Uluslararası İleri Doğa Bilimleri ve Mühendislik Araştırmaları Dergisi
Sayı 8, S. 64-70, 9, 2024

Araştırma Makalesi

IJANSER
https://as-proceeding.com/index.php/ijanser
ISSN:2980-0811

International Journal of Advanced Natural Sciences and Engineering Researches
Volume 8, pp. 64-70, 9, 2024

Research Article

Technology and its Use in Urban Space

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(Received: 23 September 2024, Accepted: 02 October 2024)

(6th International Conference on Applied Engineering and Natural Sciences ICAENS 2024, 25-26 September 2024)

ATIF/REFERENCE: Kiri, L. (2024). Technology and its Use in Urban Space, *International Journal of Advanced Natural Sciences and Engineering Researches*, 8(9), 64-70.

Abstract – There are three main problems that this paper deals with: The first problem is how technology is used in the urban population, exploiting its advantages. The second problem is the impact of technology and science on the environment, highlighting the main directions such as the preservation of the environment, which aims to limit the impact of pollution from industry, agriculture, human activity, and the preservation of nature, which aims to limit to a minimum the changes in nature (ecosystems) such as the effects of global warming, preserving the ozone layer, reducing gas emissions, avoiding acid rain. The third problem has to do with highlighting the advantages of using technology in education and teaching in the era of globalization as well as in intelligent services and technology challenges. The purpose of this paper is to deal with the way technology is used in urban life by analyzing the application and approach in contemporary cities as well as the impact on its users who can be employees, teachers, etc. to increase their professional performance. The technology in urban life is innovative which is being widely used in the global rank every day and more. Its use is wide in various fields and one of the fields in which it is widely applied is in cities enabling the creation of smart cities. The methodology of the work is mainly based on analysis and synthesis based on the contemporary literature of theoretical interpretations.

Keywords – Technology, digital divide, urban space, environment, challenges.

INTRODUCTION

The integration of microcomputers into classrooms during the 1980s was considered an innovation in American education.It was discussed that technology has a fundamental power in the transformation of learning and teaching and it turned out that it was easier for these institutions to equip themselves with Hardware and Software than to understand the true potential of technology. (Daintith, John; 2009).

Researchers are concerned about the fact that this technology is conceived and used because the urban society is taking advantage of it, seeing it as a device to delay time or as a tool to reverse the historical influence of poverty, discrimination and as a chance for more opportunities.After 25 years, the computer has been integrated into society and many of the objectives have remained unrealized. One of the influencing factors is the economic-social situation. Also among its main objectives is the engagement of students in various activities related to technology.

The development of technology and its advancement has made man approach it and be closer to it. One of the devices most familiar to man today is the computer. The last decade "crowned" the connection between man and computer. It was precisely this connection that defined some 'epithets' such as programmer, IT, etc. Millions of people employed in various institutions and companies spend most of their

time communicating with computers. The absence of a computer at work or at home makes life more difficult. Programmers of large companies, taking into account the demands of users, try to make the computer equipment as smart as possible.

Examples of different software clearly show their work. Today, the ability of a website to keep the user as close to it as possible is the measuring unit of its quality. Smart applications allow people to communicate with anyone in the world, the generation of satellite images of places we have dreamed of seeing, the possibility of communication with smart machines (bots), access to thousands of information in a few seconds, the storage of documents personal at long distances (on different servers), the possibility of buying various devices online, listening online to the lectures of well-known professors, etc., etc., have educated man in such a way that he also looks for things from the computer for now they seem unattainable.[1]

The spread of technology in urban life nowadays has emerged as a primary need, penetrating everywhere such as cities, homes, universities, factories, organizations and other places. This technology brings many benefits in daily life by providing smart services whenever and wherever.

ECONOMIC- SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE URBAN SPACE

From the study agencies, it is recognized that besides workplaces, the other most frequented places are educational institutions that give people the opportunity to have Internet access. Since society itself still does not have the proper knowledge on technology to pass it on to the community, it is required that educational institutions prepare the American community for the age of technology. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration has defined five reports to address this problem. This report is called 'Falling through the net'. This gap in the digital divide has generally increased on the basis of categories of education, income and race.

a) Income The digital divisions in multimedia are differentiated based on the category of education, income and minorities. Digital divides are more pronounced among those with higher incomes than among those with lower incomes. [2]

b) Assimilation The big differences in the world of technology are found in the educational levels of the families they come from. What we see is a greater knowledge and use of technology among families with higher education compared to those who do not even have high school. And this ratio is greater than 20%. We notice that the ratio between the population with a high level of education is 57.5%, the ratio of technological devices that they use is 30.75%, almost a digital divide of 20% difference among people with a medium level of education, and the use of technology is very low to unassimilated people in urban areas.[3]

c) Minorities Almost the same thing happens if we compare the use of technology in different minorities. We distinguish a non-equivalent ratio between the use of technology by the ethnicities located in the USA. The comparison of the research groups was done by studying three different groups to make the concept of the digital divide clearer. It depends and from the difficulty of income and the inability of all families to fully integrate into society. We note that the most used pieces of technology in American society are the Internet and personal computers.

TECHNOLOGY AND ITS USE IN URBAN SCHOOLS

This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. The results should be drawn together, compared with prior work and/or theory and interpreted to present a clear step forward in scientific understanding. Combined Results and Discussion sections comprising a list of results and individual interpretations in isolation are particularly discouraged.

The term technology is often synonymous with the word computer. Also included in addition to PCs and camcorders, Cd-rooms, Dvds, Internet, Websites, Software, and digital parts such as Mp3, Ipod.

Academic achievements

Academic achievements must be documented. Each school must report the growth of its students every year. But, in recent years, it has been requested that this report be divided according to economic status,

races and ethnicities. Before, technology was an object of study, but today it helps in the process of learning and teaching. Teachers should find the opportunity to use these devices, especially in urban schools, so that young people can reach an academic level with high standards.

Definition of the urban student

The urban student is described as a student who is active in the educational environment. The main tendency of these students is to fall prey to the economic situation, inherited family cultures, different ethnicities and the poverty where some of them live. Therefore, we must work to have more technological intervention in their lifestyle.

Use of technology

Every year we see a considerable increase in technology in schools. In the USA, a PC rating system has been built so that every student has the opportunity to have one. In this program, a program for the specialization of instructors in the technological aspect, in teaching, has been promoted. All this after it is observed that typical urban schools do not have new technological equipment and therefore do not help in their use in the classrooms. [4]

a. Educational technology affects the academic performance of students

The effective use of technology in schools occurs if it affects and supports the set objectives, creates opportunities for students in collaborations, group work and different jobs. It is necessary to guarantee a feedback for both students and teachers. Enables the integration of the new teacher. It is used in environments where managers support technological innovations. It is used by students to solve problems of different subjects and to use technology in presentations and publications of their projects.

b. Technology in education can improve motivation, behavior and interest in learning. Technology increases students' desire for success, helps to collaborate with others, is challenging, follows different online courses and offers greater professional skills.

c. Technology can pose a risk to students' performance

Great care should be taken in adapting the technology according to the students' levels. These projects must be led by specialized instructors who know their students both psychologically and socio-economically. They must intervene to improve through technology the problems they have in speaking, on the emotional side, pronunciation or group work.

Finally, there is a need for continuous improvement of the academic level. Intervention is required to motivate students to encourage their desire to work and to increase their performance in school. It takes a great and cooperative work with all the links of society to reduce the technological social gap. All that technology has achieved in the USA is the rationing of PCs for students. The goal of technology and ongoing projects will be the main objective which will be based on teacher-student cooperation. It should also;

to understand the potential of technology
to make its successful integration
to motivate students through technology
to increase the school academic level, etc.

These projects will continue to be integrated more and more into the American education system.

TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Protection of nature and the environment are considered the most important part of life on our planet. All the processes that lead to a successful ecological system are related to the program for defining the strategy and the further development of objectives in the preservation of nature and the environment. Ecology is the foundation of the preservation of nature and the environment

There are two main directions:

1. Preservation of the environment, which aims to limit the impact of pollution from industry, agriculture, transport, construction and human activity.

2. Conservation of nature, which aims to limit changes in nature (ecosystems) to a minimum, such as the effects of global warming, preservation of the ozone layer, reduction of gas emissions, avoidance of acid rain. It is important to know a strategy which should be followed to avoid an ecological crisis in our country.

If we take the leather industry, the concerns are greater for the environment. Technological spills contain quantities of dangerous chemicals. The waters coming out of the spills of the leather factories must be clean before entering the hydrographic network, in order not to disturb the ecological balance. [5] The determination of the treatment of technological spills must be followed concretely by every industrial enterprise in working condition. Factories are not allowed to work in any other country industrial if they do not have a wastewater treatment plant. The choice of their cleaning method depends on the composition of technological spills.

The pH value, the content of organic and inorganic substances must be kept within the permitted standards. In the case of the large number of different organic compounds present in the spills, the determination of each one is problematic and time-consuming. In this particular case, a total determination of the main indicators of spills that affect the determination of the amount of organic compositions and their ability to degrade is made. For this, the amount of oxygen is important, which is necessary for the decomposition of organic components. Such a phenomenon is completely detrimental to the environment and health. The created pollution must be minimized through technology improvements and the use of chemicals with the least polluting effects. [6]

Even air pollution in the workplaces of industrial departments depends on the technological processes, the type of production, the type of chemicals, as well as the method of the system chosen in the realization of the production technology. Always the environment can be positive or negative.

Today the world is in the most successful development in its history. We are living in a time which is called the time of information because information circulates at the highest possible speed. Technology has become a part of life nowadays, as information circulates at the speed of light all over the world. The Internet brought that people can talk to each other in real time wherever they are. So this is Globalization. By building such systems, man reduced time, reduced travel costs, fatigue and traffic accidents for his needs.

These systems today are used by different classes of people such as those who have a computer and internet at home as well as those who belong to a lower class where they have the opportunity to get to know the internet by sitting in an internet cafe and find a wide range of information. It is more important to know how people use it to their benefit or harm and what should be done in this context. People should be informed and should be aware of what they do. To think about a generation with a secure future with a clear mission and vision.

TECHNOLOGY CHALLENGES IN INTELLIGENT SERVICES

The evolution of technology that is characterizing the era in which we live, has given great development to the society and politics of different countries, both in the domestic sphere and in international relations. The challenges that information technology brings are many, as well as the help that this technology brings. One of the current challenges and developments of intelligent services confronts two methods to be selected: technology or human skills?

The policy of the world's most powerful states has been directed towards new technology for centuries, to use it as a means of developing national power, whether socio-economic or military. These examples are numerous. The goal of national empowerment through the positive impact of technology is clearly stated below.

If France wishes to return at the end of the twentieth century to the "great nation" she once was, she must resolutely carry out all her internal efforts towards the systematic increase of all modern sources of power, in order to push back the limits which have limited it to the status of the second rank, since the Second World War.' (Raymond Marcellin. La guerre Politique (Paris: Plon: 1985, p. 242)

The French Navy was authorized to spend approximately 80 million francs on the research and eventual purchase of a vessel equipped with all the latest electronic intelligence-gathering technology. [8]

Increasing the percentage of expenditures for the modernization of information absorption technology available to the secret services seems to have been assessed as an important instrument.Gathering

information through the help of technology has made the process easier and harder at the same time. The development of technology has also perfected the threats to information.

In 2000 the US government provided advanced security technology to adversary secret services, such as Russia's, to facilitate the storage of Russian nuclear materials.[11] The 9/11 terrorist attacks forced the federal government to tighten its own physical security procedures, but modern computers and the proliferation of technologies in the private sector that challenge these procedures are making physical security a constant challenge." [9]

Agencies engage in myriad activities, such as background investigations and reinvestigations; polygraph tests; the discovery of issues related to the livelihood of employees, such as: alcohol and other substance abuse or the irregular way of spending money;

In most agencies, the last employee to leave during the workday must ensure that all materials are stored safely and in the appropriate storage areas." [10]

Technology has transformed the collection of information from smart services into a process that has tremendous flow. Today information comes from open sources or not. Smart services collect a large amount of information. Does this phenomenon also have its own problems?

Separating out valuable information can be as costly as collecting the information itself: "The only cost is the sifting process to separate the gold from the dross" (Hood, 1983:93), but such a process may require significant expense, when it is technically possible to collect so much information.Identity cards, vehicle registration and tax collection all fall into the category of detection tools. The most important technological development was that of electronic card technology. " [11]

Devices that automatically record information came and went. Smart cards, if used, will enable governments to automatically register all citizens of that country, in the same way that the actions of bank customers are recorded. [12]

In 1986, a US Office of Technology Assessment report concluded that, "the widespread use of computerized records, electronic recorded searches and searches, and computer networks were rapidly leading to the creation of a base of de facto national database, which contained personal data for most Americans" (OTA, 1988b: 15).

"Both the American and British central governments therefore possess de facto national databases. These databases increase the possibility of "passive" detection and reduce the need for "active" detection. The capacity of government to collect information is a function of social relations more than technology and has not necessarily increased through technological progress; totalitarian governments of the past, for example, have conducted sophisticated surveillance operations without information technology. The East German police, for example, employed 500,000 undercover informants, 10,000 of whom listened to and transcribed citizens' phone calls (Wright, 1998:10).

It is the case that information collected in de facto national government databases is made available for further processing and can be scanned much more easily using computer technology." [13] If we look at the huge flow of information brought by the new technological systems, normally we cannot think only about the good sides. Is there a weakness in a system that focuses on the collection, systematization, storage, etc. of information on technology?

"Information systems are now the main tools of governments. The importance of information technology in the tools of government makes the power of this technology crucial to politics. At the most basic level, if most of the computer systems mentioned above cease to function, then the tools of governing policy cannot be put to work." [14]

Gathering information through technology is an inevitable practice today, although human control over technology will always prevail. But the main danger seems to lie elsewhere. The benefits that technology is bringing in this direction seem to have created a great dependence, that seeing the importance of this (technology), in the event of a possible system failure, it must be accepted that the losses can be severe.

DISCUSSION

Technology and information are related to computer and internet. The scope and dimensions that the use of the Internet has taken are extraordinary. Today, students live in a world surrounded by technology as technology is the need of the day. The evolution of the school requires a well-prepared staff. The use of computers and information technology in classrooms stimulates the student's imagination and makes him creative and inquisitive to learn continuously. Students should be taught the skills of the 21st century, and this can only be done if the teachers are in a position to fulfill their mission.

The well-known American writer, Michael Prensky, says: "Today's students think and process information that is completely different from that of their predecessors, considering that: all students today are native speakers, the digital language of computers and the Internet, and advocated that today's teachers must learn to communicate in the language and style of their students"

Research done in American schools has clearly shown that the knowledge of students of schools that used computers and the Internet in teaching subjects was at a much higher level than the level in schools that had not used technology in the learning process.

The use of technology in the teaching and learning of English in our schools has taken on a significant scope. Equipping schools with computers and the Internet has made it possible for English language classes to become part of a global communication within the classroom. Students can communicate with students from schools in different countries around the world, which also helps in mutual exchanges and obtaining new information. The Internet offers an ocean of language resources, of various activities of a linguistic character in function of students for a higher learning achievement. [7]

Today, the Internet has powerful social networks such as: facebook, twitter, Linkedin, my space, etc., which, although established for different purposes, present a good opportunity to exchange information and experiences between people of different profiles. The 21st century is characterized as the century of informatics. If you do not possess skills such as: reading, using documents, writing, counting, communication, group work, thinking ability, computer use and lifelong learning, it is difficult to master computer use professionally.

CONCLUSION

Technology is being used on a global scale every day more and more. There is a clear need for continuous improvement at the academic and professional level. There is a continuous need for a technological intervention in the menu to motivate students, to encourage their desire to work more, increasing their performance. A job is needed. very large and cooperative with all the links of society to reduce the technological social gap. However, all that in reality technology has increased in the USA is the rateization of PCs for students. The aim of the technology and the ongoing projects will be to deepen: Student-teaching cooperation To understand the potential of technology To make its successful integration To motivate students through technology To raise the school academic level These projects will have to be integrated more and more more in the American education system.

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