4	1
	f(w)	135	4	0	0	0	139		
Brain Drain	(f)	13	7	5	0	3	28	7.4	8
	f(w)	65	28	15	0	3	111		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 5)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS (MALE) (64)

	Migrants From Other Districts (MALE) (64)								
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	19	11	12	10	12	64	13.8	12
	f(w)	95	44	36	20	12	207		
Electricity	(f)	17	9	14	11	13	64	13.2	13
	f(w)	85	36	42	22	13	198		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	23	18	9	8	6	64	15.7	10
	f(w)	115	72	27	16	6	236		
Public utility services	(f)	22	17	11	6	8	64	15.4	11
	f(w)	110	68	33	12	8	231		
Sanitation	(f)	31	10	9	11	3	64	16.5	7
	f(w)	155	40	27	22	3	247		
Alchoholism	(f)	33	9	8	13	1	64	16.9	4
	f(w)	165	36	24	26	1	252		
Child Abuse	(f)	27	12	10	11	4	64	15.9	8
	f(w)	135	48	30	22	4	239		
Socially Unsafe for women	(f)	43	5	8	8	0	64	18.3	3
	f(w)	215	20	24	16	0	275		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	21	20	9	10	4	64	15.8	9
	f(w)	105	80	27	20	4	236		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	29	16	6	7	6	64	16.6	6
	f(w)	145	64	18	14	6	248		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	37	21	2	1	3	64	18.7	2
	f(w)	185	84	6	2	3	280		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	57	7	0	0	0	64	20.9	1
	f(w)	285	28	0	0	0	313		
Brain Drain	(f)	36	6	9	8	5	64	16.8	5
	f(w)	180	24	27	16	5	252		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 6)

MIGRANTS FROM OTHER DISTRICTS (FEMALE) (45)

		Migrants From Other Districts (FEMALE) (45)							
Factors	Weight (w)	5	4	3	2	1	Total	Weighted Avg	Rank
Water Logging	(f)	13	11	9	8	4	45	10.4	10
	f(w)	65	44	27	16	4	156		
Electricity	(f)	17	13	6	7	2	45	11.4	8
	f(w)	85	52	18	14	2	171		
Garbage Disposal	(f)	19	10	9	7	0	45	11.7	6
	f(w)	95	40	27	14	0	176		
Public utility services	(f)	22	18	2	1	2	45	12.8	3
	f(w)	110	72	6	2	2	192		
Sanitation	(f)	16	9	8	5	7	45	10.5	9
	f(w)	80	36	24	10	7	157		
Alchoholism	(f)	14	7	6	11	7	45	9.7	12
	f(w)	70	28	18	22	7	145		
Child Abuse	(f)	15	9	8	7	6	45	10.3	11
	f(w)	75	36	24	14	6	155		
Socially Unsafe for women	(f)	24	11	10	0	0	45	12.9	2
	f(w)	120	44	30	0	0	194		
Inter State Connectivity	(f)	33	6	3	1	2	45	13.5	1
	f(w)	165	24	9	2	2	202		
Poor Infrastructure	(f)	21	8	11	5	0	45	12	5
	f(w)	105	32	33	10	0	180		
Litigation Of Land	(f)	18	12	7	6	2	45	11.5	7
	f(w)	90	48	21	12	2	173		
Obsolete Technology	(f)	11	9	8	10	7	45	9.5	13
	f(w)	55	36	24	20	7	142		
Brain Drain	(f)	29	5	4	3	4	45	12.5	4
	f(w)	145	20	12	6	4	187		

Source: Primary Data 5-Strongly Disagree, 4-Disagree, 3-Neutral, 2-Agree, 1-Strongly Agree

ANNEXURE (TABLE 7)

FINAL RANK

		FINAL RANK						
Factors	Local Slum Dwellers (M)Rank	Local Slum Dwellers (F)Rank	Labourers (M) Rank	Labourers (F) Rank	Migrants (M) Rank	Migrants (F) Rank	Avg Rank	Final Rank
Water Logging	5	6	10	5	12	10	8.1	9
Electricity	7	10	12	9	13	8	10	13
Garbage Disposal	9	5	4	3	10	6	6.3	5
Public utility services	12	9	2	7	11	3	7.3	7
Sanitation	8	2	6	2	7	9	5.7	3
Alchoholism	6	8	8	12	4	12	8.2	10
Child Abuse	13	3	7	6	8	11	8	8
Socially Unsafe for women	10	12	11	13	3	2	8.5	12
Inter State Connectivity	2	11	5	10	9	1	6.4	6
Poor Infrastructure	1	7	1	4	6	5	4	1
Litigation Of Land	3	1	13	11	2	7	6.2	4
Obsolete Technology	4	4	3	1	1	13	4.3	2
Brain Drain	11	13	9	8	5	4	8.3	11

Source: TABLE 1, 2, 3,4,5,6.