

# Smart City vs Quality of Life with a Focus on Asia: A Sociological Appraisal

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## Abstract

Sociologically speaking, industrial development has caused great socio-economic changes including smart city development in some countries. Industrial development has widely impacted quality of life and its derivatives. Many Asian countries with low quality of life are deprived of smart city features. Instead, many people in such countries live in slums. Countries such as India, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and many more have increasing slum areas. Residents in such cities are deprived of smart cities encompassing clean water, electricity, gas pipelines, toilets and so on. The heterogeneous situation within such people has contributed to low standards passing from one generation to another. Industrial revolution, increasing education among the citizens, gradually diminished differences in what is currently known as smart cities are alleviating factors. Therefore, the factor of quality of life has brought about extensive social change leading to the smart city phenomenon. Overall, quality transformation and its various dimensions generally and sociologically reduce poverty, and provide future health leading to a smart city sphere. However, according to modernization theory, industrial technology promotes economic growth in the developing world; a change leading to other structural and cultural changes.

**Key words:** Industrial development. Industrial revolution. Smart city. Quality of life. Cultural change

## Introduction

Asia as the largest continent of the world with 48 independent countries, and a population of over 4.6 billion (WPDS, 2020), is largely facing the smart city problem. Exceptions are Japan, South Korea and Singapore, generally and sociologically, while the rest are countries without smart city development. Such cities are usually deprived of many amenities such as health services, garbage disposal, sufficient educational institutions, residential services and the like. Shortage of amenities prevents cities from evolving. Such a situation causes the degeneration of cities from different perspectives. Under the conditions of transportation system, poverty, weakness of power plants, water supply networks, ignoring waste, and crime increase, cities are further devastated (Connected Vehicles in Smart Cities, 2019). Similarly, information systems including schools, libraries, hospitals and other community services are in short supply in many Asian cities (McLaren, 2015). Technology of smart city allows city officials to interact directly both with community and city infrastructures, and to monitor what is happening in the city, and how the city is evolving (Building a Smart City, 2017).

Industrial development and its consequences, mainly due to the industrial revolution in the West, has itself brought about significant changes in the class system of industrialized countries. During this movement, social classification has been largely affected by changes in spatial, social and economic status. In this article, we will examine the trend of change in social classes in industrial societies. Non-industrialized countries, on the other hand, have not seen the change in social classes as experienced in industrial societies.

Throughout history, poverty has been a normal phenomenon for human beings, and what accelerates it is done by a minority that has always been criticized and attacked by the poor. Throughout history, many human societies and individuals have been in a heterogeneous situation due to class differences and in many cases with poverty. Owners of wealth and capital, whose number and proportion were also limited, generally had more control over the majority of citizens. While the wealth of the capitalist class has been steadily increasing, the poor generally live in poverty and with limitations. Until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, such a situation existed in today's industrial societies. Gradually, with the development of industry during which many social structures changed, social classification was also affected.

### Method of Research

Methodology used in the present article is of qualitative type. Qualitative research usually studies people, events or areas in their natural settings. In finding facts for the research, the researcher engaged in careful data collection and thoughtful analysis of what was relevant. In the documentary research applied for the present research, printed and written materials were widely regarded. The research was performed as a qualitative library-type in which the researcher had to refer to the relevant and related sources. In the current research, various documents were thoroughly investigated, and the needful inferences were made. The data fed by the investigator in the present article is hopefully reliable. Though literature on pandemics is very limited, yet the author tried to investigate many different resources in order to elicit the necessary information to build up the text.

### Industrial transformation

Following the Industrial Revolution, manpower entered jobs that required skills. Following such a move, literacy and education also increased among citizens, and the grounds for class differences gradually diminished. However, class differences are still evident even in industrialized countries. In the context of a capitalist society with modern "open door" markets, while capitalists and industrialists are getting richer and poorer, the poor are also better off. The capitalist and industrial society, with its dynamic situation, always adds to its added value, its gross national product increases, and its wealth increases more or less exponentially. While the wealthy minority becomes more wealthy in such an environment, the majority of the working class in different sectors also achieve better status and a higher quality of life; Simply because per capita increases, wages improve, and more services are provided to the already poor. In this way, the public satisfaction of the citizens will increase to some extent. In such circumstances, the opportunity for social mobility is provided for the weaker strata in a society. Therefore, the factor of industrialization and industrial development itself leads to extensive economic and social changes. The region of Western Europe and Japan are the best examples of this claim.

While the poor do not find themselves in the same situation as the owners of capital, the class gap between them does not widen much. This in itself means that in the industrial and

developmental conditions of societies, manpower gradually enjoys advantages such as social security benefits, insurance services, medical services, more job opportunities, guaranteed employment, and so on. Such opportunities improve the standard of living for citizens. Thus, in the sequential form, the children of "one" generation also enjoy better and more advantages compared to their similar generation in the past. Thus, many of the roots and contexts of poverty are weakened, and in contrast, the class differences between the minority of industrialists and the majority of the labor force are reduced. This trend has been well experienced in industrialized countries during the twentieth century. For this reason, many less developed countries also always follow the example of industrialized countries; That is, they try to take advantage of their plans and experiences. Communicating at different levels allows non-industrialized and newly industrialized countries to improve their quality of life in various ways, that is, a situation in which poverty within countries is reduced to a minimum. Overall, industrial transformation and its various dimensions of development reduce poverty and provide future health for less developed societies (Tanner: 2013).

At the same time, if the rich did not get richer, and development and investment did not take place, productivity would not increase, and the poor would never have a chance to raise their status. Therefore, many advocate the capitalist system, investing more and more. It is in these circumstances that job creation takes place in various fields of industry and services, and as a result, many poor citizens also have the opportunity to enter various jobs and services. Examples of such a scenario are the industrialized countries of Western Europe; That is, the group of countries in which large-scale investment has taken place during the twentieth century. This situation has gradually changed the economic structure of these societies, and thus the way the poor are classified in those societies. This is the case even today in a country like China. Despite the fact that China has a special (socialist) political system, at the same time, following the development of capitalism in that country, the expansion of industries in various urban and rural sectors, as well as the development of services, a significant share of its poor citizens have raised economic status and have encountered a new society. In a way their quality of life has improved, and that in itself has affected their health and life expectancy index.

If this flow (investment by the rich) did not take place, advanced technology would probably never have been available to access such information today. Thus, industrial development, technological advancement, the acquisition of new technologies, and unprecedented inventions all depend on new types of investment. Hence, countries if they invest in different industrial sectors, can minimize their poverty in various sectors, and in contrast to industrial investment, they can create a stepping stone, through which they can always achieve more progress, more production, new initiatives, wider employment and finally more wealth. The European Union has started over the last two decades minimizing poverty among many European countries (especially Eastern Europe). This hypothesis is being developed today. In a way, many former Eastern European countries are experiencing new investors, by Western European countries and Western European

investors. Under such circumstances, many areas of poverty in these communities are fading and disappearing. The world today, given the ever-increasing needs, has no choice but to industrialize and expand industry; that is, a situation in which production increases, and consequently consumption takes an upward trend instead. The result of this interaction is the circulation of more money between different sections of society, as well as the achievement of more welfare and facilities within these communities. Otherwise, the recession, the business boom, and conditions like this will keep citizens in poverty, constraint, and deprivation. Such a situation will have a negative impact on future generations.

In any case, improving living conditions, industrial development, and so on, motivates creativity among the poor, and this is an important point that policymakers and bureaucrats need to pay attention to. The creation of its own industrial and productive resources nurtures many talents, and thus the capacities and capabilities of the citizens can be exploited. Therefore, any change in living conditions and any investment in the industrial sector will have positive and inclusive results. Therefore, policymakers, industry owners, and other administrative and industrial officials should always pay attention to this important issue. It is noteworthy that the movement itself requires extensive management and continuous monitoring. This means that the controlling administrative system must always be active in various economic and industrial sectors in countries. In this way, class differences can be reduced, and relative equality replaced.

### Wealth and poverty

It is wealth itself that can reduce or alleviate poverty. If there is not enough wealth and capital, the ability to invest and consequently create jobs between different strata of a society decreases as much as possible, and thus the standard of living takes a downward trend. This situation is more prevalent in developing countries today. The industrialized nations, meanwhile, have been able to maintain their capitalist system by creating wealth for themselves over the past two centuries, and have always kept their economies active by converting raw materials into finished goods, and thus creating added value, and As a result, the level of poverty in these communities has decreased. As a result, class differences have shrunk to a minimum. As mentioned earlier, the middle class in these societies has always been expanding; That is, a situation in which the salaries and wages of the majority of citizens are close to each other.

Without the conditions of productivity, the circulation of the economy will not exist externally; there will be no such thing as economic thinking. Therefore, in any situation, countries must be able to use their available resources in a desirable and sustainable way. That is, in a format that, while exploiting resources, raw materials and natural resources are not completely lost, and will remain a share for future generations. The productivity system causes the economy; that is, production, distribution, and consumption will continue to the desired extent, and thus all members of a society will be able to take advantage of the current and active economic achievements of their land. Thus, as far as developing countries are concerned, such socie-

ties still have a long way to go to achieve a significant level of productivity, and consequently an active economy.

To achieve this, the fair use of resources must be done from all parts of a country. In other words, appropriate investment should be made in all states and different urban and rural areas. In this way, the economy in these areas, while being active, and productivity continues, class gaps are reduced to a minimum. Today, many developing countries in the world are faced with irrational and inactive economies, which results in the emergence of poverty in various forms in these societies.

Thus, wealth is the product of productivity, and productivity can be developed and expanded. This means that it is through the system of productivity that countries can achieve sufficient wealth, and this chain or system continues on its own, and little by little. Wealth production is more frequent in these societies. Hence, productivity can be developed and expanded at different levels and in different sectors. As the industrial society has generally developed in various fields, and the (interdisciplinary) relationship has been established, it itself provides the conditions for the continuation of development. As a result of such conditions, poverty and class differences are reduced to a minimum. An example of such a claim is the industrialized country of Japan, where poverty has been reduced to a minimum, in return for which all capacities have been exploited to the desired extent. The opposite is the case in Africa, where countries generally face weak and powerless economies in pursuit of weak productivity, and consequently widespread poverty. In such a way that while many social and economic indicators (development indicators) are low, the unemployment rate in these societies is very high, and in some cases even reaches 40% of the working age force.

If, for example, a poor farmer in the Central African Republic wants to sell his banana crop on the right terms, he must enter into a deal with North America or Europe (deal with the capitalist community); that is, a business that takes 116 days to ship, and requires approximately 38 licenses and signatures. Therefore, any commercial and industrial development and prosperity of less developed countries requires a deal that has a strong economic infrastructure of the capitalist type. In such circumstances, many producers of agricultural materials, as well as other industrial products such as textiles and the like, have been in trade relations with industrialized countries in recent years. Otherwise, less developed countries will not be able to access foreign exchange resources easily. Such trade relations make it possible for less developed countries to use the technology and new products of industrialized countries, or in other words, to access them, in order to sell their products. Thus, less developed countries and societies have been able to improve their economic position to a large extent in recent decades.

While socialism is an ideology, capitalism itself is a natural phenomenon. In other words, capitalism is merely a kind of freedom of action of ordinary people, and through it they can enter into transactions that both parties agree on. However, the ideology of socialism does not provide such a culture. In contrast, in the form of capitalist-based business interactions,

individuals and social groups and even governments easily have the opportunity to trade and exchange goods and services with each other. Hence, economic prosperity is more or less divided between the two sides. In other words, both parties share in the profits and benefits of their goods and services. In this way, class differences are moderated to a large extent. Thus, the phenomenon of industry, trade, and economic prosperity can itself moderate class differences. Today, many less developed countries have improved their economic and social position under such conditions.

In explaining capitalism, one can add: Hong Kong, for example, has no natural resources, the British government, with a prudent planning system, and the activation of trade and industry, turned this city (region) into an economic miracle. That is, by strengthening the business system, developing various products such as home appliances, etc., this recently occupied city of seven million people, which is now part of China was able to achieve a high economic and social status. Meanwhile, class differences in this part of the world have been reduced to a minimum. As trade and transfer of goods from this region to other regions continued (and still continues) during the second half of the twentieth century, this has led to high GDP for the country in question; That is, the wealth that all citizens have benefited from. It should also be noted that proper and sustainable management should continue along with industrial and commercial developments. Only in such circumstances will the weaker countries and regions of the world be able to achieve a better economic and social position and improve their quality of life.

On the other hand, as far as Africa's natural resources are concerned, it is the richest continent in the world; That is, it has 50% of the world's gold resources, the most diamond resources in the world, 90% of the world's cobalt, 40% of the world's electricity capacity, 65% of the world's manganese resources and millions of hectares of uncultivated land. Weak industrial development, as well as a lack of investment, a shortage of skilled human resources, and the like, have left the African continent, with 56 different countries, generally in poor, substandard conditions. Poverty in that society, while affecting the current generation, will also negatively affect future generations. Therefore, access to technical tools and knowledge, as well as the industrialization of society, the resources available in a society such as Africa can be used optimally. The positive effects of this process will have a positive effect on other countries and societies in the world. For example, if African countries can exploit their existing resources, they will subsequently have more trade and economic ties with the industrialized world; That is, a phenomenon that will help both industrialized and developed societies on the one hand, and the African continent on the other.

Despite its natural opportunities in Africa, the continent hosts the majority of the world's poor. This has made many population groups more vulnerable than ever before. A variety of diseases, food shortages, marginalized living, young marriages between young people, widespread unemployment, domestic violence and the like, are among the effects of poverty in such countries, which are mainly due to their inability to exploit. It

has emerged from the natural resources available in the mentioned countries. Thus, the factor of industrial development itself can bring a kind of economic dynamism, welfare and public security to that society. Hence, the African continent still has a long way to go to achieve normalcy and an acceptable quality of life, despite the abundance of natural resources in that society.

### A picture of the first world

The difference between rich and poor in first world countries is significant today. In a way, it has led to problems and challenges in those communities. For example, socio-economic inequalities, or class divisions, and unemployment in British society in early August 2011 led to riots, insecurity, and widespread fires in many major cities. The disruption of the economic order, which is itself the result of the US recession in 2008 on the one hand and the economic development of China and other East Asian countries on the other; all these factors lead to economic stagnation, rising unemployment and consequent class divisions in society. Thus, following the economic imbalance in that society, similar problems arose in that country in 2011. Hence, in order to achieve a harmonious and balanced economic order, many countries, and even knowledge-based industrial countries with extensive production during the twentieth century, are facing challenges today. The situation itself has led to some contradictions. Therefore, the whole world order today needs more reflection and consideration.

Unemployment in industrialized countries, including the United Kingdom, is at the root of many of that country's problems. For example, unemployment among young people aged 16-24 increased from 14% to 20% between 2008 and 2011. As noted, the emergence of new industrial competitors and the abundance of products from such countries at low prices is itself a major factor, which has ultimately led to unemployment in countries such as the United Kingdom. Today, many industrialized countries in Western Europe are looking for new and effective solutions. At the same time, such countries are themselves exposed to the influx of many immigrants from poor countries in Africa, Asia and South America; That is, a phenomenon that has exacerbated their problems.

Rising unemployment in the UK over the three years ending 2011, brought the proportion of unemployed youth in Britain closer to a similar index among the Arab nations, which in 2011 had unprecedented consequences and developments; as happened in Egypt and Tunisia. The expansion of industry and abundant production in non-European countries, including China in Asia, has greatly affected the issue of employment in industrial societies, including the United Kingdom, in a way in which the proportion of the unemployed population has shown an unprecedented increase in recent years. This phenomenon has provoked strong reactions from unemployed young age groups in 2011. Some socio-economic researchers have compared the situation in the industrialized country of England to the situation of many Arab countries during the same year. These conditions require that the mother industrialized countries also make a major overhaul of the employment situation of their young population.

According to Clifford Stout, a social psychologist at the University of Liverpool in England, what happened on the streets of Britain in the first decade of August 2011 was itself a class war. This means that a significant proportion of the young population belonging to the lower economic classes were deprived of employment and income. This caused many sharp reactions in that society at that time. This is more or less the case in many other industrialized countries. Therefore, and in such circumstances, such (industrial) countries must find alternative opportunities, in such a way that rising unemployment can be curbed as much as possible. This in itself requires international meetings at the level of industrial and exporting societies, both European and non-European, in such a way that the export quota for countries and between countries is somewhat clear.

Economic pressures and rising unemployment have endangered social security in many First World societies. During the first few months of 2011, this reaction was widely expressed by industrialized countries, in a way where public safety and comfort are greatly endangered. Therefore, there is a situation where the process of industrialization today is out of the monopoly of classical (traditional) industrial countries. And in

contrast, many other countries have entered the process of industrialization, which in itself requires revision and re-planning. While many non-industrial (non-Western) countries today are highly literate, with many industrial and specialized skills, this has caused many Western countries to lose their industrial power, and as a result, their revenue streams have also declined. This has led to many contradictions in these societies. This means new conditions such as unemployment / lower income, loss of employment guarantees, and finally a decrease in the purchasing power of citizens. In such societies, in general, following the increase of the global population on the one hand, and the expansion of literacy and education among this population on the other hand, this has to a large extent endangered the position of industrialized countries.

According to Table 2 below, there are significant differences in income distribution between several selected countries. While Sweden has the highest income gap between the two countries, Sweden has the lowest income disparities. While industrialized countries are in such an economic situation, developing and non-industrialized countries are in a much more precarious position as far as inequality of income distribution is concerned. Therefore, according to the Gini coefficient index,

**Table 1: Gini coefficient index related to the inequality of national income distribution between several countries European Selection (2011)**

Country	Percent	Country	Percent
Portugal	36%	Germany	30%
United Kingdom	34%	Netherlands	29%
Italy	34%	France	29%
Greece	32%	Austria	26%
Spain	31%	Sweden	26%

**Table 2: Unemployment status / index in the first world during two periods**

Year / Area	2000	2011
USA	4%	9.1%
European Union	8.8%	9.4%

countries should reduce the difference in income distribution within them to a minimum, in order to improve the quality of life.

According to Table 2, the United States was in a better position in 2000 compared to 2011 in terms of unemployment. Similarly, the EU countries have experienced a slight increase in unemployment over the past ten years in the table above. As far as the United States is concerned, the costs of its Middle East wars have contributed to the escalation of the economic crisis and unemployment in that society has reduced the quality of life in that society.

### Economic-industrial image of the European Union

While Europe is the largest trading partner of the United States and China, the region is also home to some of the richest consumers. The European Union is recognized as one of the (and perhaps most) largest trading partners of the United States and China as a rich, industrial society. In return, the European Union exports many of its industrial products and products to the United States. Thus, such regions of the world have kept their economies very dynamic and productive by pursuing active trade and industrial relations with each other. Similarly, the newly industrialized country of China has established most of its trade and economic relations between rich countries and the United States and the European Union. It should also be noted that industrial products, as they enter the markets of industrialized countries such as the European Union and the United States, generally have a higher quality compared to the country's exports to other parts of the world. The commercial connection of such regions of the world with each other should be used as a model for other industrializing societies. Therefore, countries, if they want to achieve a high industrial and economic position, will inevitably have to strengthen their trade relations with other parts of the world as much as possible.

At the same time, according to the United States and China, if the European Union stops buying goods from these two countries, huge losses will be inflicted on the world's two largest producers. Because the European Union does not have a large workforce today, it has generally stopped producing many insignificant industrial products, instead importing such goods. Under such circumstances, the markets of producing countries, including the United States and China, have always remained active and profitable. Likewise, the transportation industry is largely related to trade relations between such countries. If countries are merely producers and consumers of the goods they need, the transportation industry will also be largely stagnant and bankrupt. It should also be noted that the transport industry, especially among EU countries, has created a wide range of employment. At the same time, the commercial and industrial dependence of the industrialized countries themselves is inevitable. It is also worth noting that about 65% of Canada's industrial and food products are exported to the United States. Hence, there is still more global trade between industrialized countries, which in turn has resulted in a higher quality of life in those societies.

While Germany, as one of the founders and driving forces of the European Union, runs a huge export-oriented economy, this situation has made it one of the most stable economies in the industrialized world. Germany, itself was the originator of the European Union doctrine, and has the most active European economy and industry. It generally provides a wealth of industrial and strategic assistance to other EU members. It is also worth noting that some economically and industrially weak countries in the EU have themselves created many problems and challenges for strong members, including the German economy.

By comparison, French citizens are less indebted than American citizens. At the same time, the policy of the French government is designed to reduce the borrowing system of citizens. Thus, the US economic and financial system is very different from that of the European Union, including France. One of the problems that led to the recession in the United States in 2008 was the issue of borrowing from banks and delays in repaying and repaying borrowed amounts. However, the fiscal and banking policies of Western European countries, including France, are very different from those of the industrialized United States.

Meanwhile, Greece in southern Europe in 2011 as a member of the European Union faced widespread financial problems and economic downturn. Some members of the European Union, which already had a weak economic infrastructure, have not been able to easily adapt to the stronger EU countries economically over the past decade. A clear example of this is Greece in southern Europe. In recent years, the country has faced economic, financial, and unemployment problems. In a way, during 2011, it also adopted the policy of austerity. The country's position as a member of the European Union is so shaky that it is likely to leave the euro area. Thus, economic and financial problems are not limited to Third World countries, but also affect some European societies. Countries that generally do not have strong and serious industrial infrastructure and production are very economically vulnerable, such as Greece.

To reform the country's economy, the Greek government adopted austerity policies in 2011. It has cut a lot of costs, and conditions. Adoption of such a policy by countries causes dissatisfaction among citizens. Citizens' negative reaction to such policies causes the economic and industrial movement within such societies to be disrupted. Also, interest in work, work commitment, production of quality and standard products are affected. All of these are consequences of such policies and include austerity.

This situation has increased Greece's financial and economic dependence on European governments, so that it can repay its debts to them. One of the major challenges for countries with unhealthy economies is the increase in financial debt. This move affects the general budget of a country and even the position and per capita income of individuals. Such conditions cause most of a society's income to be spent on loans within these countries. The example mentioned today is Greece.

### Renovation theor

According to modernization theory, industrial technology not only promotes economic growth in developing societies, but also brings about other structural and cultural changes. The theory of modernization expresses the concept that by adopting new methods, production, quantity and quality of products and services are upgraded and improved. This trend also affects the cultural and social conditions of societies. For example, in order to improve higher quality goods and services, the productive and service providers must also be equipped with new training and cultural contexts, that is, what implies structural and cultural changes within a society. This situation can be seen in many developing countries today. For example, China today is constantly updating, equipping and updating its manpower, in order to improve the quality of its goods, and to achieve a better and more profitable position in competitive markets.

The general characteristics that societies want to pursue in their development process in the pursuit of modernity differ between different societies. However, all generally seek to specialize individual structures, institutions, and activities, that is, the kind of political and economic cohesion that characterizes advanced Western societies. One of the ways to achieve industrial, economic and service development is to specialize different sectors of products and services. This is the only way countries can compete with more advanced societies. This means that following the specialization of different sectors, the quality of products and services within the communities, while increasing, has gained public trust, in a way that citizens and consumers are more willing to receive domestic products and services.

For example, in the social sphere, modern societies are known for having a high level of urbanization, literacy, research, health care, a healthy administrative system, mass media, and transportation facilities. Therefore, other societies, including developing countries, in order to lead to industrial development as modern societies, must achieve these characteristics and indicators. For example, the promotion of literacy and education, as well as access to various fields of research, help society itself to step into socio-economic development.

In these (industrial) societies, while the kinship ties are weak, the nuclear family system is in place. One of the main characteristics of industrialized countries is the disappearance or weakening of kinship relations in those societies. In contrast, these countries generally live in the form of nuclear families. In order to close the vacuum of kinship relations, industrialized countries have established clubs and centers through which individuals and citizens can somehow communicate with each other, that is, most relationships between individuals take place outside the family and kinship network. Similarly, in societies, birth rates and mortality rates are low, as opposed to relatively high life expectancy. This in itself has given rise to the phenomenon of aging in those societies, that is, a situation in which many elderly citizens, both men and women, in old age and in the context of weakening family and kinship relationships, face many problems and challenges. For this reason,

day care institutions have been established for such people to provide them with the necessary services.

In these societies, as far as the political sphere is concerned, there is more participation in decision-making. Industrialized countries have given citizens earlier than other societies the opportunity to be more involved in various and decisive decisions related to their own destiny. Countries like France and many other EU countries are in a similar situation today. In non-industrialized countries, however, such participation is less common among citizens. In economic societies, more industrial development, technical upgrades of production, more trade / financial exchanges in the form of "monetary" cash rather than commodity "purity", more division of labor, large-scale market development and continuous growth of infrastructure is visible. As industrialized nations evolved over the past century and a half, many of their economic and trade relations have become more and more modernized than those of non-industrialized nations. In non-industrial societies, however, the exchange of goods for "pure" goods is still more or less visible.

In general, modernization has always been of interest to many scholars and sociologists since the 1960s (Hagen: 1962; Bendix: 1964; Berger & Kelmer: 1973; Tiryakian: 1985; Harrison: 1988; Nolan & Lenski: 1999).

### Class and race

The sociology of racial relations raises considerable discussion of social inequalities based on class and race, that is, how the two coexist despite all the differences. In other words, today, in the industrial and capitalist world, the market is more concerned with meritocracy than skin color and race. Dislocations and movements resulting from social movements must inevitably ignore racial differences. At the same time, and in a critical way, it should be added that capitalism would not have developed without slavery. This means that it was the forced labor of African slaves that enabled the nations of Western Europe to lay the groundwork for their industrialization by importing cheap raw materials from the colonies and exploiting black labor.

Many efforts have been made to understand the historical roots of class and race. In the 1930s and 1940s, sociological historical studies addressed this concept as caste and class (Davis, Gardner and Gardner: 1941). Studies have been conducted in cities in the southern United States, comparing them to India's shortcomings. Racial factor was identified as the most important sign of self-class difference. In explaining the relationship between class and race, it should be added that in some cases even class has surpassed race (Wilson: 1980, 1987). Wilson argues that many social issues within cities (industrial cities) are based on class-based emotions and actions rather than race. Capitalism and racism, on the other hand, must eliminate racism on the basis of a conventional thinking of capitalist development, which itself arises from industrial development. While racism is seen as a remnant or a legacy of the traditional social system, capitalism based on rational criteria of merit and efficiency must gradually eradicate the irrational signs of the past; it is a process that seeks to promote social justice and improve the quality of life.

## Conclusion

To achieve smart city goal, fair use of resources must be done from all parts of a country. In other words, appropriate investment should be made in all states and different urban and rural areas. It is worth noting that rural development feeds the smart city projects. In this process, class gaps could be reduced to a minimum. Wealth being the product of productivity, productivity itself can be developed and expanded. Such a process gradually and sociologically leads to smart city development. As a result of such a process, poverty and class differences could be eliminated. An example of such a claim is the individual country of Japan where smart city goals have been reached, and class differences minimized. Hence, smart city access needs its own wise planning and efforts.

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