MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1) _______ is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths
   (A) Slum  (B) Segregation  (C) Urban agglomeration  (D) Satellite Town

2) In the process of urbanization the urban people or the urbanites, and the new entrants to the urban centre get attuned to, __________ or the urban way of life.
   (A) Urbanism  (B) Ruralism  (C) Formalism  (D) Globalism

3) __________ has written about the folk-urban continuum
   (A) Charles Metcalfe  (B) Georg Simmel  (C) Robert Park  (D) Robert Redfield

4) M.N. Srinivas conducted his major studies in __________
   (A) Wayanad in Kerala  (B) Coorg in Karnataka  
   (C) Trichy in Tamil Nadu  (D) Pondicherry

5) The term urban is derived from the Latin word ‘urbs’ meaning a _________.
   (A) City  (B) Folk  (C) Town  (D) Lexury

6) During colonial rule, the village offices were known as __________
   (A) Tehsil  (B) Hujoor  (C) Amsakacheri  (D) Mahal

7) __________ comprise core town(s) and its outgrowths meeting the urban characteristics
   (A) Peri Urbanisation  (B) Suburb  (C) Urban Agglomerations  (D) Megalopolis

8) Among the following __________ is not a steel town.
   (A) Patna  (B) Rourkela  (C) Bhilai  (D) Jamshedpur

9) __________ is the editor of the book *Rural Sociology in India*
   (A) A.R. Desai  (B) D.M. Majumdar  (C) S.C. Dube  (D) Iravathi Karve

10) __________ is a process where a non-urban area becomes urban and a less urban area becomes more urban by assuming more and more of these features
    (A) Metropolitan  (B) Urbanization  (C) Crowding  (D) Universalisation

11) __________ proposed the notion *Urbanism as a Way of Life*.
    (A) Louis Wirth  (B) Andrew Perk  (C) William Davis  (D) Robert Redfield
12) The University in which Urban Sociologists Louis Wirth, Robert Park and Ernest Burgess were belonging to is __________

(A) Heidelburg University  (B) University of Paris  (C) College de France  (D) University of Chicago

13) Tönnie’s concept of _____________refers to community rather than society.

(A) Gesellschaft  (B) Gemeinschaft  (C) Verstehen  (D) Bureaucracy

14) ________ signifies the rural mode of living in which there is predominance of traditions, customs, and folk culture and joint family

(A) Formalism  (B) Socialism  (C) Urbanism  (D) Ruralism

15) ____________published the book. Ancient Law in 1861

(A) Patric Geddes  (B) Charles Metcalfe  (C) Sir Henry S Maine  (D) Peter Burger

16) Among the Million Plus UAs/Cities, there are three very large UAs with more than 10 million persons in the country, known as __________

(A) Mega Cities  (B) Metropolitan  (C) Satellite City  (D) Municipality

17) To recognise a place as city , the  density of population should be  at least __________ persons per sq. km.

(A) 400   (B) 500   (C) 1000   (D) 5000

18) __________ refers to a collection of territories considered interdependent, some located in the central areas and others on the urban fringe

(A) Corporation  (B) Megalopolis  (C) Hyper City  (D) Metropolitan

19) The term __________ is derived from Greek and means simply “very large city.”

(A) Metropolitan  (B) Municipality  (C) Global City  (D) Corporate City

20) __________ suggested that new forms of solidarity and community could grow from the institutional bases of modern society.

(A) Comte  (B) Durkheim  (C) Weber  (D) Spencer

21) ________ condemned the process of urbanization under capitalism under the issue of the political economy and urbanization

(A) Weber  (B) Pareto  (C) Simmel  (D) Marx

22) Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft, developed by ____________

(A) Malinowski  (B) Marx  (C) Ferdinand Tonnies  (D) Sorokin
23. ___________ wrote the book *The Metropolis and Mental Life*

(A) Georg Simmel  (B) Lefebvre  (C) Harvey  (D) Lincon

24) Medium Distance, that is people gone outside the district but within the state of enumeration is called __________

(A) Short migration  (B) International Migration  (C) Inter state migration  (D) Intra-state migration

25) Recruitment and maintenance of substantial army led to the creation of ___________ and urban centres close to such military stations

(A) Cantonments  (B) Battalion  (C) Battery  (D) Squadron

26) Among the following ___________ became the official summer capital of the Viceroy during the British period.

(A) Jaipur  (B) Delhi  (C) Shimla  (D) Mumbai

27) ___________ was the summer capital of the Bengal government for three months during colonial period

(A) Bhubaneswar  (B) Darjeeling  (C) Nainital  (D) Pilibith

28) Permanent Settlement System for assessing land revenue was first introduced by the British in Banaras in __________

(A) 1773  (B) 1818  (C) 1854  (D) 1888

29) Now there are __________ Municipal Corporations in Kerala

(A) Four  (B) Five  (C) Six  (D) Seven

30) Scheme of Integrated development of Small and Medium towns (IDSMT) was launched in by central government

(A) 1965  (B) 1977  (C) 1979  (D) 1980

31) ___________ is the movement of population from one geographical region to another

(A) Mobility  (B) Migration  (C) Segregation  (D) Deviation

32) ___________ means a population enters a region from another area.

(A) Emigration  (B) Immigration  (C) Exculpation  (D) Intervention

33) The concept of Philosophy of Money was proposed by __________

(A) Horkheimer  (B) Adorno  (C) Aristotle  (D) Simmel
34) The predominant form of migration in India ______ especially 90% of the females and 50% males belong to this category
   (A) Rural - Rural (B) Rural - Urban (C) Urban - Urban (D) Urban – Rural

35) It has been postulated that rural urban inequality in terms of economic and Social wellbeing would accelerate __________
   (A) Rural urban migration (B) De urbanisation (C) Ruralisation (D) Immigration

36) ______ is situation in which migrant person wants move back to his own city or village from where he belong
   (A) Emigration (B) Re urbanisation (C) Peri urbanisation (D) Reverse migration

37) __________ studied the social history of Gujarat studies focusing the myth of the breakdown of the joint family in urban India.
   (A) A. M. Shah  (B) Yogendra Singh (C) Iravati Karve (D) Pauline Kolenda

38) ________ studied the rural–urban differences in the familial organization of West Bengal society
   (A) D.P. Mukherjee  (B) Dinakar Prasad (C) Ram Krishna Mukherjee (D) John Mathai

39) Under the influence of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, was mobilized for nationalist agenda in the 1890s.
   (A) Ganapati Utsav  (B) Deepawali (C) Dasara (D) Bihu

40) __________ are generally areas of poor sanitation, excessive overcrowding is not merely a question of low per capita living space; it portends health hazards of a severe nature.
   (A) City Markets (B) Slums (C) Gated Colonies (D) City Centres

41) The term Smog is related to __________
   (A) Urban Pollution  (B) Sea Pollution
   (C) Solid Waste (D) Displacement

42) Notified Slums are those areas notified as Slums by __________
   (A) State (B) Urban Local Bodies  (C) United Nations (D) Census Department

43) __________ specifies the criminal acts under the broad head of Cyber Crimes.
   (A) Domestic Violence Act  (B) POSCO (C) The Information technology (IT) Act of 2000
   (D) Cyber Security Act

44) Accordingly, the Prime Minister of India has launched a mission Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (NNURM) on 3rd December.
   (A) 2019(B) 2010  (C)2009  (D) 2005
45) The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) launched in __________
   (A) 1998 (B) 2001 (C) 2006 (D) 2009

46) __________ These are the villages that are found at the meeting points of typical rural and urban areas. They depict the characteristics of both the types of social organization.
   (A) Village Community (B) Village Panchayaths (C) Block Panchayahsts (D) Fringe Villages

47) The concept of Dominant Caste was introduced by ______________
   (A) G.S. Ghurye (B) D.P. Mukherjee
   (C) M.N. Srinivas (D) Louis Dumont

48) The concepts of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft were introduced by ________
   (A) Ferdinand Tonnies (B) Max Weber
   (C) Georg Simmel (D) Karl Marx

49) The Government of India Slum Area Act introduced in the year __________
   (A) 1954 (B) 1976 (C) 1979 (D) 1981

50) Charles Metcalf’s concept of “Little Republics” is very close to the idea of ________
   (A) Parliamentary System (B) Participatory Development
   (C) Panchayati Raj (D) Oligarchy

51) Who introduced the term white collar crime?
   (A) Peter Burgess (B) Anthony Giddens
   (C) Edwin Sutherland (D) Robert Park

52) Among the following __________ is not a feature of urban societies
   (A) Heterogeneity (B) Agrarian Economy
   (C) Secondary Relations (D) High Population density

53) The Bengal Permanent Settlement Regulation of 1793 was passed by ________
   (A) Lord Cornwallis (B) Lord Wellesley (C) Lord Wellington (D) Lord Mountbatten

54) ________ is one who is enumerated at a place, other than his place of birth.
   (A) Native (B) Citizen (C) Local (D) Migrant

55) A __________ in India mainly implies a location near the periphery of a metropolitan city.
   (A) Town (B) Census town (C) Suburb (D) City
56) The term ________ is chiefly popular in the western world which primarily denotes a quiet place, away from the hustle and bustle of the city.

(A) CBZ (B) Gali (C) Rurban (D) Countryside

57) In_______, all the households are clustered together in a compact unit surrounded on all sides by cultivable land

(A) Nucleated villages (B) Dispersed villages (C) Linear Villages (D) Medium Villages

58) ______has given a sociological definition of city “as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals.”

(A) Louis Wirth (B) Dhanagre (C) Patric Geddes (D) Walter Benjamin

59) The person who is assigned with the duty of measuring the land in a village is called_____

(A) Amsadhikaari (B) Janmi (C) Menon (D) Kolkkaaran

60) The term Panchayath is etymologically linked to the Persian term_____ head of a local community

(A) Panchasheel (B) Sarpanch (C) Pancham (D) Sampanch

61) India is a large country comprising of 28 states..

(A) 24 (B) 25 (C) 28 (D) 29

62) Now there are ____ union territories in India

(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8

63) ________refers to the characteristics of, and quality of life in, cities and, for urban studies, the question of how human interaction and social organization has been altered by urban life.

(A) Urbanisation (B) Urbanism (C) Urbanity (D) Gentry

64) Which among the following is not constitutive of concept of urbanity proposed by Georg Simmel

(A) Multi Cultural Social Life (B) Spirit of the city

(C) Tangible and symbolic values of identity characteristics (D) Spaces and landscapes

65) ________defined urban community as an ideal type that required, Trade or commercial relations, , Court and law etc

(A) Marx (B) Engels (C) Sorokin (D) Weber
66) _______ is a social system in which most relationships are personal or traditional and often both

(A) Out group  (B) Urban matrix  (C) Gesselschaft  (D) Gemeinschaft

67) _______ studied land relations in Sripuram Village of Tamil Nadu

(A) Allan Schneiburg  (B) Andre Beteille  (C) R.K.Mukhrerjee (D) Louis Dumont

68) The first megacity by modern standards

(A) Tokyo  (B) Paris  (C) New York  (D) Mumbai

69) The concept "urbanisation" implies changes: in the nature of people's activities

(A) In the ratio between the population engaged in agricultural activities and the rest of the population

(B) In the population distribution according to types of settlements

(C) In the population concentration Levels and the levels of concentration of human activities

(D) All the above

70) The government has introduced _______ in August, 1989 with a view to give power to the people and to strengthen, revamp and rejuvenate urban local governments.

(A) Nagarpalika bill  (B) Niti Ayog  (C) Panchayathi Raj  (D) Federal Act

71) Most of society in rural area are type of _______ society.

(A) Primitive  (B) Industrial

(C) Modern  (D) Agrarian

72) The book "India's Changing Village" is written by _______

(A) A.R. Desai  (B) Ram Ahuja

(C) S.C Dube  (D) R.K. Mukherjee

73) Which is governing system of a village in India?

(A) Panchayati Raj  (B) Municipality

(C) Metropolitan  (D) None of these

74) Who conceptualizes Indian villages as a little republic?

(A) Henri J Maine  (B) Charles Metcalf

(C) M.N Srinivas  (D) Andre Beteille
75) _______ is an approach analyzed village social structure on the basis of habitation

(A) Historical approach (B) Evolutionary approach
(C) Habitus approach (D) Ecological approach

76) _______ defined Urban Sociology as a whole system characterized by complex order of social actions, social relations and social institutions

(A) Sorokin (B) Simmel (C) Weber (D) Durkheim

77) The movement of people from central cities to smaller communities in the surrounding area is known as-------

(A) De urbanisation (B) Under urbanisation (C) Suburbanisation (D) Over-urbanisation

78) _______ condemned the consequences of urbanization under capitalism.

(Rober Park (B) Durkheim (C) Weber (D) Marx and Engels

79) Which of the following is not one of the features of urban community?

(A). Face to face relationships (B) Complex life (C) Materialistic (D) Anonymity

80) Durkheim’s concept of organic solidarity is found in_______

(A) Tribal society (B) Agricultural society (C) Traditional society (D) Modern society

81) _______ refers to number of people in an urban area per sq km.

(A) Peri urbanisation (B) Urban population (C) Urban density (D) Urbanism

82) Identify the correct statement in relation urban society

(A) Urban life produces greater emotional tension than village life
(B) Urban life produces greater insecurity than rural life
(C) Urban life is faster than village life
(D) All of the above

83) Which is the biggest populated city in India as per the 2011 census?

(A) Kolkata (B) Mumbai (C) Chennai (D) New Delhi

84) _______ refers to the phenomenon of upward mobility of the intermediate class peasantry in rural areas

(A) Gentrification (B) Embourgeoisement (C) Proletarianisation (D) Acculturisation

85) In Swach Survekshan survey by the Union Housing and Urban Ministry _______ is the cleanest city in India

(A) Indore (B) Raipur (C) Bhopal (D) Vijayawada
86) Identify the important social institutions in rural India among the following

   (A) Family (B) Caste (C) Village (D) All of these

87) In _____ the Government of India launched the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), the largest poverty reduction initiative, the largest programme for women with its goal set to reach nearly 70 million rural households.

   (A) 2010 (B) 2011 (C) 2014 (D) 2002

88) As per _________ with the possession of a job-card, the registered rural household could apply for work for at least 100 days in the Gram Panchayat

   (A) ) MGNREGA (B) NRLM (C) NFWP (D) SGRY

89) __________ initiated in the 1950s intended to involve popular participation in rural development.

   (A) IRDP (B) National Health Mission

   (C) Community Development Programme (D) NABARD

90) As per Indian Census any urban area with a population of______ is treated as city.

   (A) 100,000 or more (B) 50,000 or more (C) 10,00,000 or more (D) 1 Crore and more

91) In the_______, primary-group relationships were dominant

   (A) Out Group (B) Gemeinschaft (C) Gesselschaft (D) Peer Group

92) Eden canal is located in __________

   (A) Maharashtra (B) West Bengal (C) Orissa (D) Kerala

93) Walled or fenced housing developments, to which public access is restricted, characterized by legal agreements which tie the residents to a common code of conduct and collective responsibility for management.

   (A) Ethnic enclave (B) Slum (C) Gated Community (D) Megapolis

94) Among the following _________ is not a cause of reverse migration

   (A) Development of rural recreational and retirement communities

   (B) Growth of state and community colleges

   (C) Development of formal employment sector

   (D) Decentralization of manufacturing activity

95) Now the Planning Commission of India is replaced by _________

   (A) Jan Dhan Yojana (B) Pratiyogitha Mission (C) Niti Ayog (D) Swach Bharath
96) Dharavi is a slum area located in ______________
(A) Kolkatha  (B) Mumbai  (C) Nagpur  (D) Hyderabad

97) Crime committed by minors or youngsters in known as____________________
(A) Cyber Crime  (B) Gang Crime  (C) Juvenile Delinquency  (D) Dacoit

98) __________is the most polluted city in India
(A) Aurungabad  (B) Chennai  (C) Raipur  (D) New Delhi

99) Swatch Bharath Mission started in the year________
A) 2014  (B) 2013  (C) 2010  (D) 2016

100) The_______ is a system of economic, social and ritual ties among different caste groups in a village.
(A) Hali System  (B) Jajmani system  (C) Mahalwari system  (D) Sagothra Endogamy
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