

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT OF VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM FOR INTELLIGENT ZONE PROJECT PARKING LOTS

Abduxatov Miraziz Bastam o'g'li

Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi

Annotation: This study is aimed at studying the impact of the construction of smart cities on the quality of the ecological environment in Uzbekistan. Due to the challenges posed by urbanization, local governments are building smart cities as inherent innovative advantages that can enhance their level of science and technology and resource allocation efficiency, thereby reducing environmental pollution.

Key words: Efficiency, Thereby Reducing Environmental Pollution, Science And Technology And Resource

The "smart territory" is manifested not only as a continuation of the "smart city" concept, but also as a counterbalance to it. The "smart development" of cities can lead to a digital divide in territories, especially in rural areas that do not have the services and opportunities that citizens in urban areas enjoy. This is the first study devoted entirely to the concept of "smart territory", its relevance and the reasons for its appearance. It's also a wake-up call about the benefits of his momentum in digital public policy, especially in Europe. The beginning of the EU program period 2021-2027 represents a good opportunity to include clear efficiency initiatives in the Territorial Cohesion Policy, expand their wider coverage and implementation in various geographical areas.

Fire smart territory as an innovative approach to reducing the risk of forest fires.

The current view of forest fires in the scientific literature is that they cannot be excluded from the Earth. It is necessary to learn to coexist with forest fires. Several initiatives have been proposed to improve the sustainability of buildings and reduce fuel consumption. This chapter discusses the concept of Fire Smart Territory (FST) as a holistic planning philosophy operating at the territory level. On the one hand, it represents an alternative to fuel management, a very expensive type of activity, offering the introduction or maintenance of production activities that disrupt the continuity of the landscape and communication, providing a complete reduction in the load on fuel, contributing to reducing the vulnerability of affected local communities and, consequently, losses and damage. On the other hand, the prospect of influencing the communities concerned by empowering them can be obtained through education, restoring traditional wisdom and knowledge and increasing their resilience, which will reduce vulnerability and return rural communities to their natural role as a guardian of the territory or, even better, a territory converter. FST can not only be effective in containing forest fires, but also guarantees the achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

A smart city is a growing multidimensional and systematic urban model that offers intelligent, technological and sustainable solutions to urban problems and is divided into various conceptual core and sub-dimensional dimensions. In this article, the concept of a smart city is considered by developing a hybrid methodology consisting of two stages. At the first stage, a qualitative analysis is carried out to determine the concept of a "smart city". At the second stage, the DEMATEL method (Laboratory of Testing and Evaluation of Decision-making) is used to study the "smart city", focusing on measurements obtained from the literature in the form of six main and 33 sub-dimensions. The data is collected by contacting ten experts from academia using a specially designed questionnaire; open questions and DEMATEL technique assessments. The results showed that both stages had different results. While technology was highlighted and possible management problems arose in the qualitative section, on the contrary, in the quantitative section, "smart people" became the most important factor predicting a smart city, while "smart management" was the least. Using DEMATEL, not only the most and least important measurements in each group were identified, but also the effects of each measurement. The results and implications of the study are discussed further.

This study is aimed at studying the impact of the construction of smart cities on the quality of the ecological environment in Uzbekistan. Due to the challenges posed by urbanization, local governments are

building smart cities as inherent innovative advantages that can enhance their level of science and technology and resource allocation efficiency, thereby reducing environmental pollution. Thanks to this innovation-based channel, changes in the degree of smartness of cities can have a significant impact on the regional environment. In order to calculate the sensitivity of urban pollution to the degree of smart cities in China both conceptually and empirically, we modify the theoretical model of classical land allocation decisions to demonstrate how the responsibilities of local officials to protect the ecological environment and promote economic growth can lead to long-term spatial expansion of smart cities, which will lead to an improvement in the quality of the ecological environment. Using the Analysis of Differences in Differences (DID), we found that from 2005 to 2017, smart city initiatives in China reduced industrial gas emissions and industrial wastewater by about 20.7% and 12.2%, respectively, so that most of the reduction can be attributed to the technological effect and the distribution effect of urban innovation.

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