

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**Test Name/Code/No. : **691034**

Name

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Date

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes**Instructions to Candidates -**

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
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Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
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Q. No.	Grade/Score
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Overall Grade/Score	

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 **Forum IAS**

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Q.1)

Slums are the substandard urban settlements lacking almost all kinds of basic urban services. In India approx. 17% of urban population lives in slums.

Problems Associated with Slums in India

① Infrastructural -

- a) lack of proper housing with proper sewage and waste management
- b) inadequate supply of electricity and potable water and cooking fuel

② Human Resource Related -

- a) facilities of proper health & education are absent
- b) unskilled or semi-skilled labour engaged in menial jobs such as manual scavenging
- c) prevalent diseases and lack of hygiene

③ Society Related -

- a) lack of social control & prevalent crimes including juvenile delinquency
- b) issues of women safety, human trafficking

Remedial Measures for Slums

① Infrastructural Measures -

- Effective implementation of schemes for housing for urban poor such as PM Awas Yojana - Urban & Smart Cities Mission.
- Supply of safe drinking water with electricity and clean cooking fuel.

② Human Resource Development -

- provision of affordable basic urban services such education, primary health care & sanitation.
- Skill development of unskilled & semi-skilled labour by big tech & govt. companies as a part of CSR.

③ Governance Related -

- expansion of all policy measures & schemes in those areas

The major reason of emergence of slums is the stagnation in agriculture sector, by developing agriculture as an enterprise, deurbanisation can happen which can effectively reduce the problem of slums in India.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.2)

As per Census Commission of India, Metropolitan City is defined as a city having population of 10 Lakhs or more. Census 2011 finds that there are 53 million plus cities in India.

70% of urban population lives in approx 12% of cities leading to the congestion of these cities.

Problems associated with Congestion of Metropolitans

- poor quality of life in overcrowded regions
- Emergence of slums & squatter settlements
- very high house rents and land prices for housing
- problems of pollution - water, air and noise.
- Stagnation at the CBD area - 16% drop in manufacturing industries in core areas

To overcome the issues of congestion, the counter magnets can be developed around the metropolitans.

Counter Magnets are the alternative hubs of development having the potential to attract/pull people/immigrants from a larger city in the area. eg: Gurgaon, Noida, Meerut for Delhi

Importance of the development of Counter Magnets for Decongesting metropolitans of India :-

- 1) They can act as an alternative growth centre to attract industries and people from larger cities as well as rural migrants.
 - 2) Can accommodate the surplus load of manufacturing industry from the metropolitans by relieving the pressure on carrying capacity of metropolitans.
 - 3) With improved transportation facilities people can commute from these counter magnets for working at metropolitans, it can improve the quality of life of people.
 - 4) They can reduce the environmental damage in metropolitan area by decongesting the vehicular density.
 - 5) Can reduce the metropolitization of selective cities and enhance equitable development.
- With effective government policy interventions multiple counter magnets can be developed around metropolitans which can ultimately lead India towards the goal of Developed nation by 2047.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.3)

Urban sprawl can be defined as the outward expansion of an Urban area. It can happen in two ways: Vertical & Horizontal.

Vertical sprawl happens when there is shortage of land. eg. Skyscrapers in Mumbai

Horizontal sprawl can occur in three ways: low density sprawl; ribbon sprawl & leap frog sprawl eg: Delhi, Bengaluru etc

Causes of Urban Sprawl—

- ① rise in population including huge influx of rural migrants due to weak performance of primary activities and lack of employment opportunities; eg: migrants from Haryana, Bihar in Delhi
- ② development of transportation arteries making it easy for workers to commute from nearby areas to the CBD & other working places.
- ③ the rising problem of pollution has compelled people to shift to the peripheral areas of

Cities for better air quality.

- ④ land prices and rents are touching sky in CBD areas so industries also tend to shift to peripheral areas.

Consequences behind urban sprawl

- ① largescale conversion of agricultural land into residential and commercial land.
- ② loss of revenue for a city as the peripheral area may lie in other jurisdiction eg. Gurgaon and Noida lying outside jurisdiction of Delhi
- ③ Reduced economic rent for the manufacturing industries as they have to move away from the CBD area.
- ④ can relieve burden on CBD area and improve livability of people by absorbing population pressure and industry growth.

Urban sprawl is a double edged sword, its benefits can be reaped with effective urban planning through government policy intervention.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

Urbanisation means increase in the proportion of population which lives in urban areas. The Census of India, 1991 defines an area as urban which has population more than 5,000, 75% of male workers population are engaged in non-agricultural activities and having population density at least 400 persons per square kilometers.

Characteristic features of Urbanization in India:

① Low levels and slow rate of Urbanization —

- a) India is having low levels of urbanization among BRICS countries eg. Brazil is having 88% urban urbanization while India is having only 34%.
- b) World Bank's Leversaging Urbanization in South Asia report shows that rate of urbanization in India was just over 1.15% a year from 2001-2011.

② Skewed Urbanization —

- a) As per Census Tamil Nadu (48%), Kerala and Maharashtra are top three urbanized states while Himachal, Bihar and Assam are the bottom three urbanized states with urbanization less than 15%.

b) also there are 53 million plus cities as per Census 2011 and 70% urban population lives in just 12% cities.

③ Suburbanization and Urban sprawls—

due to rise in population and development of transport arteries people & industries are moving from the core areas towards the peripheral areas.

④ Growth of Slums—

In India 17% of urban population lives in slums and Maharashtra is having largest slums.

⑤ Hidden & Messy Urbanization—

as described by Leveraging Urbanization in South Asia report, many areas satisfying the conditions of urban areas are not declared Urban & messy due to overcrowding & lack of social amenities.

Cities are economic engines of growth but without proper planning they can't drive economic growth to their full potential.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.5)

The Census Commission of India defines Metropolitan as the cities with more than one million population. As per Census 2011 there are 53 million plus cities in India.

Problems faced by Metropolitan in India

- ① Over crowded — about 70% of urban population lives in 12% cities — giving rise to slums.
- ② Environmental issues — high levels of pollution of water, air and noise due to heavy traffic & industrial growth in few pockets.
- ③ Weak finances — majority of the financial requirements are met by grants as their own source revenues are very low.
- ④ Weak planning — less than 50% of Urban local bodies have master plans, in absence of planning the cities cannot grow to their full potential.
- ⑤ Infrastructural issues —
 - a) clogged sewage systems, dumping of solid waste making them vulnerable to urban floods
 - b) poor quality of drinking water
 - c) inadequate transport facilities leading increase in private vehicles aggravating pollution levels.

Causes of problems in metropolitan

- ① Large scale rural to urban migration for better quality of life and better job opportunities.
- ② lack of affordable housing and low levels of income lead to growth of slums and squatter settlements.
- ③ due to agglomeration effect and ubiquitous resources industries are piling up in metropolitan giving rise to congestion & environmental issues.
- ④ due to weak institutional foundations ~~and~~ for land valuation and transactions the ~~majority~~ municipalities have weak own sources of revenue.
- ⑤ due to poor urban planning the metropolitan are vulnerable to disaster risks like urban floods, earthquakes etc.

Consequences of the problems in Metropolitan

- ① Societal — poor quality of life, spread of diseases in over crowded areas
— engagement of unskilled labour in menial jobs like manual scavenging

— rising individualism, depression and anxiety giving rise to urban crimes

② Economic — Stagnation in growth of manufacturing sector due to high costs of factors of production

— rising levels of unemployment & poor economic growth due to underutilization of demographic dividend.

— weak finances lead to less spending on capital expenditure in urban areas.

③ Ecological — encroachment of wetlands, rivers & forests

— declining groundwater table & leaching of pollutants

— rising issues of urban heat islands.

Solutions — ① proper planning by effective implementation of Smart Cities Mission — Renewal, Retrofitting & Redevelopment

② better techniques of land valuation to improve the finances

③ management of disaster risks while planning.

With effective public-private partnership cities can grow sustainably and can boost the all around development of the country.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.6)

Urbanisation is the process of increase in the proportion of population residing in urban areas.
As per UN Habitat's World Cities Report 2022, India's urban population is estimated to be 675 millions.

Though urbanisation is a sign of development and progress of societies and cities are called as economic engines of growth, certain challenges are also attached to Urbanisation.

- ① Social challenges — a) growth of slums giving rise to poor quality of life, crimes like human trafficking, smuggling etc.
b) people from lower castes are engaged in menial jobs such as manual scavenging etc.
c) rise in nuclear families, individualism, leading to depression & anxiety and a main cause of domestic violence & child abuse.
- ② Infrastructural — a) lack of affordable housing with proper electricity connection & potable water.
b) clogged sewage systems and dumping of municipal waste giving rise to health issues.

- ③ Environmental challenges — a) rise in industries and vehicular density has increased the levels of pollution. eg. During December-2011 the AQI of major cities was above severe level.
b) industrial effluent pollutes lakes and rivers eg. Belandur & Hulsoor lakes in Bangalore.
- ④ c) encroach upon wetlands, river basins making them vulnerable to urban floods.

- ④ Economic challenges — a) rising house rents, land prices increase & inequalities
b) unemployment due to migration of unskilled and semi-skilled labour to metropolitan.
c) low incomes and decline in manufacturing industries in CBDs — as per Leveraging Urbanisation in South Asia Report of World Bank, 16% manufacturing industries have moved out of core areas.

- ⑤ Administrative challenges — a) weak finances of municipalities and major source is from grants due to lack of revenue generation capacity.

Remedial Measures for Sustainable & Resilient Cities in India : —

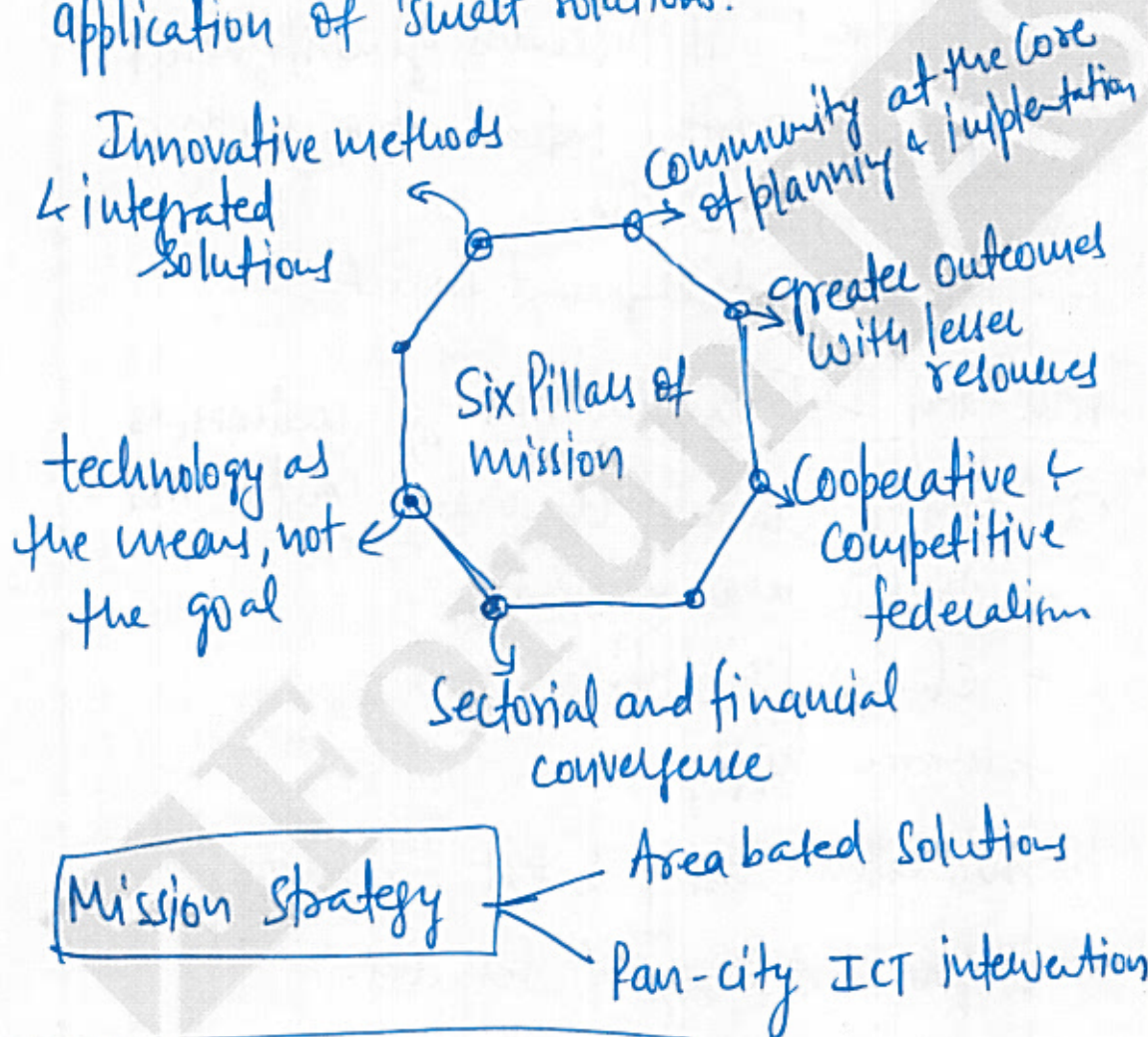
- ① Cluster approach of planning through the principles of New-Urbanism
 - multifunctional
 - transit oriented
 - land use intensive programme
 - ② Effective Governance — a) grass root planning
 b) enhancing revenue generation capacity by leveraging technology for land valuation.
 c) use of public private partnership in projects.
 - ③ Environmentally Sustainable — the planning should include UN Habitat's New Urban Agenda for energy efficient buildings, conservation of wetlands, use of clean fuel etc.
 - ④ Mainstreaming of disaster management in planning of urban areas.
 - ⑤ Smart Cities Planning — a) integrated solid waste management,
 b) Retrofitting of existing infrastructure and renewal and redevelopment of other areas.
- India need to find more solutions to solve the problem of hidden & messy urbanisation as it takes the Presidency of G-20 for 2023.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average				Good	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.7)

Smart Cities Mission is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an objective to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to their citizens through the application of 'smart solutions'!



Importance of the Mission —

① The area based solutions include—

a) Retrofitting — will make the existing areas more efficient and livable

b) Renewal - will undertake greenfield projects and will develop affordable housing for poor by leveraging smart technological solutions.

c) eg. Narela Nagar in Delhi

c) Redevelopment - it includes gentrification by replacing existing infrastructure with a more sustainable one.

eg. Dharavi Redevelopment Project.

② Smart City ICT Intervention - it undertakes creation of Control & Command Centres for

- traffic management
- electricity supply and
- water supply

b) Surveillance using latest technology,

c) improved delivery of services.

etc.

Overall Grading (√)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

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