

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name

691039

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)

Slums are highly populated residential areas with incomplete infrastructure and primarily inhabited by impoverished persons.

17% of Indian urban population reside in slums.

Problems associated with slums.

① Financial insecurity: mostly employed in informal sector.

② Food insecurity and hunger due to minimal access to food PDS and Social Sector Scheme coverage.

③ Vulnerable to disease → water borne disease: Typhoid, Cholera
fatal disease: Cancer, HIV/AIDS.

④ Victims of Social evils:

prostitution (women),
child trafficking.
Drug - peddling
beggary,

⑤ Increase of crime due to neglect of education, law and order

1 Suggestions

- ① Accelerating efficiency of welfare and relief schemes.
- ② ensure access to free vaccines, adequate food (under NFSA), shelter &
- ③ Improve sanitation and transportation facilities.
- ④ ensure healthcare and clinical facilities.
- ⑤ Reduce rural urban divide through promotion of PURA initiative.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.2)

Counter magnets ^{towns} are those that can develop as a alternative hubs of development and have the potential to attract more people from a large city in the area.

Importance of counter magnet towns

- ① decongest urban load.
- ② ensure ease of living both in metropolitan and counter magnet towns
- ③ economic growth or increase of urbanisation
- ④ accommodate rising urban population.
- ⑤ reducing impressive load
- ⑥ help reduce traffic congestion, air pollution, water pollution

in metropolitan areas.

- formation of reduce migration
→ reduce pressure on existing infrastructure :

need :-

- ① facilitate good case of environment in countryside may not to towns
- ② better access to transportation and health care facilities.
- ③ better education and reskilling of youth to reduce migration.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.3)

urban spread - rapid expansion of a geographic extent of cities and towns often characterised by

- low density residential housing
- Single use zoning
- increased reliance on private automobile for transportation

Causes

- ① to accommodate a rising urban population
- ② desire for increased living space and other residential amenities
- ③ increased energy use, traffic congestion, pollution etc.
- ④ decline in community distinctiveness and cohesiveness in metropolitan areas

- ⑤ Sub Suburban land → 'relatively' unresponsive
- ⑥ to enjoy lifestyle close to nature.

Consequences

Positive consequences → local economic growth
→ Increase of urbanisation

negative consequences → loss of forest and agricultural land.

→ loss of Increase of personal vehicle → Increase Air pollution

→ Increase in construction activities

→ loss of open spaces

→ water degradation

→ loss of human health.

need of balance between development and environment.

Overall Grading (✓)

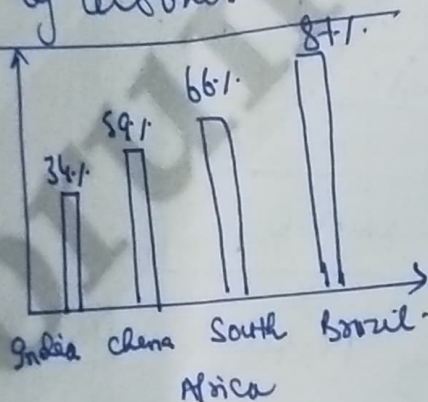
Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Q.4)

~~Process~~ The process of social transformation from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban population is known as urbanisation.

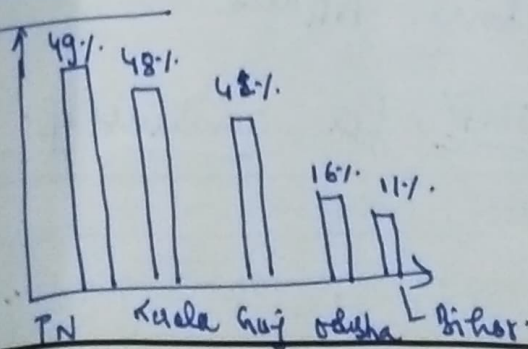
characteristic feature of urbanisation in India.

① low rate of urbanisation



(Rate of urbanisation)

② Asymmetrical urbanisation



③ Metropolitization: - Top-down urbanisation.
↳ 70% of urban population is concentrated in 12% of its cities.

④ Development of slums: 17% of urban population reside in slums.

⑤ Absence of social amenities and a scientific transportation system.

⑥ Stagnation at the core of metropolitan cities.

Government measures

① Smart city Mission for 100 cities

② Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

③ HRIDAY under Ministry of Housing and urban Affairs.

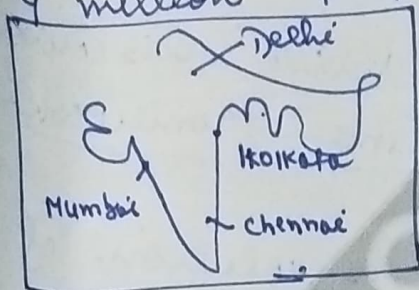
④ TULIP for internship.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.5)

Metropolises are that kind of group of cities over 4 million people.



Metropolises are plagued with various kinds of problems.

- ① inadequate implementation of 74th Constitutional amendment act.
- ② Lack of resources → financial → human.
- ③ poor housing, sanitation and health facilities.
- ④ development of slums → 17.1% of urban population reside in slums.
- ⑤ traffic congestion → Bengaluru
Average speed is 6-8 km/hr

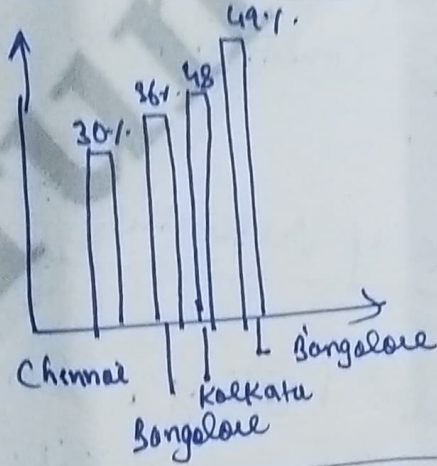
Causes for ineffectiveness of Metropolitan

① NO active discourse on metropolitan governance framework.

② NO devolution of power under 74th Constitutional amendment all

③ Metropolitan planning committees (MPC) are either not constituted or are defunct in many states.

④ low finance.



Revenue to total expenditure

Consequence

① lack of basic amenities → poor working in global liveability index.

② Lack of slums → child labour, drugs, prostitution.

- ③ weak Mayor Council or Fragmentation of governance.
- ④ lack of transparency, Accountability or Citizen participation.

Suggestions

- ① empower Mayor with 5 year tenure.
- ② Decentralised Ward level governance.
- ③ Mandatory constitution of Metropolitan planning committees.
- ④ Inter-Agency Coordination anchored by city government.

McKinsey Report - observed that 54 metropolitan constitute 40% of India's GDP by 2025. Suggestion should be looked upon.

Overall Grading (√)			Average		Good			
Poor			4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	3						

et can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Q.6)

Urbanisation — Social transfer
- motion from a predominantly
rural population to urban population.

Challenges with urbanisation:

① Economic

① → Rural-urban gradient → high
rent → poor affordable housing.

② unemployment: cities (Delhi, Mumbai)-
witnessed a decline of 16% in manufactu-
ring employment.

② Physical

① traffic congestion → decrease in
productivity and efficiency.

② slums and squatters along
the periphery.

③ lack of integrated solid waste
management.

3) Environmental:

a) Air Pollution: poor Air quality under SAFAR

b) Water pollution → increase in
biological oxygen demand
chemical oxygen demand

4) Social

a) Drugs → Prostitution, drug-
trafficking, child labour
→ increase in crimes

b) Preference to Individualism
↓
Anxiety and Depression

5) Administrative

↳ Lack of financial capabilities
→ lack of staffing

Measures for development of Sustainable
and resilient cities

a) Creating harmonious societies:-
↳ Inclusive growth
↳ citizen participation

- (b) cluster based development;
- (c) Building climate resilient infrastructure under Sendoi framework.
- (d) integrated solid waste development.
- (e) use of Public - Private Partnership.
- (f) Convergence of Schemes like SBM, HARAY, PMAY-U.

cities are engine growth of the country it need to promoted in a harmonious and sustainable manner.

Overall Grading (✓)

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

Q.7) Smart Cities Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in June 2015 to transform 100 cities to provide core infrastructure and clean and sustainable environment to enable a decent quality of life to their citizens through the applications of "Smart Solutions".

Importance of Smart Cities Mission

- ① To transform citizen life $\rightarrow$ ease of living.
- ② To improve better health facilities.
- ③ Keep integrate with Artificial intelligence AIKAT.
- ④ Integrated solution in
- ⑤ decongest traffic congestion.

- ⑥ climate cities assessment framework
- ⑦ Increase India's ranking in global livability index

Challenges in Smart Cities Mission

- ① Lack of finances
- ② Lowity in public-private partnership
- ③ Lack of technology eg- 1R.40, AI.
- ④ Divergence in Schemes
 - ↳ Smart city.
 - ↳ PMAT - V.
- ⑤ Weak functioning of local administrative body.
- ⑥ No proper coordination between State and central government

Suggestions

- a) ensure proper availability of finances.
- b) Better utilisation of existing technologies.
- c) devolve power to Local bodies under 74th Constitutional Amendment act.
- d) promote Public private partnership.
- e) An Inter National level agency to coordinate the the projects.

Smart Cities Mission would ensure.

Sustainable life and various locuses need to be eliminated.

Overall Grading (✓)

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