

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q18

Does urbanization lead to more segregation and/or marginalization of the poor in Indian metropolises?

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2023 · GS I · 15 marks · Women, Population and Urbanisation

Role of women and women's organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.

Core demand of the question

- Does urbanization lead to more segregation and/or marginalization of the poor in Indian metropolises?
- Answer yes, with mechanisms, and note any counter-moves

Revision summary

High land prices and master plans push the poor into slums and edges.

Gated housing and caste mohallas harden spatial segregation.

Informal work and demolition without fair rehab marginalise the same people.

Some mixing and central schemes exist but do not yet reverse the pattern.

The honest answer is yes, urbanisation here has meant more segregation and marginalisation, unless housing near jobs is forced into the plan.

Flow diagram

Metropolitan growth -> High land gated plans

High land gated plans -> Slum peri-urban segregation

Informal work demolition -> Marginalisation

Slum peri-urban segregation -> Marginalisation

PMAY-Metropolitan growth Street Vendors Act -> Partial inclusion

Conclusion

- Expand in-situ slum upgrading and public rental housing near job corridors, not only distant resettlement.
- Give vendors and waste-pickers legal standing, and bind metro master plans to affordable housing quotas.
- Use the 74th Amendment so ward committees, not only development authorities, decide whose house is illegal.

In Indian metropolises, urbanisation has largely segregated the poor in slums and peri-urban belts and marginalised them in informal work and services. Mixing and housing schemes exist, but they will count only if housing near jobs is treated as infrastructure.

Facts & figures

Olga Tellis, 1985

Supreme Court case linking pavement dwellers' livelihood to **Article 21**, often cited against casual eviction.

Street Vendors Act, 2014

Law to survey and protect vending zones in cities.

PMAY-U

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) for pucca housing, including in-situ slum redevelopment in principle.

74th Constitutional Amendment

1992 reform that mandated urban local bodies, still weakly funded against development authorities.

Dharavi

Large Mumbai settlement that shows how the poor live next to high-value land they cannot formally occupy.

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-1/2023/does-urbanization-lead-to-more-segregation-and-or-marginalization-of-the-poor-in-indian-metropolises/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com