

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

# TEST BOOKLET NO-25031

MAIN PAPER

Time Allowed: 3:00 hrs

ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNER

Maximum Marks: 300

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*Read the instructions carefully before answering the questions: -*

1. This Test Booklet consists of 12 (twelve) pages and has 75 (seventy-five) items (questions).
2. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS BOOKLET **DOES NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
3. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to fill in the Roll Number and other required details carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the OMR Answer Sheet and the Separate Answer Booklet liable for rejection.
4. Do not write anything else on the OMR Answer Sheet except the required information. Before you proceed to mark in the OMR Answer Sheet, please ensure that you have filled in the required particulars as per given instructions.
5. Use **only Black/Blue Ball Point Pen** to fill the OMR Answer Sheet.
6. This Test Booklet is divided into 4 (four) parts – **Part – I, Part – II, Part – III and Part IV**
7. All four parts are **Compulsory**.
8. **Part-I consists of Multiple Choice-based Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be marked in the OMR Answer Sheet provided to you.
9. **Part - II, Part - III and Part IV consists of Conventional Questions.** The answers to these questions have to be written in the **Separate Answer Booklet** provided to you.
10. In Part-I, each item (question) comprises of 04 (four) responses (answers). You are required to select the response which you want to mark on the OMR Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
11. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s) and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the OMR Answer Sheet and the Answer Booklet(s)**. You are permitted to take the Test Booklet with you.
12. **Penalty for wrong answers in Multiple Choice-based Questions:**  
THERE WILL BE **PENALTY** FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE.
  - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to the question will be deducted as penalty.
  - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to the question.
  - (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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### MCQ/OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION

Instructions for questions 1 to 50:

- Choose the correct answer for the following stions
- Each question carries 3 marks

(50 x 3 = 150 marks)

- 1 Which Indus Valley settlement is considered the best example of advanced urban drainage and sanitation systems?
  - A. Harappa
  - B. Mohenjo-Daro
  - C. Lothal
  - D. Kalibangan
- 2 The first Town Planning Act in India which was adopted by the British was for:
  - A. Bombay presidency area
  - B. Calcutta presidency area
  - C. Madras presidency area
  - D. New Delhi
- 3 Who is known as the father of modern town planning?
  - A. Le Corbusier
  - B. Ebenezer Howard
  - C. Patrick Geddes
  - D. Christopher Wren
- 4 Which ancient Indian city was described by Megasthenes as having 64 gates and wooden fortifications?
  - A. Takshila
  - B. Pataliputra
  - C. Ujjain
  - D. Varanasi
- 5 A city has a population of 200,000. If the norm is 135 liters per capita per day (lpcd), what is the daily water demand in million liters per day (MLD)?
  - A. 20 MLD
  - B. 27 MLD
  - C. 40 MLD
  - D. 13.5 MLD
- 6 A town of 40,000 people is being planned. The desired carrying capacity of the water supply is set at 120L/person/day. Calculate the average daily requirement for the town (in m<sup>3</sup>)
  - A. 3,200m<sup>3</sup>
  - B. 4,800m<sup>3</sup>
  - C. 240m<sup>3</sup>
  - D. 480m<sup>3</sup>



- 7 Cordon surveys are primarily used to determine
- A. Land use classification
  - B. Pedestrian crossing counts
  - C. Residential density patterns
  - D. Number of people entering/leaving a defined area
- 8 Which type of GIS data is best suited for mapping land use categories in an urban area?
- A. Raster data
  - B. Vector data
  - C. Point cloud data
  - D. Tabular attribute data
- 9 Which sampling method divides the population into distinct subgroups and then randomly samples from each subgroup to ensure representation of all groups?
- A. Simple random sampling
  - B. Systematic sampling
  - C. Cluster sampling
  - D. Stratified sampling
- 10 In GIS-based data collection for urban planning, which of the following is not a vector data format?
- A. Shapefile (.shp)
  - B. GeoJSON
  - C. KML
  - D. DEM (Digital Elevation Model)
- 11 The concept of "The City is not a tree" was proposed by
- A. Christopher Alexander
  - B. Gordon Cullen
  - C. Jane Jacobs
  - D. Kevin Lynch
- 12 Form-Based Codes primarily regulate:
- A. Land use functions
  - B. Building form and physical character of development
  - C. Taxation policies for real estate
  - D. Municipal finance
- 13 Which of the following is not a statutory plan?
- A. Land-use & Development Control Plan (of a town / city)
  - B. Regional Plan (of a city region)
  - C. Comprehensive Mobility Plan (of a town / city)
  - D. Master Plan (of a town / city)

- 14 What is the typical validity period of a Master Plan in India?
- A. 5 years
  - B. 10 years
  - C. 20 years
  - D. 50 years
- 15 Which of the following is NOT included under Physical Infrastructure Planning in Master Plans?
- A. Water supply and sanitation
  - B. Education and health facilities
  - C. Stormwater drainage
  - D. Roads and transport
- 16 Which of the following statements about Urban Renewal is correct
- A. It involves redevelopment of decayed urban areas
  - B. It includes conservation of heritage areas
  - C. It involves improvement of infrastructure and social facilities
  - D. All of the above
- 17 Which of the following is NOT a vertical of PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban)?
- A. In-situ Slum Redevelopment
  - B. Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
  - C. Beneficiary-led Individual Construction
  - D. Rental Housing Scheme
- 18 Under GRIHA rating, the minimum points required for certification of a building is
- A. 25
  - B. 30
  - C. 40
  - D. 45
- 19 Which agency is the apex authority for housing finance in India?
- A. HUDCO
  - B. NHB
  - C. TCPO
  - D. MoHUA
- 20 According to Indian urban planning bye-laws, which of the following cannot be permitted within a declared heritage precinct without approval from the Heritage Conservation Committee?
- A. Adaptive reuse with interior modifications
  - B. Demolition for road widening
  - C. Restoration based on archival documentation

- D. Both (a) and (b)
- 21 A plot of 2,500 sq.m is located in a residential zone with a permissible FSI of 2.0. The ground coverage limit is 40%. If each floor plate (built-up per floor) is maximized to ground coverage, the minimum number of floors required to exhaust the permissible built-up area will be:
- A. 4 floors
  - B. 5 floors
  - C. 6 floors
  - D. 7 floors
- 22 As per URDPFI Guidelines, what is the recommended standard per capita land for organized open space (parks and playgrounds) in urban areas?
- A. 1–2 sq.m
  - B. 20–25 sq.m
  - C. 10–12 sq.m
  - D. 4–5 sq.m
- 23 Arrange the following recreational spaces in ascending order of average land area requirement as per URDPFI guidelines:
- (i) Regional Park
  - (ii) Housing Area Park
  - (iii) District Park
  - (iv) Neighborhood Park
- A. (ii) → (iv) → (iii) → (i)
  - B. (iv) → (ii) → (iii) → (i)
  - C. (ii) → (iii) → (iv) → (i)
  - D. (iii) → (iv) → (ii) → (i)
- 24 In planning a sports stadium, the most critical aspect for site selection is
- A. Scenic beauty
  - B. Accessibility by multiple modes of transport
  - C. Low land cost only
  - D. None of the above
- 25 Which of the following is not a category of urban recreational space?
- A. Regional park
  - B. Sports Stadium
  - C. Green Belt
  - D. None of the above



- 26 The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 extends to
- A. Only the Union Territories
  - B. Only the Scheduled Industries listed in the First Schedule
  - C. The whole of India
  - D. Selected States notified by the Central Government
- 27 Industrial towns are primarily planned based on
- A. Agricultural output
  - B. Mineral and resource availability
  - C. Coastal advantages
  - D. Tourism demand
- 28 According to URDPFI guidelines, which of the following is a recommended strategy for industrial waste management?
- A. Landfilling only
  - B. Incineration without segregation
  - C. Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
  - D. Exporting waste abroad
- 29 According to Urban Road, Code of Practice Part-1, MoUD. what is the design speed prescribed for Urban Expressways
- A. 50 km/h
  - B. 60 km/h
  - C. 80 km/h
  - D. 100 km/h
- 30 In urban transportation planning, PLOS stands for:
- A. Passenger Load on Streets
  - B. Pedestrian Level of Service
  - C. Parking Level of Standard
  - D. Public Lane Occupancy System
- 31 Which governmental body is primarily responsible for policy formulation and administration of National Highways in India?
- A. NHAI
  - B. Indian Roads Congress (IRC)
  - C. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH)
  - D. State Public Works Departments

- 32 Which of the following is an example of active control at road intersections?
- A. Traffic signs and markings
  - B. Channelization using traffic islands
  - C. Traffic signals and grade-separated intersections
  - D. Traffic rotaries
- 33 The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 does not apply to which of the following areas?
- A. Scheduled areas and tribal areas in the states
  - B. Hill areas of Manipur with District Councils
  - C. Darjeeling district of West Bengal under Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council
  - D. All of the above
- 34 Under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, Article 243Q provides for the constitution of three types of Municipalities based on population and urban status. Which of the following is correct?
- A. Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Municipal Corporation
  - B. Zilla Parishad, Municipal Council, Metropolitan Committee
  - C. Town Panchayat, City Council, Ward Committee
  - D. Nagar Parishad, District Council, State Council
- 35 The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act was enacted in which year?
- A. 2008
  - B. 2011
  - C. 2013
  - D. 2016
- 36 The Model Regional and Town Planning and Development Law was revised by TCPO in which year?
- A. 1960
  - B. 1971
  - C. 1985
  - D. 1992
- 37 The Sikkim Town and Country Planning Act, 2024 repeals
- A. Sikkim State Authority for Planning and Development Act, 2007
  - B. Sikkim Urban and Regional Planning and Development Act, 1998 and Sikkim State Authority for Planning and Development Act, 2007
  - C. Sikkim Urban and Regional Planning and Development Act, 1998
  - D. None of the above



- 38 The full form of UNFCCC is:
- A. United Nations Federation for Climate Control Convention
  - B. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
  - C. United Nations Forum for Climate Change Council
  - D. United Nations Fund for Climate Change Convention
- 39 Which sector is NOT one of the eight missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC, 2008)?
- A. National Solar Mission
  - B. National Water Mission
  - C. National Electric Vehicle Mission
  - D. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
- 40 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in India was made mandatory under
- A. EPA 1986
  - B. EIA Notification, 2006
  - C. NEP 2006
  - D. Air Act, 1981
- 41 The concept of environmental economics includes
- A. Cost-benefit analysis of environmental projects
  - B. Valuation of ecosystem services
  - C. Market-based instruments (carbon tax, tradable permits)
  - D. All of the above
- 42 Which of the following SDG numbers is directly linked to Climate Action?
- A. SDG 11
  - B. SDG 12
  - C. SDG 13
  - D. SDG 15
- 43 Under the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2019 (MoEFCC), which of the following areas is classified as CRZ-I A?
- A. Includes ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) like mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes, national parks, wildlife habitats, and areas of archaeological importance.
  - B. Densely populated areas (over 2161 people per sq. km) with a No Development Zone (NDZ) extending 50 meters from the HTL.
  - C. Less populated areas with an NDZ extending up to 200 meters from the HTL.
  - D. Water areas and seabed up to 12 nautical miles from the LTL on the seaward side.



- 44 In environmental planning, a riparian buffer refers to:
- A. A concrete embankment constructed to control floods along rivers
  - B. A strip of vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses) maintained along riverbanks to protect water quality and prevent erosion
  - C. A drainage channel constructed parallel to rivers to divert stormwater
  - D. Option A and B are correct
- 45 As per URDPFI Guidelines 2014, what is the proposed residential land use structure for Small Hill Towns (percentage of developed area)?
- A. 45–48%
  - B. 48–52%
  - C. 50–55%
  - D. 55–60%
- 46 According to UNDRR Terminology (2017), which amongst the following relationship between parameters explains disaster risk correctly?
- A. Hazard + Exposure + Vulnerability
  - B. Hazard × Exposure
  - C. Hazard × Exposure × Vulnerability
  - D. Hazard × Vulnerability
- 47 What does the term "cascading effect of disasters" refer to?
- A. The reduction of disaster impacts due to early warning systems.
  - B. A chain of secondary events triggered by an initial disaster, amplifying overall impacts.
  - C. The quick recovery process after a disaster.
  - D. The distribution of relief material across multiple regions.
- 48 Which of the following is the primary source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India?
- A. Income Tax
  - B. Property Tax
  - C. Excise Duty
  - D. Customs Duty
- 49 Octroi was traditionally levied on:
- A. Income earned by municipal residents
  - B. Goods entering municipal limits for consumption, use, or sale
  - C. Land transactions within municipal area
  - D. All public transport vehicles
- 50 Municipal bonds are issued by Urban Local Bodies primarily for:
- A. Paying government salaries
  - B. Financing infrastructure projects
  - C. Distributing subsidies
  - D. None of the above

## PART – II

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(Answer any 10 out of 13 questions) 10x 5 marks each = 50 marks

51. Differentiate between tax and non-tax sources of revenue in municipal finance with suitable examples.
52. Explain the principle of the Clark's Negative Exponential Density Gradient Model. How is it useful in urban carrying capacity analysis?
53. Explain the five elements of city image as proposed by Kevin Lynch.
54. What is "inclusive design" in urban planning? Give one example from Indian or international practice.
55. What is Transferable Development Rights (TDR)? How can it be used as a tool in heritage conservation?
56. Differentiate between active recreational spaces and passive recreational spaces with one example each.
57. What is the Four-Stage Travel Demand Modelling Process in transportation planning? Briefly explain each stage.
58. Define Multi-Modal Integration (MMI) and give two examples of its application in Indian cities.
59. Differentiate between mitigation and adaptation in climate change response. Give one example of each.
60. Explain the significance of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 in urban planning legislation.
61. What is an alternative source of municipal finance? Mention three examples of alternative sources of municipal finance?
62. How can urban planning strategies help in mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change at the city level?
63. What is water-sensitive urban development? Give two examples.



**PART- III**  
**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

(Answer any 5 out of 8 questions) 5 x 10 marks each = 50 marks

64. Briefly explain the classification of CRZ categories (I–IV) under the CRZ Notification, 2019, with one example of their application.
65. Discuss the concept of Public–Private Partnership (PPP) in municipal finance. Mention the advantages and risks.
66. What is Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)? State it's planning benefits with examples from India.
67. Evaluate the success and shortcomings of Smart Cities Mission in India. In your view, what reforms are needed to make it more people-centric?
68. Analyze the impact of informal settlements (slums) on urban growth. What planning and policy measures can be taken for their integration and upgradation?
69. Discuss the URDPFI guidelines for solid waste management in urban areas and the 5R principle in waste management.
70. Explain **any two** of the following transportation-related concepts in detail. Support your answer with suitable examples.
  - a) Complete Streets – principles, design elements, and benefits for inclusive mobility.
  - b) Role of Transportation in Disaster Management – evacuation, relief, and resilience planning.
  - c) Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) Planning – importance, challenges, and strategies for promotion.
  - d) Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) – applications, benefits, and limitations in Indian cities.
71. Explain the provisions of the LARR Act, 2013, highlighting its differences from the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

**PART- IV**  
**ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS**

(Answer any 2 out of 4 questions) 2 x 25 marks each = 50 marks

72. Climate change is increasingly challenging traditional approaches to urban planning. How should future master plans integrate resilience, adaptation, and mitigation measures?
73. Transportation and land use are deeply interdependent. Discuss how integrated planning can address issues of congestion, accessibility, and inclusivity in metropolitan regions.
74. The classical urban land use models such as Burgess's Concentric Zone Model, Hoyt's Sector Model, and Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Model were developed in the early 20th century to explain the spatial growth of cities. Critically evaluate the relevance and limitations of these models in understanding the dynamics of rapidly urbanizing cities in the Global South.
75. "Population projections form the basis of long-term urban planning, yet every projection carries inherent uncertainty." Critically examine this statement with reference to different projection models and their applicability in rapidly urbanizing Indian cities.

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