

महाराष्ट्रातील एकमेव MCQ Practice बुक

Assistant Town Planner (ATP)

4000⁺

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TOWN PLANNING

**MPSC ASSISTANT TOWN PLANNING EXAM
(ATP)**

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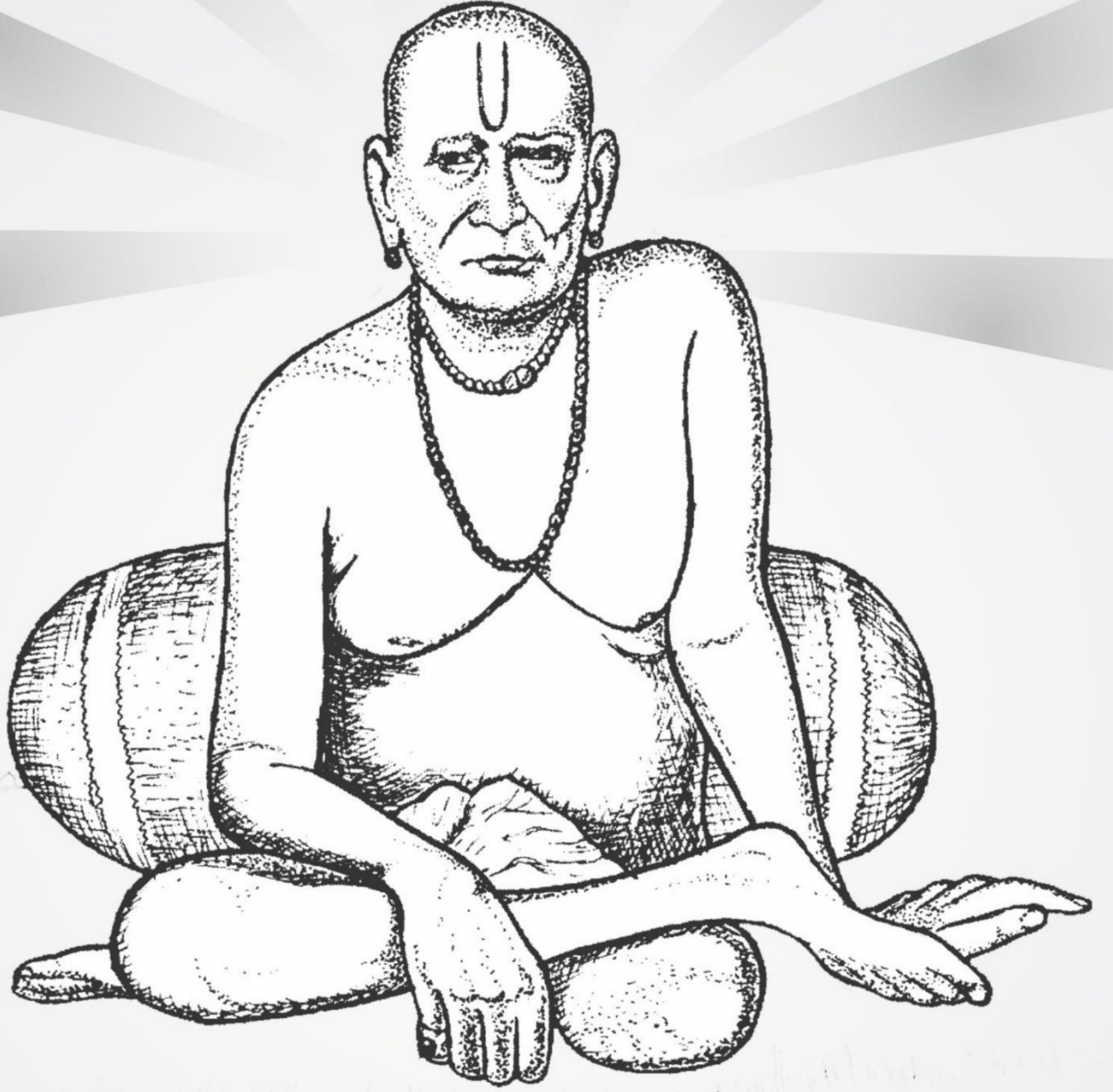
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Send us email info@infinitycivilacademy.com

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श्रीस्वामीसमर्थ...

स्वामींच्या चरणी अर्पण ...



Preface



Dear Students,

It is great pleasure to present our first most useful MCQ practice book for Civil engineering , Architectures , Planning aspirants those preparing for MPSC Assistant Town Planning (ATP) examination. Purpose behind this book is to provide a single book to the students those want a MCQ solving practice as per ATP revised syllabus . This book includes all subject questions, those are collected from various examinations as well unique designed questions .

These questions are collection of well designed MCQs by experts. Exactly after the MCQ answer keys are provided in a tabular format after that explanation is provided. Practice questions are provided topic wise so students can understand flow and bifurcate MCQs accordingly. This is a perfect question bank for all examinations for the posts of Town Planning department conducted by MPSC. More than 4000 MCQs with answer key and their explanation are given for practice in this book.

We are thankful to infinity Academy and its Publication department for the encouragement and support that they have extended. We are also thankful to director and staff members of infinity academy for their efforts to make this book as good as it is. We have jointly made every possible effort to eliminate all the errors in the book, however if you find any please let us know on **WhatsApp number 7057492418** which helps us to improve further.

All efforts have been made to avoid mistakes, Team Infinity thankful to all members without whom it is not possible to publish this book within short time span with best quality.

Girish Khedkar
Infinity Academy



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1.

CURRENT EVENTS AND TECHNOLOGY

Geographical Information System (GIS) And Global Positioning System (GPS)

1. State which of the following statements is true?

1. In the raster data model, the basic building block is the individual cell.
 2. In the vector data model, the basic building block is the individual cell.
 3. In the vector data model, well-defined boundaries are represented.
 4. In the vector data model, locations are well represented.
- A. 1 and 2 only B. 1 and 3 only
C. 2 and 3 only D. All of above

2. A receiver at GPS calculates the self time and position basing on the received data from the different _____.

- A. Satellites B. Radio waves
C. Atomic clocks D. None of the above

3. While mapping land use and land cover, which scale is recommended?

- A. 1: 25000 B. 1:50000
C. 1: 50000 D. 1 B. 5

4. Which of the following formats can be used for GIS output?

1. JPEG 2. PDF 3. GIF 4. HTML
A. 1 and 3 only B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only D. None of above

5. The normal altitude of GPS satellite is about

- A. 16, 200 km B. 20, 200 km
C. 24, 400 km D. None of the above

6. Which among the following can be described as an application of pseudo ranging?

- A. Computation of distance between satellite and user
B. Computation of distance between GPS antenna and satellite
C. Computation of distance between GPS antenna and user
D. Computation of distance between satellite and object

7. What will be the length of the base line in case of short baseline method of GPS surveying?

- A. Less than 50km B. Greater than 50km
C. Less than 2km D. Greater than 100km

8. Which of the following will affect the accuracy of the GPS positioning?

1. atmospheric conditions. 2. Receiver station
3. Strength of signal 4. Atomic clock
A. 1 and 3 only B. 1 and 2 only
C. 2 and 3 only D. None of above

9. GIS stands for

- A. Geographic Information System
B. Generic Information System
C. Geological Information System
D. Geographic Information Sharing

10. Which of the following statements is true about the capabilities of GIS

1. Data capture and preparation
2. Data management, including storage and maintenance
3. Data manipulation and analysis
4. Data presentation
5. All of the above

By 'spatial data' we mean data that has

- A. Complex values B. Positional values
C. Graphic values D. Decimal values

11. Who was the inventor of GPS?

- A. Roger L. Easton B. Roger M. Easton
C. Roger D. Easton D. Roger N. Easton

12. NAVSTAR full form is ____

- A. Navigation System with Team and Ranging
B. Navigation System with Time and Ranging
C. Navigation System with Time and Running
D. Navigation Support with Time and Ranging

13. Which of the following acts a benefit of GIS?

- A. Maintaining geo spatial data
B. Data sharing
C. Accurate data information
D. Presence of data retrieval service



14. Sequence of GIS Activities

1. Spatial and attribute data linkages
 2. Spatial data input
 3. Spatial analysis
 4. Entering of the attribute data
 5. Data verification and editing
- A. 2-3-4-5-1 B. 2-4-5-1-3
C. 1-2-3-4-5 D. 2-3-1-5-4

15. The degradation in the quality of GPS by the government of the U.S. discontinued by whom?

- A. Ivan A. Getting
B. Bradford Parkinson
C. Friedwardt Winterberg
D. Bill Clinton

16.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Group I | Group II |
| I GLONASS | P. Europe |
| II NAVSTAR | Q. India |
| III Galileo | R. Russia |
| IV IRNSS | S. US DOD |
| A. I- R , II-P, III-S,IV-Q | B. I- R , II-S, III-Q,IV-P |
| C. I- R , II-S, III-P,IV-Q | D. I- Q , II-S, III-P,IV-R |

17. Text information about location is non- spatial data

- Lines/Point/Polygons are used in spatial data representation
- A. Only statement 1 is true
B. Only statement 2 is true
C. Both are true statements.
D. Both are false statements

18. The satellites meant for GPS orbits in _____.

- A. Low Earth Orbit (LEO)
B. Medium Earth Orbit (MEO)
C. Geosynchronous Orbit (GSO)
D. Geostationary Equatorial Orbit (GEO)

19. The codes used in GPS are _____.

- A. Coarse Acquisition code
B. Precise code
C. Both a & b
D. None of the above

20. Out of the following, which is the component of G.I.S.?

- A. Computer system B. Software
C. Data management

21. The key word to GIS technology is _____.
(MES PRE 2017)

- A. Geography B. Geology

C. Geomorphology D. Geometeorology

22. Cell-like units are characteristic of

- A. raster data structures
B. cellular data structures
C. Both A. and B.
D. vector data structures

23. The other name of vector format is

- A. line format B. point format
C. polygon format D. All of these

24. The graphical elements of vector data structures are

- A. point B. arc
C. area D. All of these

25. Concepts associated with the representation of vector data differently at different scales are

- A. cartographic generalisation
B. cartographic symbolisation
C. unique feature identifier
D. topological data model

26. Observations occupying very small areas in relation to the scale of the database arerepresented by

- A. point data B. line data
C. areal data D. continuous data

27. Line in polygon method is characteristic of

- A. raster overlay B. vector overlay
C. buffer operation D. intersecting operation

28. Which of the following is an example of a GIS data format?

- A. JPEG B. PDF C. TIFF D. PNG

29. Which of the following GIS functions is used to find features within a specified distance of a given location?

- A. Analysis B. Query
C. Editing D. Buffering

30. Which of the following GIS functions feature?is used to modify the sttributes or geometr of a feature?

- A. Analysis B. Query
C. Editing D. Buffering

31. Which of the following is an example of a thematic map in GIS?

- A. Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
B. Image Classification
C. Points, lines, and polygons
D. Land use map



32. Which of the following GIS functions is used to calculate the slope and aspect of a terrain surface?

- A. Analysis
- B. Query
- C. Editing
- D. Terrain Analysis

33. Which of the following is an example of a metadata element in GIS?

- A. Attribute Table
- B. Scale Bar
- C. Legend
- D. Data Source

34. What are the applications of Geo-Informatics?

- A. Disaster management
- B. Environmental monitoring
- C. Navigation and logistics
- D. All of the above

35. What are the benefits of using Geo-Informatics in agriculture?

- A. Improves crop yields
- B. Reduces water usage
- C. Increases efficiency in farm management
- D. All of the above

36. In the process of GIS, digitalization is done for better output.

- A. True
- B. False

37. Which among the following is not related to GIS software's?

- A. CAD
- B. Arc GIS
- C. Arc View
- D. STAAD Pro

38. Which among the following is a server-based hardware platform of GIS?

- A. Autodesk Revit
- B. STAAD Pro
- C. Arc GIS
- D. Google-maps

39. World's first operational GIS was_____

- A. QGIS
- B. CGIS
- C. ArcGIS
- D. All of above

40. Which GIS function allows users to combine attributes from different layers based on their spatial relationships?

- A. Interpolation
- B. Geocoding
- C. Joining
- D. Merging

41. Which of the following is NOT a type of GIS data?

- A. Spatial data
- B. Attribute data
- C. Temporal data
- D. Text data

42. Which of the following is NOT a type of GIS analysis?

- A. Spatial autocorrelation

- B. Spatial interpolation
- C. Spatial extraction
- D. Spatial obfuscation

43. Which GIS function involves dividing an area into smaller, uniform grid cells?

- A. Tiling
- B. Clustering
- C. Subsetting
- D. Tessellation

44. Which of the following is an example of a mobile GIS application?

- A. ArcGIS Pro
- B. QGIS
- C. Collector for ArcGIS
- D. Google Earth

45. Which GIS tool is used to calculate the shortest route between two locations?

- A. Network analysis
- B. Buffering
- C. Clipping
- D. Overlay analysis

46. What is the primary function of a GIS server?

- A. To store spatial data
- B. To create maps
- C. To perform spatial analysis
- D. To share GIS data and services over a network

47. Which of the following is a common spatial analysis technique used to identify clusters of similar features?

- A. Regression analysis
- B. Hotspot analysis
- C. Density analysis
- D. Network analysis

REMOTE SENSING

48. Remote sensing can be defined as collecting information about a target

- A. without seeing it
- B. by touching it
- C. without a physical contact with it
- D. from a ground station

49. Which of the following are examples of remote sensing systems?

- A. Human eye
- B. Bat's guidance system
- C. Remote sensing satellites
- D. All of the above

50. Which of the following cannot be achieved by remote sensing?

- A. Detection of forest fires
- B. Detection of pollutants
- C. Prevention of earthquakes
- D. Land use pattern



ANSWER KEY

Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans
1	D	21	D	41	B	61	B	81	B	101	B	121	B
2	B	22	D	42	D	62	C	82	C	102	C	122	B
3	B	23	D	43	C	63	A	83	A	103	B	123	C
4	D	24	D	44	C	64	C	84	A	104	B	124	B
5	D	25	D	45	A	65	B	85	D	105	B	125	C
6	B	26	D	46	B	66	D	86	C	106	C	126	C
7	C	27	C	47	B	67	B	87	D	107	C	127	C
8	C	28	D	48	C	68	D	88	A	108	C		
9	C	29	D	49	B	69	C	89	A	109	B		
10	B	30	D	50	C	70	C	90	B	110	B		
11	D	31	B	51	B	71	B	91	C	111	C		
12	D	32	D	52	B	72	A	92	A	112	D		
13	B	33	C	53	C	73	C	93	C	113	B		
14	D	34	A	54	D	74	B	94	B	114	C		
15	D	35	A	55	C	75	D	95	D	115	D		
16	C	36	B	56	C	76	D	96	A	116	C		
17	A	37	D	57	D	77	D	97	A	117	A		
18	D	38	B	58	B	78	C	98	D	118	B		
19	D	39	B	59	C	79	D	99	B	119	B		
20	A	40	C	60	C	80	C	100	C	120	A		



EXPLANATION

1. Answer: D

- An application under right to information available in a document of ministry is to be filed before an officer of ministry who is **Central public information officer**
- The Central Information Commission is a statutory body, set up under the Right to Information Act in 2005 under the Government of India to act upon complaints from those individuals who have not been able to submit information requests to a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer due to either the officer not have been appointed, or because the respective Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer refused to receive the application for information under the Right to Information Act
- The major **role of a public information officer** is writing and editing press releases, company brochures, **public** service announcements, speeches, articles, and social media posts. These materials can report on new product launches or company news, respond to inquiries, or make general announcements.

2. ANSWER: B

The Right to Information Act, 2005 came into force fully on the 12th October, 2005 (120th day of its enactment i.e., 15th June, 2005).

3. ANSWER: B

In Right to Information Act 2005 ,
Chapters-6
Sections-31
Schedule-2

4 . ANSWER: D

Tamil Nadu was India's first State to pass a law on access information, namely the 1997 Tamil Nadu Right to Information Act

5. ANSWER: D

An Indian National can file a First Appeal free of cost if the information is not received within 30 days or in case of unsatisfied information provided by the department.

It is to be noted that a sum of Rs. 10 is to be paid by the applicant to file an RTI application.

6. ANSWER: B

Ministry of Personnel
The Central Information Commission (CIC) falls under Ministry of Personnel.

7. Answer: C

- No fee is to be charged from a person seeking info under sect 6.A. Of RTI if he is Below poverty line.
- a. If the applicant belongs to below poverty line (BPL) category, he is not required to pay any fee. However, he should submit a proof in support of his claim to belong to the below poverty line. The application not accompanied by the prescribed fee of RS.10/- or proof of the applicant's belonging to below poverty line, as the case may be, shall not be a valid application under the Act and, therefore, does not entitle the applicant to get information.

8. Answer: C

An appeal under sub-section A. or sub-section B. shall be disposed of within thirty days of the receipt of the appeal or within such extended period not exceeding a total of forty-five days from the date of filing thereof, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

9. Answer : C

- Right to Information is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizens' right to information. It replaced the former Freedom of Information Act, 2002
- An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

10.. ANSWER: B

In Section 2(L) of RTI "State Chief Information Commissioner" and "State Information Commissioner mean the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioner appointed under sub- section (3) of section 15;

11.ANSWER: D

According to Section 15 of the RTI Act 2005, the State Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the state.



9.

LOCAL AREA PLAN

1. A local area plan is a plan for _____ of particular area in city / town, which may consist of detail provisions than that of development plan addressing the local requirements of the area?

- A. Comprehensive development
- B. Cluster development
- C. Structural development
- D. All of the above

2. What is the typical range of the area generally covered by a Local Area Plan (LAP)?

- A. 0.5 hectares to 5 hectares
- B. 5 hectares to 50 hectares
- C. 50 hectares to 500 hectares or more
- D. 100 hectares to 200 hectares

3. The preliminary stage of the local area plan should be prepared within _____ from date of start of preparation of lap?

- A. 2 month
- B. 4 months
- C. 6 months
- D. 10 months

4. Which of the following city is NOT a pilot city for the Local Area Plan and Town Planning Scheme being implemented by the Government of India?

- A. Mysore
- B. Shimla
- C. Indore
- D. Jaipur

5. During the Draft Stage, Detailed area survey and data collection, analysis of existing infrastructure, the scale of maps for planning for local area plan is usually _____?

- A. 1:5000-1:2500
- B. 1:10000- 1:8000
- C. 1:500-1:1000
- D. 1:250- 1:500

6. If the provisions of 'Local Area Plan are not consistent with the UDCPR:

- A. Then the provision of LAP shall prevail
- B. Then the particulars shall be referred to the Director of Town Planning
- C. Then the provisions of UDCPR shall prevail
- D. The Planning Authority may propose fi the modification under sec 37 of the MRTP Act, 1966, so as to stand it suitable for that particular provision of the LAP

7. Any type of Re-development scheme for Urban renewal, redevelopment and conservation practiced in the particular state under a statutory urban planning framework of the state government is called as _____?

- A. Local area plan,
- B. urbanization
- C. town planning scheme,
- D. regional plan,

8. What are the key phases involved in the formulation of a local area plan as outlined by the act?

- A. Public consultation and finalization
- B. Non-statutory background act gathering and statutory process
- C. Plan implementation and evaluation
- D. None of the above

9. What is/are the key phases involved in the process of making a local area plan?

- A. Non-statutory background act gathering and
- B. Statutory process
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of the above

10. Why is it recommended to allow sufficient time before commencing the statutory processes for local area plans?

- A. To reduce community involvement
- B. To minimize the administrative burden
- C. To assemble key act and act necessary for planning
- D. To rush through the planning process

11. The LAP mechanism allows the cities and urban authorities to _____ the existing developed inner city areas.

- A. Reschedule, redevelop and restructure
- B. Re-plan, revive and regenerate
- C. Reduced, realign and restore
- D. None of above

12. What are the attributes or criteria that legally define a local area according to the act?

- A. Only physical attributes
- B. Only cultural attributes
- C. Both physical and cultural attributes
- D. Economic attributes only



13. Local Area Plans (LAP) should ideally be identified as part of———?

- A. Town Planning Schemes
- B. Sub-Regional Plan
- C. Comprehensive Mobility Plan
- D. Development Plan

14. Which of the following is omitted as an instance of a local area product or specialty?

- A. Sandals of Kolhapur
- B. Perfumes of Paris
- C. Kashmiri Pashmina
- D. Madhubani art

15. Which of the following statutory plans must be considered while delineating the Local area plan boundary?

- A. Regional plan
- B. Development plan,
- C. Town planning scheme
- A. Only A and B
- B. Only A and C
- C. Only B and C
- D. Only A

16. Why are solutions to problems within local areas generally more readily accessible?

- A. Because they have smaller, more manageable problems
- B. Because they lack problems altogether
- C. Because they have larger, more complex problems
- D. Because their problems are not significant

17. A Local Area Plan is a statutory planning mechanism that is developed

- A. For Greenfield development
- B. To improve and enhance the existing developed areas
- C. For development of Region
- D. To define the use of land in the total area of a Planning Authority

18. What is the primary focus of local area planning?

- A. National development
- B. International relations
- C. Resolving local-level problems and issues
- D. Global economic policies

19. Which stage involves the compilation of a list of property owners and ownership patterns in the preparation of a Local Area Plan?

- A. Final notification
- B. Draft Stage
- C. Final Proposal
- D. Preliminary Stage

20. What element of local area planning aims to enhance the quality of life within a particular community?

- A. Promoting global initiatives
- B. Maintaining international relations
- C. Resolving local level problems
- D. Developing national infrastructure

21. What are the stages of preparation LAP in order/process?

- A. Publication of LAP boundary
- B. Preparation of Draft LAP
- C. Publication and Sanction of LAP
- A. A > B > C
- B. C > B > A
- C. B > A > C
- D. None of above

22. What is the main objective of redevelopment facilitated by Local Area Plans (LAP)?

- A. To reduce public spaces and areas under roads
- B. To enhance the existing built environment and infrastructure provision
- C. To limit the project area to less than 50 hectares
- D. To avoid consultation with land/property owners and stakeholders

23. what are different types of local area plan Depending on the vision for improving a developed inner city area?

- A. LAP for Urban Regeneration of Developed Areas
- B. LAP for Improving Urban Areas with Heritage Value
- C. LAP for Improving Areas with Informal Settlements
- D. LAP for Special Development Area
- A. Only A and B
- B. Only A and C
- C. Only A,B ,C and D
- D. only A ,B and C

24. What is the usual extent of the area encompassed by a Local Area Plan (LAP)?

- A. 10 to 50 hectares
- B. 100 to 250 hectares or more
- C. 50 to 500 hectares
- D. Less than 10 hectares

25. What are the factors should be considered for delineating LAP boundaries?

- A. purpose of local area plan
- B. Zone boundaries as identify in development plan
- C. Town planning scheme boundaries
- D. All of these



11.

DEVELOPMENT CHARGES AND APPEAL

1. The Planning Authority or the Development Authority, shall levy within the area of its jurisdiction development charge on the _____?

- A. institution of use or change of use of any building
- B. change of use of any land
- C. development of any land or building
- D. All of the above

2. In what conditions does the sections 124A to 124K apply, according to the Act?

- A. When permission to carry out development is granted by the State Government
- B. When permission to carry out development is granted by the Regional Authority
- C. When permission to carry out development is granted by the Village Panchayat
- D. When permission to carry out development is granted by the Central Government

3. Where land appurtenant to a building is used for any purpose independent of the building, development charge may be levied _____?

- A. Separately for the building and the land
- B. Only for building because land charges can't be levied in such case
- C. Charges for such land shall be determined by town planner
- D. any of the above options can be used

4. What is the aim of assigning the development charge collected to the Village Panchayat?

- A. To fund luxury projects in the village area
- B. To distribute among the landowners in the vicinity
- C. To provide or develop basic amenities and infrastructure in the village
- D. To invest in commercial ventures outside the village

5. The development charge shall be leviable on any person who _____?

- A. Makes no changes in the use of any land
- B. undertakes or carries out any development
- C. for which a development permission has deemed to have been granted
- D. all of the above

D. all of the above

6. No such development charge shall be leviable under the provisions of this Chapter in respect of use or change of use of any land or building, or development of any land or building, or both?

- A. for which a development permission has had already been granted
- B. deemed to have been granted by the Planning Authority
- C. the Development Authority granted either by way of commencement certificate
- D. all of the above

7. According to the Act, how do the provisions of this Chapter affect other laws in force?

- A. They override any inconsistent provisions in other laws.
- B. They are subordinate to any other law for the time being in force.
- C. They repeal any conflicting laws entirely.
- D. They amend other laws accordingly.

8. No development charges shall be applicable for which of the following activities from the following?

- A. land development
- B. sub-division of a land.
- C. demolition of any existing building
- D. building or constructions operations

9. What can the Authority do to recover expenses incurred for demolishing the development work if the person fails to do so as required by the notice?

- A. Levy additional fines
- B. Seize the property
- C. Sell the property in auction
- D. Recover expenses as arrears of land revenue

10. Which sections' of the provisions apply to cases where permission to carry out development is under clause (ii) or (iii) of sub-section A. of section 18?

- A. Sections 124A to 124G
- B. Sections 124A to 124K
- C. Sections 125 to 130
- D. Sections 131 to 135



11. In case of failure to demolish the development work as required by the notice, what action can an Authority authorized to take according to the Act?

- A. File a civil lawsuit against the person
- B. Impose additional taxes on the property
- C. Demolish the development work at the expense of the person
- D. Issue a warning letter to the person

12. On and from the date of commencement of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning (Amendment) Act, 2010, development charge shall be levied as per?

- A. collected by the Authority at the rates specified in First schedule of MRTP
- B. collected by the Authority at the rates specified in Second schedule of MRTP
- C. collected by the Authority at the rates specified in UDCPR chapter 6
- D. None of the above

13. Which is not the valid definition of "bank" as per the explanation provided in the Act?

- A. Subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1959
- B. Corresponding new bank constituted under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980
- C. Any financial institution approved by the State Government
- D. A cooperative bank registered under the Cooperative Societies Act

14. For the purposes of assessing the development charge, the user of land and building shall not be classified under the following categories?

- A. Industrial
- B. Commercial
- C. Residential
- D. Recreational

15. What is the exact purpose for which the extra funds collected from the increase in the development charge, as specified by the Act, will be used?

- A. Funding political campaigns
- B. Acquiring land for private development projects
- C. Utilization for Vital Urban Transport Projects
- D. Investing in luxury infrastructure projects

16. The Authority may, subject to the other provisions of this chapter VI-a levy, assessment and recovery of development charge of MRTP 1966 can't?

- A. Reduce development charge

B. Can enhance rate and levy development charge at such rate

C. Reduce rate below the rate specified in the Second Schedule.

D. None of the above

17. As per the Act, where should surplus funds in the Development Fund be deposited if they cannot be immediately used for their intended purposes?

- A. Invested in the stock market
- B. Utilized for personal benefits of Authority members
- C. Deposited in any financial institution
- D. Deposited in specified banks as defined in the explanation

18. What interest rate applies when an assessment is increased or a refund is owed due to an appeal under section 124G?

- A. Twelve per cent. per annum
- B. Fifteen per cent. per annum
- C. Eighteen per cent. per annum
- D. Twenty per cent. per annum

19. Any Planning Authority or a New Town Development Authority under this Act, where State Government declares its intention to undertake one or more Vital Urban Transport Projects, the development charges levied and collected shall be___?

- A. Shall be increased by one hundred per cent.
- B. Shall be enhanced rate and levy development charge at rate of any rate
- C. Such rates shall be decided by authority
- D. All of the above are correct

20. When does the obligation to pay interest on the amount owed due to an increased assessment commence for the appellant?

- A. From the date of appeal submission
- B. From the date of original assessment notice
- C. From the date of assessment confirmation
- D. From the date of the final court ruling

21. The term "Vital Urban Transport Project" mentioned under MRTP 1966 means a project related to?

- 1. MRTS
 - 2. Metro Rail, Mono Rail
 - 3. BRTS
 - 4. Freeway, Sealink
- A. Only 2,3,4
 - B. Only 1
 - C. Only 2 and 4
 - D. All of the above



18

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTION

1. Regional planning relates to :
Development of various sectors of economy
B. Area specific approach of development
C. Area differences in transportation network
D. Development of rural areas
2. The disadvantage of satellite growth of towns and cities is
A. the necessity of the long journey to work
B. It is responsible for preventing the development of a community spirit
C. Lack of community centers and halls
D. all of the above
3. In physical survey of town planning , the gradation of the building is moderate when its future life of ----.
A. 50 yrs and above B. 30 to 49 yrs
C. 15 to 29 yrs D. 5 to 14 yrs
4. In density zoning, to control the population, which of the following points are noted ?
A. The minimum size of the plot for each house is fixed
B. The number of houses per unit area is specified
C. The ratio of total plot area to the built up area is fixed
A. Only a B. Only a and c
C. Only a and b D. a, b and c
5. Which of the following authority approves the development plan ?
A. State Government
B. Regional Development Authority
C. Municipal Corporation
D. None of the above
6. In Neighbourhood play area , for sports facilities , population served per unit should be
A. 5000 B. 10,000
C. 15,000 D. 1 Lakh
7. For Residential and commercial use , when width of proposed road in between 9 m to 12 m, then minimum road side margin is ----- .
A. 3 m B. 4.5 m C. 6 m D. 7.5 m
8. For low rise building , the minimum width of any interior open air space or chowk which is

- used for light and ventilation of the room , smaller side of it shall not be less than ____
- A. 1 m B. 1.8 m
C. 2.4 m D. 3 m
-
9. Which of the following conditions are correct for skip floor:
i. Its location is at a minimum height of 15 m from the ground level
ii. The minimum vertical distance between two skip floors should be at least 10 m
iii. The minimum height of skip floor should be 3 m
iv. No partition or enclosure is permitted anywhere in a skip floor
A. i , ii B. i , iii , iv
C. i , ii , iv D. i , ii , iii , iv
 10. The area proposed for integrated township shall fulfill the following requirements;
A. Any suitable area having area of 40 hect or more at one place.
B. The area shall be one , contiguous , unbroken and uninterrupted
C. The area shall have an access by means of an existing or proposed road having
D. minimum right of way of 18 m.
 11. Developer shall complete the Integrated township project within ____ from the approval to the master plan.
A. 5 years B. 10 years
C. 15 years D. 30 years
 12. In principles of village planning , the width of approach road should be at least ----- with well planted shady trees on both the sides.
A. 5 m to 10 m B. 10 m to 15 m
C. 15 m to 20 m D. 20 m to 25 m
 13. For the Rural water supply schemes , for providing domestic requirements , the norm adopted is :
A. 35 LPCD B. 40 LPCD
C. 70 LPCD D. 100 LPCD
 14. Integrated Township area shall not include the area under:
A. Residential zone B. Notified forest area
C. Commercial zone D. Agricultural zone



15. Which of the following method used for slums clearance ?

- Improvement method
- Complete removal method
- Both A and B
- None of the above

16. Which of the following are causes of slums ?

- A. Rapid industrialization
- B. Population growth
- C. Lack of zoning
- D. All of the above

17. The purpose of Arbitration act is to provide quick redressal to ----- by private arbitration.

- A. Family disputes B. Service disputes
- C. Commercial disputes D. Political disputes

18. Developer can use only ----- of buyer's amount (given as initial amount as per the contract) , remaining amount developer has to keep mandatorily in bank account only.

- A. 10 % B. 20 %
- C. 30 % D. 50 %

19. Which of the following are the objectives of town planning schemes?

- i. Pooling of land
 - ii. Reconstruction of plot boundaries
 - iii. Provision for social and physical infrastructure
 - iv. Automatic acquisition of land for public purposes
- A. i , ii only B. ii , iii , iv only
C. iii ,iv only D. i , ii , iii , iv

20. Combining two or more plots as a single plot is called -----

- A. Frontage B. Amalgamation
- C. Bifurcation D. Building setback

21. Match the pairs:

a. Perspective plan	1. Short term plan within the framework of development plan
b. Development plan	2. Vision and policy orientation
c. Regional plan	3. Comprehensive long term settlement plan
d. Local Area plan	4. Long term regional plan Optimization of regional resources for development

- A. a -3 b -4 c -2 d -1 B. a -2 b -3 c -4 d -1

- C. a -1 b -2 c -3 d -4 D. a -4 b -2 c -3 d -1

22. In MRTP Act 1966 , Regional plans are prepared as per the provisions of section 3 to 20 ,In which section 4 indicates _____

- A. Establishment of Region and alteration of its limits
- B. Constitution of Regional planning boards
- C. Terms of office and conditions of service of members
- D. Resignation of members

23. For the areas falling in zones , other than residential , commercial and U1 & U2 zone as per the sanctioned Regional plan the project proponents shall have to pay a premium charge for permitting project in public / semi-public zone , Industrial zone , TH &LP is

- A. 15 % B. 10 %
- C. 8 % D. 12 %

24. Master layout plan provide minimum area required for gardens & parks as ___ of master layout are

- A. 5 % B. 7.5 %
- C. 10 % D. 15 %

25. What is the minimum Built-up Area required for master layout area of 40Ha of primary and secondary Health care facilities like Dispensary , Maternity Home , Hospital et?

- A. 500 sq.m B. 1000 sq.m
- C. 1500 sq.m D. 2000 sq.m

26. Which of the following forms of planning aims at proper distribution of population densities , regulation of traffic , location of zones etc ?

- A. Local planning B. Country Planning
- C. National Planning D. International Planning

27. Which of the following type of survey conducted at local level for re-development scheme , slum improvement scheme & the different forms of town survey ?

- A. Civic survey or socio-economic survey
- B. Regional survey
- C. National survey
- D. Preliminary survey

28. Which of the following plan gives a perspective picture of a fully development town?

- A. Key-plan
- B. Layout plan
- C. Master plan
- D. None of the above



19.

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTION

ATP MPSC PAPER

1. Match the column in view of the Right to Information Act, 2005:

Sections Provision

a. Section 21	I. Act not to apply to certain organisations
b. Section 22	II. Protection of action taken in good faith
c. Section 23	III. Act to have overriding effect
d. Section 24	IV. Bar of jurisdiction of courts.

	a	b	c	d
A.	II	III	IV	I
B.	II	IV	III	I
C.	II	III	IV	I
D.	III	II	IV	I

2. Match the following regarding the Maharashtra Right to Public Services Act, 2015:

Sections	Provision
a. Section 4	I. Monitoring status of application
b. Section 5	II. Use of Information Technology for delivery of public service
c. Section 6	III. Right to obtain public services within stipulated time limit
d. Section 7	IV. Providing public services within stipulated time limit

	a	b	c	d
A.	I	III	II	IV
B.	III	I	II	IV
C.	III	IV	I	II
D.	I	III	IV	II

3. Every Public Authority shall publish the necessary particulars mentioned under Section 4A.(b) (Complete the sentence)

A. within 120 days from the enactment of

this Act.

B. within 15 days from the date of him taking charge of office.

C. within 30 days from the date of commencement of the calendar

D. within 60 days from the date of commencement of this Act.

4. an economist, developed the Sector model in 1930s.

A. Clarence Perry

B. E.W. Burgess

C. Homer Hoyt

D. Harris and Ullman

5. Sir Patrick Geddes, known as Father of modern town planning, developed a new approach to regional and town planning based on integration of. called the Geddesian trio concept.

A. Work-Folk-Place

B. Work-Family-Place

C. City-Satellite – Region

D. Region-City – Place

6. In India, in Gandhinagar, residential sectors are planned on the concept of

A. Neighbourhood

B. Capital of Gujarat State

C. Central Place theory

D. Garden City

7. Concept of the neighbourhood unit was originally published by

A. Clarence A. Perry

B. Homer Hoyt

C. Friedrich Engels

D. Patrick Geddes

8. After establishment of the Region for the purposes of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966

A. the limits of a Region cannot be altered.

B. the Region cannot be split up into two or more Regions.

C. the limits of a Region can be altered so as to include therein or to exclude therefrom, such areas as may be specified in the notification.

D. the whole or part of the area comprising a Region shall not be ceased to be a Region or part thereof.



9. What are the duties of Regional Board?

- A. To prepare a Regional Plan
- B. To prepare a Development Plan
- C. To prepare a Town Planning Scheme
- D. All of the above

10. When can the State Government revise a Regional Plan after it comes into operation?

- A. At any time
- B. At any time but not earlier than ten years
- C. At any time but not earlier than twenty years
- D. At any time but not earlier than five years

11. The Planning Authority has to submit a report to the State Government about the progress made in carrying out the survey and preparing the plans as per Section 21 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966. The report is a

- A. Monthly report
- B. Quarterly report
- C. Half-yearly report
- D. Yearly report

12. Any modification made by the State Government in the draft Development Plan to insert a new reservation on any land previously not affected is called

- A. Sanctioned modification
- B. Interim modification
- C. Substantial nature modification
- D. Minor modification

13. Fill in the blank with appropriate code:

Section 26 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 provides extension of up to months in case of Municipal Corporation having a population of 10 lakhs or more but less than 1 crore, for extending the period for preparation and publication of notice of the draft Development Plan.

- A. 24
- B. 12
- C. 8
- D. 6

14. The Planning Authority shall submit the draft Development Plan to the State Government for sanction under section of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966.

- A. 28(4)
- B. 26A.
- C. 30A.
- D. 37(A)

15. Under the provision of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, in case the area falls in the jurisdiction of Metropolitan Planning Committee, period can be extended over the original period by the State Government for sanctioning the draft

Development Plan.

- A. 6 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 24 months

16. Under the provision of Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, a modification proposal made in final Development Plan shall be deemed to have lapsed, if not submitted to the State Government within period from its publication in the official Gazette.

- A. 30 days
- B. 90 days
- C. 6 months
- D. 1 year

17. Any applicant aggrieved by an order under Section 45 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 prefer an appeal to the State Government or to an officer appointed by the State Government.

- A. Granting permission
- B. Refusing permission
- C. Both A. and (2)
- D. None of the above

18. Within one year from the date of confirmation of notice under Section 49 of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966, it is necessary for Appropriate Authority to

- A. Complete the land acquisition procedure
- B. Make an application to acquire the land
- C. Pay compensation to the land owner
- D. Publish a declaration under Section 126 (4) of the Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966

19. A draft Town Planning Scheme consists of

- A. Physical planning and valuation of the scheme
- B. Physical planning of the scheme only
- C. The financial aspects of the Town Planning Scheme
- D. None of the above

20. Among the following options, select the correct option regarding final plot in a Town Planning Scheme.

- A. It means the value of original plot without reference to any improvements contemplated in the scheme.
- B. It is the result of reconstitution of original plot in its area and boundaries so as to render it more suitable for development purposes.
- C. It means the original holding with well defined boundaries as found on the date of declaration of intention to make the scheme.
- D. Both (2) and (3) above



ANSWER KEY

Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans
1	C	26	B	51	A	76	A
2	C	27	B	52	A	77	B
3	A	28	B	53	A	78	D
4	C	29	A	54	C	79	D
5	A	30	A	55	A	80	B
6	A	31	D	56	D	81	D
7	A	32	B	57	B	82	#
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	C
9	A	34	A	59	D	84	C
10	B	35	B	60	D	85	A
11	B	36	C	61	D	86	A
12	C	37	D	62	A	87	D
13	B	38	C	63	A	88	A
14	C	39	D	64	D	89	D
15	D	40	C	65	D	90	B
16	D	41	C	66	A	91	C
17	B	42	D	67	C	92	C
18	B	43	A	68	C	93	B
19	A	44	A	69	D	94	B
20	B	45	D	70	A	95	D
21	D	46	C	71	C	96	C
22	C	47	C	72	A	97	B
23	D	48	A	73	A	98	B
24	D	49	A	74	D		
25	C	50	B	75	B		



EXPLANATION

1. ANSWER : C

As per The Right to Information Act, 2005: Sections 21- Protection of action taken in good faith.

Sections 22- Act to have overriding effect.

Sections 23- Bar of jurisdiction of courts.

Sections 24- Act not to apply in certain organizations

Therefore, correct option is C

2. ANSWER : C

As per The Maharashtra Right to Public Services Act, 2015:

Section 4- Right to obtain public services within stipulated time

Section 5- Providing public services within stipulated time limit

Section 6- Monitoring status of application

Section 7- Use of Information Technology for delivery of public service limit.

Therefore, correct option is C

3. ANSWER : A

As per RTI Act 2005 clause 4- Obligations of public authorities

Every Public Authority shall publish the necessary particulars mentioned under Section 4A.(b) publish within one hundred and twenty (120) days from the enactment of this Act.

4. ANSWER : C

The sector model was described by economist Homer Hoyt (1895-1984) in 1939. It is a model of the US city based on sectors. Each sector has an economic function and can be extended in space outward as an urban area grows.

5. ANSWER: A

Patrick Geddes is also known as "Father of Modern Town Planning". Inspired by the French sociologist Frederic Le Play's (1802-1886) triad of 'Lieu, Travail, Famille' — which Geddes translated to "Work, Place, Folk"

— Geddes developed a new approach to regional and town planning based on the integration of people and their livelihood into the environmental givens of the particular place and region they inhabit.

6. ANSWER: A

Gandhinagar is developed on the neighbourhood concept.

7. ANSWER: A

The neighbourhood unit, or neighbourhood unit concept (NUC), is a residential design model, credited to Clarence A. Perry, for a neighbourhood population of about 5,000-9,000 residents, with school, places of worship, and recreational areas at its centre.

8. ANSWER: C

As per Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 Clause (3) After reestablishment of the Region for the purposes of this act may name and alter the name of any such Region.

The limits of a Region can be altered so as to include therein or to exclude therefrom, such areas as may be specified in the notification.

1. amalgamate two or more Regions so as to form one Region; or

2. split up any Region into two or more Regions; or

3. declare that the whole or part of the area comprising a Region shall cease to be a Region or part thereof.

9. ANSWER: A

As per Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act, 1966 duties of a Regional Board—

a. To carry out a survey of the Region, and prepare reports on the surveys so carried out;

b. To prepare an existing-land-use map, and such other maps as may be necessary for the purpose of preparing Regional plan;

c. To prepare a Regional plan;

d. To perform any other duties or functions as are supplemental, incidental or consequential to any of the foregoing duties, or as may be prescribed by regulations.

10. ANSWER: B

Revision or modification] of Regional plan-The State Government at any time after a regional plan has come into operation, but not earlier than ten years.

11. ANSWER: B

The Planning Authority shall submit a quarterly Report to the State Government about the progress made in carrying out the survey and prepare the plan.

12. ANSWER: C

Any modification made by the State Government in the draft Development Plan to insert a new reservation on any land previously not affected is called Substantial nature modification.

13. ANSWER: B

सहाय्यक नगर रचनाकार (ATP) OUTSTANDING RESULT

83/138 SELECTIONS 2022 EXAM



HARSHAL SANJAY KHAIRNAR

1st Rank in Maharashtra



SHIVANI SANTOSH WATEGAONKAR
NT-C - Female - 1



PIYUSH CHANDRASHEKHAR GHARAT
OBC - General - 1



SURAJ BALU KHANDEKAR
Against OBC - Sports - 1



ABHISHEK DILIP KHOBRAGADE
Against SC - Sports - 1



VISHAL VICHAVE
Orphan - 1



KALYANI BHADANE

1st Rank in Maharashtra (Female)



PALLAVI HANUMANT HADAPE
NT-D - Female - 1



RAGINI RAJARAM CHAVAN
ST - Female - 1



KALPESH DHANLAL CHAURE
Against ST - Sports - 1



NIKHIL VITTHAL WAIBHASE
NT-D - General - 1



OMKUMAR JAGANNATH ARU
Dिव्यंग - Hearing Impairment - 1



MONALI ANILRAJ GAIDHANE



KARTIK PRAKASH SHINDE



SONIKA PRADIP KAKADE



PRATIK DAYANAND AHIRE



AMAR YUWRAJ PAIKRAO



BHUSHAN MILIND KALOKHE



OMKAR SURESH BABAR



ASHWINI B BONDADE



KENGAR KIRTANA DILIP



GANESH MALI



Rachana Patil



ASHMILI P JADHAV



ASHOK ROHIDAS JADHAV



KEKAN BHAGWAT BALAJI



AMIT CHAVAN



PRAJAKTA SANJAY JADHAV



KSHITIJ SHINDE



PRAJWAL WAKCHAURE



SHIVANGI AVINASH AUNDHEKAR



KRUSHNA BHIMRAJ BHOSALE



BHOSALE PRATHAMESH PRAKASH



PRIYANKA RAMCHANDRA SURWASE



SNEHAL ANANT GADEKAR



SWATI GANESH GORDE



VAI BHAV GORAKH THUBE



POOJA PRAMOD MAHAJAN



AFTAB AMIR MOMIN



SANGAMESHWAR PANNASE



SAYALI GAJANANRAO DESHMUKH



POOJA PRAMOD MAHAJAN



DHUM MANASEE SANDESH



HITESH JITENDRA PAGAR



GADHAVE SAHIL SAMBHAJI



SOHEL FAKIR



NIMDHORE SIMALI SURESH



AKASH MHETRE



SHIVAMAND MALLIKARJUN NALGIRE



MAGAR TEJESHWAS VIJAY



SAURABH GORAKH TAKMODE



AAKASH SHRIKURUSHNA DOKE



SAKSHI RAJKUMAR DAHAKE



ASHWINI HIRAMAN PINGAL



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