



www.editada.org

## Smart Cities facing the growth of poverty

Alejandro Fuentes Penna <sup>1</sup>, Raúl Gómez Cárdenas <sup>1</sup>, Oscar D. Hernández González <sup>1</sup>, Juan de d. González Ibarra <sup>1</sup>, Eliezer Cuesta Gómez <sup>1</sup>, Wendy L. Morales Prado <sup>1</sup>, Marco Antonio Vera Jiménez <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> El Colegio de Morelos.

<sup>2</sup> Universidad Politécnica de Pachuca.

E-mails: alejandrofuentes@elcolegiodemorelos.edu.mx

### 1 Editorial

Cities evolved by the increase of commercial activities that gave rise to markets and exchange. The main function of physical structure in the oldest cities were oriented to provide shelter and protection, and to intensify the use of land. The industrialization era oriented the cities to acquire artificial accessories increasingly dependent on their functions (Lagos Reinoso, Benavides Sellan & Marín Lavayen, 2021).

A new concept titled smart city puts people at the center of development, incorporates Information and Communication Technologies in urban management, and uses these elements as tools to stimulate the design of a government that includes collaborative planning and citizen participation to achieve integrated and sustainable development in innovative, competitive, resilient, sustainable, transparent cities and ensure the generation of wealth through quality, innovative and competitive jobs (Guerra de los Ríos, 2020).

However, it is evident that, in recent years, cities have overflowed in population, generating concern in the economic and political spheres for the generation of problems but also of opportunities and solutions based on the use of technological advances. Smart cities were born to respond to the pressing and distinct needs of the modern era, aimed at improving lifestyles. Smart cities have the foundations to meet the new challenges derived from health and the ideal conditions for healthy lifestyles. Therefore, their implementation requires a new model friendly to health care, entrepreneurship and economic reactivation, which are necessary within the framework of the different contingencies: natural, health, welfare, human development, etc. Smart cities, in turn, are concerned with creating open recreational spaces where activities can be developed without health and safety risks (Guerra de los Ríos, 2020).

A proposal of a general framework for the deployment of Colombian cities as Smart Cities supported by the IOT (Internet of Things) requires a public policy that really allows to achieve this objective; this is due to the commitments that are required from public entities such as the Ministry of Communications and local authorities, as well as for the training of citizens and organizations that require citizens and organizations who will be able to participate in the implementation of Smart Cities. This implies large state investments in infrastructure and communications technologies, not only for large cities, but also for rural areas (Zona-Ortiz, Fajardo-Toro & Pirachicán, 2020).

Guerra de los Ríos (2020) proposed circular economy model oriented to extend the useful life of resources and goods, which implies keeping materials in circulation indefinitely, obtaining the highest possible value before and after their disposal and minimizing waste during all stages of production of a good. The circular model is based on the 7 R's: rethink, redesign, reduce, reuse, repair, recycle and recover. These actions are aimed at minimize waste generation and pollution, as well as support collaborative economy and recycling platforms. collaborative economy and recycling platforms.

Tourism has evolved and is using the new technologies, giving rise to the concept of intelligent tourist destinations (IDT). Castro Álvarez, González Rodríguez & Maldonado Duarte (2017) analyzed different countries, identifying the possibility of creating IDT in poor countries, developing countries and mainly in developed countries, through the adaptation of the tourism based on the characteristics of each context of tourist destinations, taking advantage of ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) as a mechanism for generating collective intelligence, knowledge and innovation, taking care of the resources and values that will be the distinctive differentiating factor that can sustain competitiveness in the global tourism market.

Guerra de los Ríos (2020) promotes the development of smart cities at night, based on the circular economy model, exposing as examples the cities of Amsterdam, Montreal and Buenos Aires.

Sajhau, P. (2017) proposes to redefine the concept of smart city to understand the problems faced such as urban growth and the need to adopt sustainable development in the face of increasing poverty. In this context, IBM supports smart city projects by working closely with industrial partners and service operators, in France and abroad, and bring its expertise in data collection, analysis and intelligence.

However, Romero (2018) in the face of the progress and uncertainty of the application of new communication and information technologies, new and serious problems arise such as: the increase in poverty, and social exclusion; the progressive distancing of rich and poor countries; insecurity and terrorism, coupled with the creation of a feeling of unprotection and terror; the problems of environmental degradation; the so-called digital divide between those who possess knowledge, and those who do not, through new technologies; political disaffection and apathy; the weakening of democracy; labor precariousness; the clash of civilizations and multiculturalism.

Cities have at hand powerful tools that they must know how to take advantage of to mitigate these social, environmental and economic obstacles that harm everyone. The smart city must guarantee well-being for a large majority of inhabitants, if not for all.

In the face of the progress and uncertainty of the application of new communication and information technologies, new and serious problems arise, such as: the increase in poverty and social exclusion; the progressive distancing of rich and poor countries; insecurity and terrorism, together with the creation of a feeling of lack of protection and terror; the problems of environmental degradation; the so-called digital divide between those who possess knowledge and those who do not, through the new technologies; political disaffection and apathy; the weakening of democracy; job insecurity; the clash of civilizations and multiculturalism. Cities have powerful tools at hand that they must know how to take advantage of to mitigate these social, environmental and economic obstacles that harm everyone. The smart city must guarantee well-being for a large majority of its inhabitants, if not for everyone.

## References

- Guerra de los Ríos, B. (2020). Ciudades inteligentes, más que tecnología. *Cultura Económica*, 38(100), 39-65. doi:<https://doi.org/10.46553/cecon.38.100.2020.p39-65>
- Lagos Reinoso, G. G. ., Benavides Sellan, L., & Marín Lavayen, D. G. (2021). Ciudades Inteligentes y su Importancia ante el Covid-19. *Revista Qualitas* , 23(23), 101 - 115. <https://doi.org/10.55867/qual23.08>
- Romero, A. (2018). El paradigma de las smart cities en el marco de la gobernanza urbana. *Gestión y Análisis de Políticas Públicas*, 20, 29-35.
- Ulises Castro Álvarez, José Ángel González Rodríguez y Livia Margarita Maldonado Duarte (2017): “Destinos turísticos inteligentes: ¿Estrategia para el desarrollo local en países pobres?”, *Revista Turydes: Turismo y Desarrollo*, n. 22 (junio/junho 2017). En línea: <http://www.eumed.net/rev/turydes/22/destinos-turisticos-inteligentes.html>
- Sajhau, P. (2017). IBM – Building sustainable cities through partnerships and integrated approaches. *Field Actions Science Reports*, 16, 52- 57
- Zona-Ortiz, A. T., Fajardo-Toro, C. H., & Pirachicán, C. M. A. (2020). Propuesta de un marco general para el despliegue de ciudades inteligentes apoyado en el desarrollo de Iot en Colombia. *Revista Ibérica de Sistemas e Tecnologias de Informação*, (E28), 894-907.