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GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : #22/691034

Name			
Email ID.			
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Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard -
<https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on -
<https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
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7	
Overall Grade/Score	

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Q: Problems Associated with slums in India. Remedial Measures & Discuss (150)

Ans SLUMS: ~~Temporary~~ Illegal urban settlements on public land, populated by rural → urban migrants or informal sector workers

India: 65.4 Million people inhabit slums

Slums : Problems

- 1) Illegal Status: leading to lack of municipal facilities
- 2) Overcrowding: unplanned and rapid urbanisation
- 3) Hygiene & Sanitation: due to lack of municipal coverage, lack of waste management.
- 4) Crimes: due to lack of safe spaces, shelter
- 5) Women - violence against women goes unreported due to lack of formal integration with state structures.

Remedial Measures

- 1) Formalise slums: by providing basic municipal facilities, civic amenities.

- 2) In-situ rehabilitation : on-site rehabilitation of slum dwellers, in partnership with private developers and using land as a resource.
- 3) Community clinics, free vaccines and access to sanitation : to check disease spread
- 4) Better policing : preferentially of female police personnel who can build confidence among women that they will be protected despite their 'illegal' status as slum dwellers
- 5) Focus on generational educational outcomes and skill development : to break cycle of poverty and illiteracy

Govt Initiatives

PM Garib Kalyan - access to foodgrains

PM Awas - Rehabilitation

Brazil - positive approach to 'Favelas' (slums)

Overall Grading (✓)

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

~~Of Cities & Consequences Urban Sprawl~~

Importance of development of counter magnets for decongesting metros

[CMAs - COUNTER MAGNET TOWNS]

Counter magnet towns are imagined as alternative hubs of development that can attract migrants to them rather than to a large city.

- As large cities are usually unplanned, CMAs can allow the government/state to plan urbanisation and migration in a deliberate manner.

[Features of CMAs :]

Should be

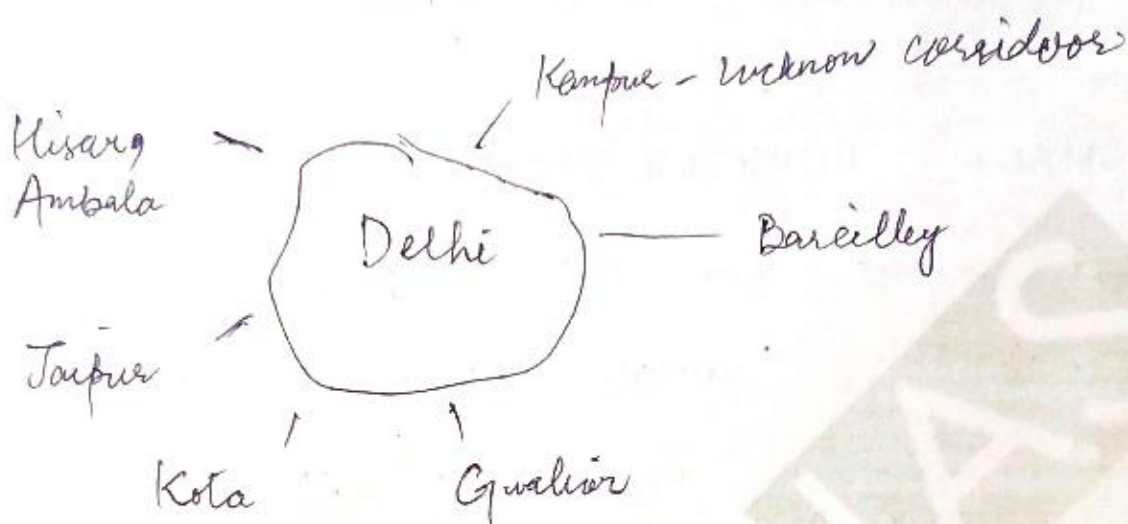
- 250 km away from the big city
- having their own established roots, potential of growth

shouldn't be

- centres of religious, strategic or environmental importance.

- connected by high speed transit systems, rapid rail, hub-and-spoke airport systems. & communication infra.

Example



Importance

- 1) Balanced Regional Growth : aligns with governments' vision of overall development
- 2) Planned Urbanisation : as opposed to unplanned explosion of cities
- 3) Sustainable : can be build as eco-friendly, disaster-resistant, smart cities
- 4) Planned Housing : to avoid replicating the congested model of overcrowded metropolis
- 5) Decongest cities : can help solve problems of urbanisation-related dysfunctions in India

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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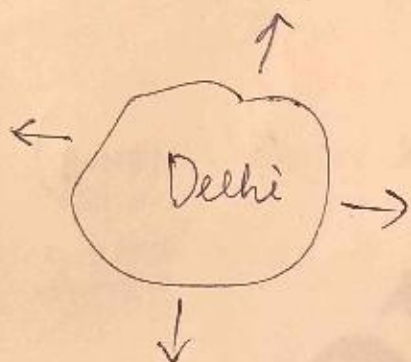
Causes, Consequences - Urban Sprawl

3)

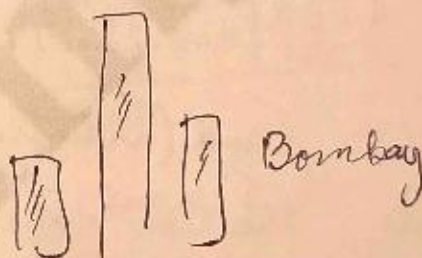
Ans: 'Urban sprawl' or suburbanisation is the outward growth of a city toward its peripheries. due to rising population and development of transport arteries.

There are 2 types of urban sprawl:

Horizontal



Vertical



As there is enough land around Delhi, it has expanded as NCR — including Noida, Gurgaon, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, etc.

As Mumbai is built over reclaimed land, it has expanded vertically.

As per the census of India, urban population has grown by 90 million between 2001 and 2011. >2700 new towns have

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developed, within a 50 km radius of big cities (million plus cities)

Causes of Urban Sprawl

As per World Bank's 'URBANISATION BEYOND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES REPORT', following reasons contribute to urban sprawl.

- ① decline in manufacturing jobs at the core of cities [CORE STAGNATION]
- ② cheaper Land (industrial) and rents (housing) outside the big city
- ③ Low FSI ratio in Delhi

CONSEQUENCES

- ① World Bank : Hidden & Messy urbanisation
 - ↳ Hidden : new towns not recognised as urban → lack of amenities.
 - ↳ Messy : Congestion, lack of Transport
- ② Unplanned expansion & lack of integration with big cities.

Overall Grading (✓)

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4) Enumerate characteristic features of urbanisation in India

Ans: Urban population in India stands at 430 Million (34%) which is more than the population of USA.

As per 2011 Census, 53 cities of India have population exceeding one million. Urbanisation in India is characterised by the following features:

Features:

1) Low rate of urbanisation — 34% compared to other BRICS economies

Country	Urbanisation Rate (%)
Brazil	86.6%
S. Africa	66.4%
CHINA	59.2%
India	34%

2) Assymetric — TN, Kerala — 48% } 1/3rd of India's urban population
 Maha, Guj — 45% }

HP, Bihar ~ 10% Assam, Odisha ~ 15%

3) Metropolitization: not step-wise migration, but direct migration to metro cities, signaling → lack of balanced regional growth
 ↳ need for CMA (counter magnet areas)

4) Suburbanisation and Urban sprawl: leading to unplanned, unaccounted for (hidden) urbanisation.

(5) Stagnation of towns and urban decline:

70% urban population lives in 12% of cities, showing that the other ~ 86% cities are stagnant / failing to flourish.

= Lack of decentralisation of urbanisation

(6) Absence of social amenities and scientific transportation systems

(7) Growth of slums: 17% urban population resides in slums (65.4 million people)



(8) Core Stagnation - 16% decline in jobs (mfg. sector) in core areas with a corresponding 12% rise outside 10 km of core economic area

WAY FORWARD

(1) BALANCED REGIONAL GROWTH (UDAN, etc.)

(2) CMA's - Counter Magnet Areas (planned)

(3) Upgrade rural infrastructure - promote tourism, service sector in unexplored areas (Bharat NET, etc.)

(4) SMART cities - sustainable, ecofriendly, resilient

Overall Grading (✓)

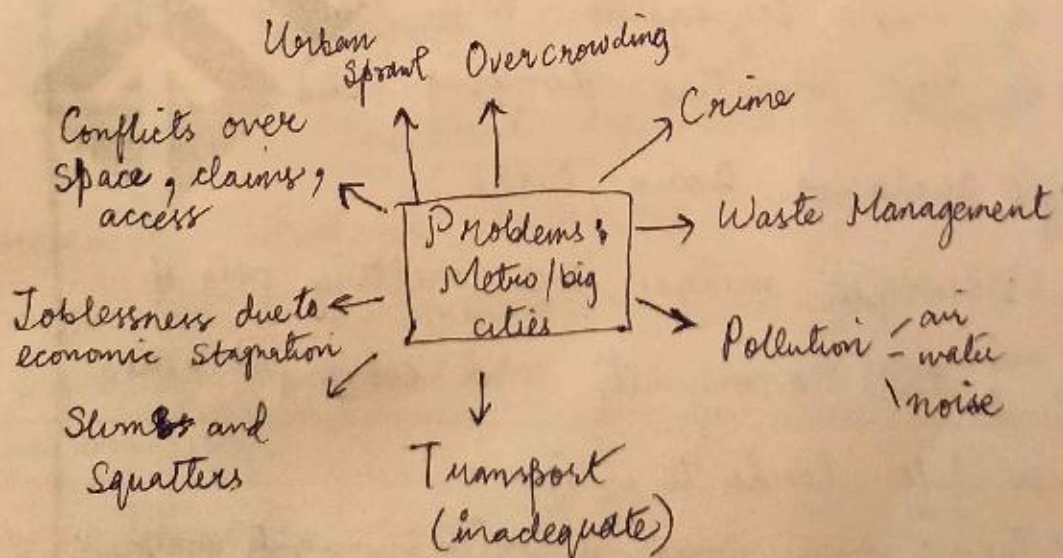
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5) Metros of India plagued with varied Probs. Causes, Consequences (250 words)

Ans: Metro cities - Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, etc.

'Metro cities' are the hubs of economic activity, cultural activity, educational and health facilities, job creation and opportunities for social mobility. 70% of India's urban population inhabits 12% cities, which indicates a very high population density, and lack of decentralized development.

As a result, the metro cities of India are plagued by following issues:



Following are the ~~prob~~ CAUSES for the problems:

1) Urban Sprawl: India reports its urban population at 430 Million, but according to the UN, it is 4.2 billion. This is because of the phenomenon of hidden urbanisation (World Bank). New urban settlements are not recognised as urban.

SOLUTIONS: CMAs, Balanced growth.
2) Overcrowding: Due to unplanned development, metropolitization has occurred - 70% urban residents concentrated in 12% cities. This has led to explosion in traffic, housing scarcity and slow growth.

Solutions: PMAY (Urban housing, CMAs, UDAN, faster transit routes to satellite towns)

3) Lack of Waste Management: India has a serious problem of waste segregation and management, leading to vast mounting dumping sites.

Ex: Bhalaswa Dairy, Delhi

4) Crime: While metros are melting pots of culture, the anonymity and estranged nature of urban life leads to crime.

Solutions: more women in police, community awareness

Consequences of Urban Problems in metros

- 1) Projects bad image of India : Foreigners who visit India land at big cities and take away cultural cues from the culture there.
 eg → labeling of Delhi as 'rape capital'
- 2) Exclusion of women from full economic growth potential : due to masculine nature of public spaces in general, and crime in particular
- 3) Counter-urbanisation : Several people leaving metros to settle in hinterlands. Several emigrate abroad, leading to brain drain.
- 4) Respiratory Problems : due to unacceptable levels of ~~populatio~~ pollution in Delhi
- 5) Emergency Movement difficult : In times of medical / strategic emergency, movement through major routes in metros will be impossible; signaling the need for an overhaul of urban policy

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.6)

Urbanisation in India - major challenges & measures - Sustainable resilient cities

(280 words)

Ans: Urbanisation in India is characterised by unplanned development, overcrowding, metro politization, urban sprawl, lack of integrated solid waste management, growth of slums, lack of decentralisation and balanced regional development, and rise in crime and unsafe spaces.

As cities are the drivers of economic growth, it is crucial that India takes steps to address the problems and remedy them in a deliberate manner.

Following are some of the measures we must undertake, in this direction.

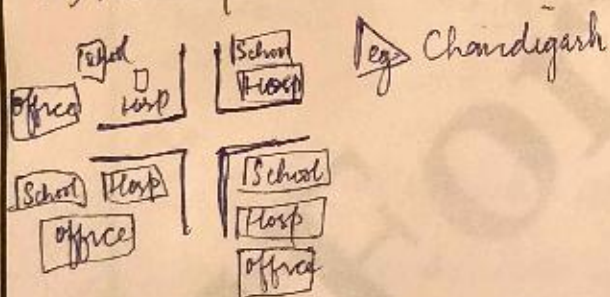
① PLANNED URBANISATION: India's urban population is expected to rise from 430 million to 675 million by 2035. India must plan for this demographic move by building:

a) Climate-resilient, sustainable housing: to accommodate future migrants.

- b) High-speed, affordable transport systems : to cater to the future workforce
- c) High-speed, robust 5G connectivity : to match the demands of service sector and knowledge economy.
- d) CMA's (counter magnet towns) : to avoid over-crowding and unplanned growth of cities.
- ② CLUSTERING APPROACH : UN Habitat - new urbanism :

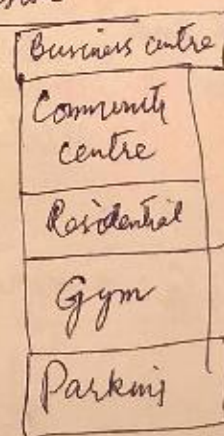
3 approaches :

a) Multifunctional (Sectoral)



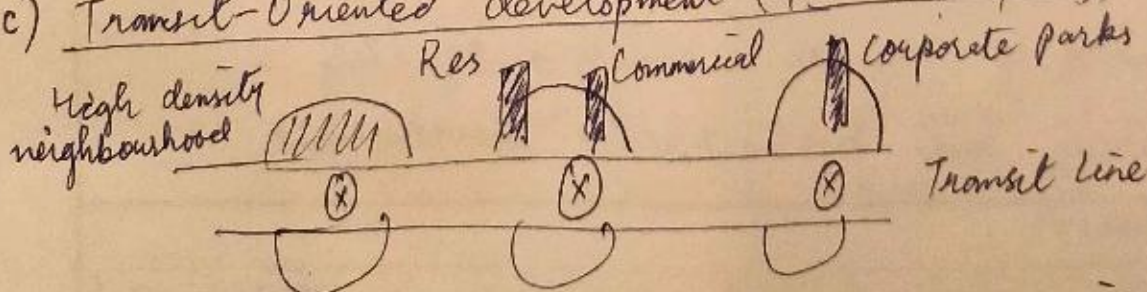
< Reduces transit and commute >

b) Intensive



< Optimal land use >

c) Transit-Oriented development (GoI-TOD policy)



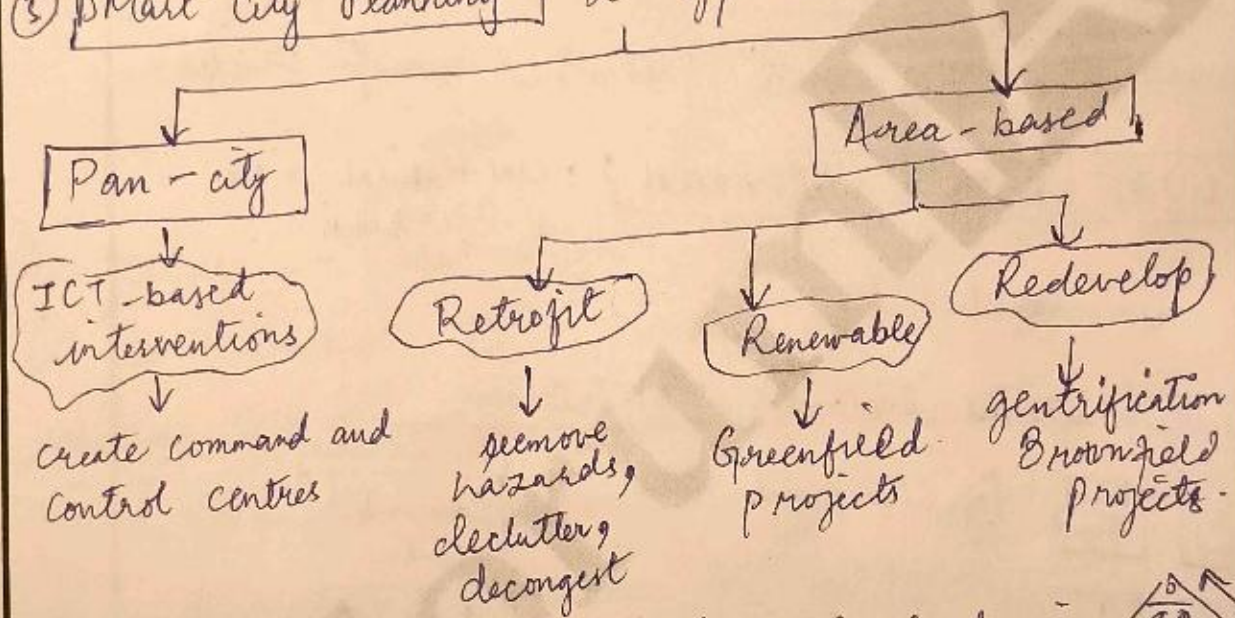
< Reduces commute, lesser cars, electric transit vehicles >

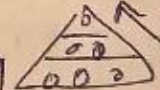
③ Disaster Resilient buildings - Sendai Framework.

④ Environmentally Sustainable design: UN Habitat

- energy efficient buildings
- conserve wetlands and forest areas
- lesser use of fossil fuels.

⑤ Smart City Planning 2 approaches:



⑥ Effective Governance — Multi-level planning 
 — leverage technology to augment financial capacity
 — Use of PPP

⑦ Harmonious, inclusive cities that can truly be centres of social mobility, equality of opportunity and participatory development.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

7) Analyse the importance of smart cities Mission in India (250)

Ans: As India aspires to become a \$5 Trillion Economy by 2030, cities will be the primary engines of economic growth. In order to ensure strong foundations for planned urbanisation, it's important that cities are:

- just and safe
- clean and organised
- poised for economic growth
- Sustainable

The SMART CITIES MISSION aims to achieve these objectives by focusing on the following pillars:

- ① Community at the Core - communities at the centre of planning and implementation
- ② More from less - greater outcomes ↑
lesser resources ↓
- ③ Cooperative & Competitive Federalism: competition

among cities. States roped in as equal partners.

4) Integration, Innovation, Sustainability:

- Buildings designed to regulate climatic conditions
- use of sensors to optimise resources
- integrated transit systems to reduce commute, energy use
- electric transit integrated in design
- proximity of business centres, schools, residential, play areas, community centres and recreational facilities (ecosystem approach)

5) Technology as means: not as goal
relevant technology, not technological imposition

6) Convergence: Sectoral & financial convergence

As India's ^{urban} population grows from the current 34% to an expected 43%, Smart cities as an approach will be integral to the realisation of national objectives.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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