technology

4. Typhoid, dysentery, plague, diarrhoea (any one)
5. Factories and automobiles

E. 1. Industrial growth, job opportunities, better standard of living, good educational and health facilities are causing a large number of people to move into the cities.

2. The term 'smart city' is a concept that came about towards the end of the 20th century. Smart cities integrate information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet of things (IoT) technology in a manner to manage the city's assets and thereby, promote a better quality of life. These assets could be the systems of local departments, schools, libraries, transportation, hospitals, power plants, water supply networks, waste management, law enforcement, etc.

3. Rapid urbanisation is posing a serious challenge to many major cities across the globe and in India too. Cities have already reached a saturation point in terms of available space. This has made way for satellite cities. Besides being in the vicinity of major cities they also provide most of the conveniences and facilities that major cities provide. Satellite cities, thus help in decongestion of the main city and provides citizens working in the main city a feasible option for availing affordable housing.

4. **Smart city** is a term that is used for cities that manage their services, infrastructure and facilities with the help of information technology, such as artificial intelligence. Although smart city initiatives often include the idea of sustainability, in some cases this isn't the main focus whereas a **sustainable city** is a city that has adopted the dual goal of environmental protection and quality of life.

5. Urbanisation yields several positive effects if it happens within the appropriate limits. Some of the positive impacts of urbanisation include creation of employment opportunities, technological and infrastructural advancements, improved transportation and communication, quality educational and medical facilities and improved standard of living.

F. 1. Urbanisation can be managed through the following ways:

- **Build Sustainable and Environment friendly Cities:** Governments should pass laws that plan and provide environmentally sound cities and smart growth techniques, considering that people should not reside in unsafe and polluted areas. Governments should also encourage sustainable use of urban resources and support an economy based on sustainable environment such as, investment in green infrastructure, sustainable industries, recycling and environmental campaigns.

- **Provision of Essential Services:** People in authority must ensure that the population within the urban areas have access to adequate essential social services namely education, health, sanitation, clean water, technology, electricity and food.

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- **Creation of More Jobs:** To lessen the negative effects of rapid urbanisation while at the same time conserve natural ecosystems, private investments should be encouraged as they create more job opportunities. Tourism promotions and the sustainable exploitation of natural resources can create more jobs for the urban population.

- **Population Control:** Key stakeholders in urban areas must provide campaigns for effective medical health clinics and proper counselling for family planning to help reduce the high rate of population growth.

2. Issues like overcrowding, unemployment, poverty and lack of resources, social services and education, habitually lead to many social problems including violence, drug abuse and crime. Besides, poverty related crimes are the highest in fast-growing urban regions. It is a global problem.

4. Urbanisation

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A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. c

B. 1. slums
   2. rural-urban migration

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   3. job opportunities
   4. The Internet
   5. sustainable city

C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D. 1. Skolkovo Technopolis 2. Gurugram and Noida
   3. Information and communication technology (ICT) and Internet of things (IoT) technology
   4. Typhoid, dysentery, plague, diarrhoea (any one)
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