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A Novel Strategy for Pepping up India's Global Cities and Creating More Such Cities: For Economic Development, Prosperity and an Incredible India

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Abstract

Cities world over are the centres of society, commerce, politics, education, new ideas, creativity, talent and innovations, and global cities have strong international links and act as the drivers of global economy. These global cities account for lion's share of global GDP and are home to more than half of the world population. At the moment India is having nine global cities of different rankings out of 125 such cities in the world, led by Mumbai, New Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad; with Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore growing at faster pace. India's IT prowess and BPO services have been acting as catalyst in country's economic and global city development for nearly two decades. However, as compared to country's tag of fastest growing (7.2%) major economy and image in the world, the current numbers, rankings and strengths of India's global cities need drastic improvement to realise its potential. India's ongoing 'smart-city-mission' to develop 109 new-smart-cities is a right step in this direction. This paper suggests a novel strategy for pepping-up or upgrading and strengthening the current global cities in India as well as simultaneously creating more and vibrant such cities in the country for economic development, prosperity and making an incredible India.

Keywords: Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), Global City, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Information Technology (IT), Smart City.

1. Introduction

Global cities are generally major business and financial hubs, play important role in global economic integration, breeding grounds for new ideas and innovations, centre of decision making, having global networks, high quality educational institutions, renowned universities, offering quality civic amenities and infrastructure, human capital, and high quality of life. Rapid urbanisation is taking place worldwide; today world's half population resides in city, by 2050 two-thirds of world population will live in city. Global cities act as drivers of world economy, contribute major share in GDP growth, bring prosperity and build respective country's image.

India remains the fastest growing major economies in the world with 7.2% GDP growth even after demonetisation of higher value currencies in November 2016 with short term negative effects (IMF 2017), and implementation of GST in the later part of 2017 will further strengthen

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it. Also, India is the world's 7th largest economy based on nominal GDP of UD\$ 2.1 trillion in 2015; it's the world's 3rd largest economy based on GDP measured in PPP terms in 2015 with GDP in PPP terms being US\$ 8 trillion; and GDP growth for FY 2016 being 7.6%, all poised to make it to 8 to 10% GDP growth in the coming years (EXIM BANK 2016); and India has all credentials to become engine of global economic growth (Agarwal, A. 2015; PTI 2015).

The country is endowed with abundance of natural resources, vibrant democracy, political stability, human capital of 1.30 billion with high demographic dividend as 65% of population under age group of 35, a nation of youth along with buoyant middle class population. Its one-third of population lives in urban areas, urbanisation taking place at higher pace, and population living in areas with urban-like features accounted for 55.3% in 2010 (World Bank 2015). It reflects speedy urbanisation, creation of cities and large chunk of population migrating to urban areas and cities every year for higher earning and availing better facilities and quality life.

But a close examination of India's global or mega cities reveals that no Indian city falls in even first forty global cities of the world, in spite of India's much better economic performance and potential as compared to several other countries. At the moment India is having nine global cities of different rankings out of 125 such cities in the world, led by Mumbai, New Delhi, Bangalore and Hyderabad; with Kolkata, Mumbai and Bangalore growing at faster pace. India's IT prowess and BPO services have been acting as catalyst in country's economic and global city development for nearly two decades. However, as compared to country's tag of fastest growing (7.2%) major economy and image in the world, the current numbers, rankings and strengths of India's global cities need drastic improvement to realise its potential.

As global cities play important roles in country's economic development, prosperity, image building and global economic integration, there is a need to develop a novel or unconventional strategy to act as catalyst for pepping up or strengthening and upgrading the current global cities in the country, and simultaneously creating and developing several other global cities in dozens with concerted efforts and specific emphasis on business or region specific speciality or core competency of individual city or region, such as, IT, BPO, ecommerce, R&D, manufacturing and marketing hubs, automobiles and gems-jewellery-diamond processing hubs, international educational centres, tourism and hospitality spots, smart cities etc. by maximum use of digital technology and other state-of-the-art technologies or means.

India's ongoing 'smart city' mission to develop 109 new smart cities, 'make in India', 'digital India', 'start-up India', 'clean India', corruption free and business friendly India, ease of doing business, further opening up of economy, encouraging private investments etc. initiatives of the current regime at the helm are such right steps in this direction. This paper suggests a novel strategy for pepping up or upgrading and strengthening the current global cities in India as well as creating more and vibrant such cities in the country for economic development, prosperity, countries image building and further integrating into global economy for higher growth and development, making of an incredible India in the real sense.

2. Hypothesis / Proposition

- A. India has great strengths and potential to pep up and strengthen its currently identified Global Cities and simultaneously creating many more such Global Cities in the medium term (7-10 years), by developing a novel or unconventional strategy for implementation, for economic development, prosperity, country's image building and making an Incredible India.
- B. India can emulate its success in knowledge based IT & Software services in next stage of high-tech services, digital technologies, automation, technology up-gradation to support global cities and urban development for global economic integration to achieve faster economic growth, prosperity and country's image building.

3. Objective of the Research

The sole objective of the research is to establish that India can successfully pep up and strengthen its currently identified Global Cities and can create many more such Global Cities for faster economic development, prosperity, country's image building and making an Incredible India by further developing its IT and Software services skills to develop next level of Digital Technologies, Automation, technology up-gradation to provide Hi-Tech services, by developing a novel or unconventional strategy for implementation, to support Global Cities, urban development and greater global economic integration to achieve these goals.

4. Methodology Used

Methodology used in this paper mainly includes survey of literature and reports for understanding of Global Cities, their strengths and roles in economic development, bringing prosperity to the nation and its image building, and also global economic integration for growth and prosperity; also to understand different characteristics of such global cities, their strengths/weaknesses to pep up and strengthen existing global cities as well as creating many more such global cities for further economic gains, prosperity and India's image building. For this purpose a detailed literature and reports survey will be carried out, such as, all available literature survey related to global cities and urban development, all available reports from government, international agencies like World Bank (WB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and reports from various global rating agencies, required suitable digital and automation technologies etc., will be carried out to understand the problems and requirements, and suitable measures will be taken to pep up and strengthen currently identified Global Cities and simultaneously creating many more such Global Cities in the medium term (7-10 years), and suitable use of latest technologies for economic development, prosperity, country's image building and making an Incredible India.

5. Literature Survey-1: Global Cities, their Impacts on World Economy, and their Rankings

The term global cities was first used in 1991 in an academic work by researcher Sassen that chronicles how New York, London, and Tokyo became command centres for the global economy (Sassen, S. 1991). Other terms used earlier to signify the same have been world city, alpha city, world centre, mega city etc. Global cities play important roles in global economic integration and commands lion's shares of global GDP. They facilitate global flows of goods, services, money, people and data across borders, and continued advancement of internet connectivity and digital technologies are now acting as catalyst in increasing the interconnectivity of the global economy for greater economic prosperity (McKinsey 2014). Also, in 2012, the flows of goods, services and money reached \$26 trillion or 36% of global GDP, and it is expected that global flows could triple by 2025, and that 1.8 billion people will become part of the consumer class by 2025, almost entirely from emerging market countries (McKinsey 2014).

There have been several specialist agencies and groups engaged in global city rankings by using different criteria, and some of them are: Global Economic Power Index, Global Power City Index, GaWC study, The Wealth Report, Global City Competitiveness Index, Global Cities Index (AT Kearney 2016) etc. A T Kearney's reports are published regularly and used widely; and the top 25 cities on the Global Cities Index for 2016 are evaluated on criteria like business activity, human capital, information exchange, cultural experience and political engagement; and the top 5 in the index rankings are: London, New York, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong (AT Kearney's Index 2016). Similarly, the top 25 cities on the Global Cities Outlook for 2016 are evaluated on different criteria like personal well-being, economics, innovation and governance, and the top 5 in the outlook rankings are: San Francisco, New York, Boston, London and Huston (AT Kearney's

Outlook 2016). The report also highlights that by 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas (AT Kearney 2016). None of the Indian cities finds place in top 15 or top 25 index or outlook rankings for 2016 by AT Kearney; however, nine Indian cities fall in the top 125 index as well as outlook rankings for 2016 (AT Kearney 2016).

Further, in A T Kearney's earlier report for 2015, innovation criteria was taken as crucial differentiator between developed and emerging cities' performance, whereas in their 2016 report, Kearney has extended it to the idea of 'smart city', citing initiatives taken by a number of major governments – such as, India, the United States, China, and the European Union - shaping initiatives to support the development of smarter cities, though no standard for the same laid down yet (AT Kearney 2016). Also, Kearney in its report has tried to identify characteristics for smart cities, taking cues from best performing cities on index and outlook, and found some outstanding and common criteria contributing to their higher performance as: information exchange, human capital, business activity, governance and personal well-being as decisive ones, possibly suitable criteria for smart cities of the future (AT Kearney 2016). However, USA in the year 2015, in its White House Fact Sheet, launched an initiative into smart cities and defined the concept as: "Communities that are building an infrastructure to continuously improve the collection, aggregation, and use of data to improve the life of their residents- by harnessing the growing data revolution, low-cost sensors, and research collaborations, and doing so securely to protect safety and privacy" (White-House 2015).

6. Literature Survey-2: Economic Power of Global Cities and Future Scenario

Global cities numbering 380 from developed world accounted for half of global GDP in 2007, with more than 20% of global GDP coming from 190 North American cities alone (McKinsey 2011; Rediff 2012). World is witnessing an unprecedented global wave of urbanisation, working-age people fuelled cities' economies, but population growth is slowing worldwide, and rural-to-urban migration as a force for urban expansion is waning in developed economies whereas the same is increasing in developing economies including India and China (MGI 2016).

Also, urban world is shifting, today's 600 urban centres accounting for 60% of global GDP, by 2025, world's 600 cities would continue to generate same share of global GDP, but membership would change by one-third of currently developed market cities leaving the list (McKinsey 2011), and vacant space will be occupied by emerging cities from emerging economies, such as, 136 new cities are expected to enter the top 600, large chunk of 100 new cities from China, and India will contribute 36 global cities (Dobbs, R., Smit, S.,...& Restrepo, A. 2011; Rediff 2012).

7. Literature Survey-3: Where India Stands Today

Examining Indian cities' ranking and performance on global cities' ranking parameters, only nine Indian cities qualify on global cities index and outlook out of 125 global cities and that to on mid to lower level rankings. Firstly, on global cities index of 2016 and 2015 respectively: Mumbai (44, 41 i.e. down 3 steps), New Delhi (61, 57 i.e. down 4 steps), Bangalore (75, 76 i.e. up 1 step), Chennai (77, 80 i.e. up 3 steps), Hyderabad (78, 78 i.e. stagnant), Kolkata (84, 81 i.e. down 3 steps), Pune (92, 95 i.e. up 3 steps), Ahmedabad (101, 100 i.e. down 1 step), and Surat (119, 120 i.e. up 1 step) - (AT Kearney 2016). It shows three cities slightly up, one stagnant and rest five falling down. Secondly, on global cities outlook of 2016 and 2015 respectively: Bangalore (73, 90 i.e. up 7 steps), New Delhi (76, 87 i.e. up 11 steps), Mumbai (87, 93 i.e. up 6 steps), Hyderabad (91, 97 i.e. up 6 steps), Ahmedabad (94, 86 i.e. down 8 steps), Chennai (98, 109 i.e. up 11 steps), Kolkata (100, 112 i.e. up 12 steps), Pune (103, 100 i.e. down 3 steps), and Surat ((105, 102 i.e. down 3 steps) - (AT Kearney 2016). It reflects that six cities improving and rest three coming down and no entry or exit of any city from the list,

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shows less dynamism. And, a vast and vibrant country like India not even a single Indian city occupy higher rank in either of the index or outlook tables.

As per World Bank's India specific report of 2015 on leveraging urbanisation, India's seven largest metropolitan areas – Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Ahmedabad – dominate the country's economic landscape; and manufacturing employment within the city areas declined by 16% and there was 12% increase in the peripheral areas between 1998 and 2005; similarly Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, and Kolkata, population growth has been fastest on their peripheries than the cities, it reflects speedy urbanisation of the immediate vicinity areas/districts; and on "prosperity index" report, Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Guatam Budh Nagar, Greater Mumbai and Kolkata rank highest among Indian districts (World Bank 2015). The report highlights urbanisation of semi-urban or vicinity areas, and centres of higher economic activities prospering areas.

Yet another recent report by Tholons on world's top 100 IT, BPO and technology outsourcing destinations: India continues to remain as popular destination for offshore IT and business process outsourcing services market (Tholons 20114; India-TV 2014). India occupies top to very respectable positions: a total of 13 cities from India in the top 100 cities list; India occupies 6 places from 1st to 8th positions as Bangalore (1st), Mumbai (2nd), Delhi (4th), Chennai (5th), Hyderabad (6th), and Pune (8th), except for 2nd and 7th positions for Philippines; and further, Chandigarh (22nd), Kolkata (23rd), Coimbatore (30th), Jaipur (36th), Bhubaneswar (53rd), Ahmedabad (63rd) and Thiruvanthapuram (67th) positions (Tholons 2016). This report reconfirms India's global leadership in IT, BPO and technology related outsourcing, and India continues to maintain its IT and technology prowess constantly for around two decades. However, advancement in technology, automation, digital technology etc. are becoming threats for India, and it has to reorient to these latest dynamics to retain top slots.

And, on top 100 global destination cities ranking, India ranked 6th in the annual MasterCard Global destinations Cities Index-2016, with five Indian cities on the top 100 cities list in the world: Mumbai on 27th and Chennai on 30th has made it in top 30, with Delhi at 48th, Kolkata 62nd and Pune 91th; and among the fastest growing destination cites globally are Mumbai and Chennai with minimum of 1 million overnight visitors in 2016; and in the Asia Pacific Top 10 destination cities, Mumbai ranked on 10th right after Shanghai (MasterCard 2016; Kumar, M. 2016).

8. Literature Survey-4: India's 25 Global Cities of the Future by 2025

Even before launch of India's 'Smart City Mission' in 2015 with concerted efforts in this direction by the government, 25 emerging Indian cities were identified as Global Cities of the future which will turn into economic powerhouses by 2025 (Dobbs, R., Smit, S.,...& Restrepo, A. 2011; Rediff 2012).

India's such 25 top cities with potential of becoming vibrant global cities were assessed on parameters like individual city's expected GDP in 2025 and base GDP in 2010 in billion US\$ as: 1. New Delhi (\$211 bn & \$48 bn; i.e. 4.4 times increase); 2. Mumbai (\$193 bn & \$56 bn; i.e. 3.5 times); 3. Bangalore (129 bn & 29 bn; i.e. 4.5 times); 4. Kolkata (\$113 bn & \$28 bn; i.e. 2.8 times); 5. Pune (\$94 bn & \$19 bn; i.e. 4.95 times); 6. Surat (\$84 bn & 14 bn; i.e. 6 times); 7. Chennai (\$77 bn & 17 bn; i.e. 4.53 times); 8. Hyderabad (\$74 bn; and \$16 bn; i.e. 5.3 times); 9. Ahmedabad (\$67 bn; and \$12 bn; i.e. 5.6 times); 10. Kochi (\$46 bn; and \$7 bn; i.e. 6.6 times); 11. Nasik (\$37 bn; and \$5 bn; i.e. 7.4 times); 12. Vishakapatnam (\$35 bn; and \$6 bn; i.e. 5.8 times); 13. Patna (\$31 bn; and \$7 bn; i.e. 4.4 times); 14. Thrissur (\$29 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 7.25 times); 15. Kozhikode (\$25 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 6.25 times); 16. Jaipur (\$25 bn; and

\$6 bn; i.e. 4.17 times); 17. Thalassery (\$24 bn; and \$3 bn; i.e. 8 times); 18. Chandigarh (\$23 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 7.25 times); 19. Nagpur (\$22 bn; and \$6 bn; i.e. 3.67 times); 20. Ludhiana (\$21 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 5.25 times); 21. Indore (\$21 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 5.25 times); 22. Vasai-Virar (\$20 bn; and \$3 bn; i.e. 6.67 times); 23. Vadodara (\$20 bn; and 5 bn; i.e. 4 times); 24. Kanpur (19 bn; and 4 bn; i.e. 4.75 times); and 25. Goa (\$18 bn; and \$4 bn; i.e. 4.5 times increase). It reveals that identified 25 cities' average GDP growth in span of 15 years by 2025 would increase by 5.31 times or 531%, with minimum growth of 2.8 times and maximum growth of 8 times. Data analysed based on report by (Rediff 2012; Dobbs, R., Smit, S., & Restrepo, A. 2011).

9. India's Smart City Mission and other Proactive Initiatives

India's cities accommodate nearly 31% of current population and contribute 63% of GDP (Census 2011); urban areas are expected to house 40% of India's population and contribute 75% of India's GDP by 2030; and it requires comprehensive development of physical, institutional, social and economic infrastructure; for improving the quality of life and attracting people and investment, setting in motion a virtuous cycle of growth and development; and the recent development of Smart Cities is a step in that direction (GOI 2015; Smart-City 2015).

Smart City Mission: India under visionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the government has already launched its 'Smart City Mission' in June, 2015 with massive investments to developed 100 smart cities (later target increased to 109) as satellite towns of larger cities by modernising the existing mid-sized cities, and to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local development and harnessing technology as a means to create smart outcomes for citizens. Other initiatives in this direction include Smart City Awas Yojna and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) launched around the same time to develop urban infrastructure and better quality of life (GOI 2015; Smart-City 2015). These initiatives will boost and strengthen the current global cities in India, and some of them will emerge as new global cities.

Other Proactive Initiatives: Several pro-development initiatives taken by the current Modi government at the helm: 'Make in India', 'Skill India', 'Digital India', 'Start-up India', 'Stand-up India', 'Swachh Bharat', 'Udan' for smaller cities/town connectivity, 'bullet and high speed trains', corruption free and business friendly India, cashless or less cash economy, implementing GST, further opening up of economy, private participation in earlier restricted sectors like defence and railways etc., will further boost country's economy, growth, prosperity, and enhancing its image in the world.

10. A Novel or Unconventional Strategy for India

After all available literature and reports survey from all sources: central governments reports and several proactive initiatives in this direction, reports of international agencies, global rating agencies and urban development consultants etc., gaps and further requirements to achieve the twin objectives of pepping up and strengthening currently identified Global Cities in India, and simultaneously creating two to three dozens such new global cities in 7 to 10 years time frame, and thereby achieving economic development, prosperity and countries image building to make an incredible India needs a Novel and Unconventional Multi-pronged Strategy to be devised and implemented to achieve the stated goals.

The Novel and Unconventional Multi-pronged Strategy: Firstly, closer monitoring and timely implementation of all pro-active initiatives taken in this direction, such as, India's Smart City projects, urban infrastructure projects, large hospitals and educational and universities related projects, national highways, railways and air connectivity related initiatives, toilets for all, swatch

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Bharat or clean India initiatives, housing for all in stated time period, communication networks, broadband connectivity and upgrading technology and efficiency for better communication, electricity, water supply, sanitation, parks, schools and other civic amenities, use of technology in governance to curb corruption and improve efficiency, and all such projects and initiatives which have bearing on improving infrastructure development and providing better quality of life to the citizens.

Secondly, concerted efforts to pep up, strengthen and upgrading existing global cities by improving the systems, use of digital technology, automation and advance technology in all possible walks of life from banking, finance, governance, hospitals, educational institutions to government, public sector undertakings to private enterprises, facilitating ease of doing business, curbing corruption etc., and such initiatives would attract private investments for further growth and development.

Thirdly, proactive initiatives like Make in India, Digital India, Skill India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Automation and providing supports will result into increased manufacturing and services, and economic development and would bring prosperity.

Fourthly, India's IT prowess and BPO etc. services are slowly dwindling, and needs immediate course correction by adopting Digital Technologies, Automation, Digital Economy, Innovations, Cloud Computing etc. to retain its *numero uno* position. People to be encouraged and required infrastructure to be created for technology development as well as re-training and human capital development, and productively using large number of youth population in country.

Fifth, proactive measures in air, water and other pollution control to provide safer civic life, and also attracting foreign investors who often quotes these problems apart from corruption and hurdles in doing business in India, which should also be addressed.

Sixth, inviting and providing conducive business environment for large foreign fund investments in manufacturing, infrastructure and educational to Research and Development Centres (R & D), Technology, and concerted efforts by the government and private sectors in India to create a number of Bangalore or Silicon valley like technology hubs and technology parks to take advantage of current restrictive and visa restrictions in the US by the current regime there, and it is a great opportunity for India to turn the table and take advantage, which will eventually contribute in more global cities creation and strengthening the current ones.

Seventh, making manufacturing hubs in other areas of competency like mid size car/automobiles manufacturing hubs, also including defence and railways to boost make in India initiative and also attracting large investments and latest technologies from the world.

11. Opportunities for India

Considering India's various strengths and conducive environment is the country, such as, fastest growing major economies in the world, having visionary leader like Modi, pro-development regime at the helm, political stability, large youth population, skill development initiatives, smart cities and other urban development initiatives under implementation, several civic to infrastructure projects in progress, comfortable position in electricity and renewal energy, India's leadership in IT and technology areas, and capability to move on next generation of digital technologies, automation, cloud computing, improvement in communication networks, availability of talents, and last but not the least, a pro-development government in the centre focussed on development, all such positive signs provide India a great opportunity to leap frog in most walks of life, from technology to civic amenities to infrastructure development, creating high quality centres for higher education/universities, speciality hospitals to boost medical tourism etc. to rapid urbanisation

and strengthening the existing as well as creating several new smart cities and global cities for economic development, prosperity and making of an incredible India in the near future.

12. Proactive Measures and Strategy Implementation

A host of pro-active measures are already taken by the central government in this direction, IT and technology leaders and companies with active support of the government could take steps in technology up-gradation, adapting to digital technology, automation, artificial intelligence, cloud computing etc., and larger use of such technologies in business and governance, and also creating a large number of Bangalore or Silicon Valley like technology cities, and vigorous implementation of the suggested novel multi-pronged strategy would certainly yield desired results and achieving the stated goals.

13. Major Challenges

There also exist several major challenges in achieving the stated goals, such as, scarcity of land in greenfield infrastructure and smart city projects, large youth population but lack of required skills which could be minimised by skill development initiatives, large funds required for major infrastructure projects, domestic and global private investments to be encouraged by conducive policy measures, air and other environmental problems to be tackled properly, upgrading roads, transportation and communication networks, and faster adoption of digital technologies, automation etc. in business and governance to achieve the stated goals.

14. Data Analysis and Outcomes Supporting the Hypothesis

Detailed survey of data and reports from government sources, international agencies, global cities' rating agencies, scholars etc. have been cited and analysed under four stages of literature surveys: 1 to 4 (sl. nos. 5 through 8), and a separate discussion on India's Smart City Mission (sl. no. 9), and further analysis of data and reports clearly support both Parts-A and Part-B of the Hypothesis. That in 7 to 10 years time India's existing nine global cities will be further strengthened and pepped up, and additional two to three dozens of new global cities will emerge and join the list, a major catalyst in this process being Government of India's concerted efforts in this direction through the 'Smart City Mission', thereby gaining strong momentum. Consequently, there will be accelerated economic development, prosperity, country's image building etc. leading towards an Incredible India in targeted time frame.

15. Hypothesis / Proposition Proved

Firstly, going through the proactive several measures already taken and some under implementation, several national and international agencies including reports of several global agencies engaged in global cities rating and urban development and closely tracking developments in India, it is evident that India will be able to pep up and strengthen its existing global cities in mid to long term, and there would be advent of two to three dozen new global cities in India in next 7 to 10 years time, and such new global cities would emerge from the current tire-2 and tire-3 cities. All these outcomes will result into further strengthening of existing global cities as well as emergence of dozen of mid size global cities in India, which would lead to greater economic development, prosperity, country's image building and making of an Incredible India. Thus, first part of the hypothesis proved.

Secondly, India with its strengths of current IT and technology prowess, would re-emerge as leader in digital technology, automation, cloud computing and other hi-tech areas and would actively support in pepping up existing and emerging global cities as well as improvement in business and governance. Thus, second part of the hypothesis proved.

16. Objective of the Research Met

Going by the various outcomes and both part of hypothesis duly proved, hence, the objective of the research is met.

17. Conclusions

India has got all the ingredients, potential, fastest growing major economy in the world (7.2%), young work force, sound technical and managerial manpower, business friendly regime at the helm led by the visionary and development focused Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi with firm commitment to turn India into an economic superpower and manufacturing hub of the world, and a country of hundreds of smart cities and global cities with a host of proactive measures taken in this direction. Soon India will be home of several strong global cities, and emergence of several dozen of new global cities in India. Simultaneously, innovations and development in digital technologies, automation and other high-technologies and their applications in global cities, financial, banking, health-care and education to business and governance will boost economic development, prosperity, country's image building and making of an incredible India.

18. Scope for Further Research

There exists further scope for estimating enhanced strengths and rankings of existing nine global cities of India after taking all above stated measures and implementing the strategies in the next seven to ten years time. And, also to identify all those new and emerging around three dozen global cities in India in seven to ten years time, and also to arrive at their strengths, rankings and impact on India's economic development, prosperity and image building of the country. Further researches could be undertaken by new researchers in these areas.

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Abbreviations Used:

ADB: Asian Development Bank

BPO: Business Process Outsourcing

Exim Bank: Export Import Bank of India

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

GST: Goods and Service Tax

IMF: International Monetary Fund

IT: Information Technology

PPP: Purchasing Power Parity

R & D: Research and Development

WB: World Bank