

Smart Cities In Term Of Services Provided And Their Relations

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Abstract

The era of technology and development, and the concept of traditional cities is receding, so in this paper we will address what is the concept of a smart city and its effects on humanity and production, and whether it will lead in the future to a decline in the participation of man and human energy in the development and continuity of cities and sufficiency only with smart methods such as relying on artificial intelligence in all fields Life and its impact on humans in particular, on societies and cities, and then the world as a whole. Then we will touch upon the positives of smart cities and the difference between them and traditional cities and their direct impact on production and other vital sectors in society such as education, health, etc. with mentioning some examples of smart cities, then we will touch upon the negatives of smart cities and the disadvantages of the technology used because we are in the age of technology and inevitably must be used in societies for development.

Keywords: Smart Cities, Technology Applying, Artificial Intelligence, Normal Cities.

INTRODUCTION

The population of the Arab countries has doubled nearly every three decades, and is expected to rise from about 430 million people in 2019 to 851 million people in 2050. But this population increase will not be distributed evenly between rural and urban areas, even though about 66% of the countries 'population The Arab region today is living in cities (compared to 55% of the world's population). The Arab region is witnessing a rapid urbanization, with its urbanization rate growing at an annual rate of 2.5%. This means that the percentage of urban population in the Arab world will remain higher in the future than the expected percentage of urban areas in the world, which is estimated at 68% by the year 2050. The acceleration of urban transformation in the Arab countries poses many challenges to their governments and places them in the face of double tasks, as they must, on the one hand, work to slow this transformation by continuing to develop the countryside and enhance the attractiveness of living in it, and on the other hand it must absorb the increasing number of inhabitants in the cities, but without being satisfied.

By maintaining the level of the status quo in it or seeking to curb its decline under the pressure of an increase in the population, but rather it must make strenuous efforts to improve it by ridding its cities of slums and transforming them into safe and sustainable cities that provide adequate housing at reasonable prices with modern transportation, green spaces and fast government services as well as promoting Her skill in planning and management, attracting companies, innovation and an effective contribution to the growth of the country's economy, the economic role of cities is great in all countries, as they generate about 80% of the gross domestic product in the world (Söderström, 2014). In recent years, the use of technology in all areas of life has become to make it easier and to raise production efficiency and provide comfort as much as possible, and this

has led to the transformation of cities into smart cities, so we will now address the difference between traditional cities and smart cities and how this transformation has led to the development of cities in terms of buildings and services (Bifulco, 2016). And all the infrastructures have a negative or positive effect, and we will mention the first people who transformed traditional cities into smart cities, and what are the implications of that, whether positive or negative, and in the end we will address my personal opinion and the opinion of the majority on the development of cities and their transformation into smart cities and what are the effects Positive and negative effects as well, and if there are negative effects, how can they be reduced or eliminated, because we are in the end in the age of technology and the transformation of cities is a must in order to keep pace with development.

Reacting to these difficulties expects governments to chip away at numerous monetary, social and authoritative tomahawks. That is the reason worldwide and Arab interest in the idea of "shrewd urban communities" has arisen to meet the developing necessities of the populace by exploiting the specialized improvements going with the Fourth Industrial Revolution. To \$ 1.7 trillion by the year 2023, although the concept of a "smart city" is still in the process of development, and for this we have at least 120 diverse definitions of a smart city from experts and academic sources (Gil-Garcia et al., 2015, ITU, 2014) For example, as the International Telecommunication Union defines it as "an innovative city that uses information and communication technology, the efficiency of urban operations and services, and the ability to compete to improve the quality of life, while meeting the needs of current and future generations in terms of economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects." But the realistic definition of a smart city concerns the position that the city wants to reach, its capacity, its vision, the orientations of those responsible for it, and the activity of those who live in it (Caragliu, A., 2011).

Traditional cities can be defined as cities in which people depend in their daily lives on traditional non-technological methods in all operations, such as production and others (Belanche, 2016). for example, in the field of education, they rely on traditional schools and receive information from teachers. For books, traditional books are relied upon without addressing technological means in Education, with regard to agriculture and industry, depends entirely on human intervention in the production process, whether in agriculture or in industry, in managing the production process, mastering it, and obtaining outputs even in means of transportation (Granier, Benoit, 2016). And its administrations in general, we can say that traditional cities are cities that rely heavily on human beings for their administration and guidance in all areas of life. Society as a whole revolves around the human ability to advance it.

DEFINITION OF SMART CITIES

Smart cities can be defined in more than one way and in more than one direction, but in a simple and easy way (Mazza, Daniela, 2017). They can be defined as modern cities and invented in a creative way using information technology and technology in general in order to improve life in them in various ways in terms of the efficiency of urban operations and services and the ability of the city and individuals to compete so that all of these developments, in turn, reflect on meeting the needs of current and future generations in all economic, social, environmental and cultural aspects, so that they are called smart (Yahia, Nesrine Ben, 2019).

It is based on 6 elements, which are the smart economy, smart people who represent human capital and social, transparency and smart participation in decisions, smart transportation based on modern technology, the smart environment, smart life that is concerned with health conditions and the safety of the individual and the enjoyment of educational facilities, housing and good social cohesion.

SMART CITIES FRAMEWORK

When thinking about keen innovations, urban areas and networks look for best practices for accomplishing guidelines-based arrangements that are replicable, adaptable and promptly adoptable. The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Smart Cities and Communities Framework (SCCF) arrangement will furnish urban areas and networks with best practices and specialized rules for the arranging, creating and actualizing brilliant arrangements. Industry partners and the exploration network can utilize the NIST SCCF as a kind of perspective to additional their advancement and item improvement objectives, and to improve the nature of administration. The intended interest group incorporates city and network authorities, innovation pioneers, analysts, project organizers and chiefs, and other implementers (Bacco, 2017).

Challenges and the future: Smart cities in Arab countries have begun to find their way towards becoming a reality through pioneering experiences in the United Arab Emirates and Jordan. And the need for smart buildings, the need to accelerate digital transformation, and in addition to this, it suffers from problems specific to the Arab region that make the transformation towards smart cities slow, such as the high rate of illiteracy (21% of Arabs are illiterate according to the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science) and the need to develop government measures before digitizing it (Cardullo, 2019).

But even if all the enablers are available to transform the existing Arab cities into smart cities, this will not happen overnight, but rather, long years of work and effort spanning between 20 and 30 years. For example, the vision of Abu Dhabi is based on creating a sustainable city in various fields. In 2007, the government of the emirate set out a plan that aims to transform Abu Dhabi within 30 years into a smart sustainable city in all aspects of life, such as economy, environment, transportation and transportation.

Shrewd Cities and Communities Framework Series: Through the Global City Teams Challenge (GCTC), NIST gathered a lot of data on accepted procedures in the field of brilliant urban areas and networks. The NIST SCCF arrangement unites and coordinates this data, just as, keeps on building extra systems for new arising themes in savvy urban areas and networks. The NIST SCCF arrangement tends to hypothetical and functional parts of keen urban areas and network advancement. The arrangement likewise incorporates best works on, going from issues cutting across all parts of keen urban areas and networks, to those pertinent for building up savvy areas, for example, shrewd transportation. Also, the arrangement incorporates strategies and contextual analyses. Figure 1: shows the smart cities and communities framework structure.

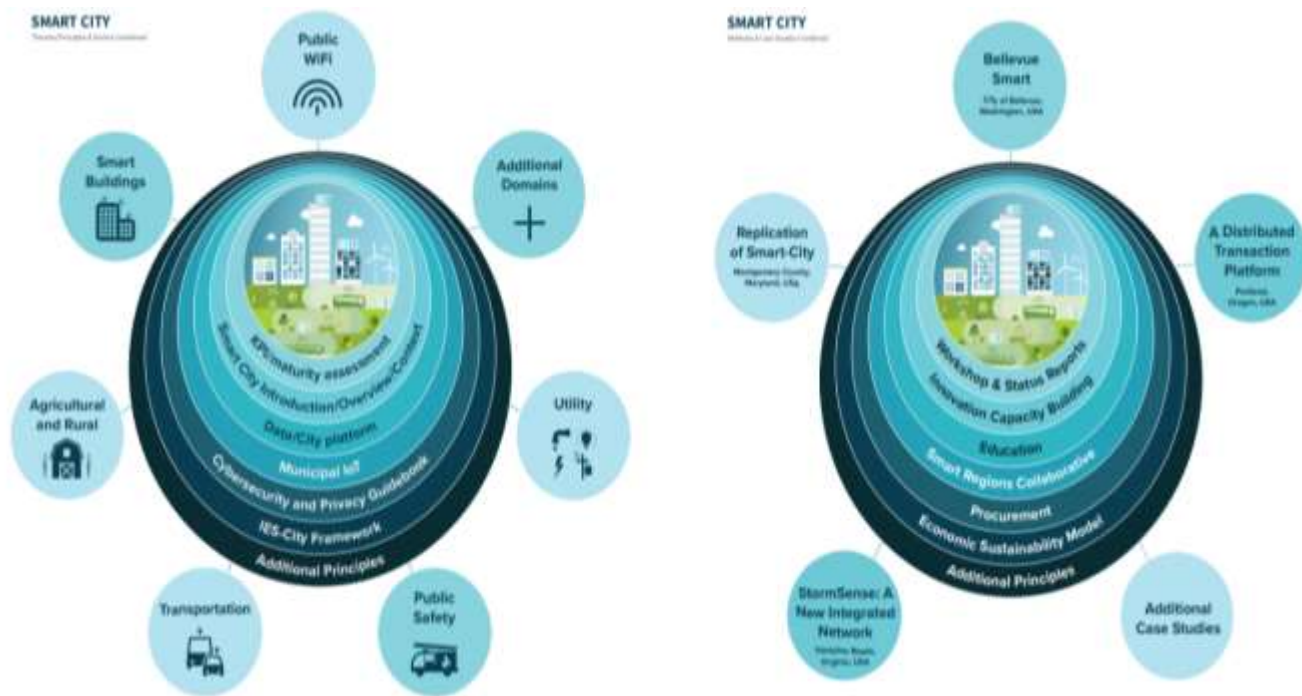


Figure 1: Smart Cities and Communities Framework Structure

THE DIFFERENT BETWEEN REGULAR CITIES AND SMART CITIES

There are many differences between traditional cities and smart cities, among which is the economy in the traditional city (Kourtit, 2013). Paper bills are dealt with and related to licenses, administrative matters, establishments, and the purchase and circulation of goods as usual, while in smart cities the paper bills are replaced by electronic ones through smart phones and goods are presented and compared through an application installed on the smart device (Zygiaris, 2018).

In traditional cities, government workers are done by going to the concerned department and going to the post office and enduring the hassle of the road, wasted time, congestion, and others, while in smart cities an application is created that gives the citizen all the information, he needs from the concerned government department where the application contains all the data in all departments. It speeds up the procedures and also provides a home delivery service, which ends the hassle and hardship of the road and time (Merli, 2014).

Transportation in traditional cities depends on transportation by private and public cars and regular trains, while in smart cities there is a smart metro and the opening of major transportation centers so that drivers are alerted to busy roads and guide them to the shortest ways to reach their destinations, all of which is done through smart applications (Yin, 2015).

In traditional cities, education is traditionally done by going to school or university and obtaining lectures and lessons with textbooks followed, while in smart cities education is linked to modern technology and its integration with educational technologies in universities and schools (Rotta, 2019).

In traditional cities, security is achieved by the police carrying out their usual duties and using regular cars, while in smart cities, technological services related to police work are launched, using the fastest and most modern cars, and providing electronic monitoring services for facilities and homes through modern cameras for more security and protection (Anttiroiko, 2018).

Trade in traditional cities takes place on the ground, as well as in the method of buying and selling and obtaining the product, while in smart cities trade is done through the Internet, and it Communication with greater distances and without a specific time (Walravens, 2013).

This matter will reduce the cost of commercial and economic transactions because it eliminates the role of any middleman between the seller and the buyer (Paulin, 2016). In traditional cities, health depends on traditional methods of going to the hospital, then manual examination and purchase of medicine, while in smart cities the hospital depends on the smart system as it contains mobility devices that transmit medical information through interactive audio-visual means for the purpose of consultation and sometimes remote surgeries.

Social communication in traditional cities is done through direct meetings and visits, while in smart cities the most used smartphone in the world is considered an indirect means of communication with greater distances and without a specific time.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SMART CITIES AND THE SERVICES PROVIDED

The qualities of brilliant urban areas are identified with the utilization of data innovation advances and the main attributes are:

Shrewd climate: Is it nature or for human advancement, and it is viewed as the actual climate of the city in which all day by day and development exercises are done (Macke, 2018). Brilliant administration and e-government, which is the advancement of government work frameworks by utilizing electronic methods in offering electronic types of assistance and giving electronic exchanges, correspondences and exchanges in the entirety of their structures (Balocco, 2018).

The brilliant society is the degree to which the city network comprehends data innovation applications and advances and the chance of its progress from a customary innovation client network to an imaginative society equipped for arriving at creative answers for its present issues and its future improvement (Kraus, 2015).

Brilliant life and it incorporates a gathering of exercises that help and contribute incredibly in giving and giving a decent personal satisfaction, including social and touristic occasions and the wealth of good structures prepared for lodging and living (Kraus, 2015). Wise vehicle is the administration of the vehicle and traffic framework through a bunch of innovations that rely upon innovation.

Sustainable power Examples of environmentally friendly power are sun-based energy, wind energy, underground energy, water, and expanding their utilization at the city level (Bakıcı, 2019). Re-oversee water and wastewater to guarantee water manageability and strong waste reusing (Chatterjee, 2018).

Challenges facing the transformation of the world into smart cities, a set of common global challenges in the creation and transformation of smart cities, such as the old infrastructure of cities, limited budgets, the need for smart buildings, the need to accelerate digital transformation, and in addition to this it suffers from problems specific to the Arab region that make the transformation towards smart cities slow (Van Winden, 2017) Such as the high rate of illiteracy (21% of Arabs are illiterate, according to the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science) and the need to develop government procedures in the first place before converting them digitally (Carvalho, 2015).

THE FIRST TO IMPLEMENT THE IDEA OF SMART CITIES IN THE WORLD IN GENERAL AND THE ARAB WORLD IN PARTICULAR

The journey to smart cities goes way back to the 1970s, when Los Angeles created the first urban big data project: "A Cluster Analysis of Los Angeles". The first smart city was arguably Amsterdam (Paskaleva, 2019). In 1994 a virtual digital city was created, and then things began to develop rapidly, until separate initiatives were launched by Cisco and IBM in the mid-first decade of the twenty-first century, and then, in 2011, a global conference was held to open a smart city in Barcelona. Which later became an annual event that charts the vision for the development of smart cities (Shahzool Hazimin Azizam, 2020).

Toward the finish of 2019, it was declared by Smart Dubai that all the accomplishments that the Emirate of Dubai had accomplished during the previous year in the field of brilliant change put it at the front line and direct the urban areas in the Middle East and North Africa and fit the bill to turn into the computerized capital of the Middle East and this occasion has been

referenced by numerous one of the notable worldwide reports on the world level on the subject of keen urban areas, which prompted Dubai being set at the bleeding edge of the district's urban communities in this field and its positioning was additionally in front of the reports of major worldwide urban areas and right now the emirate keeps on working to propel more and build up its specialized capacities and extending the hover of shrewd change to incorporate all its operational and administration areas (Yousef A. Baker El-Ebiary, 2020).

Makkah is viewed as perhaps the main Islamic urban areas, as it is the primary strict the travel industry city on the planet. The public authority has showed a drive to change Makkah into a keen city (W. M. Amir Fazamin W. Hamzah, 2020). This activity depends on modernizing the current framework and growing its extension through both the region and the Ministry of Hajj to incorporate administrations so guests to Makkah and travelers can acquire on electronic administrations, the district depends on geographic data frameworks to help track Hajj development and give data. Makkah Al-Mukarramah additionally actualizes a savvy traffic the board framework to screen traffic, forestall gridlock, lessen mishaps, and improve public wellbeing.

CONCLUSION

In the end, we reach the truth about the transformation of cities into smart cities is a must, and it ultimately leads to the development of cities in all respects in addition to the improvement of the level of medical and educational services and productivity and the advancement of nations and upgrading them at the highest level. We are now in the era of technology and using this technology to raise the level Cities are a very necessary thing, and the negatives arranged in this matter are negligible with regard to the positive consequences that result from them. In the end, the transformation to smart cities will raise the level of services at all levels.

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