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**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
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**Programme: B. Plan** **Semester : VI**  
**Course Name: Planning & Management of Informal Sector** **Max. Marks : 100**  
**Course Code: SPCC 3010** **Attempt Duration : 3 Hrs.**  
**No. of page/s:**

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**Attempt all the questions, 1 marks each**

1. Which of following sector does CEO, Public Servant and Software Engineer represent?  
(i) Informal sector, (ii) Transport Sector, (iii) Formal Sector, (iv) None
2. \_\_\_\_\_ essentially means not having something  
(i) Deprivation, (ii) Social Deprivation, (iii) Destitute, (iv) Social Protection
3. 17th International Conference of Labour Statisticians says, Employees are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, “in law or in practice, not subject to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance of pay, paid annual or sick leave, etc)”.  
(i) Labour legislation (ii) income taxation (iii) social protection (iv) None
4. Which is a solution to plan and manage spontaneous growth?  
(i) Redevelopment (ii) Reconstitution (iii) Regularization (iv) None
5. The international standard of extreme poverty is set to the possession of less than \_\_\_\_\_ a day.  
(i) 1\$, (ii) 2\$, (iii) 3\$, (iv) 4\$
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition.  
(i) Group housing, (ii) Slum, (iii) Housing Society, (iv) Apartments
7. Abbreviation of HFA.  
(i) Housing for All individual, (ii) Home for All, (iii) Housing for all 2022, (iv) Home for All
8. A person who derives advantage from something, especially under any poverty alleviation program is known as \_\_\_\_\_

- (i) Beneficiary, (ii) Deprived, (iii) Poor, (iv) None
9. Migration serves as a mechanism of labor force adjustment and equilibration amongst different regions  
(i) True, (ii) False, (iii) Both T & F, (iv) None
10. \_\_\_\_\_ says, migration is about how people make choices, \_\_\_\_\_ is all about how they don't have choices to make. (Select two for both blanks)  
(i) Demography, (ii) Environment, (iii) Economics, (iv) Sociology
11. What are the estimates of informal employment in India?  
(i) 392.08 million, (ii) 396.77 million, (iii) 362.08 million, (iv) All
12. One difference between informal sector vs formal sector.  
(i) Employment, (ii) Job, (iii) Job insecurity, (iv) Source of income
13. \_\_\_\_\_ growth are referred to as an outward spread of built-up areas caused by expansion, with inadequate provision basic of facilities  
(i) Planned, (ii) Economic, (iii) Inorganic, (iv) Spontaneous
14. Chai wala, cobbler and street vendor fall amongst which category?  
(i) Informal sector, (ii) Transport Sector, (iii) Formal Sector, (iv) None
15. What are the alternative approach to deliver services to urban poor?  
(i) Community Based, (ii) Legal Approach, (iii) Institutional Approach, (iv) None
16. An alternative term for spontaneous settlement is \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Informal settlement, (ii) Core City, (iii) Old City (iv) Shanty town
17. Which was the first commercial capital that showed informal activity to world?  
(i) CBD, (ii) Downtown, (iii) Godown, (iv) Agora
18. What are the theories of Migration?  
(i) Push, (ii) Push and Pull, (iv) Pull, (iv) None
19. Migration is the only reason of metropolises growth.  
(i) FALSE, (ii) TRUE, (iii) Both, (iv) None
20. There only few urban centres that appear to grow in India.  
(i) TRUE, (iii) False, (iii) Both, (iv) None
21. What are the factors of migration?  
(i) Brain Drain, (ii) Age, (iii) Marriage, (iv) Education
22. What are the purpose of migration?

- (i) Brain Drain, (ii) Age, (iii) Marriage, (iv) Education
23. One similarity between informal sector vs formal sector.  
(i) Female workers, (ii) Taxation Paid, (iii) Job insecurity, (iv) All
24. Fringe area are more of informal settlement.  
(i) TRUE, (ii) Both, (iii) False, (iv) None
25. Migration has been the reason of urbanization.  
(i) TRUE, (ii) Both, (iii) False, (iv) None
26. Migration has been the reason of urbanization. (T/F)
27. Involvement of people in planning process is known as \_\_\_\_\_
28. Which of the method is used to engage people in planning process?  
(i) Burgess Model (ii) Sector Model (iii) Spider Web Diagram (iv) Chapati Diagram
29. The informal sector and its workers plus the informal workers in the formal sector constitute the informal \_\_\_\_\_  
(i) Sector (ii) Economy (iii) Activity (iv) Employee
30. Where to find data on informal sector?  
(i) ILO (ii) Census (iii) NSSO (iv) None
31. What is a basic need?  
(i) It is a social need (ii) It is an individual need (iii) It is a global need (iv) Not needed
32. What are the standards of basic services?  
(i) Individual tap connect to households (ii) Toilet in individual households  
(iii) Community Toilets Incorrect (iv) Community Tap
33. How to measure urban poverty?  
(i) Household method (ii) Average Poverty (iii) Absolute Poverty (iv) Relative Poverty
34. Which of one the following is a feature of spontaneous settlement?  
(i) Planned Layouts (ii) Lush Green (iii) Haphazard housing (iv) None
35. One of the factor responsible for growth of spontaneous settlement.  
(i) Planned Layouts (ii) Economy (iii) Haphazard housing (iv) Ineffectiveness of the planning authorities

36. How is urban poverty relevant for spatial planner?  
(i) Inequality (ii) Inclusiveness (iii) Basic Needs (iv) Resource Optimisation
37. How is urban poverty tackled directly in India?  
(i) Income distribution (ii) Anti-Poverty Alleviation Programmes  
(iii) Master Plans (iv) International Agencies
38. How do planners provide basic needs to urban poor?  
(i) Income distribution (ii) Anti-Poverty Alleviation Programmes  
(iii) Master Plans (iv) International Agencies
39. Which of the factor is responsible for growth of spontaneous settlement in case of Nigeria?  
(i) Planned land parcels (ii) Ability of government to effectively develop their compulsorily acquired parcels of land  
(iii) Effective resettlement programmes (iv) Ineffective of the Planning Authorities
40. Expansion and \_\_\_\_\_ have been central theme in American movement of history  
(i) Power (ii) Migration (iii) Technology (iv) Development
41. In perspective of \_\_\_\_\_, gauges cost and benefits of migration flow.  
(i) Demographic (ii) Migration (iii) Economics (iv) Development
42. Which of the social value system shapes people's mobility intentions?  
(i) Basic need (ii) Careeeism (iii) Division of labor (iv) demand and supply
43. Which is the highest social value system are shaping people's mobility intentions?  
(i) Familism (ii) Localism (iii) Cosmopolitanism (iv) Careerism
44. The increasing tendency of national migration system to favor as focal points relatively few urban centers that together receive the bulk of available migratory growth. (T/F)
45. Rapidly growing centers have accounted for an increasing share of total metropolitan growth. (T/F)
46. Migration increase is most marked for centers that have experienced unusually high rates of net immigration. (T/F)

47. Future urban growth, whether spontaneous or planned, is likely to continue to be concentrated in relatively few \_\_\_\_\_ centers
48. Which factor is a change of population growth and redistribution were altered in 1960's?  
(i)Policies (ii)Anti-poverty alleviation programmes  
(iii)Reduction in fertility rate (iv)Reduction in R-U migration
49. Choose all that are factors of growth of Urban Centers.  
(i)Fertility (ii)Mortality (iii)In and Out-Migration (iv)History & Background
50. Anticipating and planning settlements, legally appropriating public land and implementing urban designs that consider social aspects would be a solution to spontaneous growth.
51. Sociological studies of Migration involves the (more or less) permanent movement of individuals or groups across symbolic or political boundaries into new residential areas and communities. (T/F)
52. Crossing of a provincial boundary is an International Migration. (T/F)
53. Local migration is when no state boundaries are crossed. (T/F)
54. Buying a new house in the same town or city is National Migration. (T/F)
55. When chooses to move, is an involuntary migration. (T/F)
56. Which of the age group shows dominance in migration?  
(i)5-10 years (ii)25-45 years (iii)45-70 years (iv)Not relevant to age
57. What are the reasons for gender specific migration?  
(i)Domestic help (ii)Involuntary (iii)Marriage (iv)Voluntary
58. Education is not an important reason of migration. (T/F)
59. High skilled position in science, technology and education attracts migrants. (T/F)
60. Education related migration known as \_\_\_\_\_.

61. The major outcome of the development process is the increase in the regional \_\_\_\_\_, at inter-state and intra state level.
62. Apart from regional imbalances other factors that have played significant role in migration is the development of \_\_\_\_\_ and communication
63. Fourthly estimates on migration are not able to brings the relationship between migration and poverty. (T/F)
64. Frequent reliance on overseas resources is a characteristics of informal sector. (T/F)
65. Corporate ownership is a characteristics of informal sector. (T/F)
66. Large scale of operation is a characteristics of formal sector. (T/F)
67. What is the problem with the surveys that NSSO estimates on migration?  
(i)Does not reflect universal data      (ii)Does not reflect seasonal and circular migration  
(iii)Does not reflect housing data      (iv)Does not reflect migration and urban data
68. \_\_\_\_\_ divide is the face of injustice and a symptom of systemic dysfunction.
69. A city cannot be harmonious if some groups concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ and opportunities while others remain impoverished and deprived.
70. A society cannot claim to be harmonious or united if large numbers of people cannot meet their \_\_\_\_\_ needs while others live in opulence.
71. As for developing countries, they often lack the stock of housing and \_\_\_\_\_ that would meet the basic needs of urban populations.
72. Human well-being is broadly considered to include, not only consumption of goods and services but also the access to basic necessities for a productive and socially meaningful life to all sections of the population, especially the deprived slum dwellers and those who are living below poverty line- NSSO. (T/F)
73. The use of master plans in the 20th century reflected the perception that urban areas could be ordered, planned, and managed through conscientious arrangement of space. (T/F)

74. Within the regional plan framework of the master plan, designated sites were approved for projects. (T/F)
75. Investment Plans included objectives such as public transport efficiency, or promotion of “\_\_\_\_\_” of both housing and residential infrastructure, along with so-called productive investments such as industrial parks or factories.  
(i)sustainable development (ii)integrated development (iii)Inclusive development (iv)None
76. What were meant to guide urban behaviour, not just to allocate investment resources as was often the case in projects and strategic investment plans?  
(i)Master Plans (ii)Strategic Plans (iii)Policies (iv)Regulations
77. These were an important variant of policy itself.  
(i)Regulations (ii)Market-Oriented Policies (iii)Master Plans (iv)Strategic Plans
78. Which amongst the following gives more clarity to identification of basic needs in India?  
(i)Housing and Basic Amenities (ii)Shelter and Basic Amenities  
(iii)Basic Services to Urban Poor (iv)None
79. Which of the programme provided basic services to urban poor?  
(i)RAY (ii)IAY (iii)SHGs (iv)BSUP
80. Which amongst the following encompasses for provision of Basic Needs during earlier stages in India?  
(i)Water supply (ii)Sanitation (iii)Communication (iv)Information
81. A demand led approach for improvement of access to public transport should be adopted as standards for basic needs. (T/F)
82. Solar, bio-gas and non-conventional energy need NOT to be promoted for street lights as well as in household energy use wherever possible and feasible. (T/F)
83. Flood prone habitats should be shifted to higher elevation, canal banks should be raised and protected and retaining walls constructed wherever required to ensure proper drainage systems. (T/F)
84. UN-Habitat, Global partnership on output based aid (GOPBA) Partnership of World Bank looks for basic needs at global level. (T/F)

85. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, MoU&HA are local level bodies for basic needs. (T/F)
86. Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) is a profit organisation for basic needs. (T/F)
87. The accelerated economic growth in \_\_\_\_\_ and India in the past two decades, while leading to rising income inequality (especially in urban areas), have lifted over half a billion people out of \$1-a-day poverty between 1981 and 2004.
88. There is a need of \_\_\_\_\_ approaches for Delivery of Basic Services to Urban Poor,
89. Why is people's participation is needed?  
(i)Urban poverty      (ii)Improvement      (iii)Operation and maintenance      (iv)None
90. People's participation is an attempts to overcome the supply-led, over-engineered solutions of service delivery. (T/F)
91. Community engagement has NO potential to improve the sustainability of service delivery interventions. (T/F)
92. Urban Local Bodies collaborate with the NGO's on Micro Credit Scheme to make loans accessible to slum community sanitation. (T/F)
93. \_\_\_\_\_ are unhygienic land with water logging making it highly unfit for provision of water supply.
94. Space for safe drinking water supply was identified with the \_\_\_\_\_ at schools buildings, public spaces.
95. \_\_\_\_\_ introduced ladders of participation.
96. Walking systematically the community through the area and discussing various aspects of the area is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
97. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the resources and strengths which exist in the households and communities ,and which help them to cope with, withstand, prepare for, prevent, mitigate, or quickly recover form a disaster.
98. \_\_\_\_\_ estimates that the informal sector -"unorganised sector"- generates about 62 % of GDP, 50 % of national savings and 40 % of national exports.



99. The migrant discover, for instance, that there are no such ready accommodation and even where they are available, the rent is far from what they can afford, thus, and they migrate to suburbs of the cities and built up areas within easy access to places with opportunities for casual work. (T/F)
100. "Planned settlement" is in fact a more recent western-initiated development, which came about by the writings of Charles Abrams and John Turner and particularly during and immediately after the habitat conference of 1976 in Vancouver, Canada. (T/F)