SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.Sc.(Hons.) Agriculture

Semester	: I (New)	**Term**	: I	**Academic Year**	: 2017-18
Course No.	: EXTN 111	**Title**	: Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology		
Credits	: 2(2+0)				
Day & Date	: Tuesday, 26.12.2017	**Time**	: 09.00 to 12.00	**Total Marks**	: 80

Note :
1. Solve **ANY EIGHT** questions from **SECTION "A"**.
2. All questions from **SECTION "B"** are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION "A"

Q.1 Define the term personality and explain factors influencing personality.

Q.2 Define social group. Explain primary and secondary groups with suitable examples.

Q.3 Define the term Rural Sociology. State its importance in agricultural extension.

Q.4 Enlist different principles of learning and explain in detail any one.

Q.5 Define leader. State types of leaders with suitable examples.

Q.6 Explain major dimensions of social change and factors responsible for change.

Q.7 Define intelligence. State and describe factors affecting intelligence.

Q.8 Differentiate between rural and urban communities.

Q.9 Define Educational Psychology. Explain its importance in extension work.

Q.10 What is culture? State the characteristics of culture.

SECTION "B"

Q.11 Fill in the blanks.

1) _____ is the process of initiating a conscious and purposeful action.
2) Gramsevak is an example of _____ leader.
3) _____ provides foundation for mores of the society.
4) _____ leader is also known as authoritarian leader.
5) _____ is change in relationships.
6) Change in____is usually more readily accounted than change in other aspects of culture.
7) Caste system and class system are two of the major types or forms of _____.
8) An extension worker is a _____ agent.

Q.12 State True or False.

1) Mahila Mandal is an example of voluntary organization.
2) Gram Panchayat is the formal institution at village level.
3) Culture is transmitted.
4) Honesty is one of the recognised mores of the society.
5) Attitudes vary in intensity.
6) Rural community is more homogenous.
7) Gramsevak is an example of local leader.
8) Restricted organizations are not open to those persons who possess predetermined classification.

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