

CENTRAL POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, THARAMANI-600 113.  
(An Autonomous Institution)

## **DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING**



### **QUESTION BANK**

**ECE51024 – Urban Planning and Development**

<b>ECE51024</b>	<b>Urban Planning and Development</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>Theory</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Unit I</b>	<b>TOWN PLANNING PRINCIPLES</b>				
1.1 General - Evolution of planning - Objects of town planning – Economic justification for town planning - Principles of Town planning - Necessity of town planning – Types Of Urban Planning 1.2 Surveys – Zoning - Origin of towns - Growth of towns – Stages in town development - Distribution of land - Forms of planning - Site for an ideal town - Requirements of new towns - Planning of a modern town - Cost of Town planning - Present position of Town Planning in India.					8
<b>Unit II</b>	<b>HOUSING AND SLUMS</b>				
2.1 HOUSING General - Importance of housing - Demand for houses - Building site - Requirements of residential buildings -Classification of residential buildings - Design of residential areas - Rural Housing - Agencies for housing -Investment in housing - HUDCO – CIDCO - Housing problems in India. 2.2 SLUMS General - Causes of slums - Characteristics of slums - Effects of slums - Slum clearance - Problems in removing slums - Resources for slum clearance Programmes - The Indian slums.					10
<b>Unit III</b>	<b>MASTER PLAN AND RE-PLANNING OF EXISTING TOWNS</b>				
3.1 MASTER PLAN General – Objects – Necessity - Factors to be considered - Data to be collected - Drawings to be prepared - Features of master plan- Planning standards – Report – Stages of preparation – Method of Execution - Conclusion. 3.2 RE-PLANNING General - Objects of re-planning – Analyzing the defects of existing towns Urban renewal projects- merging of suburban areas– Decentralization - Satellite Towns – Smart cities Planning- definition and features.					10
<b>Unit IV</b>	<b>URBAN ROADS AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT</b>				
4.1 URBAN ROADS General - Objects - Requirements of good city road – Factors to be considered - Classification of urban roads - Types of street systems - Through and By-pass roads - Outer and inner ring roads - Expressways -Freeways - Precincts - Road aesthetics. 4.2 TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT General - Object - Traffic survey - Traffic congestion - Traffic control - Traffic diversion - Road junction - Parking - Traffic capacity of road - One way traffic - Road traffic problems - Use of islands and flyovers at crossings - causes of road accidents - Traffic signal - Road sign -Road marking..					10
<b>Unit V</b>	<b>BUILDING BYE LAWS &amp; SUSTAINABLE PLANNING</b>				
5.1 BUILDING BYE LAWS General-Objects of bye-laws- Importance of bye-laws – Function of local authority – Plot coverage –Set back- Floor space index- Development control rules –General rules of metropolitan Area –CMDA rules – Tamil Nadu Combined Development And Building Rules - 2019. 5.2 SUSTAINABLE PLANNING Urban Development Missions in India - Sustainable Planning Techniques - Social Infrastructure - Green Buildings - Sustainable Building Planning - Urban Planning Using Remote Sensing - Industrial Corridors.					7

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
1	1	Which is NOT a principle of town planning? (a) Health (b) Beauty (c) Noise pollution (d) Convenience <b>Ans:C) Noise pollution</b>
1	2	The main object of town planning is (a) Increase property taxes (b) Achieve balanced development (c) Promote industries only (d) Reduce population <b>Ans:B) Achieve balanced development</b>
1	3	Economic justification for town planning focuses on (a) Reducing roads (b) Waste management (c) Optimum land use (d) Social events <b>Ans:C) Optimum land use</b>
1	4	The need for town planning is MOST associated with (a) Urban decay (b) City beautification (c) Rapid urbanization (d) Low population <b>Ans:C) Rapid urbanization</b>
1	5	A key objective of zoning is to (a) Increase traffic (b) Segregate incompatible land uses (c) Promote slums (d) Reduce housing <b>Ans:B) Segregate incompatible land uses</b>
1	6	Origin of towns is generally attributed to (a) Geography (b) Agriculture (c) Trade and defense (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
1	7	The distribution of land in urban planning refers to (a) Only residential areas (b) Zoning land for various uses (c) Road design (d) Waste allocation <b>Ans:B) Zoning land for various uses</b>
1	8	A requirement for a site for an ideal town is (a) Proximity to rivers (b) Far from transport (c) Lack of water supply (d) Steep terrain <b>Ans:A) Proximity to rivers</b>
1	9	Which is a modern type of urban planning? (a) Linear (b) Gridiron (c) Radial (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
1	11	Town development generally progresses in how many stages? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four <b>Ans:C) Three</b>	
1	12	Land Forms planning includes (a) Only flat terrains (b) Consideration of geomorphic features (c) Ignoring soil condition (d) Excluding water bodies <b>Ans:B) Consideration of geomorphic features</b>	
1	13	Which one is NOT a form of town planning? (a) Radial (b) Linear (c) Circular (d) Random <b>Ans:D) Random</b>	
1	14	A new town requires (a) No planning (b) Proper infrastructure (c) Only roads (d) Only housing <b>Ans:B) Proper infrastructure</b>	
1	15	Urban planning is essential because (a) It controls urban sprawl (b) It increases traffic (c) It encourages slums (d) It reduces housing <b>Ans:A) It controls urban sprawl</b>	
1	16	Who plays a major role in Indian town planning? (a) Only private agencies (b) Municipal authority (c) National government (d) Both B & C <b>Ans:D) Both B &amp; C</b>	
1	17	A list of people residing in each area is known as (a) Survey map (b) Census (c) Traffic study (d) Land inventory <b>Ans:B) Census</b>	
1	18	Site selection criteria for a new town excludes (a) Good drainage (b) Availability of water (c) Remote locations (d) Good transportation <b>Ans:C) Remote locations</b>	
1	19	The distribution of land is done considering (a) Only transport needs (b) Social and economic needs (c) Political issues (d) None <b>Ans:B) Social and economic needs</b>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
1	21	Growth of a town is determined by (a) Economy (c) Infrastructure	(b) Population (d) All the above
		<b>Ans:D) All the above</b>	
1	22	Urban land use planning includes (a) Only parks (c) Only roads	(b) Residential, commercial, industrial zones (d) Only buildings
		<b>Ans:B) Residential, commercial, industrial zones</b>	
1	23	Historical towns are generally identified by (a) Only large parks (c) Modern buildings	(b) Ancient monuments and planning patterns (d) Skyscrapers
		<b>Ans:B) Ancient monuments and planning patterns</b>	
1	24	Urbanization refers to (a) People moving to rural areas (c) Decline in population	(b) Growth of population and expansion of towns (d) Only industrial growth
		<b>Ans:B) Growth of population and expansion of towns</b>	
1	25	A principle object of economic town planning is to (a) Reduce infrastructure (c) Neglect society	(b) Optimize resources for development (d) Focus on one area only
		<b>Ans:B) Optimize resources for development</b>	
1	26	The present position of Town Planning in India is regulated by (a) Indian Constitution only (c) WHO directives	(b) State Government policies and regulations (d) Trade Unions
		<b>Ans:B) State Government policies and regulations</b>	
1	27	Town planning provides which advantage? (a) Increased housing costs (c) Environmental degradation	(b) Improved health and sanitation (d) More congestion
		<b>Ans:B) Improved health and sanitation</b>	
1	28	Type of urban planning NOT recognized is (a) Static planning (c) Zonal planning	(b) Regional planning (d) City planning
		<b>Ans:A) Static planning</b>	
1	29	Organs of planning in urban areas exclude (a) Municipalities (c) Forest Departments	(b) Planning Commissions (d) Development Authorities
		<b>Ans:C) Forest Departments</b>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
1	31	The object of a physical survey is to (a) Assess family income (c) Calculate water tariff	(b) Document existing physical features (d) Estimate tax revenue <b>Ans:B) Document existing physical features</b>
1	32	Urban sprawl is (a) Planned expansion (c) Vertical growth	(b) Unplanned outward growth of urban areas (d) Industrial clustering <b>Ans:B) Unplanned outward growth of urban areas</b>
1	33	Major cities in India are predominantly (a) Planned (c) Explosive	(b) Unplanned (d) None <b>Ans:B) Unplanned</b>
1	34	Evolution of planning began with (a) Roman period (c) Ancient civilizations	(b) Greek era (d) 20th century <b>Ans:C) Ancient civilizations</b>
1	35	Urban renewal concerns (a) Demolishing old cities (c) Restricting buildings	(b) Improving existing urban infrastructure and environment (d) Increasing slums <b>Ans:B) Improving existing urban infrastructure and environment</b>
1	36	Which is NOT a principle of land use zoning? (a) Segregation (c) Compatibility	(b) Overlapping (d) Density control <b>Ans:B) Overlapping</b>
1	37	“Objects of town planning” include (a) Social harmony (c) Both	(b) Mixed land use (d) None <b>Ans:C) Both</b>
1	38	Growth of towns can be managed by (a) Providing infrastructure (c) No policy	(b) Unchecked construction (d) Random allocation <b>Ans:A) Providing infrastructure</b>
1	39	“Necessity of town planning” is related to (a) Only aesthetics (c) Increasing encroachments	(b) Solving problems of overcrowding, health, infrastructure, etc. (d) More plots <b>Ans:B) Solving problems of overcrowding, health, infrastructure, etc.</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
1	41	Which is NOT a requirement of new towns? (a) Water supply (c) Industrial pollution	(b) Good connectivity (d) Waste management <b>Ans:C) Industrial pollution</b>
1	42	The purpose for site selection in new towns is to (a) Ensure environmental sustainability (c) Reduce costs	(b) Avoid natural disasters (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
1	43	What is gridiron street pattern? (a) Circular (c) Radial	(b) Square blocks at right angles (d) None <b>Ans:B) Square blocks at right angles</b>
1	44	The term “zoning” refers to (a) Restricting site use (c) Limiting heights	(b) Landuse allocation (d) Both B and C <b>Ans:D) Both B and C</b>
1	45	Analyze how comprehensive surveys help in better zoning decisions. (a) Provide economic data only (c) Only used for population estimation	(b) Help allocate land and identify community needs (d) Used for road widths <b>Ans:B) Help allocate land and identify community needs</b>
1	46	What are the economic advantages of planned urban growth? (a) Lower maintenance cost, better resource management (c) Increased congestion	(b) Higher property taxes (d) Lower investment returns <b>Ans:A) Lower maintenance cost, better resource management</b>
1	47	Town planning principles focus on what for sustainability? (a) Integrating green belts, proper transportation and zoning (c) Limiting development	(b) Only population growth (d) Increasing density <b>Ans:A) Integrating green belts, proper transportation and zoning</b>
1	48	Discuss how zoning prevents slum growth. (a) Allocates space for all types of users, reducing encroachments (c) Doubles housing prices	(b) Limits migratory labor (d) None <b>Ans:A) Allocates space for all types of users, reducing encroachments</b>
1	49	How do town planning principles address traffic congestion? (a) Provide bypass roads, ring roads, and segregate pedestrian and vehicular traffic (c) Increase road widths only	(b) Ban private vehicles (d) Focus only on parking <b>Ans:A) Provide bypass roads, ring roads, and segregate pedestrian and vehicular traffic</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
2	1	Which agency is mainly responsible for housing development in urban India? (a) WHO (b) HUDCO (c) Indian Army (d) FAO <b>Ans:B) HUDCO</b>
2	2	The primary importance of housing is related to (a) Aesthetic value (b) Health and wellbeing (c) Industrial growth (d) Transport <b>Ans:B) Health and wellbeing</b>
2	3	An ideal building site must have (a) Poor drainage (b) Good soil and accessibility (c) No sunlight (d) Only distant water supply <b>Ans:B) Good soil and accessibility</b>
2	4	Demand for housing increases due to (a) Rural migration to cities (b) Decreasing population (c) Farm expansion (d) River pollution <b>Ans:A) Rural migration to cities</b>
2	5	Which is NOT a requirement of residential buildings? (a) Proper ventilation (b) Adequate lighting (c) Noise pollution (d) Safety <b>Ans:C) Noise pollution</b>
2	6	Classification of residential buildings depends on (a) Height alone (b) Construction material (c) Use and occupancy (d) Proximity to rivers <b>Ans:C) Use and occupancy</b>
2	7	Design of residential areas should consider (a) Road width (b) Water supply (c) Recreational spaces (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
2	8	A major agency involved in rural housing is (a) CIDCO (b) Gram Panchayat (c) UNESCO (d) NTPC <b>Ans:B) Gram Panchayat</b>
2	9	Housing problems in India include all except (a) Shortage of houses (b) Poor sanitation (c) Excess of vacant flats (d) Congestion <b>Ans:C) Excess of vacant flats</b>



U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
2	11	The Indian town planning focus is MOST on (a) Roads only (c) Industrial corridors	(b) Affordable housing (d) Dams
		<b>Ans:B) Affordable housing</b>	
2	12	What is a slum? (a) Well planned colony (c) Elevated housing complex	(b) Densely populated, poor sanitary area (d) None
		<b>Ans:B) Densely populated, poor sanitary area</b>	
2	13	A primary cause for slum formation is (a) Good facilities (c) Rapid urbanization	(b) Population pressure (d) B and C
		<b>Ans:D) B and C</b>	
2	14	Characteristics of slums include (a) Good ventilation (c) High living standards	(b) Overcrowding (d) Spacious layout
		<b>Ans:B) Overcrowding</b>	
2	15	Which statement about effects of slums is false? (a) Poor health (c) Good sanitation	(b) High crime rate (d) Pollution
		<b>Ans:C) Good sanitation</b>	
2	16	Slum clearance means (a) Ignoring slums (c) Beautification only	(b) Removing/rehabilitating slum dwellers (d) Providing water supply only
		<b>Ans:B) Removing/rehabilitating slum dwellers</b>	
2	17	Problems of slum removal include (a) Relocation resistance (c) Legal issues	(b) Cost (d) All
		<b>Ans:D) All</b>	
2	18	What is CIDCO? (a) Central India Drainage Company (c) Central Industrial Design Corporation	(b) City and Industrial Development Corporation (d) Civil India Development Commission
		<b>Ans:B) City and Industrial Development Corporation</b>	
2	19	Slum clearance programmes generally aim at (a) Displacement (c) Demolition only	(b) Rehabilitation and improvement (d) None
		<b>Ans:B) Rehabilitation and improvement</b>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
2	21	Investment in housing is promoted to (a) Increase slums (c) Raise property tax only <b>Ans:B) Reduce housing shortage</b>	(b) Reduce housing shortage (d) Spread pollution
2	22	Major resource for slum clearance is (a) Private funding (c) NGO support <b>Ans:B) Government grants</b>	(b) Government grants (d) All
2	23	HUDCO's main role is (a) Building highways (c) Regulating traffic <b>Ans:B) Financing and promoting housing projects</b>	(b) Financing and promoting housing projects (d) Export–import
2	24	Slums in India are mostly found (a) In commercial areas (c) On highways <b>Ans:B) On urban periphery or vacant land</b>	(b) On urban periphery or vacant land (d) Near airports
2	25	Building byelaws ensure (a) Haphazard construction (c) Urban sprawl <b>Ans:B) Organized, safe housing development</b>	(b) Organized, safe housing development (d) Encroachments
2	26	A site for residential building should NOT have (a) Good water supply (c) Proximity to landfill <b>Ans:C) Proximity to landfill</b>	(b) Adequate drainage (d) Sunlight
2	27	Main feature of rural housing (a) Piped water everywhere (c) Highrise flats <b>Ans:B) Local materials, traditional design</b>	(b) Local materials, traditional design (d) Only concrete houses
2	28	Poor slum conditions may cause which disease? (a) Diabetes (c) Cancer <b>Ans:B) Respiratory and waterborne diseases</b>	(b) Respiratory and waterborne diseases (d) Fractures
2	29	Investment in housing can be from (a) Private sector (c) Both <b>Ans:C) Both</b>	(b) Government (d) Only NGOs

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
2	31	National level housing agency is (a) PWD (c) WHO <b>Ans:B) HUDCO</b>	(b) HUDCO (d) Metro Rail
2	32	Demand for houses is calculated by (a) Total area of a city (c) Number of roads <b>Ans:B) Population, family size, migration rate</b>	(b) Population, family size, migration rate (d) Factory count
2	33	Key benefit of Class I cities housing? (a) Planned layouts, good infrastructure (c) Poor sewage <b>Ans:A) Planned layouts, good infrastructure</b>	(b) Small houses (d) Farmlands attached
2	34	Design of residential areas provides (a) Convenience and safety (c) Industrial development <b>Ans:A) Convenience and safety</b>	(b) Only aesthetic value (d) River beautification
2	35	Vulnerability of slums is due to (a) Wealthy population (c) High greenery <b>Ans:B) Lack of infrastructure and services</b>	(b) Lack of infrastructure and services (d) None
2	36	An urban slum is BEST described as (a) Area with luxury housing (c) Industrial zone <b>Ans:B) Densely populated substandard residential area</b>	(b) Densely populated substandard residential area (d) River alignment
2	37	Rural housing policy promotes (a) High population density (c) Skyscrapers <b>Ans:B) Use of local, affordable materials</b>	(b) Use of local, affordable materials (d) Only government ownership
2	38	Agencies for housing in India include (a) HUDCO (c) State Housing Boards <b>Ans:D) All</b>	(b) CIDCO (d) All
2	39	Which is a primary feature of slum dwellings? (a) Good air quality (c) Regular layout <b>Ans:B) Dilapidated structures</b>	(b) Dilapidated structures (d) Low density

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
2	41	Rural housing faces difficulties due to (a) Simple construction (c) Industrial overgrowth	(b) Lack of finance and skilled labor (d) Excess amenities <b>Ans:B) Lack of finance and skilled labor</b>
2	42	Which city has major slum clearance initiatives? (a) Chennai (c) Mumbai	(b) Kolkata (d) All <b>Ans:D) All</b>
2	43	Characteristics of good residential area (a) Accessibility, safety, amenities (c) Floodprone	(b) Encroachment (d) Steep land <b>Ans:A) Accessibility, safety, amenities</b>
2	44	Slum rehabilitation focuses on (a) Destroying shelters (c) Spreading slums	(b) Providing alternative, improved housing (d) Ignoring health <b>Ans:B) Providing alternative, improved housing</b>
2	45	CIDCO's main focus area is (a) Large cities development (c) River embankment	(b) Navi Mumbai planning & infrastructure (d) Irrigation <b>Ans:B) Navi Mumbai planning &amp; infrastructure</b>
2	46	Housing shortage in India is mainly due to (a) Growing population (c) Urban migration	(b) High building costs (d) All <b>Ans:D) All</b>
2	47	Housing design standards are needed to (a) Maintain minimum living quality and safety (c) Maximize cost	(b) Increase congestion (d) Overcrowd <b>Ans:A) Maintain minimum living quality and safety</b>
2	48	Major effect of urban slums on city (a) Health degradation (c) Sports growth	(b) Aesthetics (d) Education <b>Ans:A) Health degradation</b>
2	49	Fastest urban slum growth is seen in (a) Declining cities (c) Small villages	(b) Megacities with rapid migration (d) Coastal resorts <b>Ans:B) Megacities with rapid migration</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
3	1	<p>The main object of a master plan is</p> <p>(a) Rapid industrialization (b) Planned urban development</p> <p>(c) Road design (d) Only beautification</p> <p><b>Ans:B) Planned urban development</b></p>	
3	2	<p>Necessity of a master plan arises due to</p> <p>(a) Random urban growth (b) High agricultural yield</p> <p>(c) Road repairs (d) Small villages</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Random urban growth</b></p>	
3	3	<p>Key data collected for master plan include</p> <p>(a) Population statistics (b) Land use patterns</p> <p>(c) Transport network (d) All of the above</p> <p><b>Ans:D) All of the above</b></p>	
3	4	<p>A master plan includes</p> <p>(a) Building codes only (b) Drawings, reports, and development schemes</p> <p>(c) Rainfall data alone (d) None</p> <p><b>Ans:B) Drawings, reports, and development schemes</b></p>	
3	5	<p>Planning standards define</p> <p>(a) Minimum requirements for infrastructure, parks, roads, etc. (b) City location</p> <p>(c) Festival dates (d) Tax rates</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Minimum requirements for infrastructure, parks, roads, etc.</b></p>	
3	6	<p>Feature NOT included in a master plan</p> <p>(a) Road network (b) Hospital locations</p> <p>(c) Population forecast (d) Weather forecast</p> <p><b>Ans:D) Weather forecast</b></p>	
3	7	<p>The final product of master plan preparation is</p> <p>(a) Map only (b) Report and a set of plans</p> <p>(c) Advertising brochure (d) Monument</p> <p><b>Ans:B) Report and a set of plans</b></p>	
3	8	<p>Master plans are usually valid for</p> <p>(a) 1–3 years (b) 20–25 years</p> <p>(c) 50 years (d) 100 years</p> <p><b>Ans:B) 20–25 years</b></p>	
3	9	<p>Master plan preparation stage ends with</p> <p>(a) Approval by authorities (b) Street announcements</p> <p>(c) Land auction (d) Demolition</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Approval by authorities</b></p>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
3	11	Urban renewal projects are primarily focused on (a) Building factories (c) Painting houses	(b) Improving infrastructure and living conditions (d) Deforestation <b>Ans:B) Improving infrastructure and living conditions</b>
3	12	Common defect of unplanned towns (a) Well-ordered roads (c) Low population	(b) Overcrowding and congestion (d) Ample parks <b>Ans:B) Overcrowding and congestion</b>
3	13	Suburban area merging is done to (a) Increase taxes (c) Reduce population	(b) Integrate services and planning (d) Cause pollution <b>Ans:B) Integrate services and planning</b>
3	14	The first stage of master plan preparation is (a) Data collection and survey (c) Bill approval	(b) Execution of works (d) Civic festival <b>Ans:A) Data collection and survey</b>
3	15	A factor not involved in master planning (a) Historical growth (c) Road width	(b) Soil type (d) None of these <b>Ans:D) None of these</b>
3	16	Urban renewal means (a) Destroying old towns (c) Creating green belts only	(b) Upgrading and redeveloping old areas (d) Rural development <b>Ans:B) Upgrading and redeveloping old areas</b>
3	17	The need for a master plan increases with (a) Increase in city size and population (c) Agriculture	(b) Less rainfall (d) Seaside location <b>Ans:A) Increase in city size and population</b>
3	18	Planning standards are set to (a) Ensure minimum quality and safety (c) Limit roads	(b) Encourage congestion (d) Increase costs <b>Ans:A) Ensure minimum quality and safety</b>
3	19	Satellite towns are built to (a) Disperse population from core city (c) Make highways	(b) Increase city pollution (d) Restrict population growth <b>Ans:A) Disperse population from core city</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
3	21	Master plan execution is assigned to (a) Local government authorities (c) Only police <b>Ans:A) Local government authorities</b>	(b) Teachers (d) Media
3	22	A comprehensive master plan includes (a) Zoning, transport, utilities, open space, and housing (c) Water supply planning only <b>Ans:A) Zoning, transport, utilities, open space, and housing</b>	(b) Farm layout only (d) School curriculum
3	23	The defect most seen in old towns (a) Adequate road width (c) Open spaces <b>Ans:B) Irregular street layout</b>	(b) Irregular street layout (d) New buildings
3	24	Urban decentralization implies (a) Relieving congestion by shifting growth to outskirts (c) Removing green belts <b>Ans:A) Relieving congestion by shifting growth to outskirts</b>	(b) Centralizing markets (d) Industrial expansion only
3	25	Major goal in town replanning (a) Increase jobs (c) Increase taxes only <b>Ans:B) Fix urban problems and rejuvenate city core</b>	(b) Fix urban problems and rejuvenate city core (d) Build highways
3	26	Important factor for merging suburban areas (a) Consistent infrastructure services (c) Flood-prone area <b>Ans:A) Consistent infrastructure services</b>	(b) Close to airport (d) High tax
3	27	Data to be collected for master planning (a) Social, economic, and physical aspects (c) Uniform prices <b>Ans:A) Social, economic, and physical aspects</b>	(b) Rainfall only (d) None
3	28	Method of execution of master plan involves (a) Setting priorities, budgeting, fixing agencies (c) Canceling plan <b>Ans:A) Setting priorities, budgeting, fixing agencies</b>	(b) Announcing approval only (d) Auctioning land
3	29	A report in master plan should always include (a) Planning objectives, existing conditions, recommendations (c) Weather forecast <b>Ans:A) Planning objectives, existing conditions, recommendations</b>	(b) Only population data (d) Location of parks only

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
3	31	Satellite towns help by (a) Attracting industries, reducing city center pressure (c) Eliminating suburbs	(b) Increasing rent in main city (d) Only beautification <b>Ans:A) Attracting industries, reducing city center pressure</b>
3	32	A stage in master plan preparation (a) Data survey (c) Plan drafting	(b) Public consultation (d) All of these <b>Ans:D) All of these</b>
3	33	Conclusion of a master plan report should (a) Summarize recommendations and key actions (c) Change city boundaries	(b) Add new data (d) Paint maps <b>Ans:A) Summarize recommendations and key actions</b>
3	34	Smart cities planning includes (a) Technology-based solutions for better urban life (c) Only old architecture	(b) Higher tax rates (d) Rainwater harvesting only <b>Ans:A) Technology-based solutions for better urban life</b>
3	35	An example of urban renewal in India (a) Delhi redevelopment (c) Both A and B	(b) Mumbai slum rehab (d) Highway expansion <b>Ans:C) Both A and B</b>
3	36	Features of a master plan do NOT include (a) Waste management (c) Daily rainfall	(b) Land use zoning (d) Population forecast <b>Ans:C) Daily rainfall</b>
3	37	Effective replanning starts with (a) Analyzing existing defects and deficiencies (c) Ignoring city parts	(b) Demolition (d) Increasing congestion <b>Ans:A) Analyzing existing defects and deficiencies</b>
3	38	Urban renewal focuses mainly on (a) Infrastructure, slum improvement, economic development (c) Rapid rural movement	(b) Increasing pollution (d) Fish farming <b>Ans:A) Infrastructure, slum improvement, economic development</b>
3	39	Defect in existing towns requiring replanning (a) Wide roads (c) Open green space	(b) Poor sanitation (d) Planned markets <b>Ans:B) Poor sanitation</b>



U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
3	41	Key concept of smart cities includes (a) Digital connectivity, sustainable infrastructure, citizen engagement (c) Tallest buildings only	(b) More factories (d) No green parks <b>Ans:A) Digital connectivity, sustainable infrastructure, citizen engagement</b>
3	42	Stages of master plan which comes first? (a) Data collection (c) Report writing	(b) Implementation (d) Advertising <b>Ans:A) Data collection</b>
3	43	Town replanning is especially needed for (a) Cities with rapid, unplanned growth (c) Rural villages	(b) Well-planned towns (d) Hilly regions <b>Ans:A) Cities with rapid, unplanned growth</b>
3	44	Merging suburban areas into cities is done for (a) Unified administration and development (c) More slums	(b) Tax reduction only (d) Limit services <b>Ans:A) Unified administration and development</b>
3	45	Drawings to be prepared in master planning (a) Land use, transportation, zoning, utilities (c) Event calendars	(b) Movie posters (d) Construction bills <b>Ans:A) Land use, transportation, zoning, utilities</b>
3	46	Urban renewal project's first step (a) Survey and identification of obsolete areas (c) Roadside planting	(b) Construction (d) Allotting shops <b>Ans:A) Survey and identification of obsolete areas</b>
3	47	Decentralization helps in (a) Reducing congestion, pollution, and central city burden (c) More city traffic	(b) Fewer services (d) Crowd in one location <b>Ans:A) Reducing congestion, pollution, and central city burden</b>
3	48	Purpose of master plan report (a) Document the analyses, proposals, and action plans (c) Cancel data	(b) Entertain public (d) None <b>Ans:A) Document the analyses, proposals, and action plans</b>
3	49	Urban renewal also means (a) Social upliftment of community in old areas (c) More crowding	(b) Highway expansion (d) Allotting land for free <b>Ans:A) Social upliftment of community in old areas</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
4	1	<p>The main object of urban roads is</p> <p>(a) Increase traffic congestion</p> <p>(c) Promote industry</p> <p><b>Ans:B) Facilitate smooth movement of vehicles and pedestrians</b></p>	<p>(b) Facilitate smooth movement of vehicles and pedestrians</p> <p>(d) Increase pollution</p>
4	2	<p>Factors to be considered in city road planning include</p> <p>(a) Traffic volume</p> <p>(c) Land use</p> <p><b>Ans:D) All of the above</b></p>	<p>(b) Terrain</p> <p>(d) All of the above</p>
4	3	<p>Through roads are designed primarily to</p> <p>(a) Serve local traffic only</p> <p>(c) Provide parking</p> <p><b>Ans:B) Carry long-distance traffic without disruption</b></p>	<p>(b) Carry long-distance traffic without disruption</p> <p>(d) Increase stops</p>
4	4	<p>What are bypass roads intended for?</p> <p>(a) Divert traffic around city centers</p> <p>(c) Pedestrian zones</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Divert traffic around city centers</b></p>	<p>(b) Local shopping areas</p> <p>(d) Bicycle lanes</p>
4	5	<p>Outer ring roads typically</p> <p>(a) Surround the city at a distance</p> <p>(c) Are narrow streets</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Surround the city at a distance</b></p>	<p>(b) Connect internal roads</p> <p>(d) Are pedestrian paths</p>
4	6	<p>Expressways are characterized by</p> <p>(a) Multiple lanes and controlled access</p> <p>(c) Lots of intersections</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Multiple lanes and controlled access</b></p>	<p>(b) Mixed traffic</p> <p>(d) Residential traffic</p>
4	7	<p>Freeways are similar to expressways but generally</p> <p>(a) Have no tolls</p> <p>(c) Are only for freight</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Have no tolls</b></p>	<p>(b) Have limited access and higher speeds</p> <p>(d) Are pedestrian-only</p>
4	8	<p>Which of the following is NOT a type of street system?</p> <p>(a) Gridiron</p> <p>(c) Circular</p> <p><b>Ans:D) Cellular</b></p>	<p>(b) Radial</p> <p>(d) Cellular</p>
4	9	<p>Road aesthetics include</p> <p>(a) Landscaping and street furniture</p> <p>(c) Traffic signals</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Landscaping and street furniture</b></p>	<p>(b) Road width only</p> <p>(d) Parking regulations</p>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
4	11	What does a traffic survey record? (a) Vehicle types and volume (c) Parking fees	(b) Road width only (d) Road colors
		<b>Ans:A) Vehicle types and volume</b>	
4	12	Traffic control measures include (a) Traffic signals (c) One-way streets	(b) Roundabouts (d) All the above
		<b>Ans:D) All the above</b>	
4	13	Traffic diversion is used mainly to (a) Avoid congested routes temporarily (c) Encourage parking	(b) Increase tolls (d) Promote shops
		<b>Ans:A) Avoid congested routes temporarily</b>	
4	14	Roundabouts are used to (a) Improve traffic flow at intersections (c) Create parking spaces	(b) Stop all traffic (d) Close roads
		<b>Ans:A) Improve traffic flow at intersections</b>	
4	15	Parking management addresses (a) Location and capacity of parking facilities (c) Road construction	(b) Only parking fees (d) Traffic lights
		<b>Ans:A) Location and capacity of parking facilities</b>	
4	16	Traffic capacity of a road is (a) Number of vehicles that can pass per unit time (c) Number of signals	(b) Road length (d) Number of lanes
		<b>Ans:A) Number of vehicles that can pass per unit time</b>	
4	17	One-way traffic systems (a) Reduce congestion and accidents (c) Increase road width	(b) Increase accidents (d) None
		<b>Ans:A) Reduce congestion and accidents</b>	
4	18	Causes of road accidents include (a) Overspeeding (c) Driver error	(b) Poor road design (d) All of the above
		<b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>	
4	19	Traffic signals should be (a) Timed according to traffic volume (c) Off at night	(b) Randomly controlled (d) Ignored
		<b>Ans:A) Timed according to traffic volume</b>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
4	21	Road markings help by (a) Guiding vehicle movement and pedestrians (c) Advertising shops	(b) Showing property boundaries (d) Parking fees <b>Ans:A) Guiding vehicle movement and pedestrians</b>
4	22	Good city roads must have (a) Adequate width for traffic (c) Smooth surface	(b) Proper drainage (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
4	23	Precinct roads are (a) Roads inside restricted areas like residential precincts (c) Expressways	(b) Highways (d) Bypass roads <b>Ans:A) Roads inside restricted areas like residential precincts</b>
4	24	What is the typical function of inner ring roads? (a) Circulate traffic near the city center (c) Only for pedestrians	(b) Connect suburbs (d) Toll roads <b>Ans:A) Circulate traffic near the city center</b>
4	25	Street systems help define (a) Traffic flow (c) Accessibility	(b) City layout (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
4	26	Urban road classification is based on (a) Traffic capacity (c) Location	(b) Function (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
4	27	Which is NOT a requirement of good city roads? (a) Safety (c) Frequent potholes	(b) Accessibility (d) Proper drainage <b>Ans:C) Frequent potholes</b>
4	28	A major objective of traffic management is to (a) Reduce congestion and accidents (c) Increase pollution	(b) Increase traffic jams (d) Limit pedestrian movement <b>Ans:A) Reduce congestion and accidents</b>
4	29	Traffic surveys are conducted to (a) Collect data for traffic planning (c) Increase fines	(b) Control drivers (d) Paint roads <b>Ans:A) Collect data for traffic planning</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
4	31	<p>What does the term “traffic capacity” refer to?</p> <p>(a) Maximum number of vehicles passing a point per hour      (b) Road length</p> <p>(c) Number of intersections      (d) Number of pedestrians</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Maximum number of vehicles passing a point per hour</b></p>
4	32	<p>Traffic signals are important because they</p> <p>(a) Manage conflicting traffic flows      (b) Paint roads</p> <p>(c) Promote speeding      (d) Control parking charges</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Manage conflicting traffic flows</b></p>
4	33	<p>Traffic control devices include</p> <p>(a) Signs and signals      (b) Roundabouts</p> <p>(c) Road markings      (d) All the above</p> <p><b>Ans:D) All the above</b></p>
4	34	<p>One way traffic helps by</p> <p>(a) Reducing head-on collisions      (b) Increasing traffic jams</p> <p>(c) Reducing road width      (d) Increasing accidents</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Reducing head-on collisions</b></p>
4	35	<p>Roundabouts can</p> <p>(a) Improve traffic flow and reduce collisions      (b) Cause congestion</p> <p>(c) Only used in rural areas      (d) Block pedestrian movement</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Improve traffic flow and reduce collisions</b></p>
4	36	<p>Parking problems cause</p> <p>(a) Illegal parking and congestion      (b) Smooth traffic movement</p> <p>(c) Better pedestrian walkways      (d) None</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Illegal parking and congestion</b></p>
4	37	<p>Road junction design influences</p> <p>(a) Traffic safety and efficiency      (b) Property prices</p> <p>(c) Number of lanes      (d) Landscaping only</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Traffic safety and efficiency</b></p>
4	38	<p>Traffic diversion can be achieved by</p> <p>(a) Altering routes temporarily to reduce congestion      (b) Building more tolls</p> <p>(c) Demolishing shops      (d) Reducing road width</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Altering routes temporarily to reduce congestion</b></p>
4	39	<p>Expressways improve traffic by</p> <p>(a) Providing uninterrupted flows with controlled access      (b) Allowing many intersections</p> <p>(c) Mixing pedestrian traffic      (d) Allowing parking on mainways</p> <p><b>Ans:A) Providing uninterrupted flows with controlled access</b></p>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
4	41	Traffic congestion primarily occurs at (a) Intersections and narrow roads (c) Empty roads	(b) Open highways (d) Residential parks <b>Ans:A) Intersections and narrow roads</b>
4	42	Traffic signs must be (a) Clear, visible, and standardized (c) Randomly placed	(b) Decorative (d) Unlit at night <b>Ans:A) Clear, visible, and standardized</b>
4	43	Road capacity planning requires knowledge of (a) Traffic volume and speed (c) Parking fees	(b) Climate only (d) Roadside shops <b>Ans:A) Traffic volume and speed</b>
4	44	Which is a major cause of road accidents in urban areas? (a) Driver negligence (c) Public transport	(b) Roadside greenery (d) Street lighting <b>Ans:A) Driver negligence</b>
4	45	Urban road planning requires coordination with (a) Land use planning (c) Environmental considerations	(b) Transportation planning (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
4	46	Types of street systems include (a) Gridiron, radial, and curvilinear (c) Linear only	(b) Circular only (d) None <b>Ans:A) Gridiron, radial, and curvilinear</b>
4	47	The term “precinct” refers to (a) A small area or district under specific control (c) Expressway	(b) Highway (d) Parking lot <b>Ans:A) A small area or district under specific control</b>
4	48	Traffic surveys can be (a) Manual or automatic (c) Only automatic	(b) Only manual (d) None <b>Ans:A) Manual or automatic</b>
4	49	The main benefit of ring roads is (a) Diverting through traffic from city centers (c) Promoting shops	(b) Increasing congestion (d) Reducing parking <b>Ans:A) Diverting through traffic from city centers</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
5	1	Building byelaws are (a) Cosmetic guidelines (c) Road maps	(b) Regulations for building design and construction (d) None <b>Ans:B) Regulations for building design and construction</b>
5	2	The primary object of building byelaws is to (a) Ensure safety and proper development (c) Promote slum growth	(b) Increase tax revenue (d) Reduce construction costs <b>Ans:A) Ensure safety and proper development</b>
5	3	Floor Space Index (FSI) refers to (a) Ratio of built-up area to plot area (c) Number of floors	(b) Road length (d) Building height only <b>Ans:A) Ratio of built-up area to plot area</b>
5	4	Setback is (a) Distance between building and road or plot boundary (c) Type of foundation	(b) Number of floors permitted (d) Parking space <b>Ans:A) Distance between building and road or plot boundary</b>
5	5	Plot coverage means (a) Percentage of plot occupied by building footprint (c) Number of windows	(b) Number of residents (d) Distance from road <b>Ans:A) Percentage of plot occupied by building footprint</b>
5	6	Development control rules regulate (a) Building height, density, floor area, and setbacks (c) Parking spaces only	(b) Only painting colors (d) Lighting design <b>Ans:A) Building height, density, floor area, and setbacks</b>
5	7	Local authority functions in building byelaws include (a) Approving building plans (c) Issuing building permits	(b) Enforcement of rules (d) All of the above <b>Ans:D) All of the above</b>
5	8	Metropolitan area byelaws generally are (a) More stringent than rural areas (c) Same as villages	(b) Less strict (d) Not applicable <b>Ans:A) More stringent than rural areas</b>
5	9	CMDA stands for (a) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (c) City Municipal Design Association	(b) Central Metropolitan Design Agency (d) None <b>Ans:A) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
5	11	Importance of byelaws includes (a) Ensuring public health and safety (c) Private benefits only	(b) Random construction (d) Ignoring environment <b>Ans:A) Ensuring public health and safety</b>
5	12	Development control helps control (a) Overcrowding and unplanned growth (c) Wildlife sanctuaries	(b) Road accidents (d) None <b>Ans:A) Overcrowding and unplanned growth</b>
5	13	Building height restrictions prevent (a) Structural hazards and congestion (c) Road expansion	(b) Business growth (d) None <b>Ans:A) Structural hazards and congestion</b>
5	14	What is the maximum permissible FSI generally allowed in urban areas? (a) 1.0 to 3.0 depending on area (c) 5.0 everywhere	(b) 0.1 (d) No limit <b>Ans:A) 1.0 to 3.0 depending on area</b>
5	15	Green buildings promote (a) Sustainable use of resources (c) More pollution	(b) Increased energy consumption (d) Slum formation <b>Ans:A) Sustainable use of resources</b>
5	16	Sustainable building planning includes (a) Energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management (c) Increasing population density	(b) Only aesthetics (d) None <b>Ans:A) Energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management</b>
5	17	Urban development missions in India focus on (a) Sustainable, inclusive, and planned urban growth (c) Slum clearance	(b) Only road building (d) Reducing population <b>Ans:A) Sustainable, inclusive, and planned urban growth</b>
5	18	Remote sensing in urban planning helps (a) Monitor land use and environmental changes (c) Enforce building permits	(b) Construct roads (d) None <b>Ans:A) Monitor land use and environmental changes</b>
5	19	Industrial corridors are planned for (a) Promoting industrial growth with infrastructure connectivity (c) Residential areas	(b) Park development (d) None <b>Ans:A) Promoting industrial growth with infrastructure connectivity</b>



U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
5	21	Floor space index formula is (a) Total floor area / Plot area (c) Road length / Plot area	(b) Plot area / Total floor area (d) Plot area / Road length
		<b>Ans:A) Total floor area / Plot area</b>	
5	22	Setbacks ensure (a) Adequate light, ventilation, and road width (c) Parking spaces only	(b) Maximizing built area (d) Reduced safety
		<b>Ans:A) Adequate light, ventilation, and road width</b>	
5	23	Development control rules regulate the (a) Entire development process from layout to building (c) Color schemes	(b) Only foundation design (d) Street lighting
		<b>Ans:A) Entire development process from layout to building</b>	
5	24	What does CMDA regulate in Chennai metropolitan area? (a) Land use, building permissions, development control (c) Railway maintenance	(b) National taxation (d) None
		<b>Ans:A) Land use, building permissions, development control</b>	
5	25	Green building certification assesses (a) Energy and water usage efficiency (c) Road width	(b) Number of floors (d) Parking facilities
		<b>Ans:A) Energy and water usage efficiency</b>	
5	26	Byelaws ensure (a) Environmental protection and hazard prevention (c) Overcrowding	(b) Slum growth (d) None
		<b>Ans:A) Environmental protection and hazard prevention</b>	
5	27	Social infrastructure improves (a) Quality of life and social wellbeing (c) Road construction	(b) Only traffic flow (d) Private property prices
		<b>Ans:A) Quality of life and social wellbeing</b>	
5	28	The Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules come into effect in (a) 2019 (c) 2000	(b) 2010 (d) 2025
		<b>Ans:A) 2019</b>	
5	29	Sustainable planning involves (a) Long-term resource management (c) Ignoring environment	(b) Immediate construction (d) None
		<b>Ans:A) Long-term resource management</b>	

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
5	31	Industrial corridors focus on (a) Infrastructure linking major industrial hubs (c) Road widening only	(b) Residential development (d) Parks <b>Ans:A) Infrastructure linking major industrial hubs</b>
5	32	Remote sensing aids urban planning by providing (a) Accurate land use maps and change detection (c) Tax maps	(b) Building permits (d) None <b>Ans:A) Accurate land use maps and change detection</b>
5	33	Importance of development control rules includes (a) Regulating urban sprawl and density (c) Reducing taxes	(b) Increasing congestion (d) None <b>Ans:A) Regulating urban sprawl and density</b>
5	34	Floor Space Index controls (a) Building density and massing (c) Interior decoration	(b) Road design (d) Landscape <b>Ans:A) Building density and massing</b>
5	35	Setbacks contribute to (a) Safety, air, and sunlight access (c) Overcrowding	(b) Increasing crime (d) Noise pollution <b>Ans:A) Safety, air, and sunlight access</b>
5	36	Local authorities ensure compliance by (a) Monitoring and enforcing building codes (c) Charging random fees	(b) Ignoring illegal constructions (d) None <b>Ans:A) Monitoring and enforcing building codes</b>
5	37	Green building practices reduce (a) Energy consumption and environmental footprint (c) Occupant comfort	(b) Construction speed (d) Water efficiency <b>Ans:A) Energy consumption and environmental footprint</b>
5	38	Social infrastructure is planned along with (a) Residential and commercial areas (c) Highways alone	(b) Industrial zones only (d) None <b>Ans:A) Residential and commercial areas</b>
5	39	Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules 09 replaced (a) Various older regulations consolidating byelaws (c) Environmental rules	(b) National laws (d) Traffic laws <b>Ans:A) Various older regulations consolidating byelaws</b>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS	
5	41	Industrial corridors support (a) Economic growth and employment generation (c) Park development	(b) Residential suburbs (d) None <b>Ans:A) Economic growth and employment generation</b>
5	42	Remote sensing data is collected by (a) Satellites and aerial photography (c) Handheld GPS only	(b) Only ground survey (d) None <b>Ans:A) Satellites and aerial photography</b>
5	43	Floor Space Index is also known as (a) Floor Area Ratio (FAR) (c) Both A and B	(b) Plot Ratio (d) None <b>Ans:C) Both A and B</b>
5	44	Development control rules prevent (a) Overcrowding and haphazard building (c) Public health	(b) Good infrastructure (d) All public safety measures <b>Ans:A) Overcrowding and haphazard building</b>
5	45	Byelaws are enforced by (a) Local municipal corporations (c) Federal government	(b) Private builders (d) None <b>Ans:A) Local municipal corporations</b>
5	46	Sustainable building techniques include (a) Use of renewable materials and energy-efficient design (c) Maximizing land coverage	(b) Ignoring water use (d) None <b>Ans:A) Use of renewable materials and energy-efficient design</b>
5	47	Social infrastructure planning is vital for (a) Community wellbeing and social equity (c) Increasing plot coverage only	(b) Reducing taxes only (d) None <b>Ans:A) Community wellbeing and social equity</b>
5	48	Green buildings reduce (a) Carbon footprint and operating costs (c) Construction safety	(b) Occupant health (d) None <b>Ans:A) Carbon footprint and operating costs</b>
5	49	Industrial corridors usually have (a) Dedicated transport links and utilities (c) Residential buildings only	(b) Recreational parks (d) None <b>Ans:A) Dedicated transport links and utilities</b>

PART B/C	UNIT NO	Q.NO	QUESTION
B	1	1	What are the main objectives of town planning?
B	1	2	Explain the concept of 'economic justification for town planning'.
B	1	3	List two key principles of town planning.
B	1	4	Why is town planning considered a necessity in modern society?
B	1	5	What is the purpose of urban planning?
B	1	6	Define 'zoning' and its role in town development.
B	1	7	Mention two types of surveys essential for town planning.
B	1	8	What are the typical stages in town development?
B	1	9	What is the importance of 'distribution of land' in a planned city?
B	1	10	What are the basic requirements for planning a new town?
B	1	11	State two key considerations for the site of an ideal town.
B	1	12	What are the benefits of a well-planned modern town?
B	1	13	Briefly describe the 'origin of towns'.
B	1	14	Differentiate between the 'gridiron' and 'radial' forms of planning.
B	1	15	Name two types of urban planning.
B	2	1	Explain the general importance of housing in a society.
B	2	2	What is meant by the 'demand for houses'?
B	2	3	List two key requirements for a residential building.
B	2	4	How are residential buildings classified?
B	2	5	What is the main challenge associated with rural housing in India?
B	2	6	What is the primary role of HUDCO in India's housing sector?
B	2	7	Briefly explain the function of CIDCO.
B	2	8	Mention two major housing problems prevalent in India.

B	2	9	What are the main causes of slums?
B	2	10	What is a defining characteristic of a slum?
B	2	11	Define 'slum clearance'.
B	2	12	What is a major problem in removing slums?
B	2	13	What makes a 'building site' ideal?
B	2	14	What are the key elements in the 'design of residential areas'?
B	2	15	What are the negative effects of slums on a city?
B	3	1	What is the main object of preparing a master plan?
B	3	2	Why is it necessary to have a master plan?
B	3	3	List two types of data that must be collected before preparing a master plan.
B	3	4	What is the purpose of the 'report' section in a master plan?
B	3	5	What is the first stage in the preparation of a master plan?
B	3	6	Explain the concept of 'execution of a master plan'.
B	3	7	What is the primary object of urban re-planning?
B	3	8	What are the main 'defects of existing towns'?
B	3	9	Define a 'satellite town'.
B	3	10	What is 'decentralization' in the context of urban planning?
B	3	11	What is a 'smart city'?
B	3	12	What is a key feature of smart cities planning?
B	3	13	What is the importance of a master plan's 'conclusion'?
B	3	14	How is a 'slum clearance' project related to 'urban renewal'?
B	3	15	What is 'merging of suburban areas'?
B	4	1	What is the main object of city roads?
B	4	2	Mention two requirements of a good city road.

B	4	3	How are urban roads classified?
B	4	4	What is the main purpose of a 'by-pass' road?
B	4	5	Differentiate between an 'outer' and 'inner' ring road.
B	4	6	What is an 'expressway'?
B	4	7	What is the main object of a traffic survey?
B	4	8	What is 'traffic congestion'?
B	4	9	What is 'traffic capacity of a road'?
B	4	10	What is the main problem with one-way traffic?
B	4	11	What is the purpose of using 'islands and flyovers' at crossings?
B	4	12	Mention two common causes of road accidents.
B	4	13	What is a 'traffic signal'?
B	4	14	What are 'road markings'?
B	4	15	What is a 'road sign'?
B	5	1	What is the main object of building bye-laws?
B	5	2	Explain the importance of building bye-laws.
B	5	3	Define 'Floor Space Index' (FSI) and its purpose.
B	5	4	What is 'plot coverage'?
B	5	5	What is 'setback' in building regulations?
B	5	6	What are 'Development Control Rules'?
B	5	7	What is the primary role of CMDA in Chennai's metropolitan area?
B	5	8	What is the purpose of the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019?
B	5	9	Name one of the key Urban Development Missions in India.
B	5	10	What is meant by 'sustainable planning techniques'?
B	5	11	What are 'Green Buildings'?

B	5	12	What is the role of 'Remote Sensing' in urban planning?
B	5	13	What are 'Industrial Corridors'?
B	5	14	Give an example of 'Social Infrastructure'.
B	5	15	What is 'Sustainable Building Planning'?
C	1	1	Discuss the evolution of planning from ancient civilizations to the modern era.
C	1	2	Explain the economic justification for town planning with a relevant example.
C	1	3	What are the key principles of town planning? Elaborate on three of them.
C	1	4	Describe the different stages in town development.
C	1	5	Discuss the various forms of town planning, with a focus on their advantages and disadvantages.
C	1	6	What are the key requirements of a new town? How do they differ from planning an existing town?
C	1	7	Explain the process of 'planning of a modern town', highlighting key steps.
C	1	8	How is the 'cost of town planning' justified? Discuss the economic and social returns on investment.
C	1	9	Describe the factors that influence the growth of towns.
C	1	10	What are the key considerations for selecting a 'site for an ideal town'?
C	2	1	Explain the social and economic importance of housing for a nation.
C	2	2	Describe the role of government agencies like HUDCO and CIDCO in addressing India's housing problems.
C	2	3	What are the major housing problems in India? Discuss their root causes.
C	2	4	Discuss the causes and characteristics of slums.
C	2	5	Explain the environmental and social effects of slums on an urban area.
C	2	6	Describe the process of slum clearance. What are the major challenges faced in its implementation?
C	2	7	Discuss the resources required for slum clearance programs. How can they be mobilized?

C	2	8	How does the 'design of residential areas' influence the quality of life?
C	2	9	Differentiate between rural and urban housing in India with respect to their requirements and challenges.
C	2	10	Why is investment in housing a crucial component of a nation's economic development?
C	3	1	Describe the data that must be collected before preparing a master plan, and explain the purpose of collecting each type.
C	3	2	Discuss the key features of a master plan.
C	3	3	Outline the stages involved in the preparation of a master plan.
C	3	4	What are the main objects of re-planning? Explain two of them with examples.
C	3	5	Analyze the key defects of existing towns and their impact on urban life.
C	3	6	Discuss the concepts of decentralization and satellite towns. How do they help in managing urban growth?
C	3	7	Describe the features of a smart city. How does a smart city differ from a traditional city?
C	3	8	Explain the significance of 'planning standards' in the preparation of a master plan.
C	3	9	What are urban renewal projects? Describe the different types of urban renewal.
C	3	10	How does 'smart cities planning' address modern urban challenges?
C	4	1	Discuss the factors to be considered for the planning of a good city road.
C	4	2	Describe the different types of street systems used in urban planning, such as the gridiron and radial patterns.
C	4	3	Differentiate between expressways and freeways, highlighting their main characteristics.
C	4	4	What is a traffic survey? Explain its purpose and the types of data collected.
C	4	5	How can traffic congestion be controlled? Discuss a few effective measures.
C	4	6	Explain the concept of 'one-way traffic' and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
C	4	7	Discuss the causes of road accidents and suggest measures to reduce them.
C	4	8	Describe the different types of traffic signs and their purpose.



C	4	9	Explain the importance of 'road junction design' and 'parking' in urban planning.
C	4	10	What are the principles of 'road aesthetics'? How do they contribute to a city's character?
C	5	1	Discuss the importance of building bye-laws in urban development.
C	5	2	Explain the concepts of Plot Coverage, Setback, and Floor Space Index (FSI) with a suitable example.
C	5	3	What are Development Control Rules? How do they help in regulating urban growth?
C	5	4	Discuss the key provisions of the Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules, 2019, that apply to urban planning.
C	5	5	Describe a few of the Urban Development Missions in India and their objectives.
C	5	6	Explain the concept of 'Green Buildings' and 'Sustainable Building Planning'.
C	5	7	How is remote sensing used in urban planning? Provide specific applications.
C	5	8	What is 'Social Infrastructure' and why is it important for sustainable planning?
C	5	9	How do Development Control Rules help in managing population density in a city?
C	5	10	What are 'Industrial Corridors'? How do they contribute to a region's economic growth?