

**GS Advanced Program 2023****Generic Booklet**

Test Name/Code/No. :

22 [Batch 02] 24

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
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Overall Grade/Score	

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 **Forum IAS**

Start Writing Here

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

Slums are unsanitary urban dwellings in a semi-permanent manner with dilapidated condition where 17% of India's urban population resides.

Various Slum regions in India



Problems Associated with Slums :-

Social Issues

- Unhygienic Area, poor access to healthcare.
- Proliferation of Smuggling Activities, drug peddling, human trafficking [Black market of Dharavi worth billions]

Political Issues

- No political will for redevelopment, only

Sustained as a potential vote bank.

→ Absence of administrative institutions, no bargaining power.

Economic Issues

→ Absence of Skilling → low wages → high unemployment rates.

→ Proliferation of Informal Sector.

Remedial Measures Needed.

① Redevelopment of Slums Scientifically under Smart Cities Mission [Mawadi Redevelopment Scheme]

② Incentivize MSMEs and Start-ups emanating from Slum Areas → targeting under MSME Champions Portfolio

③ Affordable Housing Scheme needed in mission mode under PM Awas Yojana in all Metro cities.

④ Regular police patrolling, Raids and NGO support to ensure safety and security in Slums

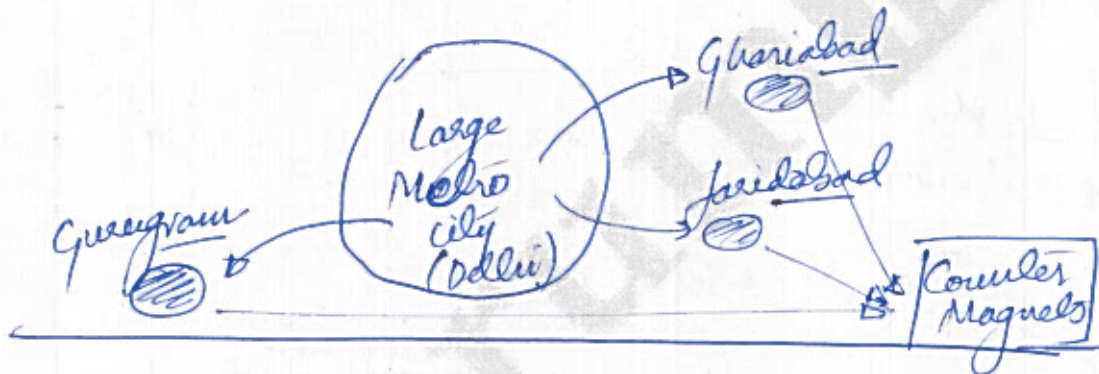
Sustainable, Citizen Centric Urban development addressing the issues of slums is key to ensure adherence to SDG-11 for inclusive, safe and resilient cities.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2) Examine the importance of the development of counter magnets for decongesting metropolitan of India.

Counter Magnets are cities which have been developed to reduce congestion and burden from nearby large metropolises.
Eg:- Greater Noida to reduce congestion from Noida



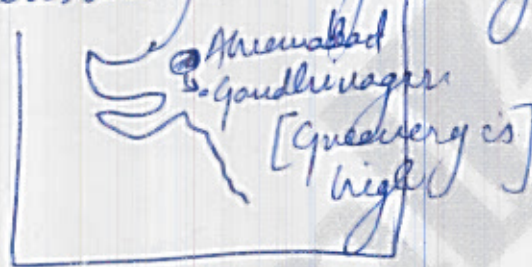
Importance of development of Counter Magnets

- ① Ensure basic amenities to all as scarcity of resources in large cities [Real Estate Prices Rise in Mumbai]
- ② Allows for development of new centres for urban growth and trade [Ahmedabad Textile Sector from Mumbai]
- ③ Greater employment opportunities for labour force

in formal sector (Tidal Spillers, Kisan).

④ Promotes ease of doing business as regulation and cost of production is less in tier 2 & tier 3 cities.

⑤ These Planned Counter Magnets develop on Scientific lines ensuring eco-friendly infrastructure



⑥ Better Public Transport, Sustainable houses, etc.

Steps Needed to ensure developing Counter-magnets :-

① Integrated development with bottom-up approach



② Feasible business relocation

③ Implement Smart Cities Mission in a timely manner.

Counter Magnets are important in making sure that all cities in India providing provide adequate facilities to all.

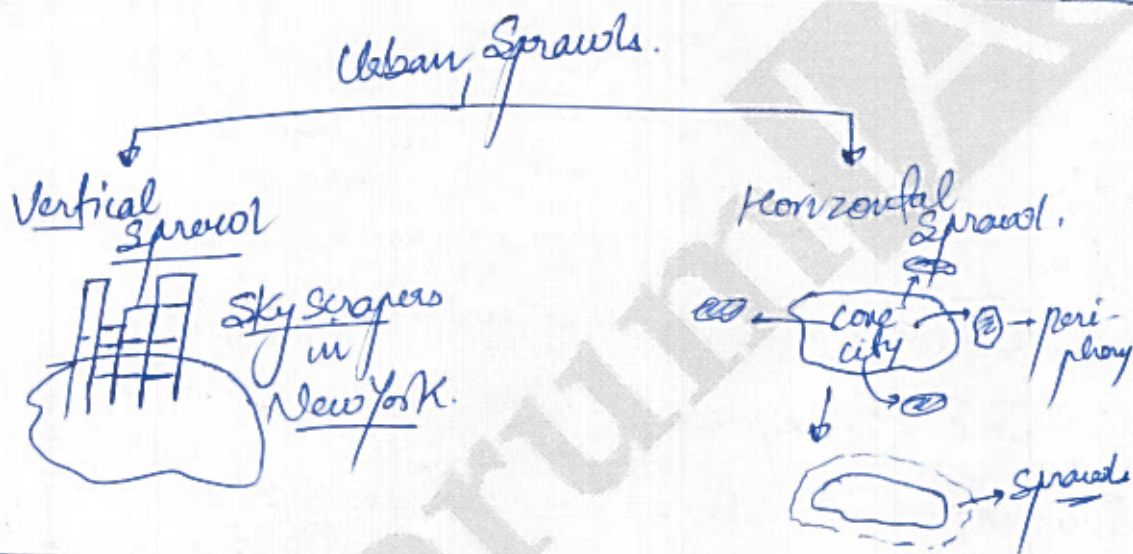
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Q.3) Discuss the causes and consequences behind the occurrence of urban sprawl.

Urban Sprawl is the expansion of cities towards peripheries due to rising population and overcrowding.

Eg:- Navi Mumbai for Mumbai city.



Causes of Urban Sprawl.

- ① Rampant Rural Urban exodus → Overpopulation
[2 crore people in Delhi]
- ② Inadequacy of basic Amenities → lack of
waste water treatment plants in Kanpur → Ganga
Pollution
- ③ Decline in Economic Output of core
cities by 18% [lagging Urbanisation
in India report]

- ④ Government support to develop vicinity counter magnets.
- ⑤ Rising Employment Opportunity in Periphery due to shifting industries [Loss Land Rent]
- ⑥ Air Pollution led Shifts.

Consequences behind occurrence of Urban Sprawl.

② Positive Consequences

- New Urban Areas develop (Salt Lake, Kolkata)
- faster Women and Dalit empowerment
- Eco friendly Infrastructure in New Cities.

③ Negative Consequences

- Proliferation of slums → Rise in Crime Rates
- Informal Sector expands → lack of Social Security to workforce
- Exodus of economic output from large cities.

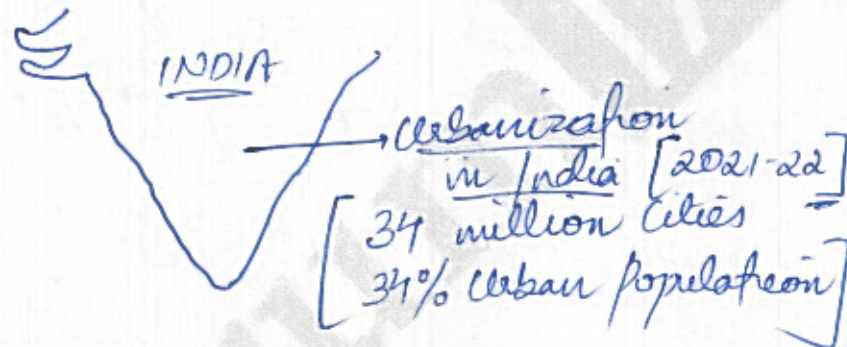
Sustainable urbanisation under INWARD to better develop Urban Sprawl guides Indian Spirit as the leader and host of G20 Summit under G20.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4) Enumerate the characteristic features of urbanization in India

Urbanization is the process of social transformation of a predominantly rural area into an urban population.



Characteristics of Features of Urbanization in India :-

- ① Low Rate of Urbanization compared to Brazil (87%), South Africa (66%) due to lack of political will to devolve power under 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.
- ② Slum Proliferation due to rampant Rural Urban Migration and lack of affordable housing.

- ③ Shift of Manufacturing units from Cities to Rural Areas in Search of cheap land rates and cheap labour.
- ④ Efficient public Transportation in major cities like Ahmedabad (BRTS buses), Delhi (Metro), but absence of last mile connectivity.
- ⑤ Large Socio-Economic disparity and jobless growth leading to rise in crime rate [Delhi → Rape Capital of India]
- ⑥ Heavy Traffic congestion [Bengaluru → block spot in Indian traffic]

Way forward

- Autonomy and Technology to Urban police to become SMART.
- Scientific and Safe transport with e-mobility.
- Affordable housing and other welfare measures catering to rising immigrants.

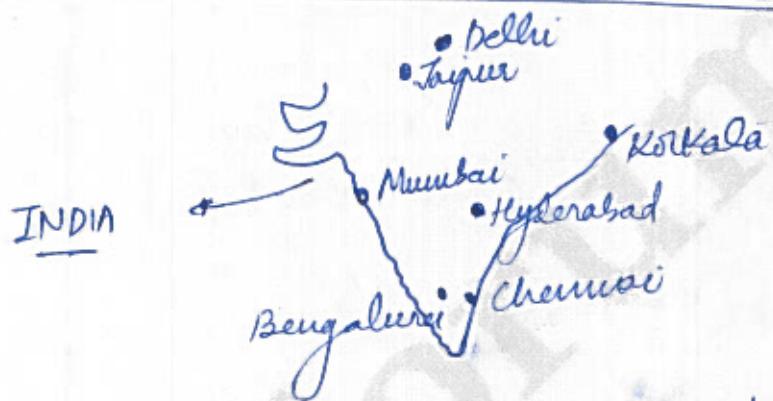
The future of Sustainable India lies in reformed urbanisation in Amrit Kaal.

Overall Grading (✓)

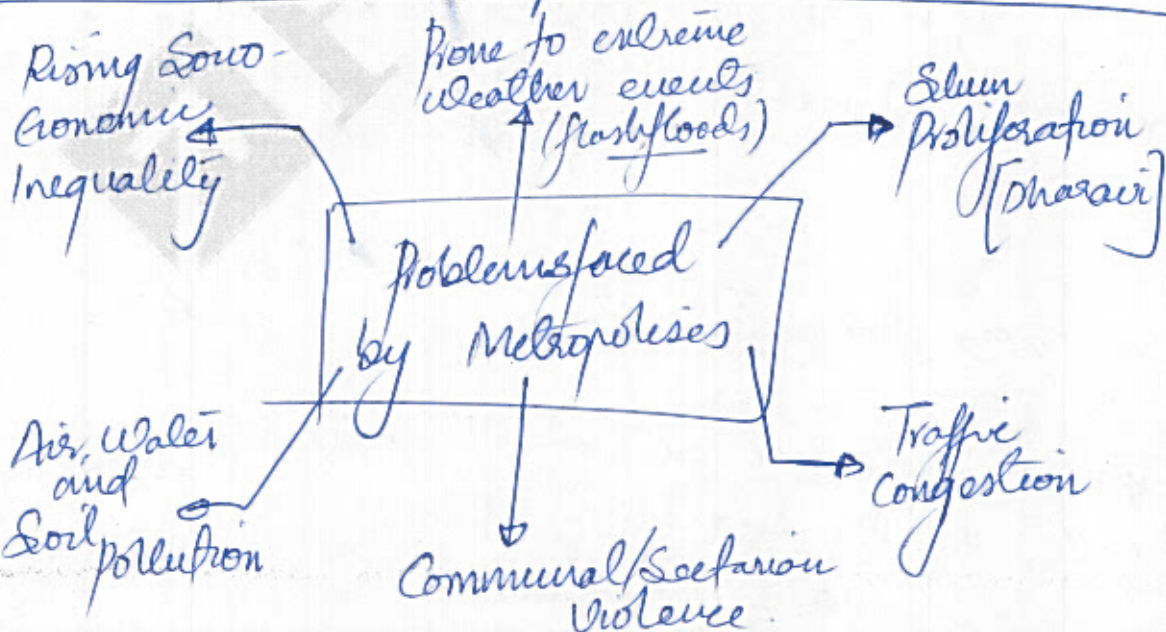
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Q.5) Metropolitan in India are plagued with varied kinds of problems. Analyse the causes and consequences behind it.

Cities which has large and rapidly rising population (> 1 million) and is a major hub for trade and commerce is known as a Metropolitan City.



Metropolises in India



Causes of these problems →

- ① High land Rates and delay in implementing Affordable Housing Projects [PM Awas Yojana]
- ② Lack of Scientifically created roads, overuse of private cars due to no-last mile connection by public transport.
- ③ Lack of Social cohesion between locals and immigrants.
- ④ Poor Compliance with EIA guidelines by Industries [Delhi Power plant emissions]
- ⑤ Votebank politics with poor people and Crony capitalism
- ⑥ Absence of Climate Resilient Infrastructure in large cities (Kolkata damage due to Amphan Cyclone)

Consequences Associated

- ① Reduced economic outputs of metro cities by 16% as per Leveraging Urbanisation in India report, 2018

- ② Billions of dollars worth man-hours lost due to loss of work time in traffic.
- ③ Rise in Communal violence cases
[North East Delhi Riots - 2020]
- ④ Life expectancy of people living in Metro cities like Delhi reducing due to pollution.
- ⑤ Increase in Youth led protests due to unemployment
- ⑥ Increase in cases of building fires, collapses, etc.

The future of sustainable metropolitan cities lies in Citizen centric, Convergent and Geo-friendly development so that people living in these cities can reap maximum benefits with minimum resources.

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Q.6)

Discuss the major challenges associated with urbanization in India and suggest remedial measures for the development of sustainable and resilient cities in India.

34% of Indian population lives in Urban Areas which is expected to rise to 43.2% by 2035, thus highlighting importance of Urbanization in India's development.

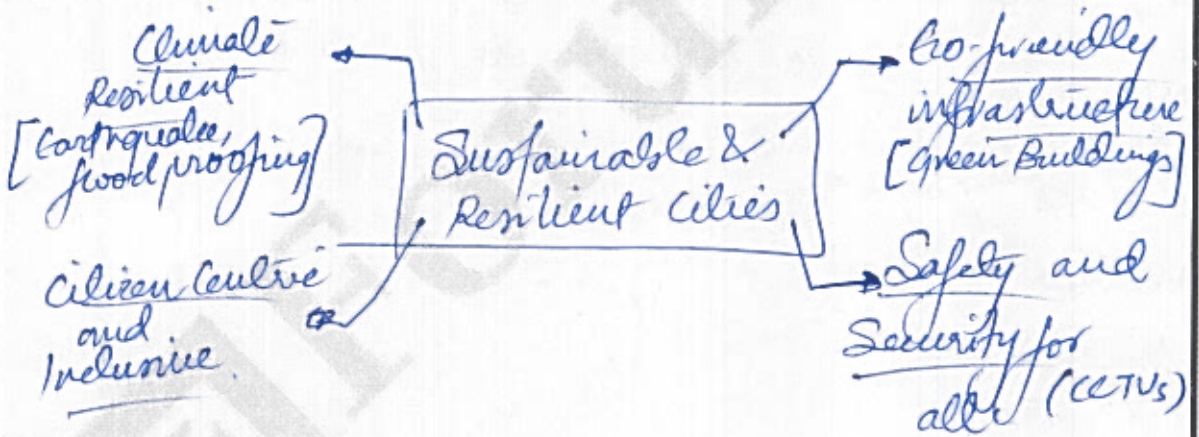


Major Challenges associated with Urbanization in India

- ① Pace of Urban migration more than cities can accommodate → Slum proliferation (Kali Nagar)
- ② Lack of financial powers of municipalities

- to cater to the basic needs of people [Poor valuing of Municipal Bonds]
- ③ Haphazard Transportation causing congestion and Traffic issues.
 - ④ Inadequate employment opportunity in formal Sector.
 - ⑤ Main Pollution generators, huge addition to Global Warming
 - ⑥ Visible Rise in Crime Rates in Urban Areas (NERB)

By rectifying these challenges, we can make our cities Sustainable & Resilient.



Measures for development of Sustainable & Resilient cities :-

- ① Greater Citizen Participation in Urbanization process via Jan Andolans, MyGov.in, etc

- ② Migrant Centric policies like Affordable house, Renting, etc.
- ③ Culturally Assimilative Programs by Sangeet Natak Akademi to promote Social Harmony.
- ④ Greater funds & functional autonomy to local bodies [and ARe Recommendation]
- ⑤ Retrofitting Transportation under Smart cities mission using TOD policy.

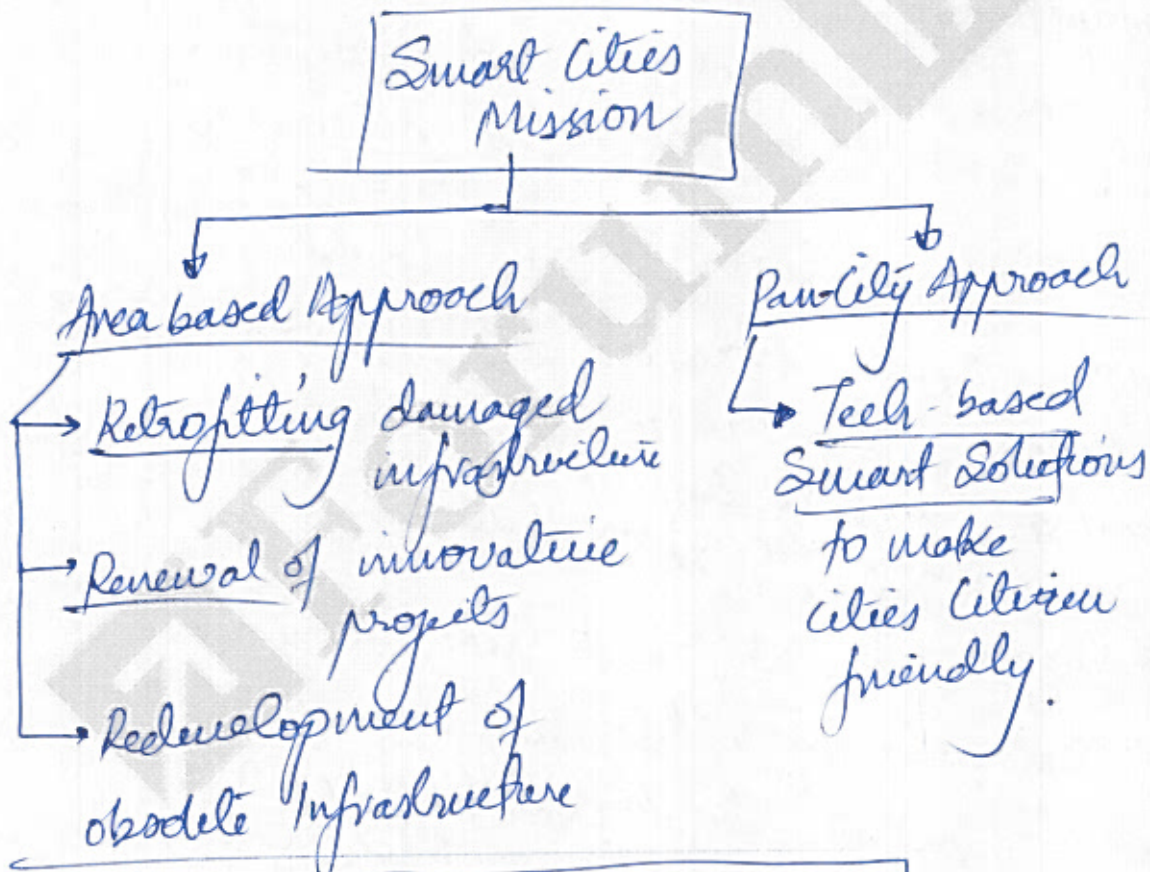
Sustainable and Resilient Urbanisation
today will save billions in future as
we shall prepare for the worst and
ensure 'decent living' for all.

Overall Grading (✓)

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Q.7) Analyse the importance of the Smart cities mission in India.

Smart Cities Mission is a flagship initiative of Government of India in the process of urbanisation of over 100 cities to make them inclusive, open, resilient and sustainable.



Importance of Smart Cities Mission

① ~~It states~~ Citizen Centricity : It aims to

make ~~citizen~~ cities oriented around people's needs [Waste Management, drinking water, electricity]

② Efficiency :- Smart cities are expected to be highly efficient as make most of less resources [Eg:- Briquettes as fuel out of leaf litter]

③ Cooperative and Competitive :- cities of India should learn from best practices and strive to be the best [Indone - 1st in Suwasih Survekshan]

④ Innovation :- Smart cities should be equipped with innovation led technological solutions to optimise governance [Command and Control Centres (ICCE) in Pune, Thane]

⑤ Convergence :- Integrated supervision and collaboration of State, Centre and local body for holistic development [IFSC, Gift City, Gurgaon]

⑥ Eco-friendly :- Smart cities promote green technologies to make cities an example of carbon neutral economic hubs.

Challenges associated

- Lack of funds with local bodies [poor condition of municipal bonds]
- Delay in Project Implementation
- Difficulty in land acquisition.
- Lack of technological expertise.
- Political propagandisation leading to loss of time & money

The future of successful implementation of Smart Cities Mission lies in better usage of Special Purpose Vehicles and Green bonds to refurbish Indian cities and make them global examples of Tech-enabled smart living as per UN-Habitat New Urban Agenda.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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