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APT/629

2012

Series

B

46/2011
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**TOWN PLANNING
Paper II**

Time : 150 Minutes

Max. Marks : 150

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Please check the Test Booklet and ensure that it contains all the questions. If you find any defect in the Test Booklet or Answer Sheet, please get it replaced immediately.
2. The Test Booklet contains 150 questions. Each question carries **one** mark.
3. The Test Booklet is printed in four (4) Series, viz. **A** **B** **C** **D**. The Series, **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** is printed on the right-hand corner of the cover page of the Test Booklet. Mark your Test Booklet Series **A** or **B** or **C** or **D** in Part C on side 1 of the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle with Blue/Black Ball point pen.

Example to fill up the Booklet Series

If your Test Booklet Series is **A**, please fill as shown below :



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4. Each question is followed by 4 answer choices. Of these, you have to select one correct answer and mark it on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle for the question. If more than one circle is darkened, the answer will not be valued at all. Use Blue/Black Ball point pen to make heavy black marks to fill the circle completely. Make **no** other stray marks.

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9	5	6	4	0	3	7	6
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6. Please get the signature of the Invigilator affixed in the space provided in the Answer Sheet. An Answer Sheet without the signature of the Invigilator is liable for *invalidation*.
7. The candidate should **not** do rough work or write any irrelevant matter in the Answer Sheet. Doing so will lead to *invalidation*.
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9. Before leaving the examination hall, the candidate should hand over the original OMR Answer Sheet (top sheet) to the Invigilator and carry the bottom sheet (duplicate) for his/her record, failing which disciplinary action will be taken.
10. Use of whitener is prohibited. If used, the answer sheet is liable for invalidation.

1. Birth and death rates are usually expressed in
- (1) Number per 10 persons
 - (2) Number per 10000 persons
 - (3) Number per 1000 persons
 - (4) Number per 100 persons
2. In India the average household size is approximately
- (1) 4.5
 - (2) 4
 - (3) 6.5
 - (4) 5.5
3. For planning purposes, the smallest open recreational space is
- (1) The sand pit
 - (2) The tot-lot
 - (3) The park
 - (4) The playground
4. The average requirements of open space in urban areas is
- (1) 4 acres per 1000 population
 - (2) 0.5 acre per 1000 population
 - (3) 4 acres per 100 population
 - (4) 15.5 acres per 1000 population
5. For the purpose of understanding desire lines for movement, planners conduct
- (1) Origin Destination survey
 - (2) Traffic volume survey at junctions
 - (3) Traffic composition survey
 - (4) Topographic survey
6. In a large city the road area is
- (1) 20 – 25% of the total area
 - (2) 5% of the total area
 - (3) 10% of the total area
 - (4) 35% of the total area
7. Primary school going age children in India constitute
- (1) 10 – 11% of the population
 - (2) 2.75% of the population
 - (3) 25% of the population
 - (4) 15 – 16% of the population
8. The fundamentals of planning operations are
- (1) House and work
 - (2) Folk and work
 - (3) Place, folk and work
 - (4) Traffic, folk and commercial areas
9. The Town survey operations should be limited to the
- (1) Administrative boundary of the local authority
 - (2) Include peripheral areas
 - (3) Include the region
 - (4) Include all settlements in the adjacent districts
10. The standard for provision of in-patient beds in hospitals in urban areas is
- (1) 1 – 2 beds per 1000 population
 - (2) 50 beds per 1000 population
 - (3) 4 – 5 beds per 1000 population
 - (4) 20 – 25 beds per 1000 population

11. Urban conservation policies are usually implemented by and managed by
- (1) PERT & CPM
 - (2) Zoning and growth management
 - (3) Project management
 - (4) Door to door propaganda
12. Smog is the term used for
- (1) A kind of semi-viscous muddy area
 - (2) A combination of smoke and atmospheric fog
 - (3) Smoke which has been disposed off in effluent treatment tanks
 - (4) A type of industrial by-product
13. Pollutants in air are measured in
- (1) Parts per hundred
 - (2) Percentage content
 - (3) Parts per million
 - (4) Parts per thousand
14. One of the causes of floods could be
- (1) Denudation of forest
 - (2) Heavy traffic
 - (3) Air pollution
 - (4) Waste disposal in water bodies
15. Urban conservation can be best defined as
- (1) Preserving the existing old buildings and areas
 - (2) Demolishing and redevelopment of old buildings
 - (3) Displacement of existing population into other areas
 - (4) Preservation of open space for recreation
16. In a city which has become very congested and deteriorated, the proposal for improvement measures is called
- (1) Urban renewal
 - (2) Urban conservation
 - (3) Redevelopment
 - (4) Rehabilitation
17. Rehabilitation project may include
- (1) Chemical treatment of buildings
 - (2) Construction of large walls
 - (3) Construction of large scale industries
 - (4) Slum clearance
18. It would be advisable to consider use of underground space in old city areas for the purpose of
- (1) Housing
 - (2) Cinema theatres
 - (3) Recreation
 - (4) Hospital
19. Congestion in central city areas is the result of
- (1) Centralistaion
 - (2) Decentralization
 - (3) Badly planned centralization
 - (4) Badly planned decentralization
20. Unplanned shift of population and industries away from city centre results in
- (1) Congestion in suburbs
 - (2) Ribbon development
 - (3) Lower cost of production
 - (4) Lower cost of real estate

21. When planning to shift population away from city centre, the new residential area should be
- (1) Compact
 - (2) Widely distributed over a large area
 - (3) Moved to a very far away city
 - (4) Accommodated in another district
22. A deteriorating building is defined as
- (1) A building with very few minor defects
 - (2) A building requiring fair amount of repairs
 - (3) Building which has a number of serious defects in walls, columns, etc.
 - (4) A building which is old and looks unattractive
23. A "blighted" area in a city refers to
- (1) One which does not have good lighting
 - (2) One which has been neglected and not maintained properly
 - (3) An area which has been well maintained
 - (4) Which has been provided with good lighting levels
24. Land acquired under redevelopment may be given
- (1) Only to private sector companies for development
 - (2) Only to public agencies for development
 - (3) To private or public bodies as per the provisions of the detailed redevelopment plan
 - (4) Only for the provision of parks and playgrounds
25. Public relations while implementing a renewal project is mainly required
- (1) To give information about new taxes
 - (2) For citizen participation and support
 - (3) To give information about the new green spaces
 - (4) To ensure political support
26. Displacement of people due to urban renewal project is
- (1) Always temporary
 - (2) Always permanent
 - (3) May be temporary or permanent
 - (4) Is not required in most cases
27. For counselling people who have been displaced it is good to involve
- (1) Non-governmental organization
 - (2) Government agencies
 - (3) State urban local bodies
 - (4) Private individuals
28. Most modern day planners are of the opinion that
- (1) Urban renewal is a waste of limited resources
 - (2) Urban renewal is an important part of town planning process
 - (3) Urban renewal projects should be limited to redevelopment
 - (4) Only monumental buildings should be preserved
29. One of the ways of managing and conserving water resource is
- (1) Making larger drains
 - (2) Making smaller drains
 - (3) Allowing more paved areas
 - (4) Having more unpaved areas
30. Social forestry is
- (1) Forestry taken up to help poor people
 - (2) Planting trees on unused and fallow land
 - (3) Planting trees in urban public spaces
 - (4) Not taken up in India

31. Town Planning process

- (1) Essentially is forming appropriate geometrical layouts in urban areas
- (2) Is a detailed economic analysis of urban activities
- (3) Is the physical outcome of an analysis of socio-economic dynamics
- (4) Should be done only by engineers and architects

32. Archaeological surveys in the city of Mohenjo-Daro in Sind show that

- (1) town planning in Indus Valley Civilization was highly advanced
- (2) town planning was fairly primitive
- (3) the town was based on a radial form
- (4) it was not of any significance

33. The four main objectives of any town planning scheme are

- (1) Beauty, convenience, environment and health
- (2) Speed, IT parks and recreation
- (3) Completely different from place to place
- (4) Landscapes and institutional buildings

34. Underground system of sewers was found in which historic city ?

- (1) Kahun in Egypt
- (2) Ancient Greek cities
- (3) Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa
- (4) Lukang in China

35. Some of the streets in the Greek city Miletus were very steep because

- (1) Roads in concentric pattern were superimposed on rugged slopes
- (2) Grid iron pattern roads were superimposed on rugged slopes
- (3) Roads in radial pattern were superimposed on rugged slopes
- (4) Roads were laid according to the existing contours which had steep slopes.

36. The agora is

- (1) The traditional historic city with homes of artisans
- (2) Housing area to accommodate workmen
- (3) The central open space in Jaipur
- (4) The public space in Greek cities

37. Medieval cities in Europe were characterized by

- (1) Grid iron street pattern and no boundary wall
- (2) Irregular street patterns and heavy walls
- (3) Grid iron street pattern and heavily fortified walls
- (4) Radial street pattern opening up to country around

38. An example of diagonal and radial streets superimposed on grid iron layout is
- (1) Philadelphia
 - (2) Savannah
 - (3) Washington DC
 - (4) New York City
39. The impact of the Industrial Revolution on the condition of the worker housing was
- (1) The quality of housing improved enormously
 - (2) The workers were able to live in large villas
 - (3) The conditions of housing became very congested and badly ventilated
 - (4) The workers lived in better conditions due to technological developments
40. Which of these is an example of "company town" which came up after Industrial Revolution ?
- (1) Bournville
 - (2) Radburn
 - (3) Milton Keynes
 - (4) Garden City
41. The name of the planners/administration that made major changes in Paris in the 19th century is
- (1) Ebenezer Howard
 - (2) Haussmann
 - (3) F.L. Olmstead
 - (4) John Ruskin
42. The Garden City concept was propounded by
- (1) Patrick Geddes
 - (2) Ebenezer Howard
 - (3) Louis I. Kahn
 - (4) George Metzendorf
43. An example of a city with grid-iron layout is
- (1) Hyderabad
 - (2) Mumbai
 - (3) Jaipur
 - (4) New Delhi
44. The first Act to deal with town planning and housing was enacted in
- (1) India in 1990
 - (2) USA in 1969
 - (3) Australia in 1979
 - (4) Great Britain in 1909

45. Ribbon development in urban areas can be seen near
- (1) Major roads
 - (2) Parks and playgrounds
 - (3) Central areas of the city
 - (4) Railway junctions
46. A satellite town is
- (1) A self-sufficient rural settlement
 - (2) A town with some dependence on a large nearby city
 - (3) Usually very linear in shape
 - (4) Always circular
47. Which of the following is correct in your opinion ?
- (1) Horizontal urban growth is ideal for very large cities
 - (2) Density is usually very high in horizontally growing urban areas
 - (3) Vertical growth of buildings requires less land
 - (4) Natural scenery can be enjoyed in low-rise high density developments
48. The term "secondary cities" is used for urban areas
- (1) Which come up very close to metropolitan cities
 - (2) Where there are large number of recreational and educational facilities
 - (3) Where the main economic base is agriculture
 - (4) Where the main economic activity is marketing
49. The term 'megapolis' refers to
- (1) A huge city with number of smaller urban centres included
 - (2) A huge city with many satellites
 - (3) A huge city with military presence
 - (4) A city with economic breakdown
50. "Country planning" refers to planning of
- (1) Agricultural regions
 - (2) Areas and settlements surrounding a town
 - (3) Resorts and recreational areas
 - (4) Development of administrative or political system
51. 'Padmaka' in the *Manasara Shilpa Sastra* is
- (1) Lotus shaped town
 - (2) Flower shaped town
 - (3) Bow shaped town
 - (4) Swastika shaped town
52. The name of a famous education centre located in North-West India is
- (1) Ayodhya
 - (2) Dwaraka
 - (3) Takshasila
 - (4) Harappa

53. The size of a neighbourhood is based on
- (1) Acceptable walking distance from house to public facilities
 - (2) Acceptable travel time from house to work place
 - (3) The concept of high rise living
 - (4) Always 5000 people.
54. Open space should be provided
- (1) In a big park or playground in the centre of the city
 - (2) As a hierarchy of spaces at different levels
 - (3) Only close to schools and colleges
 - (4) Usually close to dense commercial areas to give relief
55. Usually in a city, approximately how much percentage of the area comes under residential land use ?
- (1) 40 - 45%
 - (2) 33%
 - (3) 75%
 - (4) 50 - 60%
56. Zoning means
- (1) Reserving of land for a specific purpose or use
 - (2) Control of use of land/buildings
 - (3) Structural regulations restricting type of building materials
 - (4) Encouraging certain types of development in the city
57. Which of the following is *not* included in non-profit making use of land ?
- (1) Office
 - (2) Parks
 - (3) Roads
 - (4) Playgrounds
58. Which of the following is a satisfactory boundary for a zone ?
- (1) Street
 - (2) Railway line
 - (3) Ribbon development
 - (4) Neighbourhood boundary
59. While preparing zoning map for an existing town ?
- (1) The opportunity to change the existing zoning must be taken
 - (2) Major areas can be demolished and reconstructed
 - (3) The existing dominant use has to be considered
 - (4) Existing low-rise areas can be upgraded to high rise zones
60. Which of these is most accurate ?
- (1) Flexibility in zoning plan should be given by special permissions to all applicants for change of zone
 - (2) Industries should be very close to housing to reduce travel time
 - (3) Some small commercial areas should be included in residential areas
 - (4) Mixed land use should always be discouraged

61. The legislation to control air pollution in India is entitled
- (1) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981
 - (2) The Air (Purification & Control of Pollution) Act 1981
 - (3) The Air Act 1961
 - (4) The Air Pollution Act 1981
62. Which of the following is *not* an air pollutant?
- (1) Noise
 - (2) Sewage
 - (3) Carbon monoxide
 - (4) Industry fumes
63. The agency constituted by the Government of India to monitor implementation of the National Water Policy is
- (1) Central Water Board
 - (2) National Water Conservation Board
 - (3) National Water Board
 - (4) National Water & Air Board
64. Excessive cutting down of forests causes
- (1) Soil erosion
 - (2) Air pollution to decrease
 - (3) Decrease in temperature
 - (4) Rapid growth of new forests
65. One of the health consequences due to prolonged exposure to noise is
- (1) Improved hearing ability
 - (2) Effect on kidneys
 - (3) Effect on thyroid
 - (4) Hypertension
66. The capacity of a road in urban area to carry traffic depends partially on
- (1) The sight lines
 - (2) Design of intersections
 - (3) Radius of curves
 - (4) Gradients
67. In the analysis of a traffic junction, the potential points at which traffic may interact are called
- (1) Contour points
 - (2) Conflict points
 - (3) Control points
 - (4) Clover leaf point
68. Which of the following is preferred for intersection at one level with high volume of traffic flow?
- (1) Roundabout
 - (2) Traffic signal
 - (3) Control by traffic policemen
 - (4) Clover leaf interchange
69. Roads which connect the main traffic generating centres in different parts of the city are called
- (1) Arterial roads
 - (2) Sub arterial roads
 - (3) Highways
 - (4) Loop roads
70. The type of parking requirement for a shopping area is mostly
- (1) Long-term and small scale
 - (2) Large scale and long period
 - (3) Short-term and large scale
 - (4) Short-term and small scale

71. For requirements of parking of longer duration, what type of parking should be provided ?
- (1) On-street parking
 - (2) Valet parking
 - (3) Off-street parking
 - (4) Above ground parking
72. Traffic and warning signs are usually done with
- (1) Luminous paint
 - (2) Black paint only
 - (3) White paint on black background
 - (4) Green paint on black background
73. Pedestrian crossings on road are usually indicated by painting on the road and these are called
- (1) Safety crossing
 - (2) Giraffe crossing
 - (3) Zebra crossing
 - (4) Lane marking
74. To improve the traffic condition on roads it is advisable to
- (1) Increase the number of cars
 - (2) Increase the availability of the public transport
 - (3) Have more number of auto rickshaws
 - (4) Keep the work places very far from the main city
75. Which of the following is a restrictive measure for traffic control ?
- (1) Design of junction
 - (2) Layout of curves
 - (3) Traffic regulations
 - (4) Flyover
76. Which is the best method for improving traffic flow on a major arterial road ?
- (1) Imposing fines and penalties
 - (2) Regulation by traffic policemen
 - (3) Segregating fast and slow traffic
 - (4) Installing signs
77. Which is the smallest road of these ?
- (1) Feeder road
 - (2) Arterial road
 - (3) Cul de Sac
 - (4) Highway
78. At junctions, the camber should be
- (1) Same as for the rest of the road
 - (2) Avoided
 - (3) Lesser than the remaining road
 - (4) More than the remaining road area
79. At intersections, each vehicle driver should
- (1) Not see the vehicle coming from other directions to avoid glare
 - (2) Clearly see the vehicles coming from other directions
 - (3) Be able to see the vehicles coming from opposite side only
 - (4) Be able to see vehicles coming from right side only
80. An example of grade separation is
- (1) Roundabout
 - (2) Traffic island
 - (3) Diamond crossing
 - (4) One-way road

81. One of the disadvantages of roundabout is
- (1) Cannot cater to more than four roads at a junction
 - (2) Too much loss in traffic capacity
 - (3) High speeds at junction
 - (4) Does not provide easily for pedestrian crossing
82. The advantage of on street kerb parking is that
- (1) It improves the aesthetics of the road
 - (2) It is very convenient
 - (3) It improves safety of road users
 - (4) It increases the carrying capacity of the road
83. Which of the following requires least width of the street ?
- (1) Parallel parking
 - (2) 45° angle parking
 - (3) Right angle parking
 - (4) 30° angle parking
84. The width of traffic lane is determined by
- (1) Width of smallest vehicle + clearance
 - (2) Width of road/number of lanes
 - (3) Width of road + 3 clearances
 - (4) Width of largest vehicle + clearance
85. The average capacity of a traffic lane varies between
- (1) 700 – 2000 vehicles/hour
 - (2) 500 – 800 vehicles/hour
 - (3) 800 – 3000 vehicles/hour
 - (4) 200 – 800 vehicles/hour
86. Statistics show that most accidents occur on
- (1) curving roads
 - (2) straight roads
 - (3) flyover junction
 - (4) underground pass
87. The disadvantage of traffic signal is
- (1) Decrease in traffic handling capacity at road junction
 - (2) Does not allow pedestrians to cross safely
 - (3) Not economical
 - (4) Often requires presence of traffic police
88. Gradient of main roads in urban areas should be limited to
- (1) 1 in 20
 - (2) 1 in 10
 - (3) 1 in 8
 - (4) 1 in 200
89. In India, the best location for road signs is
- (1) Left side of road
 - (2) Right side of road
 - (3) On the central median
 - (4) Overhead
90. A variation of Cul-de-Sac is
- (1) Ring road
 - (2) Grid-iron road
 - (3) Loop street
 - (4) Radial road

91. Once a plan is prepared for an urban area

- (1) It is never changed for any reason
- (2) It is often modified based on applications
- (3) It is changed once every month
- (4) It is modified systematically every 6 months

92. The government lawyers

- (1) Should be consulted during town planning process
- (2) Have no possible contribution to the town planning process
- (3) Should ideally review all urban legislation and bye-laws
- (4) Should not involve themselves in town planning department

93. Plan making process should **not** include

- (1) Environmental issues
- (2) Social problems
- (3) Economic status
- (4) Pressure or power groups

94. The citizens' role in planning process should be

- (1) They should oppose all proposals
- (2) They should support all proposals
- (3) They should participate in a democratic manner
- (4) They should not involve themselves

95. How should planners respond to citizen involvement?

- (1) They should make all modifications suggested
- (2) They should ignore all suggestions
- (3) They should be open to their ideas even if they are different from their point of view
- (4) They should keep on changing the plan till all groups are satisfied

96. How should the town planning officials respond to media reports which oppose the plan proposals?

- (1) They should immediately correct the mistakes pointed out
- (2) They should ignore the media reports
- (3) They should keep an open mind to suggestions from everyone
- (4) They should sue them in court

97. The planner in a government should

- (1) Behave as the representative of the local politician
- (2) Should plan with a comprehensive approach for the country
- (3) Interpret the desires of the various lobby groups
- (4) Represent the interests of the large MNC & IT companies

98. The team for a planning project will **not** usually include

- (1) Economists
- (2) People from political science
- (3) Sociologists
- (4) Microbiologists

99. One of the main concerns for planners is

- (1) Equity in distribution of resources
- (2) Resource levelling
- (3) PERT
- (4) CPM

100. HUDCO is primarily

- (1) A low cost housing construction agency
- (2) A funding agency for urban development projects
- (3) A private planning consultancy
- (4) A housing loan institution

101. Main source of funding for the planning agencies and their programmes is

- (1) Tax revenue and grants from government source
- (2) Only tax
- (3) Only grants from government sources
- (4) Only private sector funding

102. One of the premier private housing finance institutions in India is

- (1) HDFC
- (2) HUDCO
- (3) NHB
- (4) NIRD

103. The scope of Panchayati Raj role and responsibilities does *not* include

- (1) Health
- (2) Education
- (3) Welfare
- (4) Plan preparation

104. Master plan preparation is done by

- (1) Development Authorities
- (2) Director of Town & Country Planning
- (3) Municipal Corporation
- (4) Panchayati Raj

105. The 72nd Constitution Amendment Bill deals with

- (1) Panchayati Raj
- (2) Water Act
- (3) Land Acquisition Act
- (4) SEZ

106. Social survey includes

- (1) Roads and their alignment
- (2) Waterways and canals
- (3) Mines and their location
- (4) Birth and death rates

107. The data collected by analyzing reports prepared by other agencies is

- (1) Primary survey
- (2) Secondary survey
- (3) Tertiary survey
- (4) Literature review

108. A questionnaire may *not* be administered

- (1) Through post
- (2) Personally
- (3) By phone
- (4) By force

109. According to ethics, the purpose of conducting a survey

- (1) Should never be informed to the respondents
- (2) Should always be informed to the respondents
- (3) Should sometimes be informed to the respondents
- (4) Should be decided after conducting the survey and seeing the material collected in the planning process.

110. Surveys are important in the planning process to

- (1) Estimate cost of plan implementation
- (2) Understand existing conditions and future trends
- (3) Identify slums for demolition
- (4) Estimate levelling costs

111. The first step of the survey operations is

- (1) Recording the interviews
- (2) Data analysis
- (3) Framing a questionnaire
- (4) Data coding

112. A survey in which all units are *not* recorded is called a

- (1) Sample survey
- (2) Demographic survey
- (3) Physical survey
- (4) Visual survey

113. The Population Census in India is conducted

- (1) Every year
- (2) Once every five years
- (3) Once every ten years
- (4) Every alternate year

114. The Census of India reports are *not* a source for information about

- (1) Age-sex structure of population
- (2) Income groups of households
- (3) Material status of the building
- (4) Occupation

115. To project population size in future, the planner needs to know

- (1) Birth and death rates
- (2) Number of graduates passing every year
- (3) Number of postgraduates passing every year
- (4) Occupation structure

116. Which statement is correct ?

- (1) No surveys are required for new towns
- (2) Surveys are needed for any proposals in existing towns
- (3) Only physical surveys are required in satellite towns
- (4) Surveys are not really necessary for plan making, as the statistics are never meaningfully used.

117. Random sample surveys are

- (1) Never accurate but have to be used because of time and cost limitation
- (2) Quite accurate if sample is selected without bias
- (3) Quite accurate if sample is selected with bias
- (4) Never used in town plan preparation since always full surveys are required

118. The best depth of information is collected by

- (1) Personal interview
- (2) Postal survey
- (3) Telephonic survey
- (4) Group surveys

119. One of the disadvantages of postal questionnaire is

- (1) Inflexibility of the questionnaire
- (2) Too much time required
- (3) Too much staff required
- (4) No disadvantage compared to personal interview

120. For a land use survey

- (1) 25% sample survey is sufficient
- (2) 50% sample survey is required
- (3) 75% sample survey is required
- (4) 100% survey has to be done

121. Zoning **cannot** control which of the following ?
- (1) Distribution of population
 - (2) Economic use of public utility services
 - (3) Health of the community
 - (4) Water shortage
122. Which of the following is **not** a type of zoning in an urban area ?
- (1) Use zoning
 - (2) Height zoning
 - (3) Seismic zoning
 - (4) Density zoning
123. Which of these **cannot** be used as a tool to restrict density ?
- (1) Specify the number of people per acre
 - (2) Limit the height of the building
 - (3) Limit the size of rooms
 - (4) Limit the number of toilets
124. One of the main objects of height zoning is
- (1) To provide enough built-up area
 - (2) To ensure reasonable traffic movements
 - (3) To provide enough parking space
 - (4) To ensure community interaction
125. The residential zone should be located
- (1) Adjacent to the industrial zone
 - (2) Downstream from the industrial zone
 - (3) Upstream from the industrial zone
 - (4) In a different settlement from the industrial estate
126. Which industries or uses should be located close to residential areas ?
- (1) Laundries and bakeries
 - (2) Chemical factories
 - (3) Effluent treatment plants
 - (4) Land fill area
127. The local authorities are given power to acquire land so that
- (1) They can allot land for commercial ventures
 - (2) They can provide for common facilities
 - (3) They can provide enough cinema theatres
 - (4) They can remove unsightly slum development
128. To prepare a zoning map, the town planner needs a map showing
- (1) The building material used for all housing
 - (2) The names of all housing estates
 - (3) All housing areas indicated in one colour
 - (4) Different types of housing areas such as independent flats, etc.
129. 'Social' housing refers to
- (1) Areas where there is a lot of community interaction
 - (2) Areas limited to a certain caste or community
 - (3) Housing for people belonging to high-society
 - (4) Subsidized housing for low income households
130. The light plane is marked at an angle of
- (1) 35°
 - (2) 50°
 - (3) 63.5°
 - (4) 75°
131. The following areas are usually added for calculation of FSI
- (1) Toilets
 - (2) Parking space without enclosure
 - (3) Electric cabin or substation
 - (4) Ducts

132. TDR is

- (1) Transfer of Development Rules
- (2) Transfer of Development Rights
- (3) Transfer of Density Rules
- (4) Town planning and Density Rules

133. As per bye-laws, auditorium doors shall be provided at the rate of one door

- (1) Of size 1.5m width × 2.10m height for every 150 seats or part thereof
- (2) Of size 3m width × 3m height for every 150 seats or part thereof
- (3) 1.2m × 1.75m for every 100 seats or part thereof
- (4) 1.5m × 1.5m for every 50 seats or part thereof

134. WCs in public places like cinema theatres should be provided at the rate of

- (1) 1 for every 100 seats
- (2) 1 for every 10 seats
- (3) 1 for every 200 seats
- (4) 1 for every 150 seats

135. The minimum area of a habitable room is usually

- (1) 5.40 m²
- (2) 9.00 m²
- (3) 4.50 m²
- (4) 0.81 m²

136. One of the main objectives of the development plan is

- (1) To make the city green and well-landscaped
- (2) Restricting haphazard and unplanned growth
- (3) To have a proper geometric plan for the city
- (4) To give scope for high-rise development

137. The correct term for a plan proposal for the future growth, covering physical development of an urban area, based on social and economic analysis is

- (1) Master plan
- (2) Development plan
- (3) Zoning plan
- (4) Comprehensive plan

138. Master plan became necessary

- (1) Because zoning plan was not enough
- (2) To create a monopoly
- (3) To make zoning less restrictive
- (4) To freeze existing land uses

139. The comprehensive plan can be best understood as

- (1) Only a process
- (2) A conclusive statement
- (3) A flexible tool to accommodate builders
- (4) A flexible tool which can be modified at any time by officials in the town planning development

140. Building bye-laws

- (1) Do not apply to additions and alterations to existing buildings
- (2) Should be modified as per the convenience of the public and builders
- (3) Should be simple and have minimum procedural requirements
- (4) Should be complex and have long procedural requirements to ensure implementation

- 141.** Usually town planning agencies
- (1) Receive a lot of co-operation from private and public sectors
 - (2) Do not receive co-operation from private and public sectors
 - (3) Always work against the interests of the private man
 - (4) Always favour the common man
- 142.** Which of the following would be most accurate?
- (1) Policy of town planning departments have had great beneficial impact
 - (2) Policies of town planning departments have not been able to cope with urban changes
 - (3) Town planning officials have been able to implement their plans very strictly
 - (4) Town planners have not been able to prepare comprehensive plans
- 143.** The professional organization of town planners in India is named
- (1) Indian Institute of Town Planners
 - (2) Institute of Town Planners India
 - (3) Town Planners Indian Institute
 - (4) Indian Town Planners Institute
- 144.** Mark the correct statement :
- (1) Freehold ownership means the owner is free to use his land according to his wishes, with no regulation by government agency
 - (2) Leasehold ownership means the owner can only build temporary structures
 - (3) Leasehold ownership means the property cannot be inherited by legal heirs
 - (4) Freehold ownership means the owner can develop land subject to government regulations
- 145.** Public planning takes place at
- (1) State level
 - (2) Regional level
 - (3) National level
 - (4) All levels including local level
- 146.** ULB stands for
- (1) Urban Legal Board
 - (2) Urban Legal Body
 - (3) Urban Local Body
 - (4) Urban Legislative Board
- 147.** Which of the following authorities is responsible for land use planning?
- (1) Central
 - (2) State
 - (3) Local
 - (4) Municipal
- 148.** The agency responsible for implementing by-laws and regulation is
- (1) Development Authority
 - (2) Town and Country Planning
 - (3) Municipal body
 - (4) Funding agency
- 149.** Public feedback for planning proposals like Master Plan is
- (1) Not necessary
 - (2) Compulsory
 - (3) Optional
 - (4) Sometimes required
- 150.** Outside or private consultants
- (1) Are sometimes brought into planning process to contribute their in-depth experience
 - (2) Are more subject to local political pressures than planning department
 - (3) Have no role to play in the town planning process
 - (4) Provide only survey details to the town planning department

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