

Smart Cities: The Digital Revolution Is A Step Towards Positive Change

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Abstract: Nowadays, the tech boom is increasingly becoming the new face of the future – a future in which the connection between security and smart technology is commonplace. This article provides facts and statistics of today's disasters and difficulties, and also discusses the place of smart cities in solving these problems.

Keywords: smart city, smart society, smart citizen, smart education, future trends.

Introduction

Nowadays, the tech boom is increasingly becoming the new face of the future – a future in which the connection between security and smart technology is commonplace. This is a kind of response to the thesis that "... the opinion is being imposed that the public sector creates, rather than solves social problems, and that government programs and policies tend not to raise, but to lower the standard of living" [1]. For its part, the digital revolution in public administration is just beginning and can help services become more innovative and agile, improve the lives of citizens, engage and motivate employees more effectively, and take a step towards positive changes in career advancement and overall organizational effectiveness.

Main Part

The second key component is the intensity of changes in all spheres of public life, which has never been so intense. When this fact is added to the rapidly growing and galloping role of information technology and the ever-changing needs of consumers for goods and services, modern management faces an insurmountable wall of problems. Crises accompany any potential solution. This is where the relationship between the security service and intelligence comes to the rescue. At a time when technology is being applied at a rapid pace, every city seems to be a smart city. The massive introduction of broadband information infrastructure, mobile phones, wireless communications and changing forms of communication is just the beginning.

Smart City means safety. Today, the population of our planet is about 7.4 billion people, almost half of them (3.6 billion) live in cities, although just 10 hours ago the urban population was only 35%. With such a high rate of urbanization, there are a number of problems that make management difficult, and this may be one of the reasons. Holiday administration. However, there are also contradictions and various challenges, especially when it comes to the transition from development to national policies and ideas. Such, for example, according to Prof. Georgy Manolov, "... political problems for the Bulgarian society as a whole, without any doubt, manifest themselves in the yawning abyss between the elites and the masses, rich and poor, literate and illiterate, which continues to multiply to this day."

To solve this round, the concept of a Smart City, which was first popularized in the early and after the 2000s, is aimed primarily at the development of technologies and infrastructure, which is implemented one after another? problems in 2,500 cities around the world, as more and more best practices emerge that can be explored and tested in new cities and countries as a result of initiatives and competitions of a different nature around the world.

During the holidays, when technology is applied at a rapid pace, it seems like everyone is building a smart building. The mass deployment of broadband infrastructure, mobile phones and wireless communications is just the beginning. Effectively answering so-called "episodes of life" questions and the safety of citizens are among the most important functions of public administration, and it can be emphasized that anxiety about crime can be a major problem affecting the quality of life in many cities around the world [6]. This is especially important after the cities of Latin America and the Caribbean, where the murder rate is incredibly high. However, the facts of recent hours show that smart technologies have real potential to improve safety in the city. They fail to address the underlying problems of concentrated social disadvantage, gender-based violence or socio-economic discontent, which often leads to crime and victimization. But governments can be helped to improve their innovative, informed decisions about how to use limited resources and staff effectively. Police patrols, for example, may not be everywhere, but predictive analytics can direct them to the exact location at the exact time. However, public danger is not the crime itself. It also includes traffic management to avoid congestion and traffic jams; rapid response in emergency situations; and conducting reliable building inspections are among the second priorities. Data and digital tools can help local governments function more effectively, often saving lives and deterring criminal activity in the process [8]. Added to this are various forms of normative assessment that can significantly regulate and facilitate these processes. In this direction, legal components are essential and "most ethical norms are not institutionalized by the legislator, since their normative assessment determines their benefit as insignificant."

Conclusion

Analysis of recent hours shows that the introduction of a number of smart technologies can help reduce deaths by 8-10%, and silent incidents by 30-40%. In a city with 5 million inhabitants and a high crime rate, this could result in 300 deaths per hour. By streamlining the dispatch of emergency calls and synchronizing traffic lights for emergency vehicles, cities can reduce emergency response times by 20% to 35%. And these are the first approximate results of the forecast!

Security concerns reflect factors such as the physical environment, income levels, inequality and social cohesion. In New York, for example, authorities are currently investigating 667 crimes per 100,000 people residents, which is 4 times higher than, for example, in Rio de Janeiro. New York has 7.4 deaths per 100,000 people. 10 times more Lagos residents, including major traffic accidents and fires. There is a similar difference in initial emergency response time.

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