

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (TOWN PLANNING)
UNDER URBAN DEVELOPMENT & POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT,
GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM, DECEMBER, 2023

TECHNICAL PAPER - II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 200

*All questions carry equal marks of 2 each.
Attempt all questions.*

1. Which of the following is a housing sector development scheme?
(a) HRIDAY (b) AMRUT
(c) PMAY (d) SBM
2. Which economic section in India has the maximum shortage in housing sector?
(a) HIG (b) MIG
(c) LIG (d) EWS
3. Which of the following is a form of informal housing?
(a) Squatter (b) Apartment
(c) Group Housing (d) Corporate Housing
4. NUHHP stands for
(a) National United Housing & Habitat Policy (b) National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy
(c) National Upgraded Housing & Habitat Policy (d) National Urban Habitat & House Policy
5. Which one of the following organisations responsible for implementation of scheme at local level?
(a) HUDCO (b) ULB
(c) NHB (d) Housing Board
6. Which of the following is not a part of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)?
(a) Urban Infrastructure Development (b) Affordable housing through credit link subsidy
(c) Affordable housing in partnership (d) Subsidy for Beneficiary-led construction
7. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) is required
(a) Before the Project (b) After the Project
(c) During the Project (d) Anytime in life cycle of the project
8. Which of the ISO 14000 series of standards focuses on evaluation of environmental performance evaluation?
(a) 14011 (b) 14021
(c) 14031 (d) 14041
9. How many biogeographical zones are there in India?
(a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 10

10. The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act was enacted in _____ and amended in _____.
(a) 1986 & 1991 (b) 1976 & 1988
(c) 1981 & 1987 (d) 1972 & 1991
11. In acid rain PH of the water is
(a) Less than 5.6 (b) More than 7
(c) in between 7 to 13 (d) None of these
12. The process removes Carbon dioxide from the atmosphere is
(a) Deforestation (b) Burning of fossil foil
(c) Photosynthesis (d) Respiration
13. The Environment Protection act of 1986 came into the force soon after _____ tragedy.
(a) Orissa Super Cyclone (b) Gujarat Earthquake
(c) Bhopal Gas (d) Tsunami
14. After which international conference, constitutional sanction was given to environmental concerns through the 42nd Amendment.
(a) United Nations Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm 1972
(b) The Earth Summit-The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992
(c) Montreal Protocol on the Ozone Layer 1997
(d) IPCC 1990
15. Which types of settlements are found in alluvial plains?
(a) Hamleted (b) Dispersed
(c) Clustered (d) None of these
16. In which one of the following environments does one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements?
(a) Arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan (b) Alluvial plains of ganga
(c) Lower valleys of Himalayas (d) Forest and hills in north-east
17. Which of the following is not a region of the sparse population?
(a) Polar Region (b) The Atacama
(c) South-East Asia (d) Equatorial Region
18. Which of the following state has the lowest density of population?
(a) Haryana (b) Rajasthan
(c) Mizoram (d) Arunachal Pradesh
19. The number of farmers per unit area of farmland is known as
(a) Working density of a population (b) Agriculture density of a population
(c) Rural density of a population (d) Industrial density of population
20. The _____ density of population is the number of people per unit area of arable land.
(a) Physiological (b) Phishing
(c) Physical (d) Psychological
21. Which type of farming is known as Slash and Burn to farm?
(a) Primitive subsistence (b) Intensive subsistence
(c) Plantation (d) Commercial
22. Which of the following is a rabi crop?
(a) Rice (b) Millets
(c) Gram (d) Cotton

23. HFI stand for
(a) Housing Factor Index (b) Housing Finance Institute
(c) Housing Finance International (d) None of these
24. What is the uniqueness of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)?
(a) Rental Housing (b) In-situ Slum Rehabilitation
(c) Compensatory F.A.R (d) Credit Linkage for Subsidy
25. Which one of the following is the correct order for Planned Housing?
(a) People – Land – House – Services (b) Land – People – House – Services
(c) Land – Services – House – People (d) Services – Land – People – House
26. Which of the following is not the strategy for Rental Housing in India?
(a) Institutionalise rent-to-own schemes
(b) Reform in rent control acts to ensure the right of owner and rented
(c) Promote rental housing for various sizes and economic groups
(d) Land Allotment
27. Which layer of atmosphere contains the ozone responsible for the absorption of UV rays?
(a) Stratosphere (b) Troposphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) None of these
28. Which of the following is also called Detritivore?
(a) Herbivores (b) Carnivores
(c) Decomposers (d) None of these
29. Which of the following is responsible for reducing global CFC production by half?
(a) Copenhagen Protocol
(b) Montreal Protocol
(c) Kyoto Protocol
(d) Convention on Long range Transboundary Air Pollution
30. Which place out of the following is not related with steel production?
(a) Durgapur, West Bengal (b) Jaipur, Orissa
(c) Jharia, Jharkhand (d) Jamshedpur, Jharkhand
31. Which type of material are use in green building?
(a) Fly ash & Green Concrete (b) Silica Fume and Red Mud
(c) Marble dust and Blast Furnace Slag (d) All of these
32. The TPS are micro plans prepared for about _____ hectares of area.
(a) 50 to 100 (b) 100 to 150
(c) 100 to 200 (d) 200 to 250
33. Famine hit Bihar in which year?
(a) 1947-48 (b) 1956-57
(c) 1966-67 (d) 1971-72
34. Which of the following countries are not newly industrialized countries (NICs)?
(a) Taiwan (b) North Korea
(c) Singapore (d) Hong-Kong
35. Longevity is a proxy for _____ in the Human Development Index.
(a) Health and Nutrition (b) Living Standard
(c) Infant Mortality (d) Purchasing Power Parity

36. ASEAN refers to the
(a) Association of Sea Nation
(b) Association of South East African Nation
(c) Association of South East Asia Nation
(d) None of these
37. What is the contribution of North-eastern states in the national GDP?
(a) 0.1%
(b) 2.8%
(c) 8.5%
(d) 12.5%
38. Which North-eastern has the highest contribution in the national GDP?
(a) Assam
(b) Mizoram
(c) Sikkim
(d) Meghalaya
39. Which North-eastern state has the highest population density?
(a) Meghalaya
(b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Assam
(d) Mizoram
40. According to 2011 Census, what was the population density of Mizoram?
(a) 100 per sqkm
(b) 150 per sqkm
(c) 75 per sqkm
(d) 52 per sqkm
41. Which North-eastern has highest literacy rate?
(a) Mizoram
(b) Tripura
(c) Assam
(d) Meghalaya
42. Which North-eastern state has the highest female literacy rate?
(a) Manipur
(b) Tripura
(c) Mizoram
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
43. What is the population density of Assam?
(a) 398 per sqkm
(b) 500 per sqkm
(c) 250 per sqkm
(d) 867 per sqkm
44. Which is the largest agricultural north eastern state?
(a) Assam
(b) Meghalaya
(c) Tripura
(d) Arunachal Pradesh
45. Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is for
(a) Provide houses for rural BPL population
(b) Provide houses for slum dwellers
(c) Provide housing finances for rural poor
(d) Provide housing finance to those not covered Indira Awas Yojana
46. Hierarchical housing grades are
(a) EWG, LIG, HIG, MIG
(b) LIG, HIG, MIG, BPL
(c) EWS, LIG, MIG, HIG
(d) EWS, HIG, MIG, LIG
47. HRIDAY expands as
(a) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana
(b) Heritage Revitalising Institute for Development and Amplification Yojana
(c) Himachal Heritage Restoration Institute for Development and Augmentation Yojana
(d) Himachal Pradesh Heritage Restoration Institute for Development and Augmentation Yojana
48. Private housing finance agencies in India.
(a) HUDCO
(b) LIC
(c) IDBI
(d) Co-operative banks

49. Community participation is encouraged in
(a) RAY (b) IAY
(c) PMGSY (d) PMC
50. Crime Prevention in housing design achieved with
(a) Surveillance (b) Access control
(c) Territoriality (d) Above all
51. Sites and service” approach has been used in
(a) Aranya Housing (b) Tara Housing
(c) IIM staff quarters (d) Hairhand Housing
52. High-rise housing design examples
(a) Aranya Housing (b) Belapur Housing
(c) Tara apartments (d) Kanchenjunga Apartments
53. Community housing example
(a) Gandhi Ashram (b) Aranya Housing
(c) Kanchenjunga apartments (d) IIM Dormitories
54. Slum Free City Plan of Action is part of
(a) RAY (b) IAY
(c) PMGSY (d) PMC
55. HUDCO is related to
(a) Private financial agency (b) Luxury apartment
(c) Private palace (d) Low-cost housing
56. PMGSY, a program of Government of India, deals with
(a) Urban Employment Generation (b) Rural Employment Generation
(c) Rural Electrification (d) Rural Road Development
57. Tenure classified into
(a) Free hold, Lease hold, Rental (b) Free venture, joint venture
(c) Fixed Grip, non-fixed grip (d) Free speculation, joint speculation
58. Least polluted city in North east is
(a) Guwahati (b) Aizawl
(c) Imphal (d) Kohima
59. Which is the most polluted city of north east?
(a) Guwahati (b) Aizawl
(c) Imphal (d) Kohima
60. How many stages are there in EIA?
(a) 5 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 4
61. Water Act is a main law in action used for EIA formulated in
(a) 1981 (b) 1974
(c) 1975 (d) 1986
62. What is the purpose of the “screening” step of EIA?
(a) To assess the quality of the project design
(b) To facilitate informed decision making by providing clear, well-structured, factual analysis of the effects and consequences of proposed actions
(c) To determine whether a full EIA needed
(d) Both (b) & (c)

63. EIA is study of probable change in socio economic and characteristics of environment due to proposed action.
- (a) Biophysical (b) Geological
(c) Hydrological (d) Potential
64. What is a contingency plan?
- (a) A set of guidelines ensuring that the development project will remain within its boundaries.
(b) A plan of actions to prevent an emergency and to be taken when emergencies occur.
(c) A plan describing the measures that will be taken to contain or treat any waste produced by the development project.
(d) None of these
65. EIA was introduced in India in
- (a) 1978 (b) 1976
(c) 1879 (d) 1789
66. _____ is evident that order to identify, assess and predict the environmental impacts.
- (a) Environmental attributes (b) Environmental impact
(c) Complex system (d) Variable parameter
67. Prediction of impact is
- (a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative
(c) Economic (d) Beneficial
68. Scoping is procedure of environmental issues.
- (a) identifying (b) impact
(c) physical impact (d) Attributes
69. EIA is including mechanisms for monitoring, and evaluation.
- (a) Specification (b) Auditing
(c) Reporting (d) Concluding
70. EIA is _____ report.
- (a) Applicant (b) Logical
(c) Legal (d) None of these
71. EIA is study to delineate between beneficial and detrimental _____ impacts.
- (a) Micro (b) Action
(c) Proposed (d) Macro
72. EIA is _____ consuming process.
- (a) Time (b) Preventive
(c) Control (d) Short term
73. EIA is intrinsic link between _____ and economic growth.
- (a) Ecological (b) Polluted
(c) Beneficial (d) Environment
74. The baseline studies in EIA pertain to
- (a) Collection of demographic data only
(b) prediction of significant residual environmental impact
(c) existing environmental settling of proposed development area
(d) selection of best project option available

75. EIA is supporting the goals of environmental protection and
- (a) sustainable development
 - (b) economic growth
 - (c) involvement of public
 - (d) proposed activities
76. Scale and severity of impact is determined by whether it is
- (a) Development
 - (b) reversible
 - (c) adverse
 - (d) reversible or irreversible
77. Which of the following statements are false
- (a) land use planning systems do the same thing as EIA
 - (b) EIA is costly and time consuming
 - (c) EIA is intended to be a rational and comprehensive assessment
 - (d) EIA is a process
78. Who will be decided EIA required or not?
- (a) public
 - (b) consumer
 - (c) lead agency
 - (d) EIAs
79. Mitigation measures may be _____ public awareness programme.
- (a) lead agency
 - (b) correction
 - (c) preventive
 - (d) Aspect
80. Which survey involves in the collection of information about the elevation of points?
- (a) Topographic survey
 - (b) Marine survey
 - (c) Township survey
 - (d) Road survey
81. Which of the following describes the usage of the topographic survey?
- (a) Sanitary line maps
 - (b) Water line maps
 - (c) Electric line maps
 - (d) Topographic maps
82. Among the following, which is not a principle of the topographic survey?
- (a) Establishing horizontal and vertical control
 - (b) Orientation of each survey
 - (c) Orientation of only main station
 - (d) Work with most accurate methods
83. Horizontal distance measurement can be done by using
- (a) Chaining
 - (b) Tachymetry
 - (c) Theodolite survey
 - (d) Compass survey
84. Difference in elevation levels can be determined by using
- (a) Chaining
 - (b) Vertical staff
 - (c) Levelling staff
 - (d) Level telescope
85. Which of the following does not include in the method of the topological survey?
- (a) Vertical distance
 - (b) Horizontal distance
 - (c) Direction
 - (d) Difference in elevation
86. Which of the following is not a type of horizontal angle used in case of topographic survey?
- (a) Bearing
 - (b) Azimuth
 - (c) Horizontal angle
 - (d) Deflection angle
87. Vernier scale is used in which of the following methodology?
- (a) Horizontal angle
 - (b) Direction
 - (c) Vertical angle
 - (d) Marine survey
88. Which of the following are the primary causes of water pollution?
- (a) Plants
 - (b) Animals
 - (c) Human activities
 - (d) None of these

89. Which of the following techniques is used for reducing the total dissolved solids (TDS) in the water?
(a) Osmosis (b) Ion exchange
(c) Distillation (d) Both (b) & (c)
90. Which of the following salts is the main cause of permanent hardness of water?
(a) Magnesium sulphate (b) Magnesium bicarbonate
(c) Magnesium carbonate (d) None of these
91. Chlorofluorocarbon are non-flammable chemicals mainly used in
(a) Perfumes (b) Refrigerators
(c) Air conditioners (d) All of these
92. Which of the following techniques is used to determine the concentration of odour compounds in the given water sample?
(a) Settling (b) Flushing
(c) Stripping (d) Chlorination
93. Which of the following techniques is used to remove fluorides from the water bodies?
(a) Osmosis (b) Ion exchange
(c) Lime softening (d) Both (b) & (c)
94. The main sources of Arsenic in water are
(a) Floods (b) Fertilizers
(c) Industrial waste (d) Both (b) & (c)
95. Which of the following diseases or infections is caused due to poor water hygiene?
(a) Leprosy (b) Trachoma
(c) Conjunctivitis (d) All of these
96. According to the Geological survey, water with less than 1000 ml/litre of total dissolved solids is
(a) Brine water (b) Freshwater
(c) Slightly saline (d) Moderately saline
97. Which of the following units is used for measuring the turbidity of water?
(a) FAU – Formazin Attenuation Units (b) FNU – Formazin Nephelometric Unit
(c) NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (d) All of these
98. Which of the following is not a waterborne disease?
(a) Measles (b) Typhoid
(c) Cholera (d) Hepatitis
99. Which of the following particles is called the particulate pollutants?
(a) Ozone (b) Radon
(c) Fly Ash (d) Ethylene
100. Which of the following statements is true about the Air Quality Index?
(a) It indicates the colour of the air.
(b) It predicts ozone levels in your area.
(c) It determines the intensity of sound and sound pollution.
(d) It estimates air pollution mainly sulphur content in the air.