

MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE.
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION
B.Sc. (Hons) Agriculture
Model Answer Paper

Semester : I(New) Term : I Academic Year : 2018-19
 Course No. : EXTN-111 Title : Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology
 Credits : 2(2+0) Total Marks : 80
 Day & Date : Time :

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

MODEL ANSWERS
SECTION "A"

Q. No.	Particulars (Answer should include the following points)	Mark Distributi on															
1	<p>Define the term Rural Sociology. Give the interrelationship between Agriculture extension and Rural Sociology.</p> <p>Ans :-Rural Sociology is the science of rural society. (or any other relevant definition)</p> <p>Inter relationship between rural sociology and extension.</p>	02															
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5	It studies social situations and assembles social facts of rural society.	It makes use of such social data as a basis for building up its extension programmes for rural areas.
6	It investigates the social, cultural, political and religious problems of rural society.	It also studies these problems with reference to their impact on extension work in villages.

✓ 2 QNR

Difference between rural and urban society.

Ans : Difference should be based on following parameters or criteria.

Sr No	Item of comparison	Rural Society	Urban Society
1	Occupation	Major occupation is farming.	Most of the job
2	Family	Work as a unit	Work in different less between member
3	Density of population	Low	High
4	Homogeneity	More	less
5	Social Stratification	Less	More
6	Hierarchy	Less in number	More in number
7	Social mobility	Occupational and territorial mobility is less intensive	Occupational and territorial mobility is more intensive
8	Social change	Rural life is relatively static and stable	Urban social life is under constant social change
9	Economy	Subsistence	Cash
10	Communication	Less transport facilities. bad roads	Many transport facilities. Better roads
11	Culture	Sacred	Secular
12	Society	A simple, uni-group society	A complex, multi-group society
13	Standard of living	Low	High
14	Social solidity	More by similarity	More by dissimilarities
15	Social interaction	More Personal, informal contact	More formal, and impersonal contact.

08

✓

Define the term social Group and difference between primary and secondary group.

Social Group- is a unit of two or more persons in reciprocal interaction or Communication with each other. (or any other relevant definition)

Difference between primary and secondary group.

02

Sr No	Primary group	Sr No	Secondary group
1	Small size often less than 20 or 30 person.	1	Large in size
2	Personal & intimate relationship among members	2	Impersonal & indirect relationship among members
3	Much face to face communication	3	Little face communication. Contact mostly through other media.
4	Permanency member are together over a long period of time, mostly permanent membership	4	Temporary members spend relatively little time together, temporary membership.
5	Relation among members are mostly informal	5	The relation are mostly formal.
6	Member are well acquainted & have a strong sense of loyalty/ we feeling	6	Member are not well acquainted & anonymity prevails.
7	Informality is most common group usually does not have a name, office/ regular meeting place.	7	Formality prevails group often have a name, office/ regular meeting place.
8	Group decision are more traditional & non rational.	8	Group decision are more rational & emphasis is on efficiency
9	Ex- family, play group, village community, recreational club	9	Ex- political party, farmers union, trade union, cooperative society.

What is culture. State the characteristics of culture.

4 Answer:- Culture is that complex which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, mores, laws, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by a man as a member of "society" By Taylor. (or any other relevant definition)

02

Characteristics of culture.

1. Only human being possesses the culture
2. All the societies have different culture. Indian culture, African culture, Western culture.
3. Culture is learned or acquired after birth. It is not innate.
4. Culture is a social and not individuals heritage of man.
5. Culture is transmitted from one generation to another generation.
6. Culture is adoptive
7. Culture is integrative
8. Culture is idealistic
9. Culture is shared
10. Culture is fratifying
11. Culture is accumulating
12. Culture is not static but dynamic

06

State the Social Institutions and explain Family institution in detail.

5 *Social Institutions in rural sociology

02

- 2) Religion
- 3) Economic
- 4) Education
- 5) Government/Political

***Family**

- Definition

- Functions

- Classification of family

*On the basis of residence

-Matrilocal (Explain)

-Patrilocal (Explain)

-Neolocal (Explain)

*On the basis of authority

-Patrilocal (Explain)

-Matrilocal (Explain)

*On the basis of Ancestry

-Matrilocal (Explain)

-Patrilocal (Explain)

*On the basis of marriage

-Monogamy (Explain)

-Polygamy (Explain)

-Polyandry (Explain)

06

6 Define the term Leader. Classify the leaders on the basis of types and style of working with example.

Leader – is a person who has been spontaneously considered as influential in
Specific situation. (or any other relevant definition)

02

A) Classification on the basis of types.

- 1) Traditional leader – eg. Tribal chief.
- 2) Caste leader – eg. Mulla, Pope
- 3) Religious leader – eg. Pujari, Father
- 4) Political leader- eg. M.L.A. MPs
- 5) Functional leader – eg. Head Master, Doctor
- 6) Opinion leader – eg. Sarpanch, Patil

06

Other Classification

- 1) Operational leader – eg. Anna Hazare
- 2) Popular leader – eg. Film Personality.
- 3) Assumed representatives type-eg. Rahul Gandhi, Priyanka Gandhi
- 4) Prominent talent – Lata Mangeshkar, A.P.J Kalam

Next Classification

- 1) Operational leader – eg. Extension workers
- 2) Lay leaders – eg. Youth club president
- B) Classification on the basis of style of working
- 1) Autocratic leader (Explain)
- 2) Democratic leader (Explain)
- 3) Laissez fair leader (Explain)

Define the term Educational Psychology and give the importance of educational Psychology in agricultural extension.

02

Educational Psychology- is the systematic study of the development of the individuals Within the educational. (or any other relevant definition)

06

- The importance of educational psychology in agriculture extension is immense as both disciplines deal with human behaviors in educational environment. Following are the some of the reason which explain the importance of educational psychology in agriculture extension.
- educational psychology helps the extension agent to know the learner, his interest, attitudes, aptitude, level of aspiration, intelligence, interests, individuals behavior in group, etc which plays a major role in one's learning.
- The main concern is on teaching and learning. This helps in formulating training programmes for improving the knowledge and skill of extension agent and farmers. It also helps in selection of teaching method and aids for organizing effective learning situations and suggest technique of learning as well as teaching.
- Educational psychology helps in acquainting learner with mechanism of heredity and environment
- It also deals with the problems solving which is very important for extension agent to develop problem solving skills amongst farmers
- It also helps them to know the emotions and filling of farmers, how farmers learn new practices.

8

Define Learning Situation. Explain the elements of learning situation.

02

Learning Situation- Learning is an active and intentional process on the part of the farmer.

It takes place through experiences and therefore, the extension worker should organize effective learning situation in which the rural people can have good learning experiences. These experiences may be through mental or physical action.

Learning elements (Describe following elements in detail).

- 1) Farmer
 - 2) Extension Worker
 - 3) Subject Matter
 - 4) Physical Facilities
 - 5) Teaching Material
- Figure of learning situation (Elements)

05

01

9

Define the term personality. Explain the types of personality.

02

Personality is the quality of an individual's total behaviors. (or any other relevant definition)

1.5

Types of personality:-

- 1 Introvert
- 2 Extrovert
- 3 Ambivert

4.5

Explanation on types.

10	<p>Define the term intelligence. Explain the factors affecting intelligence.</p> <p>Intelligence is the ability to an individual's to adjust himself to the condition that arises in his environment. (or any other relevant definition)</p> <p>Description about the factor affecting intelligence:-</p> <p>1 Heredity and environment 2 Age 3 Health and physical development 4 Sex 5 Race 6 Culture 7 Social and economic condition</p>	02 06																		
SECTION "B"																				
11	<p>Match the pairs.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>"A"</th><th>"B"</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1) Social stratification</td><td>a) Hierarchy of individuals/ group in society</td></tr><tr><td>2) Psychology</td><td>b) Science of soul</td></tr><tr><td>3) Norms</td><td>c) Blue prints of behavior</td></tr><tr><td>4) Family</td><td>d) Basic unit of society</td></tr><tr><td>5) Introvert</td><td>e) Do not express emotion readily.</td></tr><tr><td>6) Folkways</td><td>f) Socially accepted ways of thinking and acting</td></tr><tr><td>7) Caste system</td><td>g) Closed class system</td></tr><tr><td>8) Social control</td><td>h) Pattern of influencing social behavior</td></tr></tbody></table>	"A"	"B"	1) Social stratification	a) Hierarchy of individuals/ group in society	2) Psychology	b) Science of soul	3) Norms	c) Blue prints of behavior	4) Family	d) Basic unit of society	5) Introvert	e) Do not express emotion readily.	6) Folkways	f) Socially accepted ways of thinking and acting	7) Caste system	g) Closed class system	8) Social control	h) Pattern of influencing social behavior	08
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Fill in the blanks.

12	<p>1) <u>Extension</u> is an out of school system of education</p> <p>2) <u>Auguste Comte</u> is referred as father of Sociology.</p> <p>3) <u>Social change</u> is an alternation in the structure and functioning of society</p> <p>4) <u>Rituals</u> are the practices and ceremonies followed by the society.</p> <p>5) <u>Motivation</u> is a process of initiating conscious and deliberate action in human behaviors.</p> <p>6) The process by which an individual maintains contact with the environment is known as <u>Perception</u></p> <p>7) Rural population is more <u>Homogenous</u> in nature.</p> <p>8) Violation of <u>Mores</u> is viewed very seriously.</p>	08
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