

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
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	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

As per 2011 census, 64 million people live in city slums, nationwide.

Problems

1) Lack of Basic Services
 [Ex] Non-availability of tap water

2) Health problems
 [Ex] Dharavi slum → center of cholera, typhoid

[Ex] Overcrowding → easy spread of pandemic

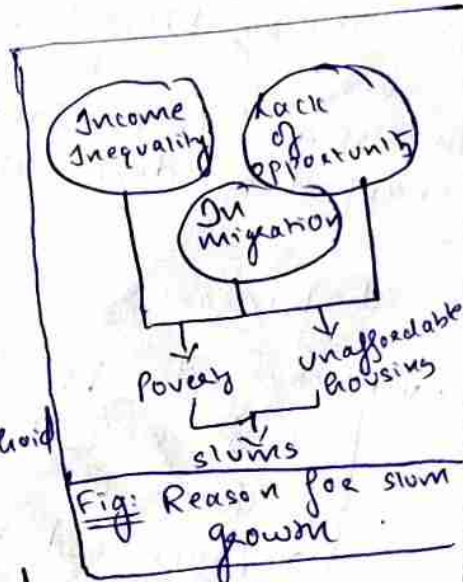
3) Substandard housing

4) Perpetuating cycle of poverty
 Lack of Basic Services → Health issues → High OOP expense [out of pocket] → Poverty
 ↑
 Poverty → Lack of Basic Services

5) No security of residence

[Ex] Supreme court order to remove slum dwellings along railway track in Delhi

6) Center of crimes — Source of income + Resentment against islands of prosperity



7) Debt trap.

Study by NGO (Fields of view) in several cities → more than 70% families in slum live in debt and are now trapped in debt with nowhere to go

Remedial measures1) Multipronged approach

- Clear, free title to residents.
- Basic services
- Livelihood opportunities

Ex Urban version of MNRGA

2) Mission mode implementation of government schemes

- PM Awas Yojana → Low cost housing
- AMRUT + Jal Shakti Abhiyan → Basic services

3) Reducing in migration by developing villages Ex Urban scheme

With 50% of India's population going to reside in urban areas (as per world bank) ~~for~~ government should tackle the problems of slums at the earliest.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Counter magnets are cities developed around large, crowded, bustling main cities so as to absorb the difficulties of the main city as well as attract new opportunities

Importance

1) Absorb the large number of immigrants

50% of Indians to reside in urban areas by 2050

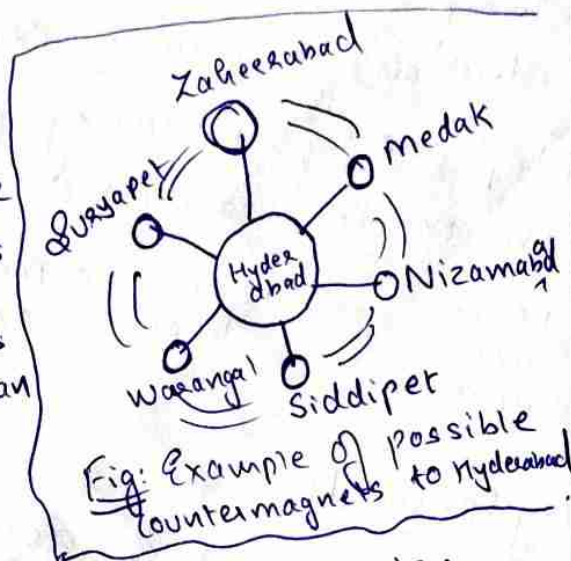
2) Environment

→ Prevent overcrowding of Industries
⇒ Reduce air pollution, water pollution, vehicular pollution etc

3) Planned Urbanisation → Gives more space & time for urban planners

4) Disaster → Zones to ~~absorb the~~ ^{diversify} risk in case of disasters

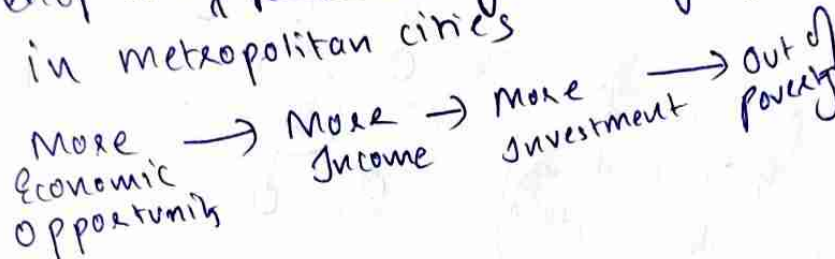
5) Human Resource Development - Overall increase in Educational & Health Investment of counter magnet cities



6) Transport → Development of counter magnets will entail the development of mode of transport like metro & roads

7) Reduction in slums cropping up

8) Stop the self-perpetuating poverty cycle in metropolitan cities



Way Forward

- 1) Strengthening urban governance
 [Ex] District Planning Committee, Metropolitan planning committee
- 2) Improve urban finances so as to invest in development of counter magnet cities
- 3) Creating skilled cadre of urban planners

Thus, counter magnet cities will truly lead to inclusive growth that India has always aspired for.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Urban sprawl can be defined as spreading of cities to peripheral areas due to rising population and development of transport arteries.

Causes of Urban Sprawl

1) Low Density Sprawl

- ↳ High immigration → Congestion
- ↳ High Land Rent
- ↳ High cost of living.

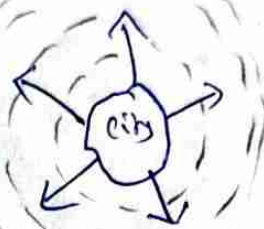


Fig: Low Density sprawl

Ex Mumbai - Thane

2) Ribbon Sprawl

- ↳ Due to development of transport system
- Settlement along transport arteries.

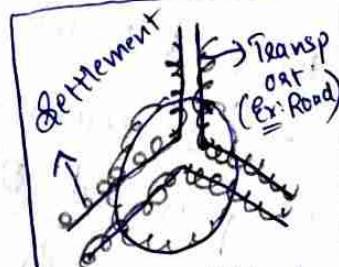


Fig :- Ribbon system

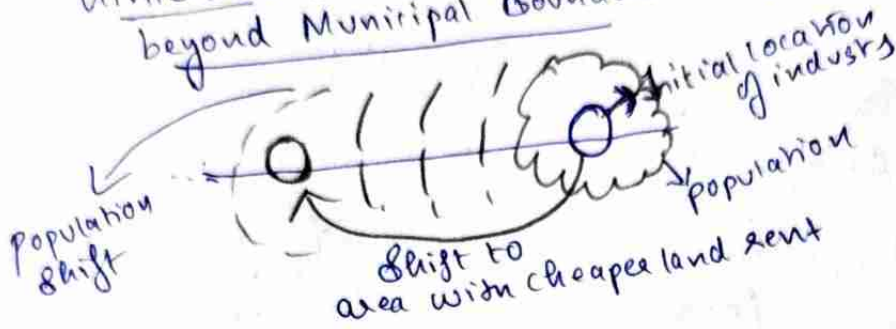
Ex Urban sprawl near outer ring road of Hyderabad

3) Leap frog Sprawl

- ↳ Physical limitations
- ↳ waterbody, wetland
- ↳ Developmental policies



4) Shifting of manufacturing jobs to hinterland (as per world bank 'Urbanisation beyond Municipal Boundaries' Report)



Consequences

- 1) Rising growth of slums in urban area in hinterlands
- 2) Beyond urban governance jurisdiction
⇒ Increasing encroachment
- 3) Unplanned development.
Ex) Lack of disaster resilience
- 4) Increased traffic congestion → more commutation to main city center.
- 5) Destruction of wild habitat

It is important to tackle India's hidden & messy urban sprawl to achieve SDG 11 → Sustainable cities and communities.

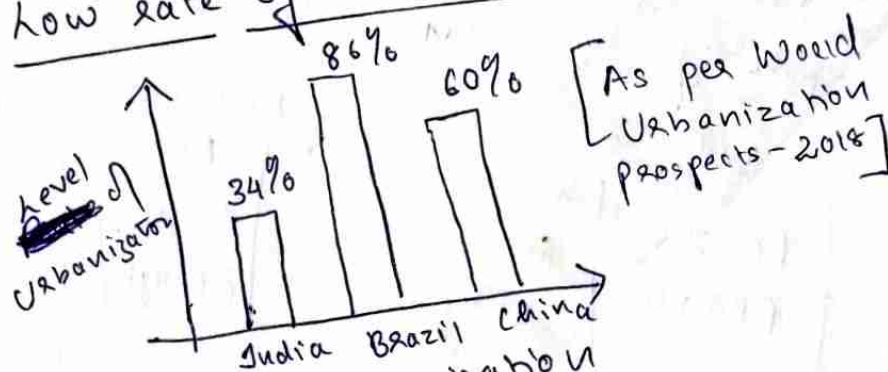
Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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The process of social transformation from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban population is known as urbanization

Characteristic of Indian urbanisation

1) Low rate of Urbanization



2) Asymmetric Urbanisation

Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat $\Rightarrow$ 4 states contributed to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of urban population of India in 2011

3) Metropolization

70% of urban population is concentrated close to 12% of its cities

4) Slums

64 million people reside in city slums, nationwide [Census 2011]

5) Transport

→ Congestion → TomTom study 2020 -
Bengaluru → worst city
in the world in terms
of traffic congestion
→ No last mile connectivity

6) Hotspots of pollution

Case study: Great Smog of Delhi 2016

	WHO Permissible Limit	Delhi
PM 2.5	60 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	999 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
PM 10	100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	870 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

8) Stagnation and decline of towns

② World Bank - Leveraging Urbanization
in India report 2016 - cities
like Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata - witnessed
a decline of 16% in manufacturing
employment.

Though urbanization patterns of
India don't paint a happy picture,
~~in fact~~ they contribute to 60% of India's
GDP. A targeted, multipronged approach
can ensure urban areas being a key
contributor to India's \$5tn\$ economy
target.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q5)

As per Census 2011, India had 53 cities which had a million plus population. Metropolitans are engines of India's growth, but they are plagued with several issues.

Problems in Metropolitans

- 1) Shortage of housing + Growing slums
 [Ex] $\frac{1}{5}$ th of Bangalore population live in slums.
- 2) Traffic Congestion → [Ex] Average Bangalorean spends 243 hours in traffic every year.
- 3) Vulnerability to Disaster
 [Ex] → Recent floods in Chennai, Hyderabad, Bangalore.
- 4) Rising Crime rate
 [Ex] Calcutta → Human trafficking hub.
- 5) Dysfunctional metropolitan planning committees
- 6) Rising cost of living → Urban Sprawl

Causes

- 1) Ineffective Top Down Devolution of Governance power
↳ Municipalities dependent on grants from central & state government.
- 2) Sudden & Quasimous Migration
less time to plan
- 3) Policy in India favours sedentary life style
[Ex] Ration card doesn't have inter-state operability (until Recently)
- 4) Corruption & Encroachment
[Ex] Supertech illegal twin towers in noida
- 5) Lack of employment opportunity →
Labor market polarisation →
High skill → High employment opportunity
Low skill → low " "
- 6) Lack of migrant database.

Consequences

1) Self Perpetuating cycle of poverty
 Low opportunities → Less Income → High cost living → Poverty

2) Islands of prosperity
 Isolated communities among ocean of slums.

3) Ghettoisation :- Certain communities settle in certain areas

4) Disaster induced reduction/loss of GDP

5) Urban sprawl → Due to rising land prices.

Safe, inclusive and green metropolitan cities as envisaged by SDG 11 can only be achieved by a multipronged approach tackling the above problems.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.6)

As per UN World Cities Report 2022 by 2035 43% of Indians will be residing in urban areas. But cities are plagued by several challenges

Problems

Solution

① Economic

- ↳ Poor affordable housing, high rent
- ↳ Lack of employment opportunities

Implementation of PM Awaas Yojana
Develop an urban version of MNRGA

② Physical Problems

- ↳ Inadequacy of facilities like drinking water
- ↳ Traffic congestion

Successful implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan
• Promote mass transit, shared economy
Ex) Quick Ride, ride sharing app

↳ Slums

Multi pronged approach
↳ Clear land titles
↳ Basic amenities
↳ Employment opportunities

↳ Lack of Solid Waste Management

③ Environmental pollution

④ Social problems
↳ Exclusionary
↳ Islands of prosperity
↳ Hate crimes

⑤ Disaster impact

⑥ Poor governance
↳ Low financing ability

- Promote circular economy
- Effective collection mechanism
- Heavy fines
- Develop pollution reducing technologies
- Effective governance
- Shift to renewable energy
- Ex Fully Solar powered airport of Kochin.

- Representative Governance.
- Develop Public spaces ⇒ Increases inclusivity
- Ex Nurturing Neighborhood Challenge of Mouna

- Zone out disaster prone areas
- Sendai framework.
- Increase property tax
- Implement state finance committee recommendation

Each challenge requires a targeted remedial approach and participation of all stakeholders like government, citizens and Businesses.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5				

Q.7)

The ~~the~~ Smart Cities Mission aims to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, clean and sustainable environment and decent quality of life for its citizen.

Importance

- 1) Regional Development - 100 Smart cities spread across India.
- Srinagar to Trivandrum
- 2) Community at the core of planning & implementation - Tailor made approach
- 3) Promotes Cooperative and competitive Federalism
- 4) Innovation: - Ex Big Data used to analyze spread of covid
- 5) Careful selection of Technology relevant to cities
Ex Smart lighting, Smart waste management etc

- ⑥ Quick Data sharing
 - Ex Indian Urban Data Exchange (IUDX)
- ⑦ Curb criminal activities
 - Ex Monitoring of CCTNS
- ⑧ Quick Mobilisation
 - Ex Integrated command and Control centres
- ⑨ Sustainability
 - Ex GIFT city of Gujarat → Got Green cities Platinum Rating.
- ⑩ Waste management
 - Ex Chandigarh → monitor the quantity & quality of Recycled water
- ⑪ Reducing Land disputes
 - Ex New Delhi → Unique digital Door number to each property

(b) Reducing Out of Pocket Expenditure for Health [Ex] → e-hospital

Thus, Smart cities is an important tool to achieve SDG 11.