

MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
GENERAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (TOWN PLANNING)
UNDER URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION DEPARTMENT (UD&PA)
SEPTEMBER, 2018

PLANNING PAPER-II

Time Allowed : 2 hours

Full Marks : 100

*All questions carry equal marks of 1 each.
Attempt all questions.*

1. Spatial Development Planning is a continuous, time oriented and cyclic process. Which is the first stage in the Planning process
 - (a) Identification of site/area
 - (b) Aims and objectives for development
 - (c) Identification of projected needs
 - (d) Statutory obligations
2. The first task before taking up any Master Plan/Development planning exercise is to
 - (a) obtain political decision
 - (b) get Cabinet ministers approval
 - (c) prepare or obtain accurate and up-to-date base map
 - (d) get public consultation
3. The Master Preparation duration is –
 - (a) 3 yr.
 - (b) 2 yr.
 - (c) 5 yr.
 - (d) 1yr.
4. The Master Plan is adopted by –
 - (a) Municipal Board/Corporation by resolution
 - (b) Mizoram Urban Planning and Development Board by resolution
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Council of Cabinet Ministers meeting by resolution
5. The approved Master Plan shall be reviewed at least once in every
 - (a) 10 yr.
 - (b) 15 yr.
 - (c) 5 yr.
 - (d) 20 yr.
6. In order to implement the approved Master Plan, it is mandatory to prepare -
 - (a) Structure Plan
 - (b) Zonal Plan/Local area Plan
 - (c) Detailed Project Report
 - (d) Site Plan
7. To prepare District Development plan under 74th constitution Amendment Act, there shall be constituted body at the district level, called -
 - (a) District Planning Board
 - (b) District Planning and Development Committee
 - (c) District Planning Committee
 - (d) State Planning Board

8. Every District Development Plan shall be reviewed at least once in every-
 - (a) 10 yr.
 - (b) 15 yr.
 - (c) 20 yr.
 - (d) 25 yr.
9. People can participate only in the following development planning process-
 - (a) Participate in decision making and identification of planning areas
 - (b) Participate before finalisation of Master Plan and implementation of programmes and priorities
 - (c) Participate during implementation and evaluation
 - (d) All of the stages can be participated by the people
10. Penalty for unauthorised development or use other than inconformity with Master Plan is-
 - (a) Simple imprisonment for 1 year
 - (b) Simple imprisonment for 2 years
 - (c) Simple imprisonment for 3 years
 - (d) Simple imprisonment for 5 years
11. Where Development Scheme relates Re-constitution of plots, the Government shall take action as under-
 - (a) Appointed Nodal officer
 - (b) Appoint an enquiry officer
 - (c) Refer to the council of Cabinet, Ministers
 - (d) Constitute a Committee
12. The first Master Plan for London City 1944 was prepared by-
 - (a) Le Corbusier
 - (b) Sir Abarcrombi
 - (c) Ackerman – Fredrick
 - (d) Aristotle
13. The first mandatory Master Plan for Jerusalem 1918 was prepared by
 - (a) Maclean
 - (b) Holliday
 - (c) Rau
 - (d) Hashimshoni
14. The first Master Plan for Delhi 1962 was prepared by
 - (a) Peter Hall
 - (b) Edgar Ribeiro
 - (c) Sir Edward Lutyens
 - (d) Charles Correa
15. The first Master Plan for Aizawl was prepared in exercise of -
 - (a) The Aizawl Development Authority Act
 - (b) The Mizoram Urban and Regional Development Act
 - (c) The Mizoram Municipalities Act
 - (d) The Mizoram Urban Housing Board Act
16. The first New town developed by Govt. of India after Independent is
 - (a) Bhilai
 - (b) Chandigarh
 - (c) Faridabad
 - (d) Gandhinagar
17. The need for establishing reigons for Regional planning purposes was realised by the Govt. of India as early as in-
 - (a) 1955 yr
 - (b) 1958 yr
 - (c) 1960 yr
 - (d) 1965 yr
18. The National Capital Region Planning Board Act was enacted in the year?
 - (a) 1980 yr
 - (b) 1982 yr
 - (c) 1985 yr
 - (d) 1987 yr
19. Central Place Theory has been developed by
 - (a) Walter Christeller
 - (b) Burgess
 - (c) Mc Kenzie
 - (d) Ullman

20. 'Survey before Plan' and 'Plan before Development' was advocated by
(a) Lewis Mumford (b) Sir Patrick Geddes
(c) Adam-Robert (d) Stein-Clarance
21. The founding father of Sociology is-
(a) Karl Marx (b) Auguste Comte
(c) Spencer (d) Emile Durkheim
22. In order to realised social choice of the people of a particular area/town, the most commonly used qualitative method of data collection is-
(a) Observation method (b) Interview method
(c) Questionnaire method (d) Case study method
23. Mention two points of Socio-Economic indicators for Master Plan/Development Planning
(a) Better Urban Road conditions (b) Better Housing and environment conditions
(c) Health and Nutrition (d) Better Power and Electric supply
24. How many types (main) of Slum in our cities
(a) - 3 types (b) - 4 types
(c) - 1 type (d) - 2 types
25. India Urban Society is characterized by Primary group relations, rather than Secondary group relations
(a) True (b) False
(c) None of these
26. Who defined, Law of Diminishing Returns
(a) Multhus Thomas Robert (b) Marx Karl Heinrich
(c) Ricardo David (d) Marshall Alfred
27. The value of Urban Land in India is largely influence by the prevailing market, which directly or indirectly determines the supply and demand for land. Indicate where there is extremely high value of Land price in the City
(a) Central Core/area (b) Intermediate zone
(c) High Residential Zone (d) Sub urban/periphery zone
28. The total Money Value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of the county during a given period of time is known as
(a) GDP (b) NNP
(c) GNP (d) PI
29. The most useful method for population projection for a short period is
(a) Mathematical Method (b) Employment Method
(c) Graphical Method (d) Ratio Method
30. The number of various Economic projection is-
(a) 2 member (b) 3 member
(c) 4 member (d) 5 member
31. The most reliable source of demographic data is
(a) State Economic and Statistics Hand Book
(b) National Sample Survey record
(c) Census of India records
(d) Municipal Corporation/Municipal Board record

32. Migration from rural to Urban Centre is mainly due to-
- (a) Availability of Job/Employment opportunities
 - (b) Better Health Facilities
 - (c) Better Utilities and Facilities
 - (d) Better Urban roads conditions
33. Population projection is extremely necessary for the Planners
- (a) for setting targets expected to be achieved within a specified time frame
 - (b) to know the demand for water, power and waste
 - (c) to know the housing demand
 - (d) to know the trend of Urban population increase
34. Mention one of the Economic factor for migration
- (a) The pull of urban life
 - (b) Job/Employment seeking
 - (c) Re-search for favourable environment in terms of education and health
 - (d) Natural Catastrophes of Earthquake, drought etc.
35. Carrying capacity relates to
- (a) Size of Vehicle
 - (b) Width of Road
 - (c) Population
 - (d) Volume of water
36. The zone which is within the planning area limits but outside the limit of the Municipal Corporation/ Council is known as-
- (a) Shadow area
 - (b) Transitional area
 - (c) Urban potential area
 - (d) Peri-Urban area
37. Those cities where economic growth and development is fostering is called-
- (a) Potential City
 - (b) Favourable City
 - (c) Green City
 - (d) Liveable City
38. A city which advance in information, communication and technology to enhance its liveability, workability and sustainability to make the Cities safer and protect from Cyber-Crime and also augment the quality of governance with higher level of transparency and accountability is called-
- (a) Lovely City
 - (b) Comfort City
 - (c) Space Age City
 - (d) Smart City
40. One of the most important 'Single resource' inside the town/city to be taken care while preparing Spatial planning is
- (a) Human resource
 - (b) Land resource
 - (c) Building materials
 - (d) Fund/Money
41. Mention the total member of Steps in Project Formulation
- (a) 5 steps
 - (b) 3 steps
 - (c) 6 steps
 - (d) 4 steps
42. How many steps are there in the Logistic Framework Approach in Project Formulation
- (a) 3 steps
 - (b) 4 steps
 - (c) 5 steps
 - (d) 6 steps
43. Mention the number of Phases in order of the Project Life Cycle
- (a) 2 phases
 - (b) 3 phases
 - (c) 6 phases
 - (d) 5 phases

44. In order to identify the need of the Project, Situation analysis has to be carried out, namely-
- (a) Socio – Demographic
 - (b) Economic Activity
 - (c) Socio- Cultural & Political
 - (d) All of these
45. The Bar charts for scheduling and reporting and controlling has been developed by-
- (a) Henry Gantt
 - (b) Richard Newton
 - (c) Duncan Haughey
 - (d) J.P Levis
46. The best known technique for Network analysis is-
- (a) Milestone Chart
 - (b) Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)
 - (c) Bar Chart
 - (d) Critical Path Scheduling
47. Number of Steps to be followed in Network Analysis are-
- (a) 3 steps
 - (b) 4 steps
 - (c) 6 steps
 - (d) 5 steps
48. There are number of Steps to be taken for Effective Project Management. Mention how many of them
- (a) 3 steps
 - (b) 4 steps
 - (c) 6 steps
 - (d) 7 steps
49. There are number of Basic elements Project Management. Mention how many of them
- (a) 2 element
 - (b) 3 element
 - (c) 4 element
 - (d) 5 element
50. How many phases involved in Programme Planning process
- (a) 2 phases
 - (b) 3 phases
 - (c) 5 phases
 - (d) 6 phases
51. The word “monitor” is derived from the –
- (a) Greek word
 - (b) English word
 - (c) Latin word
 - (d) Hebrew word
52. There are number of Basic concepts in Monitoring. How many of them
- (a) 2 concepts
 - (b) 4 concepts
 - (c) 3 concepts
 - (d) 5 concepts
53. Various tools are being used for the purpose of Project Monitoring. How many of them
- (a) 5 tools
 - (b) 7 tools
 - (c) 9 tools
 - (d) 10 tools
54. How many aspects of Project evaluation are being commonly used today
- (a) 3 aspects
 - (b) 6 aspects
 - (c) 9 aspects
 - (d) 10 aspects
55. One of the most commonly used sampling is
- (a) Systematic Random Sample
 - (b) Stratified Random Sample
 - (c) Simple Random Sample
 - (d) Cluster Sample

56. Questionnaire are popular method of data collection for identification of the need of the people and project which one of the method is most accurate
- (a) Personal Interview (b) Mail Questionnaire
(c) Telephone (d) E-Mail
57. Secondary data are collected by investigators from sources other than Primary sources, which one is most reliable in India
- (a) WHO (b) Census of India
(c) UNICEF (d) World Development Report
58. How many method of measuring of Central Tendency
- (a) 1 method (b) 2 method
(c) 3 method (d) 4 method
59. There are various basic steps to be followed in multi-sectoral Urban project management. Mention number of steps to be followed
- (a) 5 steps (b) 6 steps
(c) 7 steps (d) 9 steps
60. One of the most important steps of Urban Management Cycle is
- (a) Identification of problem (b) Formulation of development policies
(c) Programmes/Project Formulation (d) Evaluation
61. In which year the first National Water Policy was adopted
- (a) 1980 yr (b) 1985 yr
(c) 1987 yr (d) 1989 yr
62. Hydrogeology is a earth Science which deals with
- (a) Geological factors relating to the earth's water
(b) Geological strata relating to water movement
(c) One of the branch of Geology that deals with ground water
(d) study of quantity of water at various depths in the ground
63. Hydrology is a Science which deals with movement of
- (a) Rain water (b) Surface and growth water
(c) Rain water (d) Sea water
64. Water bearing Soil or rock strata is called
- (a) Permeable zone (b) Aquifer
(c) Water table (d) Aquitard
65. Which of these water sources is considered to have highest turbidity
- (a) Spring Water (b) Lake
(c) Surface Water (d) Rain Water
66. An instrument called Planimeter is used for measuring
- (a) Contour value (b) Slope angle
(c) Catchment area / watershed area (d) Volume
67. According to Indian Standard Code 1172-1993 domestic water consumption in liter per capita per day (Lpcd) is
- (a) 65 lpcd (b) 100 lpcd
(c) 90 lpcd (d) 135 lpcd

68. Under which provisions of the Act reservation and control of water sources within catchment areas for human habitation can be notified
- (a) Environmental Protection Act, 1986
 - (b) Mizoram Urban and Regional Development Act, 1990
 - (c) The Mizoram Water Supplies (Control) Act, 2004
 - (d) The Disaster Management Act, 2005
69. The layout and design of the water distribution system is greatly effect by
- (a) Sources of water
 - (b) Hydrological data/information
 - (c) The master plan/layout plan of streets and topography
 - (d) Demographic condition
70. The quantity of storm water from area depends on
- (a) Residential building density
 - (b) Intensity and duration of rainfall
 - (c) Road networks
 - (d) Geological condition of the area
71. To design storm water Sewers the common formula used is
- (a) Lloyd Davis formula
 - (b) Crimp formula
 - (c) Bruges formula
 - (d) Zeigler formula
72. Factor of safety for Sewers designed is
- (a) 60 cm
 - (b) 70 cm
 - (c) 75 cm
 - (d) 80 cm
73. Manual for Rain Harvesting and Conservation has been notified by Govt. of India in
- (a) 2000 yr
 - (b) 2001 yr
 - (c) 2003 yr
 - (d) 2005 yr
74. Solid Waste Management is under the purview of
- (a) Improvement Trust
 - (b) Local Bodies (eg – Municipal Board/Corporation)
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) Central Government
75. Landfills in which a Single type of waste is placed is designated as
- (a) Monofills
 - (b) Sanitary Landfills
 - (c) Hazardous Waste Landfills
 - (d) Landfill Gas Management
76. Landfill should not be constructed from where a notified habituated area is less than
- (a) 300m
 - (b) 400m
 - (c) 500m
 - (d) 600m
77. Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan design period (Medium – term plan) is extending from
- (a) 2 – 5 years
 - (b) 5 – 15 years
 - (c) 15 – 20 years
 - (d) 15 – 25 years
78. Planning Criteria for locating the Fire Station relates to
- (a) Level Land
 - (b) Remote areas from human habitation
 - (c) Hillock where vast area of town can be seen
 - (d) Easily accessible to all Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Warehousing etc areas

79. Green Building relates to
- (a) Building covered with green plants
 - (b) Energy efficiency including renewable energy technologies etc
 - (c) Tall building with good environment
 - (d) Buildings Surrounded by beautiful garden
80. One of the most important role of Town Planners in respect of “Networks and Services” is
- (a) Select sites for Networks and Services
 - (b) Make developable land
 - (c) Prepare project Report for Network and Services
 - (d) Integrated Networks and Services development activities
81. What is the main source of law
- (a) The Supreme Court of India
 - (b) State Law and Judicial Department
 - (c) The Constitution of India
 - (d) The Law Commission
82. The need of Town Planning for Indian Cities was strongly felt by Royal Sanitary Commissions of Great Britain way back in 1864 due to
- (a) rapid growth of Urban population
 - (b) rapid expansion of towns/cities areas
 - (c) Sub-standard condition of Urban network and services
 - (d) insanity conditions and health hazards of towns/cities
83. Why do the State Government needs Town Planning legislation
- (a) It is a State subject
 - (b) Constitutional right of individual can be regulated, restricted, curtailed, taken away only through appropriate legal framework
 - (c) It is the right of the State Government to regulate and control of the welfare of the people
 - (d) In order to prevent haphazard growth and the resultant congestion, slums, manmade hazards, misuse of land
84. The first Town&Country Planning Legislation in India i.e- Bombay Town Planning Act was enacted the year
- (a) 1911 yr
 - (b) 1915 yr
 - (c) 1920 yr
 - (d) 1931 yr
85. Mizoram Urban and Regional & Development Act 1990 was enacted based on Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law formulated by the Govt. of India. In which year Model Law was formed
- (a) 1960 yr
 - (b) 1985 yr
 - (c) 1996 yr
 - (d) 2014 yr
86. The State hich enacted the Town&Country Planning Legislation latest (last) is
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh State
 - (b) Assam State
 - (c) Meghalaya State
 - (d) Mizoram State
87. Under which Article, the 74th Constitution Amended Act provided for Constitution of District Planning Committee
- (a) Article 243W
 - (b) Article 243 S
 - (c) Article 243 Y
 - (d) Article 243 ZD

- 88.** Under which Article, the 74th Constitution Amended Act provided for Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee
- (a) Article 243P (b) Article 243 R
(c) Article 243 ZE (d) Article 243 U
- 89.** Under which Article, the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985 was enacted by The Parliament
- (a) Article 245 (b) Article 249
(c) Article 252 (d) Article 246
- 90.** Consequence upon the 74th Constitution Amendment Act, the new role and functions of the State Town and Country Planning Department that emerges are
- (a) Amendment of State Town&Country Planning Acts
(b) Master Plan preparation for Urban areas has been transferred to the Municipalities
(c) Amendment of Municipal Corporation Acts
(d) No new functions is emerged as yet
- 91.** The Land Acquisition Act (Central Act) 1894 was replaced by the 'Right to Fair Compensation and transparency in hand Acquisition Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act'. In which year the old Act was replaced by the new Act.
- (a) 2001 yr (b) 2005 yr
(c) 2010 yr (d) 2013 yr
- 92.** Zonal Plan/Local Area Plan within Aizawl Master Plan area, which is statutory document, is to be/ must be prepared by
- (a) UD&PA and Town&Country Planning (b) Aizawl Municipal Corporation
(c) Land Revenue and Settlement Department (d) State Planning Board
- 93.** Doctrine of 'Eminent Domain' is related to
- (a) Land Acquisition Act, 1894
(b) Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulations) Act, 1976
(c) Mizoram Urban and Regional Development Act. 1976
(d) Mizoram (Land Revenue) Act, 2013
- 94.** The Town Panning Scheme or Plot Reconstitution Scheme, which is also known as Land acquisition without tears, method has been extensively implemented (used) in many countries of the World e.g- Great Britain, Japan, Germany, South Korea etc since in the late 19th Century for Master Plan proposals and programmes implementation. In which State these Schemes was first implemented in India
- (a) Delhi (DDA) (b) Gujarat State
(c) Maharastra State (d) West Bengal State
- 95.** What is the Basic criteria of Professional (Consultant Planner) fees for Projects/Schemes Preparation
- (a) In term of a Physical infrastructure development cost
(b) In term of social infrastructure development cost
(c) In term of land development cost
(d) Base of evaluations of the project cost
- 96.** In India, Institute of Town Planner's India (ITPI) is the professional body which was established in 1951. Under what Act this professional body was established
- (a) The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (b) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(c) The Architects Act, 1972 (d) The Indian Firms & Societies Act, 1972

97. One of the most important objectives of this professional body (ITPT) is
- (a) to promote integrated economic planning and physical planning
 - (b) to promote planned development of towns and cities
 - (c) to promote planned, economic, scientific, and artistic development of towns, cities and rural areas
 - (d) to promote and develop town & country planning education
98. As per Institute of Town Planners India (ITPI) conditions of Engagement of all Urban Plans, Village plans and regional planning projects covering an area, which must be handled by a corporate/register Member of the ITPI is
- (a) area upto 0.1 ha. & above
 - (b) area upto 0.2 ha.& above
 - (c) area upto 0.3 ha.& above
 - (d) area upto 0.5 ha.& above
99. Consultant Planner/Professional scale of fees for preparation of different types of Plans is calculated based on
- (a) development density
 - (b) projected number of population
 - (c) population density
 - (d) extension/covering of area
100. ITPI member violating the code of Professional conduct of the institute can be expelled or suspended by
- (a) President of ITPI
 - (b) ITPI Executive Committee Meeting by resolution
 - (c) Meeting of Council of ITPI by resolution
 - (d) ITPI Professional Standing Committee Meeting by resolution

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