Chapter 16
Active Governance and Smart Citizenship:
When Active Citizens Replace Smart Technology – Actizens vs. Artificial Intelligence

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ABSTRACT

Cities are increasingly dependent on networks, sensors, and microcontrollers. Artificial intelligence has managed to mimic human behavior, and in a few years, many jobs may be replaced by computers or machines. Today, smart cities are evolving in all countries from the poorest to the most economically viable, and there are many smart city applications that rely on observation and participation of the citizens. Active citizens are interested in the benefits of their city, and they are involved in improving and promoting urban living. All levels of smart citizen participation are associated with liberal citizenship and personal autonomy and the choice of individuals to perform specific roles and take responsibility for their actions. The states in turn provide liberal forms of government. Smart cities need "smart people" who can take an active part in both governance and city reform. This kind of citizen participation is more than just a ritual participation in government.

INTRODUCTION

Smart cities are based on the people who live in them and also in their communities. They can also

be found on traditional and modern urban infrastructure that create opportunities for economic and sustainable development while giving their residents a high standard of living (Caragliu et al., 2011). Active and participatory governance are essential components of the new urban housing. Smart cities, either as regions or as administrative units, have many different dimensions and can be likened to living organisms. Participatory governance must be a top priority for citizens today. The main element of a smart city is its human capital (Shapiro, 2006). The specialized population is the force of economic development. The creative population can circulate knowledge and experiences (Campbell, 2012). So when a place brings together both technological achievements and the corresponding advanced people, then a city can be characterized as smart.

BACKGROUND

Smart cities need many different speakers to grow and the partnership between the private and public sectors. These interactions have a regional basis and, at the same time, can be of both transnational and international significance. The people who lead the cities must be able to interact with all the different stakeholders, inside and outside the city, to participate in its transformation. To be able to develop smart cities is not enough, just the human factor or technology alone. In this study, we name how citizens participate in the governance processes of a smart city (Konstantinou et al. 2021).

MAIN FOCUS OF THE CHAPTER

People today are choosing cities to live and work in, which is evident in the continuing growth of urbanization around the world. People want to live in cities to enjoy the comforts of urban life. In this way, they gain more opportunities for their personal growth and happiness. As smart cities are the future of urban housing, smart city applications enable the solution of most urban problems in the most profitable way (Sharma et al., 2017).

Smart cities as the future of urban coexistence and sustainability are increasingly dependent on technical networks (sensors and controllers). Artificial intelligence has come to a satisfactory level of imitation of human behavior respectively, smart cities are evolving more and more in all countries but are not based solely on the evolution of artificial intelligence and technology. The cities of the future need citizen participation in both shaping and governing (Konstantinou et al. 2021).

Active Citizens do different tasks in smart cities and can take several different forms of participation simultaneously. Cities can host a variety of smart initiatives that aim to both serve the citizens and accept their active involvement (Konstantinou et al. 2021).

Cities face various problems every day, and with smart technology, they try to cope as satisfactorily as possible. The use of mobile devices and phones allows citizens to report their problems and, at the same time, monitor the progress of solutions. The smart city applications being developed today aim to establish regulatory and interactive values within smart cities (Rose et al., 2020).

Smart cities are in great need of technological infrastructure to function, but their development would be impossible without the support of citizens (Sing Lai et al., 2020). Governments seek to motivate their citizens to participate actively by engaging in smart city projects (Carlo Francesco Capra, 2016). Smart cities need "smart people" to take an active part in governance. However, citizen participation is more

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