

The position of intelligent transportation system in national security

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Abstract: Transportation and mobility were one of the factors in human societies from many years ago which turned into intelligent transportation as everything in 21st century has been intelligent. This achievement has caused many changes in countries such as control, assessment and reduction of death toll, reduction of accidents and safety of the countries. Social and individual security can be accomplished with national security. On the other hand, national security is held when all of the social systems work properly. Transportation realm is one of those systems which play an important role in communication with other countries rather than the people of countries. Therefore, advancement in transportation system will lead sustainable development. In this paper, the role of intelligent transportation systems in national security will be studied.

Key words: *National security; Intelligent transportation system; Control and assessment*

1. Introduction

Security is the issue laid in the history of the human. From the genealogy point of view, the concept of security has a long history rather than society and community. But the first political and philosophical debates can be found in the works of Plato and Aristotle. Aristotle approximately and Plato strictly, introduced Justice as the most fundamental and governmental tool to achieve security. In another words, in their viewpoint security is one of the goals of any government and regime, therefore the life of the governments are depends on security. Later ideologists of the age of enlightenment (Is a period in Europe philosophy, a term used for 19th century or longer period related to rationalism) such as Hobbes, Locke (The philosophy of enlightenment and the father of liberalism), Rousseau (Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778) from Switzerland lived in the apex period of enlightenment), and Montesquieu (Montesquieu French thinker in the period of enlightenment and the most influential politician in modern days) presented higher value for the security. Hobbes knew "ordinary situation" as unsecured situation and "social situation" as a situation of security. Locke, on the other hand, with an inclusive approach, says: the purpose of the peace and security is not only to survive, but also to reach prosperity, comfort and convenience which are our natural right. Montesquieu believes: because security is a result of peace and peace is the first natural law, so the most important principle in a government is to create security. By security it doesn't mean just to keep alive, but to provide freedom. Rousseau looks at security with an eye on

the role of trust. The concept of security has gradually evolved which can make further dimensions in a case that nowadays we can see security in development not weapons. In another words, more emphasis on the public security rather than internal security of the country, and human development instead of military security. However, two main factors of security include freedom from needs and release from fear.

2. Intelligent transportation system

2.1. The history of intelligent transportation system

The base of commute control goes back to the history of cars or 1860s in London when a traffic light was set at an intersection around parliament for the security of the members. The first modern-like traffic light in the history was used in Detroit, Michigan in 1920.

There are many definitions and interpretations have been presented for "intelligent transportation system". Intelligent transportation association of the U.S for example, defined it as the use of the people from technology to save time and cost in daily life in 1998. A year later, the department of transportation of the U.S, presented the official definition of the intelligent transportation system as follow: the collecting, maintaining, processing and distributing systems of data related to mobility of goods and passengers. But another definition presented in the ITS strategic plan of the state of Victoria in Australia, interprets engaged definition and more modern one.

"Intended use of Data and communication technology (ICT) in order to create a more efficient and secure transportation system."

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Fig. 1 illustrates the data flow in an intelligent transportation system which starts with data collection and ends at its feedback.

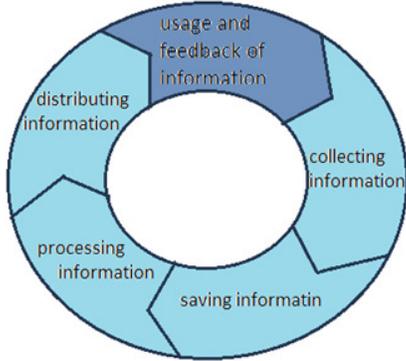


Fig. 1: the diagram of data flow in an intelligent transportation system

The main functions of an intelligent transportation system are as following:

- The management and optimize traffic flow and mobility
- The management and control of accidents
- The management and support of emergency vehicles
- The management of electronic pay toll, parking, ticket shopping and booking
- The monitoring and control of heavy vehicles and cars
- The management of advanced transportation
- The management of public transportation
- The management and support of the pedestrians

- The management and control of air and water transportation
- The management and control of border movements
- The management and control of space traffic (out of atmosphere)
- The management and control of rail transportation
- Assistance in disaster management

There are a lot of advantages in intelligent public transportation which are mentioned below:

- Reduction of workforce fault
- Optimum use of workforce in transportation systems
- Avoid wasting time and expense in national scale
- Increase in reliability
- The opportunity of accurate planning
- Increase in secured feeling

The services of intelligent transportation system can be described as following too:

- Management of advanced traffic systems
- Traffic control (land, air, sea, and space)
- Minimize delay time and car lines control
- Trip management for long trips
- Accidents determination and their respond
- Offense registration (air, sea, and land)
- Weather warning systems
- Advanced passengers data systems
- Vehicle navigation
- E-pay systems on the way
- Responding systems in emergencies

Table 1: illustrates enabling technologies of intelligent transportation systems in sub-structure facilities and vehicles. Sub-structure improvements leads security and feeling safety.

Technology of intelligent transportation system	Sub-structure facilities department	Vehicle department
Data input	Traffic indicators	Automatic vehicle determination
	Weather monitors	Vehicle weight during movement
Data process	Data blend	GPS
	Automatic accident determination	World map
Data transfer	Stable linkage	MCI
	Optical fibers	Dedicated short communication
Data distribution	Various informant signs	Highway radio
	internet	Radio of traffic message system
Data Productivity	Slope measurement	Data guidance
	Urban traffic control	Accident prevention

3. Definition of national security

National security notes all survival factors for the governments from the economic, military and political aspects by the use of diplomacy. National security is a concept that introduced after 1945.

There are several definition presented about national security. Relative freedom from threat, attack and preparation to deal with any threat and attack is called security. In another definition, security is a condition in which controlling forces of current situation, have the ability of protecting against disruptive forces.

As shown in Fig. 3, main indicators in new definitions of national security are reduce death toll,

reduce trip expense, increase credit and social investment

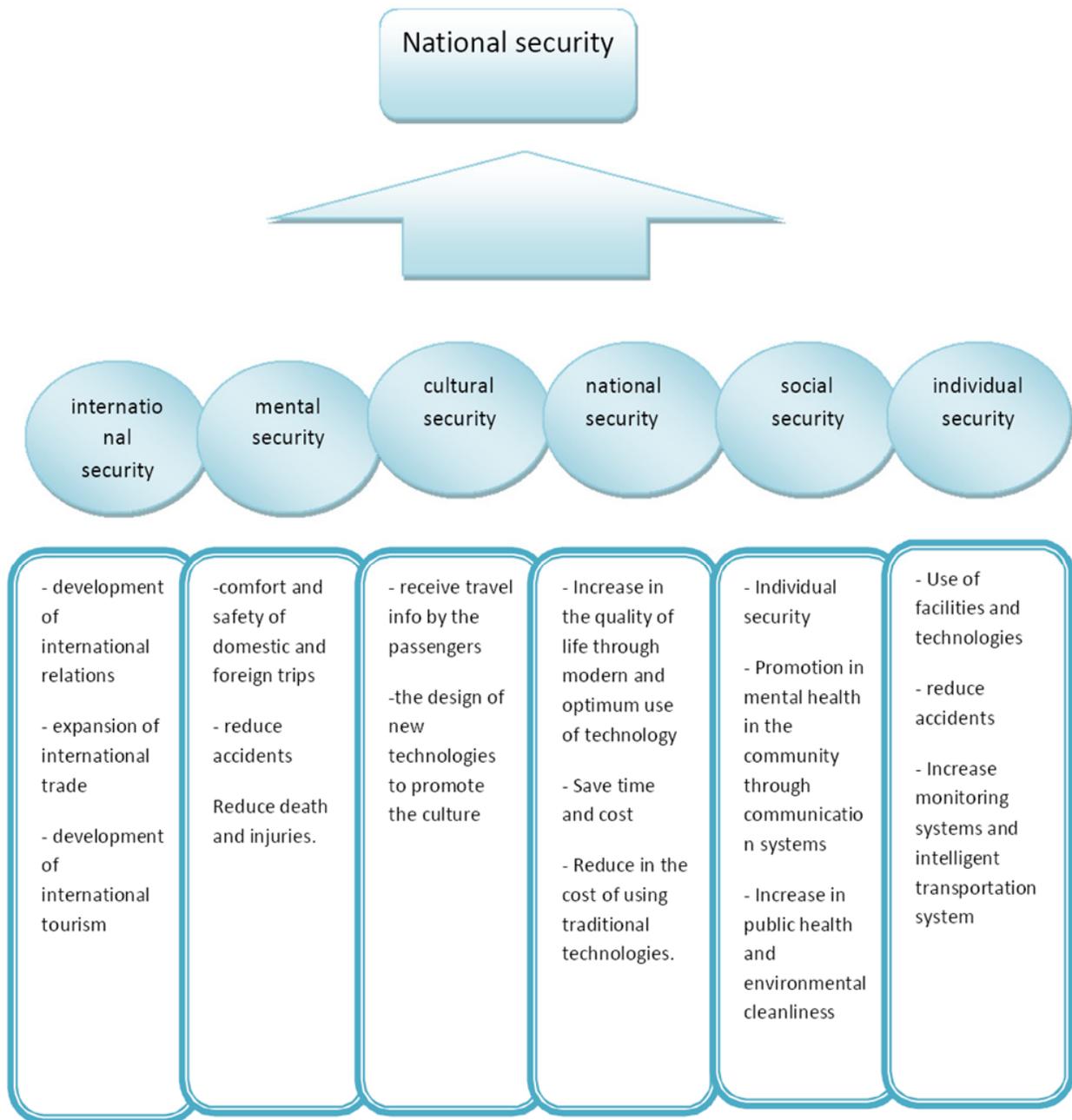


Fig. 3: conceptual model of the effect of intelligent transportation systems on national security principles

In Fig. 4, the conceptual model shows the interrelation of intelligent transportation systems and national security. As it can be seen decrease in accidents, crashes, logistic costs, expense and energy save are achievements of intelligent transportation systems.

sometimes be harmful for the society, but if they can be used properly, the country will be beneficial. Intelligent transportation systems are one of the technologies that can cause national security in case of proper use in order to eliminate threats and attacks.

4. Conclusion

The threat of foreign enemy has been changed from verbal to practical either inside the border or outside of it. Although new technologies can

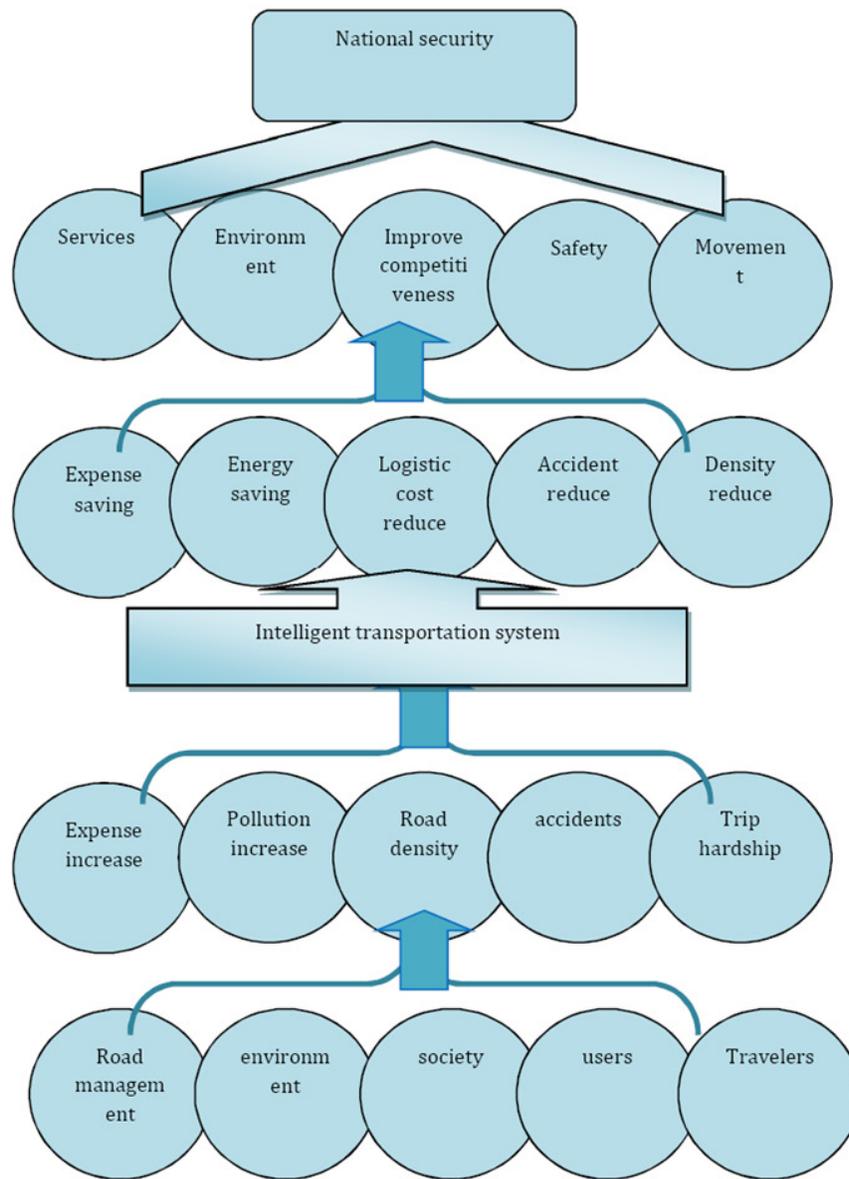


Fig. 4: conceptual model of intelligent transportation system connection to national security

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