

**DR. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, AKOLA**  
**SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**  
**B. Sc. (Hons) Agriculture**

Semester: I (New)	Term-I	Academic Year: 2020-21
Course No. : EXTN-111		Title: Rural Sociology and
Credits: 2 (2+0)		Educational Psychology
Day & Date: 11-11-2021	Time: 04.00 to 6.00	Total Marks : 80

**NOTE:** 1. Solve ANY EIGHT questions from SECTION "A".  
2. Solve any TWELVE from SECTION "B".  
3. All questions from SECTION "C" are compulsory.  
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

**SECTION "A"**

(Write the answers in 4 - 5 sentences only. Each question carries 4 marks)

- ✓ Q.1 State the importance of rural sociology in agricultural extension.
- Q.2 Differentiate between rural and urban societies.
- ✓ Q.3 Explain in brief the function of social stratification.
- Q.4 What is social institution? Enlist the major social institutions and write the function of educational social institution.
- Q.5 Enlist the type of leader and explain any one in brief.
- ✓ Q.6 State the importance of educational psychology in agriculture extension.
- ✓ Q.7 Define learning. Enlist the principles of learning.
- Q.8 Explain in brief the factor affecting personality.
- Q.9 Explain in brief the factors affecting the intelligence.
- ✓ Q.10 Explain in brief the dimension of social change.

**SECTION "B"**

(Write the answers in one sentence only. Each question carries 2 marks)

Q.11 Define the following terms

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Sociology              | 8. Perception             |
| 2. Educational Psychology | 9. Social group           |
| 3. Intelligence           | 10. Social value          |
| 4. Culture                | 11. Behavior              |
| 5. Personality            | 12. Motivation            |
| 6. Social institution     | 13. Social stratification |
| 7. Social change          | 14. Leader                |

**SECTION "C"**

Q.12 (Choose the correct option. Each question carry 1 mark)

- 1. The father of sociology is
  - a. Auguste Comte
  - b. Herbert Spencer
  - c. Dr. Ghurey
  - d. J. B. Chitamber



2. Psychology was initially defined as
  - a. Science of soul
  - b. Science of mind
  - c. Science of consciousness
  - d. Science of unconsciousness
3. Co-operation among family members is
  - a. Non formal
  - b. Voluntary
  - c. Formal
  - d. Informal
4. Which is the basic formal institution at village level?
  - a. Panchayat Samiti
  - b. Grampanchayat
  - c. Family
  - d. NGO
5. Class is based on
  - a. Co operation
  - b. Competition
  - c. Individual capability
  - d. Economic level
6. The basic elements in the leadership relationship is
  - a. Trust
  - b. Respect
  - c. Support
  - d. All the above
7. The example of primary group is
  - a. Family
  - b. Friends
  - c. Peers
  - d. All the above
8. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a social group?
  - a. Reciprocal relations
  - b. Common interests
  - c. Definite we feelings
  - d. Similar ethnic background
9. The factor responsible for cohesion of rural society is
  - a. Common traits
  - b. Common objectives
  - c. Similar experiences
  - d. All of the above
10. Attitudes are expressed in
  - a. Belief component
  - b. Emotional component
  - c. Action component
  - d. All of the above
11. Many motivated activities are thought to begin with in
  - a. Drive
  - b. Need
  - c. Response
  - d. Goal
12. Which one of the following is the smallest unit of the culture?
  - a. Cultural traits
  - b. Cultural complex
  - c. Cultural pattern
  - d. Cultural area
13. Which of the following are elements of learning situation
  - a. Learner
  - b. Subject matter
  - c. Physical facilities
  - d. All of above
14. A normal individual has the IQ in the range of
  - a. 45-65
  - b. 70-80
  - c. 90-110
  - d. 120-140
15. Social motives are important components of
  - a. Emotion
  - b. Behaviour
  - c. Personality
  - d. None of the above
16. The essential characteristics of primary group is
  - a. Lack of identification
  - b. Affection and love
  - c. Identification of interest
  - d. Continuous contact
17. These are the fixed ideas in mind and we tend to hold them true ....
  - a. Norms
  - b. Culture
  - c. Beliefs
  - d. Taboos

18. Culture pertains to  
a. Social heritage  
b. Social etiquette  
c. Religious and moral attitude  
d. None of the above
19. Learning is a process, which continuous  
a. Upto college education  
b. Upto employment  
c. Lifelong  
d. Upto Adulthood
20. Which one of the following person is better at writing than at speaking?  
a. Extrovert  
b. Introvert  
c. Ambivert  
d. None of these
21. The behaviour that reflects the inner state is called  
a. Cover behaviour  
b. Overt behaviour  
c. Exposed behaviour  
d. Concealed behaviour
22. The act of greeting by shaking hands is an example of  
a. Taboos  
b. Folkways  
c. Customs  
d. None of the above
23. A subjective evaluation of personality particularity with regards to individual's desirable or undesirable qualities is called  
a. Personality  
b. Character  
c. Temperament  
d. Self concept
24. In which of the following societies social change occurs very slowly  
a. Modern societies  
b. Primitive societies  
c. Rural societies  
d. Semi- urban societies



**DR. PANJABRAO DESHMUKH KRISHI VIDYAPEETH, AKOLA**  
**SEMESTER END EXAMINATION**  
**B. Sc. (Hons) Agriculture**  
**Model Answers**

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**Term-I**

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**NOTE:** 1. Solve ANY EIGHT questions from SECTION "A".

2. Solve any TWELVE from SECTION "B".

3. All question from SECTION "C" are compulsory.

4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

5. Send the PDF file of answer sheet to the email id of respective course teacher

SECTION "A"		
(Write the answers in 4 - 5 sentences only. Each question carries 4 marks)		
<b>Q.1</b>	<b>State the importance of rural sociology in agricultural extension.</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p>After achieving independence several agriculture development programmes were launch to meet out the food shortage. There was difficulty in communicating the scientific knowledge and skills to the farmers in acceptable form. Transfer of communication of innovations was the main objectives. For this it is imperative to understand the knowledge of farmers, his social and cultural environment within which he operates in his home, his village and the local region is necessary.</p> <p>Rural sociology provides knowledge of rural society, farmers, his surrounding, his home, region etc. In community development programme also basic courses of rural sociology were started for the extension workers through the training programmes. The intension was, the extension worker should know what is going on in the minds of the farmers and rural people, their relationships, interactions culture etc. This is to understand the rural society.</p>	
<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Differentiate between rural and urban societies.</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Rural society</b>	<b>Urban society</b>
	1. Close contact with nature & agricultural occupation	Non agricultural occupation
	2. Joint family and large number family member	Smaller and nuclear family
	3. Density of population is low	High
	4. Homogenous community	Heterogeneous community
<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Explain in brief the function of social stratification.</b>	
<b>Ans.</b>	<p><b>Function of social stratification</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A means of accomplishing essential job in society.</li> <li>2. Regulation and control of individual and group relationship and participation.</li> <li>3. Contribution to social integration and structure</li> <li>4. Simplification</li> </ol> <p><b>Explain accordingly</b></p>	

## SECTION "A"

(Write the answers in 4 - 5 sentences only. Each question carries 4 marks)

**Q.1** State the importance of rural sociology in agricultural extension.

**Ans.** After achieving independence several agriculture development programmes were launch to meet out the food shortage. There was difficulty in communicating the scientific knowledge and skills to the farmers in acceptable form. Transfer of communication of innovations was the main objectives. For this it is imperative to understand the knowledge of farmers, his social and cultural environment within which he operates in his home, his village and the local region is necessary.

Rural sociology provides knowledge of rural society, farmers, his surrounding, his home, region etc. In community development programme also basic courses of rural sociology were started for the extension workers through the training programmes. The intension was, the extension worker should know what is going on in the minds of the farmers and rural people, their relationships, interactions culture etc. This is to understand the rural society.

**Q.2** Differentiate between rural and urban societies.

<b>Ans.</b>	<b>Rural society</b>	<b>Urban society</b>
	1. Close contact with nature & agricultural occupation	Non agricultural occupation
	2. Joint family and large number family member	Smaller and nuclear family
	3. Density of population is low	High
	4. Homogenous community	Heterogeneous community

**Q.3** Explain in brief the function of social stratification.

**Ans.** **Function of social stratification**

1. A means of accomplishing essential job in society.
2. Regulation and control of individual and group relationship and participation.
3. Contribution to social integration and structure
4. Simplification **Explain accordingly**

Q.4	What is social institution? Enlist the major social institutions and write the function of educational social institution.
Ans.	<p><b>Social institution:</b> It is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meet certain basic needs of the society</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Family</li> <li>2. Religious</li> <li>3. Economic</li> <li>4. Education - Socializing persons in to basic values and practices of society.</li> <li>5. Government/Political</li> </ol>
Q.5	Enlist the type of leader and explain any one in brief.
Ans.	<p><b>Different types of leaders</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Autocratic leader</li> <li>2. Democratic leader,</li> <li>3. Free rein leader</li> </ol> <p>(Explain any one accordingly)</p>
Q.6	State the importance of educational psychology in agriculture extension.
Ans.	<p><b>Importance of educational psychology</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It helps the teacher to understand the developmental characteristics of children</li> <li>2. To understand the nature of classroom learning</li> <li>3. Help to understand individual difference</li> <li>4. Help to understand effective teaching methods</li> <li>5. Help to understand problems of children</li> <li>6. Provide knowledge of mental health</li> <li>7. Help in curriculum construction</li> <li>8. Help to measurement of learning outcome.</li> </ol>
Q.7	Define learning. Enlist the principles of learning.
Ans.	<p>Learning is a process by which an individual through his own efforts and abilities change his behavior</p> <p><b>Principles of learning:(Any four)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learning is growth like and continuous.</li> <li>2. Learning should be meaningful.</li> <li>3. In learning maximum senses of the learners should be used.</li> <li>4. Learning should be challenging and satisfying.</li> <li>5. Learning should develop functional understanding of learners.</li> <li>6. Learning is affected by physical and social environment.</li> <li>7. Learning ability varies widely among individuals.</li> <li>8. Learning in general, is a gradual process, usually requiring several exposures before change is noticed.</li> <li>9. The adults have learning capacity.</li> <li>10. Learning is an active process on the part of the learner.</li> <li>11. Learning requires effective communication.</li> <li>12. Theory and practice should be related in learning</li> </ol>



Q. 8	Explain in brief the factor affecting personality.
Ans.	<b>Factors affecting personality:</b> a) Role of family, b) Effect of school environment, c) Effect of friend circle, d) Other social effect. (Explain accordingly)
Q. 9	Explain in brief the factors affecting the intelligence.
Ans.	<b>Factors affecting the intelligence</b> are Heredity and environment, Age, Race, Culture, Health and physical development, Sex, Social and economic conditions (Explain accordingly)
Q.10	Explain in brief the dimension of social change.
Ans.	<b>Dimensions of social change</b> 1. Structural dimensions 2. Cultural dimensions 3. Interactional dimensions (Explain accordingly)
<b>SECTION "B"</b>	
(Write the answers in one sentence only. Each question carries 2 marks)	
Q.11	Define the following terms
1.	<b>Sociology:</b> Sociology is the study of human beings in their group relationship. As such it studies the interaction within and between groups of people.
2.	<b>Educational Psychology:</b> Educational psychology is the systematic study of the development of the individual within the educational setting.
3.	<b>Intelligence:</b> Intelligence can be defined as the a capacity of solving the problems by using past experience, adjustment with new environment, capacity to learn new things and understanding abstract things by using symbols.
4.	<b>Culture:</b> It is the pattern of learned behavior and the product of behavior shared by the members of a society and transmitted among them.
5	<b>Personality:</b> It is a dynamic organization within the individual of those psychological systems that determines the unique adjustment to his environment.
6.	<b>Social institution:</b> It is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meet certain basic needs of the society.
7.	<b>Social change:</b> Social change is a continuous process over a period of time in which differences in human relationship takes place.
8.	<b>Perception:</b> Perception is the process of understanding sensations or attaching meaning based on past experiences. OR It is the organization, identification, and interpretation of sensory information in order to represent and understand the presented information or environment.
9.	<b>Social group:</b> A group is a unit of two or more persons in reciprocal interaction or communication with each other.
10.	<b>Social value:</b> Attitudes held by the society that defines what society considers correct and of relative importance are called as social value.
11.	<b>Behavior:</b> It is the actions and mannerisms made by individuals, organisms, systems or artificial entities in conjunction with themselves or their environment, which includes the other systems or organisms around as well as the (inanimate) physical environment.
12.	<b>Motivation:</b> Motivation is defined as a stage of the organism in which bodily energy is mobilized and selectively directed towards parts of the environment.

13.	<b>Social stratification:</b> Social stratification is the process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status in the society.
14.	<b>Leader:</b> Leader is a person who has been spontaneously considered or chosen as being influential.

SECTION "C"				
(Choose the correct option. Each question carry 1 mark)				
1.	The father of sociology is			
	a.	<b>Auguste Comte</b>	b.	Herbert Spencer
	c.	Dr. Ghurey	d.	J. B. Chitamber
2.	Psychology was initially defined as			
	a.	<b>Science of soul</b>	b.	Science of mind
	c.	Science of consciousness	d.	Science of unconsciousness
3.	Co-operation among family members is			
	a.	Non formal	b.	Voluntary
	c.	Formal	d.	<b>Informal</b>
4.	Which is the basic formal institution at village level?			
	a.	Panchayat Samiti	b.	<b>Grampanchayat</b>
	c.	Family	d.	NGO
5.	Class is based on			
	a.	Co operation	b.	Competition
	c.	Individual capability	d.	<b>Economic level</b>
6.	The basic elements in the leadership relationship is			
	a.	Trust	b.	Respect
	c.	Support	d.	<b>All the above</b>
7.	The example of primary group is			
	a.	Family	b.	Friends
	c.	Peers	d.	<b>All the above</b>
8.	Which of the following is not a characteristic of a social group?			
	a.	Reciprocal relations	b.	Common interests
	c.	Definite we feelings	d.	<b>Similar ethnic background</b>
9.	The factor responsible for cohesion of rural society is			
	a.	Common traits	b.	Common objectives
	c.	Similar experiences	d.	<b>All of the above</b>
10.	Attitudes are expressed in			
	a.	Belief component	b.	Emotional component
	c.	Action component	d.	<b>All of the above</b>
11.	Many motivated activities are thought to begin with in			
	a.	Drive	b.	<b>Need</b>
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12.	Which one of the following is the smallest unit of the culture?			
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	c.	Cultural pattern	d.	Cultural area



13.	Which of the following are elements of learning situation			
	a.	Learner	b.	Subject matter
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14.	A normal individual has the IQ in the range of			
	a.	45-65	b.	70-80
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	a.	Emotion	b.	Behaviour
	c.	<b>Personality</b>	d.	None of the above
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	c.	<b>Identification of interest</b>	d.	Continuous contact
17.	These are the fixed ideas in mind and we tend to hold them true ....			
	a.	Norms	b.	Culture
	c.	<b>Beliefs</b>	d.	Taboos
18.	Culture pertains to			
	a.	<b>Social heritage</b>	b.	Social etiquette
	c.	Religious and moral attitude	d.	None of the above
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	c.	<b>Lifelong</b>	d.	Upto Adulthood
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	c.	<b>Customs</b>	d.	None of the above
23.	A subjective evaluation of personality particularity with regards to individual's desirable or undesirable qualities is called			
	a.	Personality	b.	<b>Character</b>
	c.	Temperament	d.	Self concept
24.	In which of the following societies social change occurs very slowly			
	a.	Modern societies	b.	<b>Primitive societies</b>
	c.	Rural societies	d.	Semi- urban societies