

**EASWARI ENGINEERING COLLEGE**  
**Ramapuram, Chennai 600 089**

**QUESTION BANK**

**(WITH ANSWER FOR TWO MARK QUESTIONS)**

Subject Code : **CE8004**  
 Subject : **URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**  
 Course : **B.E**  
 Year/Sem : **2019– 2020/III &VI**  
 Department : **Civil Engineering**

**UNIT-1**

**BASIC ISSUES**

**PART - A**

1) Define human settlement.

Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live. Thus, the process of settlement inherently involves grouping of people and apportioning of territory as their resource base. Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities.

2) What are the types of human settlements?

There are several ways to classify different types of settlements. Rural settlements are sparsely populated and are mostly agricultural, whereas urban settlements are densely populated and are mostly non-agricultural.

3) What does urban mean?

An urban area is the region surrounding a city. Most inhabitants of urban areas have nonagricultural jobs. Urban areas are very developed, meaning there is a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways. "Urban area" can refer to towns, cities, and suburbs.

4) What is urban and rural areas?

A settlement where the population is very high and has the features of a built environment, is known as urban. An area located in the outskirts, is known as rural.

5) What is a city or town?

A town is a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government. A city is a large or important town.

6) How are cities defined?

A city is an area in which a large number of people live fairly close together. Cities usually have their own separate governments and systems for maintaining and providing utilities and transportation.

7) What is urbanization and its effects?

urbanization results in the development of the world economy, and contributes the emerging level of industrialization. Some urban environmental problems include inadequate water and sanitation, lack of rubbish disposal, and industrial pollution. Unfortunately, reducing the problems and ameliorating their effects on the urban population are expensive.

8) What are the causes of urbanization?

Political Causes. During times of political unrest, families are forced to leave their rural farming villages, and they migrate to the urban areas in search of shelter, food and employment. Economic Causes. Related Articles. Education. Natural Population Increase. Environmental Degradation. Social Causes.

9) What are the benefits of urbanization?

The cities are known to be efficient in that less effort is required to supply basic amenities, for example, electricity and fresh water. People who migrate to the cities enjoy these amenities, which are difficult to access in rural areas.

10) What is the cause of suburbanization?

There were several causes of suburbanization in the 1950s. One of them was the availability of land in the suburbs. The land was less expensive to buy in suburban areas than in urban areas. A third factor leading to suburban growth was the fear people had of increasing crime in the cities.

11) What are the effects of suburbanisation?

- Leave a hole in CBD centre as people move out.
- Better sense of community in the suburbs.
- Increase in out of city congestion and air pollution - 40% travel by car to work in Surbiton.
- Increased pressure on the greenbelt.
- Increased opportunity for environmental improvement.
- Decreased need for high rise, high density housing.

12) What is urban sprawl and why is it a problem?

Although some would argue that urban sprawl has its benefits, such as creating local economic growth, urban sprawl has many negative consequences for residents and the environment, such as higher water and air pollution, increased traffic fatalities and jams, loss of agricultural capacity, increased car dependency.

13) Define peri urban area.

Peri-urban areas (also called rural space, outskirts or the hinterland) are defined by the structure resulting from the process of peri-urbanisation. It can be described as the landscape interface between town and country, or also as the rural—urban transition zone where urban and rural uses mix and often clash.

14) Define central business district.

The CBD or Central Business District is the focal point of a city. It is the commercial, office, retail, and cultural center of the city and usually is the center point for transportation networks.

15) What is trend of urbanization?

Urbanization is a global trend reflecting the growing population of the world. The urban populations of less-developed countries are currently increasing at a faster rate than those of more-developed countries. Urbanization results from a natural increase in the population and rural to urban migration.

16) What are the three major trends related to urban population?

Urbanization continues to increase steadily, and most cities are unsustainable because of high levels of resource use, waste, pollution, and poverty.

**PART – B**

1. Explain human settlement in detail.
2. Explain in detail about the difference between urban area, town and city.
3. Explain the economic growth in urbanization in detail.
4. Define suburbanization. Explain in detail the suburbanization level in India..
5. Describe the process of urban sprawl in detail.
6. Write in detail about the basic issues in urban development?
7. Explain in detail about the central business district with case studies.
8. Explain various urban areas in detail.
9. Explain in detail with case study the trend of urbanization in international level.
10. Write in detail about trend of urbanization in state and regional level?

STUCOR APP

**UNIT-2****PLANNING PROCESS****PART - A**

1. What are the principles of town planning?

The town should be divided into suitable zones such as commercial zone, industrial zone, residential zone, etc and suitable rules and regulations should be formed for the development of each zone. Green belt. Housing. Public buildings. Recreation centres. Road systems. Transport facilities.

2. What are the stages of planning?

Formulation of Plan: The formulation of the development plan is the first stage of the economic planning. Execution or Implementation of the Plan: Supervision of the Plan: Programme Evaluation Organisation

3. What is the aim of town planning?

The aim of town planning is to protect and/or improve the commonwealth of a particular location. The objectives are to protect the environment, improve public health and safety, and increase the wealth of choices available to each and every citizen.

4. What are the five steps to the planning cycle?

Step 1: Write a Vision Statement

Step 2: Write a Mission Statement.

Step 3: Perform a Gap Analysis.

Step 4: Write SMART Goals.

Step 5: Monitor Progress

5. What are the types of urban planning?

urban planning is a separate, independent professional discipline. The discipline is the broader category that includes different sub-fields such as land-use planning, zoning, economic development, environmental planning, and transportation planning.

6. What is the role of urban planner?

Urban and regional planners develop land use plans and programs that help create communities, accommodate population growth, and revitalize physical facilities in towns, cities, counties, and metropolitan areas.

7. What are the 5 steps in the planning process?

- Develop objectives.
- Develop tasks to meet those objectives.
- Determine resources needed to implement tasks.
- Create a timeline.
- Determine tracking and assessment method.
- Finalize plan.

8. What is a planning process?

Planning is the process of thinking about the activities required to achieve a desired goal. It is the first and foremost activity to achieve desired results. It involves the creation and maintenance of a plan, such as psychological aspects that require conceptual skills.

9. What are the objectives of urban planning?

The purpose of town planning is to protect and/or improve the commonwealth of a particular location. The objectives are to protect the environment, improve public health and safety, and

increase the wealth of choices available to each and every citizen.

10. What are the objective of urban and regional planning?

The overall objective of Regional Plan is to achieve sustainable development harmonizing social, economic and environmental needs through appropriate planning and management of land and its resources.

11. What are planning goals and policies?

Goals and objectives are the things that a community hopes to accomplish—how the community would like to be in the future. They provide direction for community decisions. Land use policies are the rules or actions that a community intends to implement to meet the desired goals and objectives.

12. Why urban planning is important?

Urban planning is a valuable force for city leaders to achieve sustainable development. It is a means to bring about a difference; Planning helps make the most out of municipal budgets by informing infrastructure and services investments, balancing demands for growth with the need to protect the environment.

13. Define delineation in regional planning?

Delineation of formal regions involves the grouping together of local units which have similar characteristics according to certain clearly defined criteria and which differ significantly from the units outside the region on the basis of certain chosen criteria.

14. How do you plan a questionnaire?

- Write questions that are simple and to the point.
- Use words with clear meanings.
- Limit the number of ranking options.
- In a multiple choice question, cover all options without overlapping.
- Avoid double-barreled questions.
- Offer an “out” for questions that don't apply.
- Avoid offering too few or too many options.

15. What is visual survey in urban design?

A visual survey in urban design is an examination of the form, appearance, and composition of a city an evaluation of its assets and liabilities. A visual survey also enables us to see where the city needs reshaping. A visual survey can be made of any city or town, regardless of size.

16. What is the process of questionnaire design?

Questionnaire design is the process of designing the format and questions in the survey instrument that will be used to collect data about a particular phenomenon. In designing a questionnaire, all the various stages of survey design and implementation should be considered.

17. How do you start an introduction for a questionnaire?

Use simple, clear language to briefly explain the topic and purpose of the survey. Your introduction only needs to be three or four sentences, or a couple of short paragraphs at most. Include the following useful information in your introduction: Your name or the name of the company or organization you represent.

18. What is a questionnaire example?

A questionnaire example is a tool for data gathering and research that consists of a set of questions in a different form of question type that is used to collect information from the respondents for the purpose of either survey or statistical analysis study.

19. What are the types of questionnaire?

- Telephone questionnaire.
- In-house survey.
- Mail Questionnaire.
- Open question questionnaires.
- Multiple choice questions.
- Dichotomous Questions.
- Scaling Questions.

20. What are the characteristics of good questionnaire?

The length of questionnaire should be proper one. The language used should be easy and simple. The questions should be arranged in a proper way.

### **PART - B**

1. Explain principles of planning with neat sketches.
2. Describe in detail the various types of plan.
3. Explain in details the stages in planning process?
4. Describe the goals and objectives of planning process with sketches.
5. Explain the delineation of planning areas.
6. Write notes on Questionnaire Design in planning process.
7. Explain the various types of surveys in planning process.
8. Explain in detail about the development of urbanism in India.
9. Explain questionnaire surveys of a well settled town with neat sketches.

STUCOR APP

**UNIT-3****DEVELOPMENT PLANS, PLAN FORMULATION AND  
EVALUATION****PART - A**

## 1. What is the scope of urban planning?

Urban planning can be defined as a technical and political process concerned with the welfare of people, control of the use of land, design of the urban environment including transportation and communication networks, and protection and enhancement of the natural environment.

## 2. What is regional level planning?

The regional level of planning is the level at which housing numbers are decided and allocated to the local level and at which the impact of housing on the environment, on resources (such as water supply) and on infrastructure (such as roads and health care) is assessed.

## 3. Are urban planners in demand?

Employment of urban and regional planners is projected to grow 11 percent from 2018 to 2028, much faster than the average for all occupations. Demographic, transportation, and environmental changes will drive employment growth for planners.

## 4. What is the purpose of master plan?

A master plan serves as a blueprint for the future expansion of any organization and must be directly tied to the core business goals and planning. A master planning approach will provide the foundation for: The long term investment plan. The development of physical assets.

## 5. How master plan is prepared?

It includes the framework of working in order to prepare a plan starting from defining goals to monitoring. Master Plan preparation is based on the “Systems view of planning” which involves instrumental rationality. The stages and steps followed by a particular authority or the concerned plan making body might differ.

## 6. What is a master plan in urban planning?

A master plan is a dynamic long-term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development. A master plan includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals for a site's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.

## 7. What is development plan in urban planning?

A master plan is a dynamic long-term planning document that provides a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development. A master plan includes analysis, recommendations, and proposals for a site's population, economy, housing, transportation, community facilities, and land use.

## 8. What is city master plan?

A master plan is a planning document by local urban governments to guide the economic development of a city. Master plan of a city is a comprehensive plan to guide the future development of the city.

## 9. What is development planning process?

The Planning System: Preparing Development Plans. A development plan defines the policy framework and land use proposals that will be used to guide development decisions within a specified area. Development plans may be in the form of area plans, local plans or subject plans.

10. What is the difference between site plan and master plan?

A site plan is a readable map or residential diagram depicting the plot of land on which a house or building sits. A master plan would include a current site plan and as many future site plans as required to document the entire long term development of the site/land area.

11. What are the types of development planning?

There are three major types of planning, which include operational, tactical and strategic planning. A fourth type of planning, known as contingency planning, is an alternative course of action, which can be implemented if and when an original plan fails to produce the anticipated result.

12. What is development control rules?

Set of rules that are designed to ensure the proper and efficient development of a city, as well as the general welfare of the public, are commonly known as Development Control Regulations (DCR).

13. What are the functions of development control?

The development control function seeks to manage and regulate property development to ensure that all development takes place at an appropriate time and place and in such a manner that it conforms to a pre determined set of policies or standards.

14. Define transfer of development rights.

Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) is a voluntary, incentive- based program that allows landowners to sell development rights from their land to a developer or other interested party who then can use these rights to increase the density of development at another designated location.

15. What is transferable development rights India?

Transferable development rights (TDR) is a zoning tool that urban local authorities use to preserve farmland and areas of cultural or historical importance by allowing real estate development in some other area. The right to develop is transferred from the 'sending area' to the 'receiving area'.

16. What is the role of special economic zone?

A special economic zone (SEZ) is an area in which the business and trade laws are different from the rest of the country. SEZs are located within a country's national borders, and their aims include increased trade balance, employment, increased investment, job creation and effective administration.

17. What factors contributed to the new SEZ policy?

The Programme's main focus was to attract Foreign Direct Investment and export of value-added commodities. Although there are major achievements with the IDZs there were weaknesses that led to the policy review and the new SEZ policy.

18. What do smart cities have?

A smart city is a designation given to a city that incorporates information and communication technologies (ICT) to enhance the quality and performance of urban services such as energy, transportation and utilities in order to reduce resource consumption, wastage and overall costs.

19. What is smart city technology?

A Smart city is an urban area that uses different types of electronic Internet of Things (IoT) sensors to collect data and then use insights gained from that data to manage assets, resources and services efficiently. ... Smart city applications are developed to manage urban flows and allow for real-time responses.

20. How will smart cities work?

Smart Cities improve operational efficiency and reduce costs by collecting and analyzing data. Insights from that data is then communicated through appropriate channels so that someone can act to make cities better places to live and work.

**PART - B**

1. Describe the scope and content of regional plan in detail.
2. Explain in detail the master plan of a city.
3. What is a detailed development plan? With the help of sketches explain the development plan in detail.
4. Explain development control rules in detail.
5. Explain the procedure involved in transfer in development rights.
6. Explain the process of special economic zones of a state.
7. Explain with flow diagram about special economic zones.
8. Explain the development of small towns.
9. Explain the development of smart cities.
10. Explain in detail about the development of smart cities with case studies.

STUCOR APP

## UNIT-4

**PLANNING AND DESIGN OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECTS****PART – A**

## 1. What is development town planning?

The Town and Country Planning Act, Cap. 240, defines Development as "The carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over or under any land, the making of any material change in the use of any buildings, or other land or the sub-division of land".

## 2. What is urban planning in architecture?

Urban design is about making connections between people and places, movement and urban form, nature and the built fabric. Urban design draws together the many strands of place-making, environmental stewardship, social equity and economic viability into the creation of places with distinct beauty and identity.

## 3. What is residential layout design?

Residential layout refers to the form, scale and function of buildings and open space (including streetscape) for the purpose of creating functionality, efficient and esthetically pleasing physical environment for living, working, circulation and recreation.

## 4. What are some factors that urban planners need to consider before planning a city layout?

When planning a city, planners must consider many factors, including the economy, the environment, and cultural and transportation needs. City planners also must understand current uses of existing buildings, roads and facilities in their city, as well as how these uses may affect the city in the future.

## 5. What is project planning process?

The project planning process is the main tool used to ensure that tasks are completed in timely manner. A project may best be defined as a venture taken to ensure that a deliverable is completed within a specific timeframe and that certain criteria or objectives are met.

## 6. Define project planning and evaluation.

Such a plan provides a set of tools to measure progress in implementing the project and its key components, such as goals, objectives, and activities. A project evaluation plan also focuses on assessing project effectiveness and efficiency through exploring and analyzing the outcomes and impacts.

## 7. Define evaluation plan.

An evaluation plan serves as a bridge between evaluation and program planning by highlighting program goals, clarifying measurable program objectives, and linking program activities with intended outcomes. A written plan is one of your most effective tools in your evaluation tool box.

## 8. What are the basic requirements in development planning?

The five basic requirements for a plan are that it be accessible, clear, specific, precise, and accurate. To be accessible, a plan must provide the needed information so that you can find it. It must be in the proper format, and it must not be cluttered with extraneous material.

## 9. What are the 3 types of evaluation?

The main types of evaluation are process, impact, outcome and summative evaluation.

## 10. What is urban community development?

Community development lays great stress on self-help. It attempts to generate cooperative effort to meet the problems faced by the community. Urban community development programmes may, therefore, help the underprivileged living in congested areas with inadequate amenities to improve their conditions of living.

11. What do you understand by urban planning how does it help urban growth?

Urban Planning is a technical and political process concerned with the development and use of land, protection and use of the environment, public welfare, and the design of the urban environment, including air, water, and the infrastructure passing into and out of urban areas.

12. What is integrated urban infrastructure?

Integrated Urban Infrastructure. We are harnessing new technologies to help cities and firms deliver integrated infrastructure that make cities work more smoothly, efficiently and sustainably.

13. Define an integrated city.

An integrated city is developed as a whole, by examining the existing city and identifying areas which have been neglected. They look at integrating the city with a transport system which connects all areas and urban design which taps local resources.

#### **PART – B**

1. Discuss the various techniques used for site analysis in development of projects.
2. Explain about the layout design in project development.
3. Explain planning standard in detail.
4. Discuss the process of project formulation.
5. Explain evaluation and plan implementation in detail.
6. What are constraint and implementation in development projects.
7. Explain in detail the financing of urban development projects.

STUCOR APP

**UNIT-5****LEGISLATION, DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF URBAN SYSTEM****PART – A**

1. What is land use management?

Land Use Management is the system of legal requirements and regulations that apply to land in order to achieve desirable and harmonious development of the built environment. These regulations are determined by the zoning of the property.

2. What are land use regulations?

Intent is to ensure alignment of policy standards and the private use of land resources. ... Housing codes, regulations for subdivisions, zoning ordinances, and building codes These are all government ordinances are some forms of land use regulations.

3. What is land use in urban planning?

Land use planning is a planning technique to improve the quality of life in urban areas. The major categories on the basis of activities include residential, commercial, transportation, public, and semi-public use, government offices, etc.

4. What is the new Land Acquisition Act?

The Act forbids or regulates land acquisition when such acquisition would include multi-crop irrigated area. The Act changed the norms for acquisition of land for use by private companies or in case of public-private partnerships, including compulsory approval of 80% of the landowners.

5. What is the meaning of land acquisition?

Land acquisition is a process where government take possession of land for public purposes for its own use or for private entity by paying compensation to its owner. Land Acquisition Act was of 1894.

6. How is land acquisition compensation calculated?

The Collector having determined the market value of the land to be acquired shall under Section 27 calculate the total amount of compensation to be paid to the land owner whose land has been acquired by including all assets attached to the land.

7. What is Section 4 in land acquisition?

Any person interested in any land which has been notified under section 4, sub-section (1), as being needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose or for a Company may, [within thirty days from the date of the publication of the notification], object to the acquisition of the land.

8. Define Land Acquisition Act 2015.

The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Bill 2015, also known as Land Bill 2015 has been passed by the Lok Sabha on March 10, 2015. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LAND BILL 2015: The government made nine amendments to the bill, all of them were adopted.

9. What is award under Land Acquisition Act?

Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, 100% of the market value is to be awarded as Solatium as has been determined in the Award statement. COMPENSATION OF LAND: The compensation of land is to be paid to land interested persons.

10. What is rehabilitation and resettlement?

Resettlement or rehabilitation is a process by which those adversely affected are assisted in their efforts to improve, or at least to restore, their incomes and living standards.

11. What is 3a land acquisition?

Under Section **3A**, the Central Government may declare its intention to **acquire land** (defined under Section 3(b)). ... Section 3B gives the person authorized by the Central Government, authority to conduct inspection, survey, measurement etc. Aug 22, 2018

12. What is involuntary resettlement?

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out.

13. What are planning standards?

**PLANNING STANDARDS.** Planning standards are requirements approved by laws to guide physical development in a particular area at a particular time. Apr 8, 2017

14. Define the role of CBO in urban management.

The purpose of **CBOs** is to plan, implement, and monitor social and economic development programs and provide technical and financial help to the communities. ... Similarly the **role** of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the planning and management of rural development projects has been analyzed (Berg, 1987).

15. Write about involvement on NGO in urban development.

NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally. NGOs play a critical part in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation.

### PART – B

1. Explain in detail the town and country planning Act.
2. Explain about land acquisition Act in detail.
3. Explain resettlement Act in detail.
4. Explain the recent land acquisition Act of India.
5. Explain urban planning standard and regulation in detail.
6. Explain the involvement of public in urban management system.
7. Describe the involvement of NGO in urban management.
8. Discuss the role of CBO in urban management system.
9. Write notes on beneficiaries in urban management.
10. Brief in detail about various Act and policies for human settlement.