

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

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING



QUESTION BANK

ECE51024 – Urban Planning and Development

ECE51024		Urban Planning and Development	L	T	P	C
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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
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U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
1	1	Which is NOT a principle of town planning? (a) Health (b) Beauty (c) Noise pollution (d) Convenience Ans: C) Noise pollution
1	2	The main object of town planning is (a) Increase property taxes (b) Achieve balanced development (c) Promote industries only (d) Reduce population Ans: B) Achieve balanced development
1	3	Economic justification for town planning focuses on (a) Reducing roads (b) Waste management (c) Optimum land use (d) Social events Ans: C) Optimum land use
1	4	The need for town planning is MOST associated with (a) Urban decay (b) City beautification (c) Rapid urbanization (d) Low population Ans: C) Rapid urbanization
1	5	A key objective of zoning is to (a) Increase traffic (b) Segregate incompatible land uses (c) Promote slums (d) Reduce housing Ans: B) Segregate incompatible land uses
1	6	Origin of towns is generally attributed to (a) Geography (b) Agriculture (c) Trade and defense (d) All of the above Ans: D) All of the above
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 Ans: B) Zoning land for various uses
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 Ans: A) Proximity to rivers
1	9	Which is a modern type of urban planning? (a) Linear (b) Gridiron (c) Radial (d) All of the above Ans: D) All of the above

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
1	10	<p>Cost estimation in town planning is important for</p> <p>(a) Reducing taxes (b) Financing development</p> <p>(c) Enhancing pollution (d) Increasing population</p> <p>Ans: B) Financing development</p>
1	11	<p>Town development generally progresses in how many stages?</p> <p>(a) One (b) Two</p> <p>(c) Three (d) Four</p> <p>Ans: C) Three</p>
1	12	<p>Land Forms planning includes</p> <p>(a) Only flat terrains (b) Consideration of geomorphic features</p> <p>(c) Ignoring soil condition (d) Excluding water bodies</p> <p>Ans: B) Consideration of geomorphic features</p>
1	13	<p>Which one is NOT a form of town planning?</p> <p>(a) Radial (b) Linear</p> <p>(c) Circular (d) Random</p> <p>Ans: D) Random</p>
1	14	<p>A new town requires</p> <p>(a) No planning (b) Proper infrastructure</p> <p>(c) Only roads (d) Only housing</p> <p>Ans: B) Proper infrastructure</p>
1	15	<p>Urban planning is essential because</p> <p>(a) It controls urban sprawl (b) It increases traffic</p> <p>(c) It encourages slums (d) It reduces housing</p> <p>Ans: A) It controls urban sprawl</p>
1	16	<p>Who plays a major role in Indian town planning?</p> <p>(a) Only private agencies (b) Municipal authority</p> <p>(c) National government (d) Both B & C</p> <p>Ans: D) Both B & C</p>
1	17	<p>A list of people residing in each area is known as</p> <p>(a) Survey map (b) Census</p> <p>(c) Traffic study (d) Land inventory</p> <p>Ans: B) Census</p>
1	18	<p>Site selection criteria for a new town excludes</p> <p>(a) Good drainage (b) Availability of water</p> <p>(c) Remote locations (d) Good transportation</p> <p>Ans: C) Remote locations</p>

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
1	19	The distribution of land is done considering (a) Only transport needs (b) Social and economic needs (c) Political issues (d) None Ans: B) Social and economic needs
1	20	Which type of survey is essential for physical planning? (a) Traffic (b) Social (c) Both (d) None Ans: C) Both
1	21	Growth of a town is determined by (a) Economy (b) Population (c) Infrastructure (d) All the above Ans: D) All the above
1	22	Urban land use planning includes (a) Only parks (b) Residential, commercial, industrial zones (c) Only roads (d) Only buildings Ans: B) Residential, commercial, industrial zones
1	23	Historical towns are generally identified by (a) Only large parks (b) Ancient monuments and planning patterns (c) Modern buildings (d) Skyscrapers Ans: B) Ancient monuments and planning patterns
1	24	Urbanization refers to (a) People moving to rural areas (b) Growth of population and expansion of towns (c) Decline in population (d) Only industrial growth Ans: B) Growth of population and expansion of towns
1	25	A principle object of economic town planning is to (a) Reduce infrastructure (b) Optimize resources for development (c) Neglect society (d) Focus on one area only Ans: B) Optimize resources for development
1	26	The present position of Town Planning in India is regulated by (a) Indian Constitution only (b) State Government policies and regulations (c) WHO directives (d) Trade Unions Ans: B) State Government policies and regulations
1	27	Town planning provides which advantage? (a) Increased housing costs (b) Improved health and sanitation (c) Environmental degradation (d) More congestion Ans: B) Improved health and sanitation

U.NO	Q NO	QUESTIONS
1	28	Type of urban planning NOT recognized is (a) Static planning (b) Regional planning (c) Zonal planning (d) City planning Ans: A) Static planning
1	29	Organs of planning in urban areas exclude (a) Municipalities (b) Planning Commissions (c) Forest Departments (d) Development Authorities Ans: C) Forest Departments
1	30	Comprehensive planning means (a) Planning for only housing (b) Integrated planning of all physical, social, and economic elements (c) Partial planning (d) Outdated methods Ans: B) Integrated planning of all physical, social, and economic elements
1	31	The object of a physical survey is to (a) Assess family income (b) Document existing physical features (c) Calculate water tariff (d) Estimate tax revenue Ans: B) Document existing physical features
1	32	Urban sprawl is (a) Planned expansion (b) Unplanned outward growth of urban areas (c) Vertical growth (d) Industrial clustering Ans: B) Unplanned outward growth of urban areas
1	33	Major cities in India are predominantly (a) Planned (b) Unplanned (c) Explosive (d) None Ans: B) Unplanned
1	34	Evolution of planning began with (a) Roman period (b) Greek era (c) Ancient civilizations (d) 20th century Ans: C) Ancient civilizations
1	35	Urban renewal concerns (a) Demolishing old cities (b) Improving existing urban infrastructure and environment (c) Restricting buildings (d) Increasing slums Ans: B) Improving existing urban infrastructure and environment
1	36	Which is NOT a principle of land use zoning? (a) Segregation (b) Overlapping

(c) Compatibility
Ans: B) Overlapping

(d) Density control

1 37 “Objects of town planning” include
(a) Social harmony
(c) Both
Ans: C) Both

(b) Mixed land use
(d) None

1 38 Growth of towns can be managed by
(a) Providing infrastructure
(c) No policy
Ans: A) Providing infrastructure

(b) Unchecked construction
(d) Random allocation

1 39 “Necessity of town planning” is related to
(a) Only aesthetics
(c) Increasing encroachments
Ans: B) Solving problems of overcrowding, health, infrastructure, etc.

(b) Solving problems of overcrowding, health, infrastructure, etc.
(d) More plots

1 40 Urban planning ignores
(a) Open spaces
(c) Social needs
Ans: D) None

(b) Land use pattern
(d) None

1 41 Which is NOT a requirement of new towns?
(a) Water supply
(c) Industrial pollution
Ans: C) Industrial pollution

(b) Good connectivity
(d) Waste management

1 42 The purpose for site selection in new towns is to
(a) Ensure environmental sustainability
(c) Reduce costs
Ans: D) All of the above

(b) Avoid natural disasters
(d) All of the above

1 43 What is gridiron street pattern?
(a) Circular
(c) Radial
Ans: B) Square blocks at right angles

(b) Square blocks at right angles
(d) None

1 44 The term “zoning” refers to
(a) Restricting site use
(c) Limiting heights
Ans: D) Both B and C

(b) Landuse allocation
(d) Both B and C

1 45 Analyze how comprehensive surveys help in better zoning decisions.
(a) Provide economic data only

(b) Help allocate land and identify community needs

(c) Only used for population estimation (d) Used for road widths

Ans: B) Help allocate land and identify community needs

- 1 46 What are the economic advantages of planned urban growth?
(a) Lower maintenance cost, better resource management (b) Higher property taxes
(c) Increased congestion (d) Lower investment returns
Ans: A) Lower maintenance cost, better resource management

- 1 47 Town planning principles focus on what for sustainability?
(a) Integrating green belts, proper transportation and zoning (b) Only population growth
(c) Limiting development (d) Increasing density
Ans: A) Integrating green belts, proper transportation and zoning

- 1 48 Discuss how zoning prevents slum growth.
(a) Allocates space for all types of users, reducing encroachments (b) Limits migratory labor
(c) Doubles housing prices (d) None
Ans: A) Allocates space for all types of users, reducing encroachments

- 1 49 How do town planning principles address traffic congestion?
(a) Provide bypass roads, ring roads, and segregate pedestrian and vehicular traffic (b) Ban private vehicles
(c) Increase road widths only (d) Focus only on parking
Ans: A) Provide bypass roads, ring roads, and segregate pedestrian and vehicular traffic

- 1 50 Evaluate the role of economic surveys in urban planning.
(a) Assess local employment and income patterns (b) Only for tax collection
(c) Only for census (d) Not required
Ans: A) Assess local employment and income patterns

- 2 1 Which agency is mainly responsible for housing development in urban India?
(a) WHO (b) HUDCO
(c) Indian Army (d) FAO
Ans: B) HUDCO

- 2 2 The primary importance of housing is related to
(a) Aesthetic value (b) Health and wellbeing
(c) Industrial growth (d) Transport
Ans: B) Health and wellbeing

- 2 3 An ideal building site must have
(a) Poor drainage (b) Good soil and accessibility
(c) No sunlight (d) Only distant water supply
Ans: B) Good soil and accessibility

- 2 4 Demand for housing increases due to
(a) Rural migration to cities (b) Decreasing population
(c) Farm expansion (d) River pollution
Ans: A) Rural migration to cities
- 2 5 Which is NOT a requirement of residential buildings?
(a) Proper ventilation (b) Adequate lighting
(c) Noise pollution (d) Safety
Ans: C) Noise pollution
- 2 6 Classification of residential buildings depends on
(a) Height alone (b) Construction material
(c) Use and occupancy (d) Proximity to rivers
Ans: C) Use and occupancy
- 2 7 Design of residential areas should consider
(a) Road width (b) Water supply
(c) Recreational spaces (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 2 8 A major agency involved in rural housing is
(a) CIDCO (b) Gram Panchayat
(c) UNESCO (d) NTPC
Ans: B) Gram Panchayat
- 2 9 Housing problems in India include all except
(a) Shortage of houses (b) Poor sanitation
(c) Excess of vacant flats (d) Congestion
Ans: C) Excess of vacant flats
- 2 10 HUDCO stands for
(a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation (b) Housing and Utilization Department Company
(c) Human Urban Development Commission (d) None
Ans: A) Housing and Urban Development Corporation
- 2 11 The Indian town planning focus is MOST on
(a) Roads only (b) Affordable housing
(c) Industrial corridors (d) Dams
Ans: B) Affordable housing
- 2 12 What is a slum?
(a) Well planned colony (b) Densely populated, poor sanitary area

(c) Elevated housing complex (d) None

Ans: B) Densely populated, poor sanitary area

- 2 13 A primary cause for slum formation is
(a) Good facilities (b) Population pressure
(c) Rapid urbanization (d) B and C
Ans: D) B and C
- 2 14 Characteristics of slums include
(a) Good ventilation (b) Overcrowding
(c) High living standards (d) Spacious layout
Ans: B) Overcrowding
- 2 15 Which statement about effects of slums is false?
(a) Poor health (b) High crime rate
(c) Good sanitation (d) Pollution
Ans: C) Good sanitation
- 2 16 Slum clearance means
(a) Ignoring slums (b) Removing/rehabilitating slum dwellers
(c) Beautification only (d) Providing water supply only
Ans: B) Removing/rehabilitating slum dwellers
- 2 17 Problems of slum removal include
(a) Relocation resistance (b) Cost
(c) Legal issues (d) All
Ans: D) All
- 2 18 What is CIDCO?
(a) Central India Drainage Company (b) City and Industrial Development Corporation
(c) Central Industrial Design Corporation (d) Civil India Development Commission
Ans: B) City and Industrial Development Corporation
- 2 19 Slum clearance programmes generally aim at
(a) Displacement (b) Rehabilitation and improvement
(c) Demolition only (d) None
Ans: B) Rehabilitation and improvement
- 2 20 In residential area planning, which facility is essential?
(a) Parks and playgrounds (b) Shopping malls only
(c) Heavy industry (d) University
Ans: A) Parks and playgrounds
- 2 21 Investment in housing is promoted to
(a) Increase slums (b) Reduce housing shortage

(c) Raise property tax only (d) Spread pollution
Ans: B) Reduce housing shortage

2 22 Major resource for slum clearance is
(a) Private funding (b) Government grants
(c) NGO support (d) All
Ans: B) Government grants

2 23 HUDCO's main role is
(a) Building highways (b) Financing and promoting housing projects
(c) Regulating traffic (d) Export–import
Ans: B) Financing and promoting housing projects

2 24 Slums in India are mostly found
(a) In commercial areas (b) On urban periphery or vacant land
(c) On highways (d) Near airports
Ans: B) On urban periphery or vacant land

2 25 Building byelaws ensure
(a) Haphazard construction (b) Organized, safe housing development
(c) Urban sprawl (d) Encroachments
Ans: B) Organized, safe housing development

2 26 A site for residential building should NOT have
(a) Good water supply (b) Adequate drainage
(c) Proximity to landfill (d) Sunlight
Ans: C) Proximity to landfill

2 27 Main feature of rural housing
(a) Piped water everywhere (b) Local materials, traditional design
(c) Highrise flats (d) Only concrete houses
Ans: B) Local materials, traditional design

2 28 Poor slum conditions may cause which disease?
(a) Diabetes (b) Respiratory and waterborne diseases
(c) Cancer (d) Fractures
Ans: B) Respiratory and waterborne diseases

2 29 Investment in housing can be from
(a) Private sector (b) Government
(c) Both (d) Only NGOs
Ans: C) Both

2 30 Main obstacle in slum clearance
(a) No slums present (b) Lack of funds

(c) Availability of land
Ans: B) Lack of funds

(d) Fast legal process

2 31 National level housing agency is

(a) PWD

(b) HUDCO

(c) WHO

(d) Metro Rail

Ans: B) HUDCO

2 32 Demand for houses is calculated by

(a) Total area of a city

(b) Population, family size, migration rate

(c) Number of roads

(d) Factory count

Ans: B) Population, family size, migration rate

2 33 Key benefit of Class I cities housing?

(a) Planned layouts, good infrastructure

(b) Small houses

(c) Poor sewage

(d) Farmlands attached

Ans: A) Planned layouts, good infrastructure

2 34 Design of residential areas provides

(a) Convenience and safety

(b) Only aesthetic value

(c) Industrial development

(d) River beautification

Ans: A) Convenience and safety

2 35 Vulnerability of slums is due to

(a) Wealthy population

(b) Lack of infrastructure and services

(c) High greenery

(d) None

Ans: B) Lack of infrastructure and services

2 36 An urban slum is BEST described as

(a) Area with luxury housing

(b) Densely populated substandard residential area

(c) Industrial zone

(d) River alignment

Ans: B) Densely populated substandard residential area

2 37 Rural housing policy promotes

(a) High population density

(b) Use of local, affordable materials

(c) Skyscrapers

(d) Only government ownership

Ans: B) Use of local, affordable materials

2 38 Agencies for housing in India include

(a) HUDCO

(b) CIDCO

(c) State Housing Boards

(d) All

Ans: D) All

2 39 Which is a primary feature of slum dwellings?

(a) Good air quality

(b) Dilapidated structures

(c) Regular layout (d) Low density
Ans: B) Dilapidated structures

2 40 Problems in removing slums include
(a) Social impact (b) Political resistance
(c) Lack of alternative accommodation (d) All
Ans: D) All

2 41 Rural housing faces difficulties due to
(a) Simple construction (b) Lack of finance and skilled labor
(c) Industrial overgrowth (d) Excess amenities
Ans: B) Lack of finance and skilled labor

2 42 Which city has major slum clearance initiatives?
(a) Chennai (b) Kolkata
(c) Mumbai (d) All
Ans: D) All

2 43 Characteristics of good residential area
(a) Accessibility, safety, amenities (b) Encroachment
(c) Floodprone (d) Steep land
Ans: A) Accessibility, safety, amenities

2 44 Slum rehabilitation focuses on
(a) Destroying shelters (b) Providing alternative, improved housing
(c) Spreading slums (d) Ignoring health
Ans: B) Providing alternative, improved housing

2 45 CIDCO's main focus area is
(a) Large cities development (b) Navi Mumbai planning & infrastructure
(c) River embankment (d) Irrigation
Ans: B) Navi Mumbai planning & infrastructure

2 46 Housing shortage in India is mainly due to
(a) Growing population (b) High building costs
(c) Urban migration (d) All
Ans: D) All

2 47 Housing design standards are needed to
(a) Maintain minimum living quality and safety (b) Increase congestion
(c) Maximize cost (d) Overcrowd
Ans: A) Maintain minimum living quality and safety

- 2 48 Major effect of urban slums on city
 (a) Health degradation (b) Aesthetics
 (c) Sports growth (d) Education
Ans: A) Health degradation
- 2 49 Fastest urban slum growth is seen in
 (a) Declining cities (b) Megacities with rapid migration
 (c) Small villages (d) Coastal resorts
Ans: B) Megacities with rapid migration
- 2 50 One major reason for urban housing problem?
 (a) Overpopulation and migration pressure (b) Enhanced city planning
 (c) Vast available land (d) Rugged terrain
Ans: A) Overpopulation and migration pressure
- 3 1 The main object of a master plan is
 (a) Rapid industrialization (b) Planned urban development
 (c) Road design (d) Only beautification
Ans: B) Planned urban development
- 3 2 Necessity of a master plan arises due to
 (a) Random urban growth (b) High agricultural yield
 (c) Road repairs (d) Small villages
Ans: A) Random urban growth
- 3 3 Key data collected for master plan include
 (a) Population statistics (b) Land use patterns
 (c) Transport network (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 3 4 A master plan includes
 (a) Building codes only (b) Drawings, reports, and development schemes
 (c) Rainfall data alone (d) None
Ans: B) Drawings, reports, and development schemes
- 3 5 Planning standards define
 (a) Minimum requirements for infrastructure, parks, roads, etc. (b) City location
 (c) Festival dates (d) Tax rates
Ans: A) Minimum requirements for infrastructure, parks, roads, etc.
- 3 6 Feature NOT included in a master plan
 (a) Road network (b) Hospital locations
 (c) Population forecast (d) Weather forecast
Ans: D) Weather forecast

- 3 7 The final product of master plan preparation is
(a) Map only (b) Report and a set of plans
(c) Advertising brochure (d) Monument
Ans: B) Report and a set of plans
- 3 8 Master plans are usually valid for
(a) 1–3 years (b) 20–25 years
(c) 50 years (d) 100 years
Ans: B) 20–25 years
- 3 9 Master plan preparation stage ends with
(a) Approval by authorities (b) Street announcements
(c) Land auction (d) Demolition
Ans: A) Approval by authorities
- 3 10 Objects of replanning of existing towns include
(a) Removing obsolete features (b) Upgrading services
(c) Both A and B (d) Issuing bonds
Ans: C) Both A and B
- 3 11 Urban renewal projects are primarily focused on
(a) Building factories (b) Improving infrastructure and living conditions
(c) Painting houses (d) Deforestation
Ans: B) Improving infrastructure and living conditions
- 3 12 Common defect of unplanned towns
(a) Well-ordered roads (b) Overcrowding and congestion
(c) Low population (d) Ample parks
Ans: B) Overcrowding and congestion
- 3 13 Suburban area merging is done to
(a) Increase taxes (b) Integrate services and planning
(c) Reduce population (d) Cause pollution
Ans: B) Integrate services and planning
- 3 14 The first stage of master plan preparation is
(a) Data collection and survey (b) Execution of works
(c) Bill approval (d) Civic festival
Ans: A) Data collection and survey
- 3 15 A factor not involved in master planning
(a) Historical growth (b) Soil type
(c) Road width (d) None of these
Ans: D) None of these

- 3 16 Urban renewal means
 (a) Destroying old towns (b) Upgrading and redeveloping old areas
 (c) Creating green belts only (d) Rural development
Ans: B) Upgrading and redeveloping old areas
- 3 17 The need for a master plan increases with
 (a) Increase in city size and population (b) Less rainfall
 (c) Agriculture (d) Seaside location
Ans: A) Increase in city size and population
- 3 18 Planning standards are set to
 (a) Ensure minimum quality and safety (b) Encourage congestion
 (c) Limit roads (d) Increase costs
Ans: A) Ensure minimum quality and safety
- 3 19 Satellite towns are built to
 (a) Disperse population from core city (b) Increase city pollution
 (c) Make highways (d) Restrict population growth
Ans: A) Disperse population from core city
- 3 20 An essential drawing for a master plan is
 (a) Land use map (b) Political map
 (c) Railways only (d) Taxi stands
Ans: A) Land use map
- 3 21 Master plan execution is assigned to
 (a) Local government authorities (b) Teachers
 (c) Only police (d) Media
Ans: A) Local government authorities
- 3 22 A comprehensive master plan includes
 (a) Zoning, transport, utilities, open space, and housing (b) Farm layout only
 (c) Water supply planning only (d) School curriculum
Ans: A) Zoning, transport, utilities, open space, and housing
- 3 23 The defect most seen in old towns
 (a) Adequate road width (b) Irregular street layout
 (c) Open spaces (d) New buildings
Ans: B) Irregular street layout
- 3 24 Urban decentralization implies
 (a) Relieving congestion by shifting growth to outskirts (b) Centralizing markets

(c) Removing green belts (d) Industrial expansion only

Ans: A) Relieving congestion by shifting growth to outskirts

- 3 25 Major goal in town replanning
(a) Increase jobs (b) Fix urban problems and rejuvenate city core
(c) Increase taxes only (d) Build highways
Ans: B) Fix urban problems and rejuvenate city core

- 3 26 Important factor for merging suburban areas
(a) Consistent infrastructure services (b) Close to airport
(c) Flood-prone area (d) High tax
Ans: A) Consistent infrastructure services

- 3 27 Data to be collected for master planning
(a) Social, economic, and physical aspects (b) Rainfall only
(c) Uniform prices (d) None
Ans: A) Social, economic, and physical aspects

- 3 28 Method of execution of master plan involves
(a) Setting priorities, budgeting, fixing agencies (b) Announcing approval only
(c) Canceling plan (d) Auctioning land
Ans: A) Setting priorities, budgeting, fixing agencies

- 3 29 A report in master plan should always include
(a) Planning objectives, existing conditions, recommendations (b) Only population data
(c) Weather forecast (d) Location of parks only
Ans: A) Planning objectives, existing conditions, recommendations

- 3 30 Defect addressed by urban renewal
(a) Obsolete infrastructure and infrastructure upgrading (b) Increased population density
(c) Increase wastelands (d) Painting roads
Ans: A) Obsolete infrastructure and infrastructure upgrading

- 3 31 Satellite towns help by
(a) Attracting industries, reducing city center pressure (b) Increasing rent in main city
(c) Eliminating suburbs (d) Only beautification
Ans: A) Attracting industries, reducing city center pressure

- 3 32 A stage in master plan preparation
(a) Data survey (b) Public consultation
(c) Plan drafting (d) All of these
Ans: D) All of these

- 3 33 Conclusion of a master plan report should
(a) Summarize recommendations and key actions (b) Add new data
(c) Change city boundaries (d) Paint maps
Ans: A) Summarize recommendations and key actions
- 3 34 Smart cities planning includes
(a) Technology-based solutions for better urban life (b) Higher tax rates
(c) Only old architecture (d) Rainwater harvesting only
Ans: A) Technology-based solutions for better urban life
- 3 35 An example of urban renewal in India
(a) Delhi redevelopment (b) Mumbai slum rehab
(c) Both A and B (d) Highway expansion
Ans: C) Both A and B
- 3 36 Features of a master plan do NOT include
(a) Waste management (b) Land use zoning
(c) Daily rainfall (d) Population forecast
Ans: C) Daily rainfall
- 3 37 Effective replanning starts with
(a) Analyzing existing defects and deficiencies (b) Demolition
(c) Ignoring city parts (d) Increasing congestion
Ans: A) Analyzing existing defects and deficiencies
- 3 38 Urban renewal focuses mainly on
(a) Infrastructure, slum improvement, economic development (b) Increasing pollution
(c) Rapid rural movement (d) Fish farming
Ans: A) Infrastructure, slum improvement, economic development
- 3 39 Defect in existing towns requiring replanning
(a) Wide roads (b) Poor sanitation
(c) Open green space (d) Planned markets
Ans: B) Poor sanitation
- 3 40 Urban decentralization can be achieved by
(a) Developing satellite towns and subcenters (b) Forcing people to leave cities
(c) Reducing public transport (d) Banning industries
Ans: A) Developing satellite towns and subcenters

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

- 3 49 Urban renewal also means
(a) Social upliftment of community in old areas (b) Highway expansion
(c) More crowding (d) Allotting land for free
Ans: A) Social upliftment of community in old areas
- 3 50 Smart city features do NOT include
(a) ICT integration (b) Efficient services
(c) Unplanned growth (d) E-governance
Ans: C) Unplanned growth
- 4 1 The main object of urban roads is
(a) Increase traffic congestion (b) Facilitate smooth movement of vehicles and pedestrians
(c) Promote industry (d) Increase pollution
Ans: B) Facilitate smooth movement of vehicles and pedestrians
- 4 2 Factors to be considered in city road planning include
(a) Traffic volume (b) Terrain
(c) Land use (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 4 3 Through roads are designed primarily to
(a) Serve local traffic only (b) Carry long-distance traffic without disruption
(c) Provide parking (d) Increase stops
Ans: B) Carry long-distance traffic without disruption
- 4 4 What are bypass roads intended for?
(a) Divert traffic around city centers (b) Local shopping areas
(c) Pedestrian zones (d) Bicycle lanes
Ans: A) Divert traffic around city centers
- 4 5 Outer ring roads typically
(a) Surround the city at a distance (b) Connect internal roads
(c) Are narrow streets (d) Are pedestrian paths
Ans: A) Surround the city at a distance
- 4 6 Expressways are characterized by
(a) Multiple lanes and controlled access (b) Mixed traffic
(c) Lots of intersections (d) Residential traffic
Ans: A) Multiple lanes and controlled access
- 4 7 Freeways are similar to expressways but generally
(a) Have no tolls (b) Have limited access and higher speeds
(c) Are only for freight (d) Are pedestrian-only
Ans: A) Have no tolls

- 4 8 Which of the following is NOT a type of street system?
(a) Gridiron (b) Radial
(c) Circular (d) Cellular
Ans: D) Cellular
- 4 9 Road aesthetics include
(a) Landscaping and street furniture (b) Road width only
(c) Traffic signals (d) Parking regulations
Ans: A) Landscaping and street furniture
- 4 10 Traffic congestion is mainly due to
(a) High traffic volume and poor road design (b) Low vehicle numbers
(c) Good public transport (d) Freeways
Ans: A) High traffic volume and poor road design
- 4 11 What does a traffic survey record?
(a) Vehicle types and volume (b) Road width only
(c) Parking fees (d) Road colors
Ans: A) Vehicle types and volume
- 4 12 Traffic control measures include
(a) Traffic signals (b) Roundabouts
(c) One-way streets (d) All the above
Ans: D) All the above
- 4 13 Traffic diversion is used mainly to
(a) Avoid congested routes temporarily (b) Increase tolls
(c) Encourage parking (d) Promote shops
Ans: A) Avoid congested routes temporarily
- 4 14 Roundabouts are used to
(a) Improve traffic flow at intersections (b) Stop all traffic
(c) Create parking spaces (d) Close roads
Ans: A) Improve traffic flow at intersections
- 4 15 Parking management addresses
(a) Location and capacity of parking facilities (b) Only parking fees
(c) Road construction (d) Traffic lights
Ans: A) Location and capacity of parking facilities
- 4 16 Traffic capacity of a road is
(a) Number of vehicles that can pass per (b) Road length

unit time

(c) Number of signals (d) Number of lanes

Ans: A) Number of vehicles that can pass per unit time

- 4 17 One-way traffic systems
(a) Reduce congestion and accidents (b) Increase accidents
(c) Increase road width (d) None

Ans: A) Reduce congestion and accidents

- 4 18 Causes of road accidents include
(a) Overspeeding (b) Poor road design
(c) Driver error (d) All of the above

Ans: D) All of the above

- 4 19 Traffic signals should be
(a) Timed according to traffic volume (b) Randomly controlled
(c) Off at night (d) Ignored

Ans: A) Timed according to traffic volume

- 4 20 Road signs provide
(a) Traffic regulations and safety warnings (b) Advertising
(c) Parking spaces (d) None

Ans: A) Traffic regulations and safety warnings

- 4 21 Road markings help by
(a) Guiding vehicle movement and pedestrians (b) Showing property boundaries
(c) Advertising shops (d) Parking fees

Ans: A) Guiding vehicle movement and pedestrians

- 4 22 Good city roads must have
(a) Adequate width for traffic (b) Proper drainage
(c) Smooth surface (d) All of the above

Ans: D) All of the above

- 4 23 Precinct roads are
(a) Roads inside restricted areas like residential precincts (b) Highways
(c) Expressways (d) Bypass roads

Ans: A) Roads inside restricted areas like residential precincts

- 4 24 What is the typical function of inner ring roads?
(a) Circulate traffic near the city center (b) Connect suburbs
(c) Only for pedestrians (d) Toll roads

Ans: A) Circulate traffic near the city center

- 4 25 Street systems help define
 (a) Traffic flow (b) City layout
 (c) Accessibility (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 4 26 Urban road classification is based on
 (a) Traffic capacity (b) Function
 (c) Location (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 4 27 Which is NOT a requirement of good city roads?
 (a) Safety (b) Accessibility
 (c) Frequent potholes (d) Proper drainage
Ans: C) Frequent potholes
- 4 28 A major objective of traffic management is to
 (a) Reduce congestion and accidents (b) Increase traffic jams
 (c) Increase pollution (d) Limit pedestrian movement
Ans: A) Reduce congestion and accidents
- 4 29 Traffic surveys are conducted to
 (a) Collect data for traffic planning (b) Control drivers
 (c) Increase fines (d) Paint roads
Ans: A) Collect data for traffic planning
- 4 30 Which type of road is designed for high-speed traffic?
 (a) Expressway (b) Residential street
 (c) Alley (d) None
Ans: A) Expressway
- 4 31 What does the term “traffic capacity” refer to?
 (a) Maximum number of vehicles passing a point per hour (b) Road length
 (c) Number of intersections (d) Number of pedestrians
Ans: A) Maximum number of vehicles passing a point per hour
- 4 32 Traffic signals are important because they
 (a) Manage conflicting traffic flows (b) Paint roads
 (c) Promote speeding (d) Control parking charges
Ans: A) Manage conflicting traffic flows
- 4 33 Traffic control devices include
 (a) Signs and signals (b) Roundabouts
 (c) Road markings (d) All the above
Ans: D) All the above

- 4 34 One way traffic helps by
(a) Reducing head-on collisions (b) Increasing traffic jams
(c) Reducing road width (d) Increasing accidents
Ans: A) Reducing head-on collisions
- 4 35 Roundabouts can
(a) Improve traffic flow and reduce collisions (b) Cause congestion
(c) Only used in rural areas (d) Block pedestrian movement
Ans: A) Improve traffic flow and reduce collisions
- 4 36 Parking problems cause
(a) Illegal parking and congestion (b) Smooth traffic movement
(c) Better pedestrian walkways (d) None
Ans: A) Illegal parking and congestion
- 4 37 Road junction design influences
(a) Traffic safety and efficiency (b) Property prices
(c) Number of lanes (d) Landscaping only
Ans: A) Traffic safety and efficiency
- 4 38 Traffic diversion can be achieved by
(a) Altering routes temporarily to reduce congestion (b) Building more tolls
(c) Demolishing shops (d) Reducing road width
Ans: A) Altering routes temporarily to reduce congestion
- 4 39 Expressways improve traffic by
(a) Providing uninterrupted flows with controlled access (b) Allowing many intersections
(c) Mixing pedestrian traffic (d) Allowing parking on mainways
Ans: A) Providing uninterrupted flows with controlled access
- 4 40 Features of freeways include
(a) No traffic signals or intersections at grade (b) Frequent stops
(c) Mixed vehicle types (d) Pedestrian crossings
Ans: A) No traffic signals or intersections at grade
- 4 41 Traffic congestion primarily occurs at
(a) Intersections and narrow roads (b) Open highways
(c) Empty roads (d) Residential parks
Ans: A) Intersections and narrow roads
- 4 42 Traffic signs must be
(a) Clear, visible, and standardized (b) Decorative

(c) Randomly placed (d) Unlit at night

Ans: A) Clear, visible, and standardized

- 4 43 Road capacity planning requires knowledge of
(a) Traffic volume and speed (b) Climate only
(c) Parking fees (d) Roadside shops

Ans: A) Traffic volume and speed

- 4 44 Which is a major cause of road accidents in urban areas?
(a) Driver negligence (b) Roadside greenery
(c) Public transport (d) Street lighting

Ans: A) Driver negligence

- 4 45 Urban road planning requires coordination with
(a) Land use planning (b) Transportation planning
(c) Environmental considerations (d) All of the above

Ans: D) All of the above

- 4 46 Types of street systems include
(a) Gridiron, radial, and curvilinear (b) Circular only
(c) Linear only (d) None

Ans: A) Gridiron, radial, and curvilinear

- 4 47 The term "precinct" refers to
(a) A small area or district under specific control (b) Highway
(c) Expressway (d) Parking lot

Ans: A) A small area or district under specific control

- 4 48 Traffic surveys can be
(a) Manual or automatic (b) Only manual
(c) Only automatic (d) None

Ans: A) Manual or automatic

- 4 49 The main benefit of ring roads is
(a) Diverting through traffic from city centers (b) Increasing congestion
(c) Promoting shops (d) Reducing parking

Ans: A) Diverting through traffic from city centers

- 4 50 Outer ring roads help
(a) Connect highways surrounding a city (b) Increase city center traffic
(c) Reduce road length (d) Only in rural areas

Ans: A) Connect highways surrounding a city

- 5 1 Building byelaws are
(a) Cosmetic guidelines (b) Regulations for building design and construction
(c) Road maps (d) None
Ans: B) Regulations for building design and construction
- 5 2 The primary object of building byelaws is to
(a) Ensure safety and proper development (b) Increase tax revenue
(c) Promote slum growth (d) Reduce construction costs
Ans: A) Ensure safety and proper development
- 5 3 Floor Space Index (FSI) refers to
(a) Ratio of built-up area to plot area (b) Road length
(c) Number of floors (d) Building height only
Ans: A) Ratio of built-up area to plot area
- 5 4 Setback is
(a) Distance between building and road or plot boundary (b) Number of floors permitted
(c) Type of foundation (d) Parking space
Ans: A) Distance between building and road or plot boundary
- 5 5 Plot coverage means
(a) Percentage of plot occupied by building footprint (b) Number of residents
(c) Number of windows (d) Distance from road
Ans: A) Percentage of plot occupied by building footprint
- 5 6 Development control rules regulate
(a) Building height, density, floor area, and setbacks (b) Only painting colors
(c) Parking spaces only (d) Lighting design
Ans: A) Building height, density, floor area, and setbacks
- 5 7 Local authority functions in building byelaws include
(a) Approving building plans (b) Enforcement of rules
(c) Issuing building permits (d) All of the above
Ans: D) All of the above
- 5 8 Metropolitan area byelaws generally are
(a) More stringent than rural areas (b) Less strict
(c) Same as villages (d) Not applicable
Ans: A) More stringent than rural areas
- 5 9 CMDA stands for
(a) Chennai Metropolitan Development (b) Central Metropolitan Design Agency

Authority

(c) City Municipal Design Association (d) None

Ans: A) Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority

- 5 10 Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules (09) are
(a) Urban planning regulations for Tamil Nadu (b) National highway rules
(c) Slum clearance rules (d) None
Ans: A) Urban planning regulations for Tamil Nadu

- 5 11 Importance of byelaws includes
(a) Ensuring public health and safety (b) Random construction
(c) Private benefits only (d) Ignoring environment
Ans: A) Ensuring public health and safety

- 5 12 Development control helps control
(a) Overcrowding and unplanned growth (b) Road accidents
(c) Wildlife sanctuaries (d) None
Ans: A) Overcrowding and unplanned growth

- 5 13 Building height restrictions prevent
(a) Structural hazards and congestion (b) Business growth
(c) Road expansion (d) None
Ans: A) Structural hazards and congestion

- 5 14 What is the maximum permissible FSI generally allowed in urban areas?
(a) 1.0 to 3.0 depending on area (b) 0.1
(c) 5.0 everywhere (d) No limit
Ans: A) 1.0 to 3.0 depending on area

- 5 15 Green buildings promote
(a) Sustainable use of resources (b) Increased energy consumption
(c) More pollution (d) Slum formation
Ans: A) Sustainable use of resources

- 5 16 Sustainable building planning includes
(a) Energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management (b) Only aesthetics
(c) Increasing population density (d) None
Ans: A) Energy efficiency, water conservation, waste management

- 5 17 Urban development missions in India focus on
(a) Sustainable, inclusive, and planned urban growth (b) Only road building
(c) Slum clearance (d) Reducing population
Ans: A) Sustainable, inclusive, and planned urban growth
- 5 18 Remote sensing in urban planning helps
(a) Monitor land use and environmental changes (b) Construct roads
(c) Enforce building permits (d) None
Ans: A) Monitor land use and environmental changes
- 5 19 Industrial corridors are planned for
(a) Promoting industrial growth with infrastructure connectivity (b) Park development
(c) Residential areas (d) None
Ans: A) Promoting industrial growth with infrastructure connectivity
- 5 20 Social infrastructure includes
(a) Schools, hospitals, community centers (b) Only roads
(c) Shopping malls (d) Private clubs
Ans: A) Schools, hospitals, community centers
- 5 21 Floor space index formula is
(a) Total floor area / Plot area (b) Plot area / Total floor area
(c) Road length / Plot area (d) Plot area / Road length
Ans: A) Total floor area / Plot area
- 5 22 Setbacks ensure
(a) Adequate light, ventilation, and road width (b) Maximizing built area
(c) Parking spaces only (d) Reduced safety
Ans: A) Adequate light, ventilation, and road width
- 5 23 Development control rules regulate the
(a) Entire development process from layout to building (b) Only foundation design
(c) Color schemes (d) Street lighting
Ans: A) Entire development process from layout to building
- 5 24 What does CMDA regulate in Chennai metropolitan area?
(a) Land use, building permissions, development control (b) National taxation
(c) Railway maintenance (d) None
Ans: A) Land use, building permissions, development control

- 5 25 Green building certification assesses
(a) Energy and water usage efficiency (b) Number of floors
(c) Road width (d) Parking facilities
Ans: A) Energy and water usage efficiency
- 5 26 Byelaws ensure
(a) Environmental protection and hazard prevention (b) Slum growth
(c) Overcrowding (d) None
Ans: A) Environmental protection and hazard prevention
- 5 27 Social infrastructure improves
(a) Quality of life and social wellbeing (b) Only traffic flow
(c) Road construction (d) Private property prices
Ans: A) Quality of life and social wellbeing
- 5 28 The Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules come into effect in
(a) 2019 (b) 2010
(c) 2000 (d) 2025
Ans: A) 2019
- 5 29 Sustainable planning involves
(a) Long-term resource management (b) Immediate construction
(c) Ignoring environment (d) None
Ans: A) Long-term resource management
- 5 30 Plot coverage is affected by
(a) Building footprint and setbacks (b) Only height
(c) Landscape design (d) Street lighting
Ans: A) Building footprint and setbacks
- 5 31 Industrial corridors focus on
(a) Infrastructure linking major industrial hubs (b) Residential development
(c) Road widening only (d) Parks
Ans: A) Infrastructure linking major industrial hubs
- 5 32 Remote sensing aids urban planning by providing
(a) Accurate land use maps and change detection (b) Building permits
(c) Tax maps (d) None
Ans: A) Accurate land use maps and change detection
- 5 33 Importance of development control rules includes

- (a) Regulating urban sprawl and density (b) Increasing congestion
(c) Reducing taxes (d) None

Ans: A) Regulating urban sprawl and density

5 34 Floor Space Index controls

- (a) Building density and massing (b) Road design
(c) Interior decoration (d) Landscape

Ans: A) Building density and massing

5 35 Setbacks contribute to

- (a) Safety, air, and sunlight access (b) Increasing crime
(c) Overcrowding (d) Noise pollution

Ans: A) Safety, air, and sunlight access

5 36 Local authorities ensure compliance by

- (a) Monitoring and enforcing building codes (b) Ignoring illegal constructions
(c) Charging random fees (d) None

Ans: A) Monitoring and enforcing building codes

5 37 Green building practices reduce

- (a) Energy consumption and environmental footprint (b) Construction speed
(c) Occupant comfort (d) Water efficiency

Ans: A) Energy consumption and environmental footprint

5 38 Social infrastructure is planned along with

- (a) Residential and commercial areas (b) Industrial zones only
(c) Highways alone (d) None

Ans: A) Residential and commercial areas

5 39 Tamil Nadu Combined Development and Building Rules 09 replaced

- (a) Various older regulations consolidating byelaws (b) National laws
(c) Environmental rules (d) Traffic laws

Ans: A) Various older regulations consolidating byelaws

5 40 Sustainable urban planning enhances

- (a) Livability and resilience of cities (b) Only commercial growth
(c) Urban sprawl (d) Slum proliferation

Ans: A) Livability and resilience of cities

5 41 Industrial corridors support

- (a) Economic growth and employment generation (b) Residential suburbs
(c) Park development (d) None

Ans: A) Economic growth and employment generation

- 5 42 Remote sensing data is collected by
 (a) Satellites and aerial photography (b) Only ground survey
 (c) Handheld GPS only (d) None
Ans: A) Satellites and aerial photography
- 5 43 Floor Space Index is also known as
 (a) Floor Area Ratio (FAR) (b) Plot Ratio
 (c) Both A and B (d) None
Ans: C) Both A and B
- 5 44 Development control rules prevent
 (a) Overcrowding and haphazard building (b) Good infrastructure
 (c) Public health (d) All public safety measures
Ans: A) Overcrowding and haphazard building
- 5 45 Byelaws are enforced by
 (a) Local municipal corporations (b) Private builders
 (c) Federal government (d) None
Ans: A) Local municipal corporations
- 5 46 Sustainable building techniques include
 (a) Use of renewable materials and energy-efficient design (b) Ignoring water use
 (c) Maximizing land coverage (d) None
Ans: A) Use of renewable materials and energy-efficient design
- 5 47 Social infrastructure planning is vital for
 (a) Community wellbeing and social equity (b) Reducing taxes only
 (c) Increasing plot coverage only (d) None
Ans: A) Community wellbeing and social equity
- 5 48 Green buildings reduce
 (a) Carbon footprint and operating costs (b) Occupant health
 (c) Construction safety (d) None
Ans: A) Carbon footprint and operating costs
- 5 49 Industrial corridors usually have
 (a) Dedicated transport links and utilities (b) Recreational parks
 (c) Residential buildings only (d) None
Ans: A) Dedicated transport links and utilities
- 5 50 Remote sensing can help detect
 (a) Urban growth, deforestation, and land degradation (b) Road widths
 (c) Tax evasion (d) Building height
Ans: A) Urban growth, deforestation, and land degradation

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

3 marks

PART B UNIT I

- 1 Discuss the evolution of planning from ancient civilizations to the modern era.
- 2 Explain the economic justification for town planning with a relevant example.
- 3 What are the key principles of town planning? Elaborate on three of them.
- 4 Describe the different stages in town development.
Discuss the various forms of town planning, with a focus on their advantages and disadvantages.
- 5 What are the key requirements of a new town? How do they differ from planning an existing town?
- 6
- 7 Explain the process of 'planning of a modern town', highlighting key steps.
How is the 'cost of town planning' justified? Discuss the economic and social returns on investment.
- 8
- 9 Describe the factors that influence the growth of towns.
- 10 What are the key considerations for selecting a 'site for an ideal town'?

UNIT II

- 1 Explain the social and economic importance of housing for a nation.
Describe the role of government agencies like HUDCO and CIDCO in addressing India's housing problems.
- 2
- 3 What are the major housing problems in India? Discuss their root causes.
- 4 Discuss the causes and characteristics of slums.
- 5 Explain the environmental and social effects of slums on an urban area.
Describe the process of slum clearance. What are the major challenges faced in its implementation?
- 6 Discuss the resources required for slum clearance programs. How can they be mobilized?
- 7
- 8 How does the 'design of residential areas' influence the quality of life?
Differentiate between rural and urban housing in India with respect to their requirements and challenges.
- 9
- 10 Why is investment in housing a crucial component of a nation's economic development?

UNIT III

- 1 Describe the data that must be collected before preparing a master plan, and explain the purpose of collecting each type.
- 2 Discuss the key features of a master plan.
- 3 Outline the stages involved in the preparation of a master plan.
- 4 What are the main objects of re-planning? Explain two of them with examples.
- 5 Analyze the key defects of existing towns and their impact on urban life.
Discuss the concepts of decentralization and satellite towns. How do they help in
- 6 managing urban growth?
Describe the features of a smart city. How does a smart city differ from a traditional
- 7 city?
- 8 Explain the significance of 'planning standards' in the preparation of a master plan.
- 9 What are urban renewal projects? Describe the different types of urban renewal.
- 10 How does 'smart cities planning' address modern urban challenges?

UNIT IV

- 1 Discuss the factors to be considered for the planning of a good city road.
Describe the different types of street systems used in urban planning, such as the
- 2 gridiron and radial patterns.
- 3 Differentiate between expressways and freeways, highlighting their main characteristics.
- 4 What is a traffic survey? Explain its purpose and the types of data collected.
- 5 How can traffic congestion be controlled? Discuss a few effective measures.
- 6 Explain the concept of 'one-way traffic' and discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
- 7 Discuss the causes of road accidents and suggest measures to reduce them.
- 8 Describe the different types of traffic signs and their purpose.
- 9 Explain the importance of 'road junction design' and 'parking' in urban planning.
- 10 What are the principles of 'road aesthetics'? How do they contribute to a city's character?

UNIT V

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

PART C DETAILED ANSWER QUESTIONS

10 MARKS

UNIT I

- 1 Explain the principles of town planning
- 2 Explain various types of urban planning
- 3 Write briefly about the the forms of planning
- 4 list the factors affecting the selection of site for an ideal town
- 5 Explain briefly about the requirements of new towns

UNIT II

- 1 Explain briefly about the classification of residential building
- 2 Write about various agencies for housing
- 3 Explain the functions of HUDCO & CIDCO
- 4 List out the causes and effects of slums
- 5 Write about the problems in removing slums

UNIT III

- 1 List out the various data to be collected for master plan
- 2 Explain the planning standards of master plan
- 3 List out the objectives and necessities of master plan
- 4 Explain (i) urban renewal projects (ii) merging suburban areas
- 5 Explain briefly about smart cities planning

UNIT IV

- 1 Briefly explain the classification of urban roads
- 2 Explain the types of street systems
- 3 Explain about the traffic congestion and its remedies
- 4 Explain (i) Freeways (ii) precincts
- 5 Briefly explain about parking and its types

UNIT V

- 1 Explain about local authority and their functions
- 2 Briefly explain about general rules of CMDA
- 3 Explain Urban Development Missions in India
- 4 Explain about the Sustainable Planning Techniques
- 5 Explain about Urban Planning using Remote sensing