


ForumIAS

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GS Advanced Program 2023
Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. : ...34...

Name	
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Date	
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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	
2	
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Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1) Discuss the Problems associated with slums in India and provide remedial measures.

Ans
Slums are contiguous area where inhabitants lack basic amenities (housing, water) - In India 17% live in slums - maximum in MH.

Problems with slums

① Ghettoisation of society

Smartyan is crowded places.



→ Shantoni overcrowding houses

② Lack of Basic Amenities

• no sewage, no safe drinking water.

③ Breeding ground of Diseases

eg. Chikungunya slums & corona slums.

④ Slums of Crime

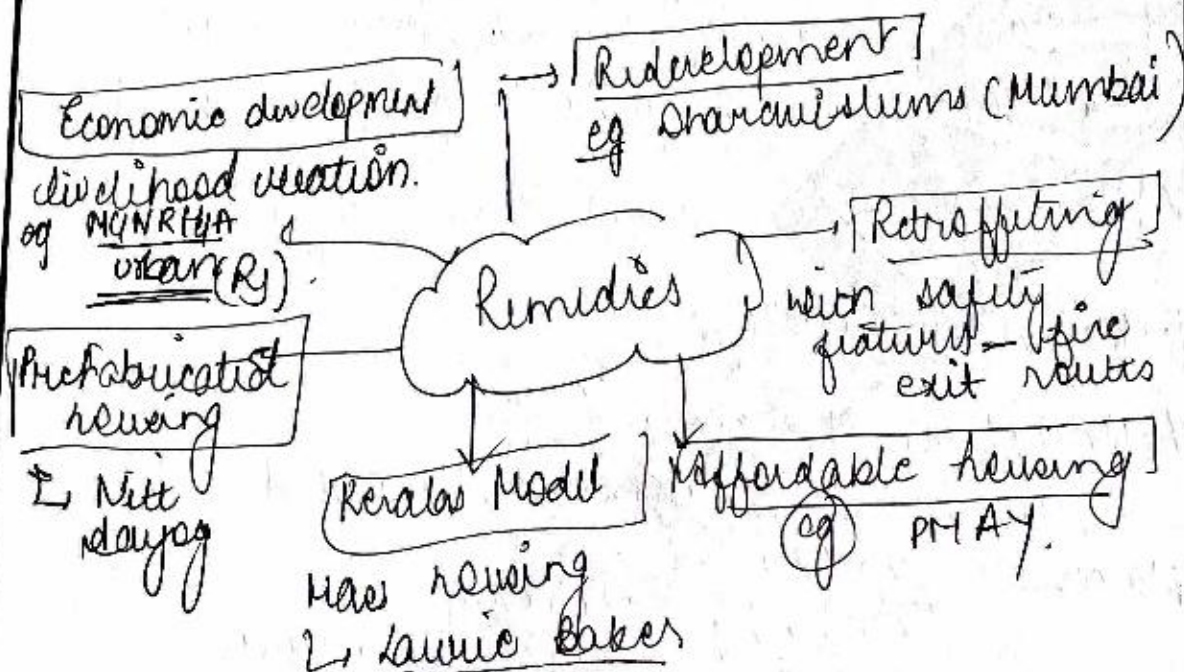
NCRB → slums hideout of terrorists.

⑤ Illegal encroachments

violate rule of law and conclusive titling system.

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- ② contributes to traffic congestion
eg Delhi slums in Rajendra nagar.
- ④ International jeopardy
Blat on country's development.



slums are scourge for dignity of life. as UN Habitat - 'New urban agenda' mentions creating lighthouse projects, Rural Revitalisation by gig economy may help.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Examine the imp. of dev- of counter magnets
for decongesting metropolitans of India.

Spurred by Industrialisation, globalisation
Metropolitans are expanding like Delhi,
Mumbai - facing congestion (traffic snarls)

Need for
decongestion

By [2035] → 43% rise
in Big cities

Promote ease of living
Mumbai, Delhi lower cost

Provide ease of Business

Sustainable housing → SDG 11

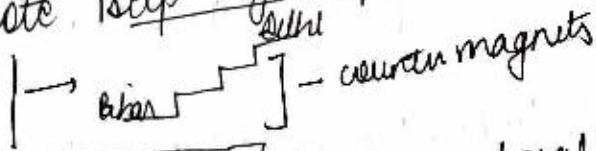
Counter Magnets

creating alternate centres
develop Tier 2, 3 cities
promote Regional growth
(eg) Tourism - Kashmir
(eg) one state one product
followed by China → Uttarakhand

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Importance of counter magnets to decongest

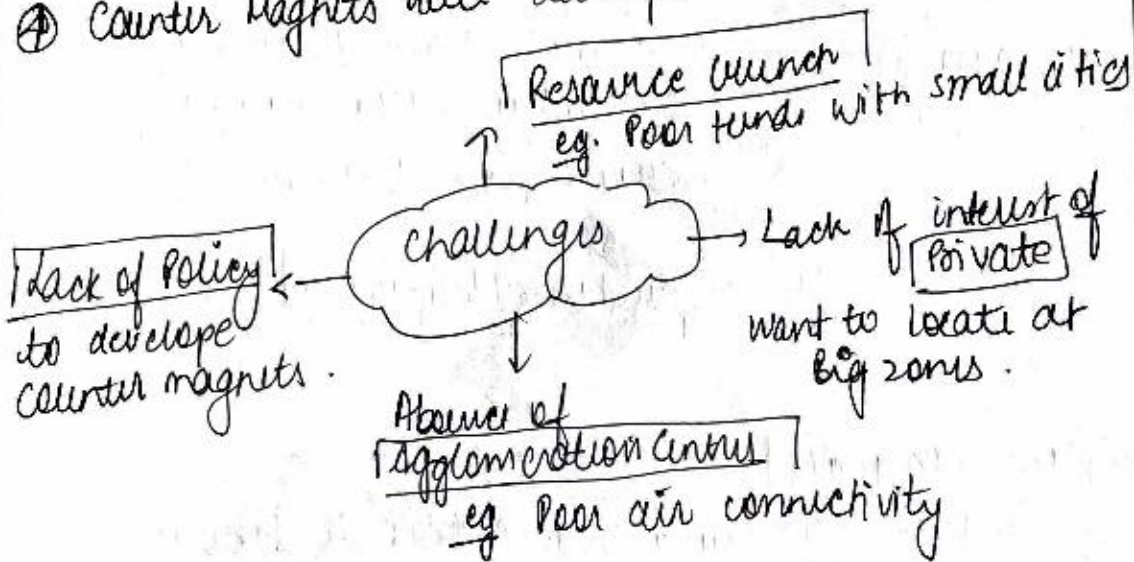
③ Promote step by step migration



④ slow migration due to opportunities in local areas.

⑤ Promote urban to Rural migration leading to decongestion of cities

⑥ Counter magnets will develop as ideal zones



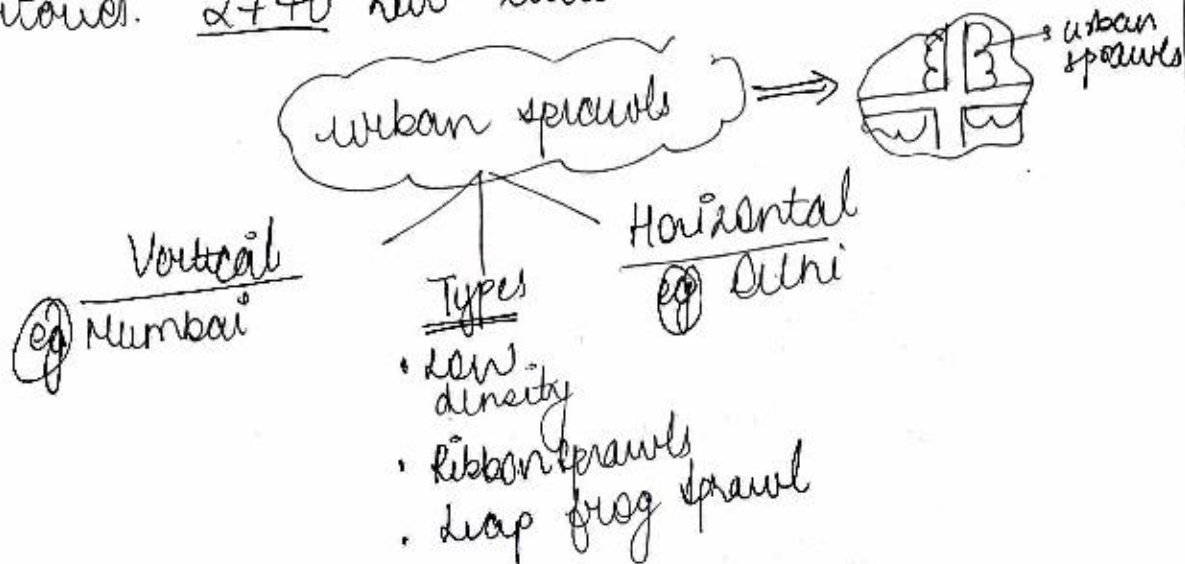
Counter magnets to made agenda of Metropolitan Planning Cmr (2437t), further schemes like Udan, Multimodal Transport may help promote growth of counter magnets.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Discuss causes & consequences of urban sprawls.

Urban sprawl refers to outward extension of cities due to rising population and transport facilities. 2770 new cities in last decade



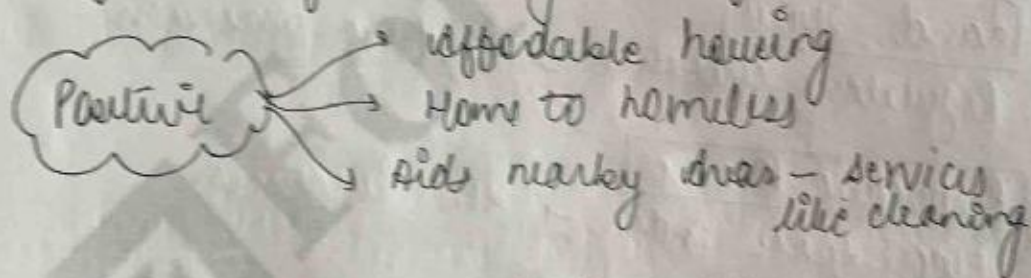
Causes for urban sprawls

- ① Decline of core cities!
eg Kolkata core ↓ by 16% in manufacturing
- ② Land Issues
eg tough land use conversion laws.
- ③ Restrictive Policies
eg Floor space index → limits Residences
- ④ Demand - Supply Mismatch
eg High 333 effect (migration) - less land.
- ⑤ Falling economic purchasing power
eg low wages due to labour - skill polarisation

- ⑥ Lack of affordable housing
 eg) Delhi, Mumbai - affordable - with pay

Consequences of urban sprawls (negative)

- ① Proliferation of slums
 17% → slums (unaid)
- ② Poor living conditions
 no ventilation, no facilities.
- ③ Environmental degradation
 eg) Chennai marshes cleared → sprawl.
 (Hovdy)
- ④ Congestion in cities
 eg) traffic in Delhi, Bangalore
- ⑤ Violate human dignity
Right to good living part of Right to life



urban sprawls need Regulation to check haphazard development. National Commission on Urbanisation can provide solution. Affordable houses be built.

Overall Grading (✓)

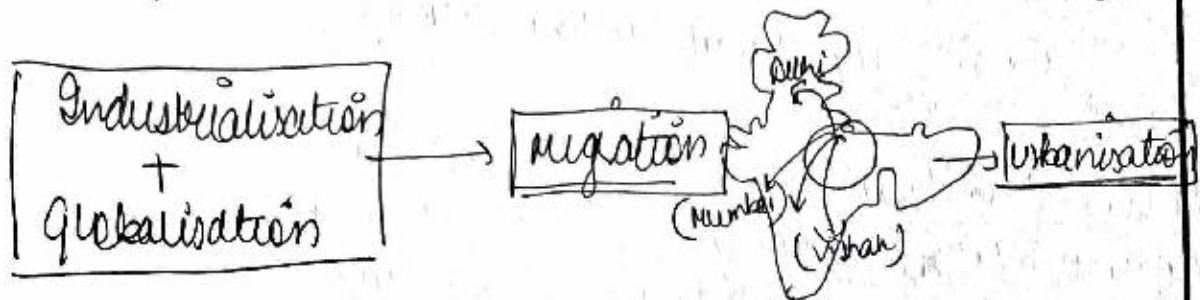
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Q.4) 15_691034_1910053505 (2022-12-21 13:46:26)

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Enumerate characteristics of urban in India.

Social transformation from rural to urban population is called urbanisation. 30% live in urban areas (Census 2011)



Characteristic features of urbanisation in India are →

① Low Rate of urbanisation

China (59%)
South Africa (66%)
India (34%)

② Asymmetric urbanisation

③ Topdown Metropolitisation

70% urban population in 12% cities.

④ Urban sprawls



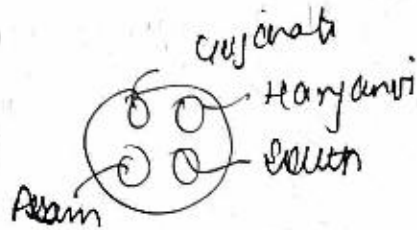
Urban sprawls → 2770 more towns in last decade

⑤ Proliferation of slums
 ↳ overcrowding → shawari →  houses

⑥ Environmental degradation
 & encroachment of mangroves - Bangalore.

⑦ decline of core cities
 10% manuf. decline Kolkata.

⑧ Some positive
cosmopolitan living



⑨ Economic Benefits
 Rise in PCI

⑩ consumption
 ↳ (eg) clients as gods → Mall culture

⑪ Mall orientation
 ↳ no avoided status.

urbanisation in India needs Regulation.
Metropolitan Planning Cmt must be harnessed
 with pan collectorate to find sustainable
waste management (eg Okhla plant),
urban afforestation (Miyawala).

Overall Grading (✓)

Average

Good

Poor

6

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10

Q.5)

Metropolitans in India are plagued with varied kinds of problems. Examine the cause & consequences behind it.

Ans

Metropolitans are large urban areas with population more than 4 lakhs (Census 2011). eg Mumbai, Bangalore

Metropolitans and Problems they face →

- ① Haphazard growth
no delineation of land uses.
- ② Encroachments
eg illegal markets in Delhi.
- ③ Lack of integrated waste management
CPCB - only 40% collected waste.
- ④ Slums proliferation
eg Chawli → Mumbai
- ⑤ Land scarcity
↳ no affordable housing.
- ⑥ Environmental degradation
eg urban heat island effect - no green spaces.



- Causis

- ② Increased migrations

② Lack of Counter Magnets
slow way → current process.

- ⑤ Unbalanced growth mode
 (a) All infra, metros, Airports in

Core cities.

ConsequencesConsequences Negative

- Congestion
- (eg) traffic jams → Mumbai
- Lack of livability
- Semi ranked lowest
- Flight of businesses
- due to chaos.
- Citizen - Administration
- conflicts.
- (eg) BMC vs citizens
- Health concerns
- (eg) Air Pollution → Lung Cancer
- Increased disasters
- (eg) Heat waves → claimed 100+ lives
- → Lancet

Positive

- Economic growth
- ↳ way to \$ trillion
- Township Promotion
- (eg) Medical Hub in Gurgaon
- Modernisation
- (eg) Diluted Caste
- Welfare Article 38
- (eg) health facilities

Metropolitans promote growth, however its fruits must trickle down to Tier 2 - 3 cities by developing counter magnets, Air Monitoring Board like California.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.6)

Discuss major challenges with urbanisation in India & suggest remedies for sustainable cities.

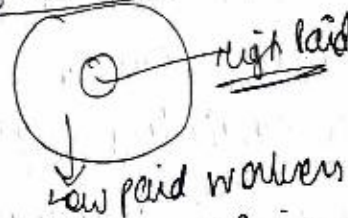
Ans

In India 34% live in urban areas like Delhi, Mumbai, - however faces issues, needing attention.

Major challenges with urbanisation

① Economic

- Rural urban exodus - high rentals
- labour - skill polarisation



② Social

- crimes against women, elderly on rise
↳ NCRB
- social alienation

③ Environmental

- vehicular traffic → PM 2.0 + 2.5 → Air Pollution
- encroachment of mangroves - Chennai

④ Lack of Basic Amenities

- poor waste disposal
(eg) Panchkula MC v/s Uttar Pradesh

• Water crisis

↳ Suri, Bangalore

⑤ Administrative

↳ poor fiscal capacity → urban local bodies in debt

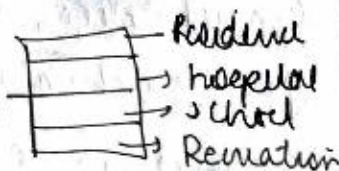
↳ Regulatory checklist

↳ Red tapism, corruption

Solution for Resilient Cities

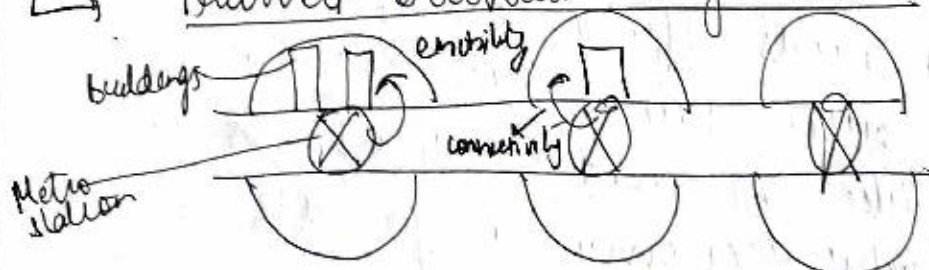
① Clustering approach

↳ Multi functional Buildings



↳ Intensive construction → PM Awa yojana

↳ Transit oriented Programme



② Disaster Resilient Buildings

(eg) Pillar construction of houses → Earthquake Proof

↳ Japan

③ Smart City Infrastructure

(eg) Bandicut Robot → sewer cleaning

use of CCTV's.

- ④ development of Counter magnets in Her 2-3 cities.
- ⑤ Innovative solutions
 - (a) Sponge cities → UK → Prevent Floods
- ⑥ Creating Carbon links
 - (a) urban afforestation → rejuvenate
- ⑦ Decarbonise Transport sector
 - (a) Evehicles
- ⑧ E governance
 - (a) Online services → Reduce corruption

urbanisation needs effective Citizen Participation with govt & civil society.
Technology like AI used to detect crimes, circular economy to generate economy from waste.

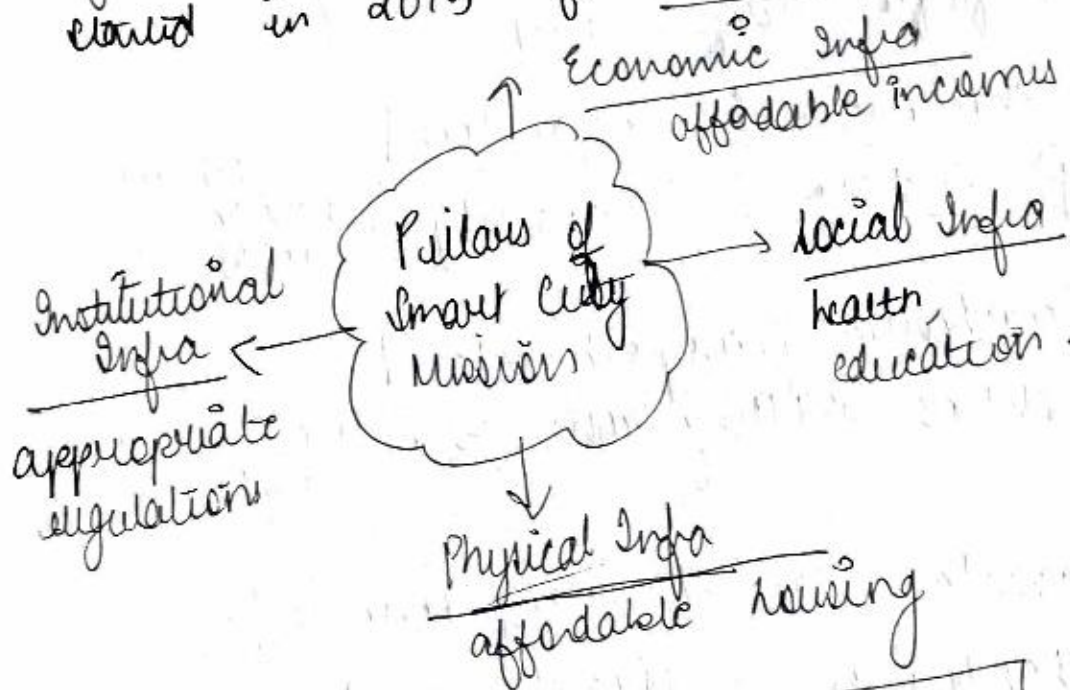
Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7)

Analyse imp of Smart Cities Mission
in India.

Smart city is one that promises essential services like clean water, regular electricity - Smart city mission started in 2015 for 100 cities

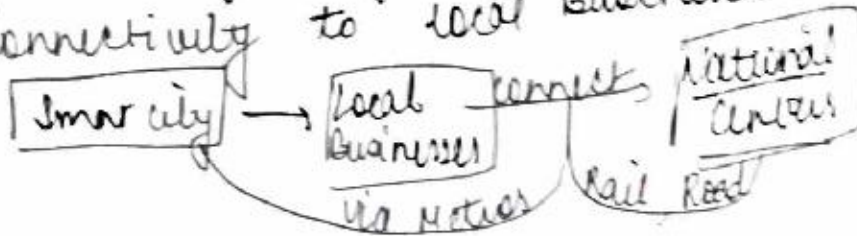


Importance of Smart City Mission

- ① Promote good governance
- ② ICT → transparency in govt.
- ③ Economic growth
- ④ Revival of tourism in Kashi

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- generate jobs for youth
- connectivity to local businesses



③ Sustainable development

- ↳ growth with Responsibility
- ↳ fulfill specs. (SDG 11)

④ International Recognition

eg) Indore → Smart city → Global Culture

⑤ Decarbonise Transport sector

eg) Metro, Paddling paths → Reduce vehicular Traffic.

⑥ Promote ease of doing business

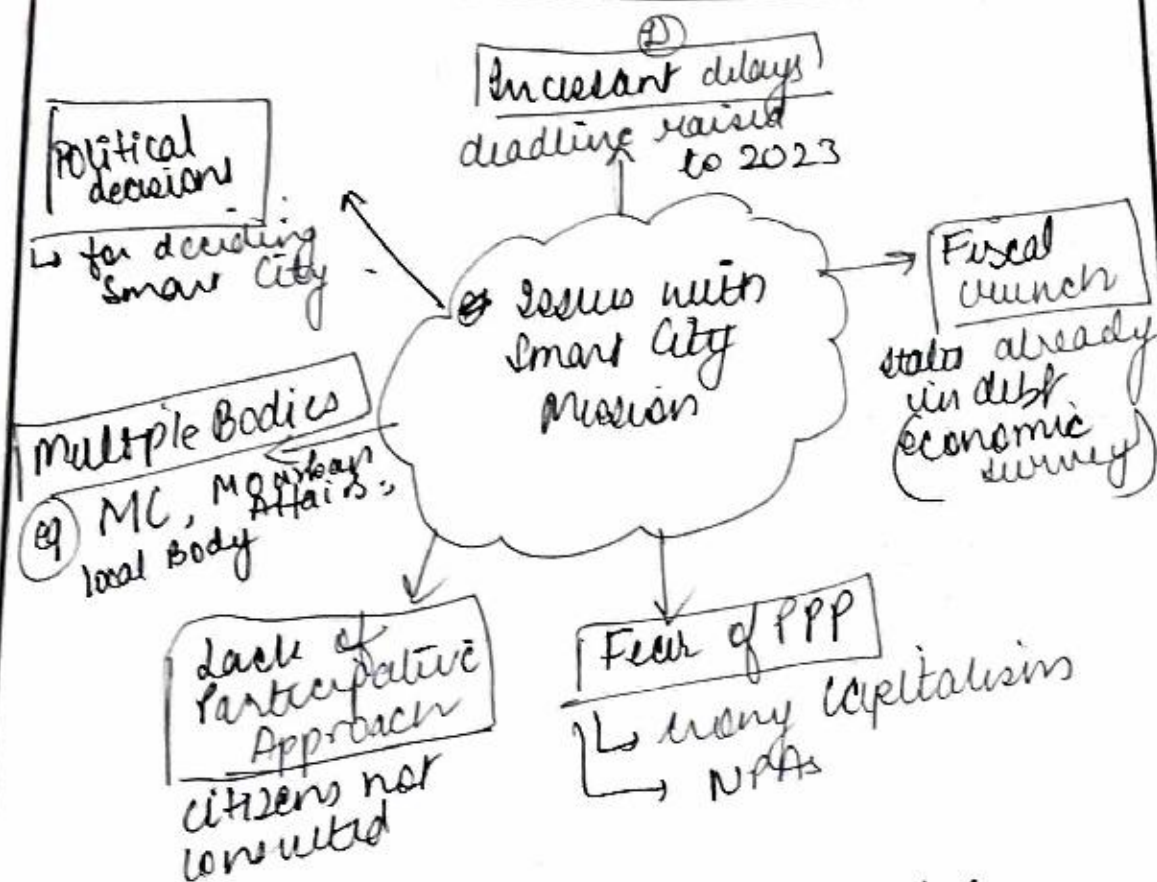
eg) Chandigarh → French Investments

⑦ Promote Smart solutions

eg) Smart meters → Reduce electricity bills

⑧ Growth to Neighbourhood

eg) Better facilities for rural areas



The mission further must involve resident welfare associations (RWAs) for citizen input. Steps like Integrated Command & Control Centre (ICCC) will act as nerve centre for mission.

Overall Grading (✓)

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