

Academic Year: 2022-2023

Title: Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

Total marks: 80

Time: 3.00 hrs.

Model Answer

SECTION A

Q No.	Particulars (Answers should include the following points)	Marks
Q. 1.	Define the term Rural Sociology? Explain the scope and importance of rural sociology in Agricultural Extension	8
	<p>Rural Sociology: It is the science which studies the structure & functioning of the rural society.</p> <p>Scope Wide scope to study the following aspects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural problems, communities and rural life Rural institutions, organizations and social structure Rural religion and culture Social processes, social change and control Developing rural reconstruction programmes, plans Developing various methods and approaches of social research <p>Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Majority of rural population • Provide knowledge about village life • Rural reformation • Organization, • Economic betterment, • Reforms in farm production • Solutions to pathological problems, • Education, • Planning for development 	1 3 4
Q.2	Write the important characteristics of Indian Rural Society and write the differences and relationship between rural and urban societies	8
	<p>Important characteristics of Indian Rural Society Reddy (1985) has stated the following as the characteristic of Indian Rural Society.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The village is the unit of the rural society. 2. The village as a social and cultural unit 3. The ethnic, linguistic, religious and caste composition 4. Women do not have full equality with men in several aspects of life. 5. Indian rural society is predominantly based on agriculture. 6. Every village has its own organizational set up, authority and sanctions. 7. Social distance or isolation 8. Village settlements are generally governed by certain regional and local traditions. 	4

Differences and relationship between rural and urban societies

Rural Community / Society	Urban Community / Society
Rural community is in a close and direct relationship with Nature.	Urban life is remote from Nature and is Set is a highly complex man-made environment.
Less density of population.	More density of population.
More homogeneous in racial Psychological traits. Sacred culture.	More heterogeneous than rural communities. Secular culture.
Less social contacts. Narrower area of the interaction. Primary contacts are more	Numerous social contacts. Wider area, of interaction. Secondary contacts are more
Less social stratification but a rigid Observance of caste differentiation.	Social stratification characterizes city life. Less Rigid observance of caste differentiation.
Predominance of personal and durable relations, Simplicity and' sincerity in relationships.	Predominance impersonal, casual and short-lived relationships.
Strong sense of belongingness and unity	Weak sense of belongingness and unity
A simple uni-group society	A complex multi-group society.
Social life is static and stable.	Social life is under constant and rapid social change
Most of the institutions are a natural out-growth of rural social life. Less of enacted institutions.	Numerous enacted institutions
Strong sense of belongingness.	Weak sense of belonging and unity.
Territorial, occupational and other forms of social mobility of the population are less intensive. Normally the migration countryside to the city.	Intensive mobility. Urbanity and mobility are positively co-related. Only during periods of social crisis is the migration from the city to the current carries more individuals, from countryside greater than from the the country to the city.
It is primarily dependent upon land; Agriculture is the main source of the livelihood.	Industrialism and technology are the dominant features; private and public of its agencies of administration are The majority of the individuals are wage-earners and hired labourers.

4

Q. 3. Write the Characteristics of Social group? Write the classification of social groups in details?

8

Characteristics of Social Group

- 1. Relationship:** Members of group are inter-related to each other. Reciprocal relations form an essential feature of a group.
- 2. Sense of Unity:** The members of the group are united by a sense of unity and a feeling of a sympathy.
- 3. We-feeling:** The members of a group help each other and defend their interests collectively.
- 4. Common interest:** The interests and ideas of the group are common. It is for the realisation of common interests that they meet together.

3

	<p>5. Similar Behaviour: The members of a group behave in a similar way for the pursuit of common interest.</p> <p>6. Group Norms: Every group has its own rules or norms which the members are supposed to follow.</p> <p>Classification of social groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) According to degree of organization – a) Formal b) Informal ii) Nature of interaction a) primary b) Secondary iii) Membership a) Voluntary b) Non- Voluntary iv) Size of group- a) Small b) Big v) Territorial limitations – a) Natural b) Artificial c) Non-territorial vi) Profession – Educational, Political, Artisans vii) Duration a) Permanent b) Temporary viii) Social class a) Horizontal b) Vertical ix) Personal feelings – a) in group b) out group x) Reference group 	<p>5</p> <p>(1 mark for each type with example)</p>
Q. 4.	<p>Define Culture? Write the characteristics and functions of culture in detail.</p> <p>Culture: Historically derived patterns of living of individuals. It includes traditions, customs, folkways, mores etc. OR Culture is socially standardized, way of feeling, thinking and acting that man acquires as a member of society".</p> <p>Characteristics of culture</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only human beings possess the culture, other animals do not possess it. Man has created the culture during the process of controlling himself, others and nature. 2. All the societies in the world have culture but each society has different culture from one another. Indian culture, African culture, Western culture. 3. Culture is learned or acquired after birth and through life consciously or unconsciously through agents influencing directly or indirectly on individuals. It is not innate. 4. Culture is a social and not individual heritage of man. One has to learn the tradition, customs of the society in which he is living. 5. Culture is transmitted from one generation to another generation during the process of socialization and is disseminated among members of society. 6. Culture is adoptive - It must adjust itself to external forces of various kinds. 7. Culture is integrative - Culture has general tendency towards consistency and integration so as to held society together. 8. Culture is idealistic - It stands for ideal norms of human behaviour toward which the persons are expected to strive. 9. Culture is shared - Learned behaviour and products of learned behaviour is not exclusive property of a single individual are shared by a large proportion of them. 10. Culture is gratifying. It satisfies the man's biological and socio-cultural needs like foods, clothing, shelter and for various relationship with others individuals and group. 	<p>8</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1/2 mark for each characteristics of culture max. any Eight characteristics)</p> <p>4</p>

	<p>11. Culture is accumulating. It goes on increasing in size, an act, to the funds of his knowledge, regarding the science or literature in each generation.</p> <p>12. Culture is not static but dynamic. Culture is continuously changing.</p> <p>Functions of a culture:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture provides us with a design for living. It is always learned and acquired. 2. Culture provides a series of pattern by which biological and socio-cultural demands of group members are met e.g. sustenance, shelter, access, and reproduction relationship with groups and individuals. 3. Culture provides a set of rules to ensure co-operation of the individuals of a group adjusting environmental situation. 4. Culture represents individual a set of readymade definition of situation. 5. Culture helps in understanding and predicting the human behaviour and also provides channels of interaction for individuals within the group. 6. Culture provides us a guide post or kind of map for all our life activities. 	<p>(1/2 m. for each function of culture max. any Six)</p> <p>3</p>
Q.5	<p>What do you mean by Social values? Explain the types of values in details and the role of value system in Extension?</p>	8
	<p>Social values are relatively enduring (lasting or permanent) awareness plus emotion regarding an object, idea or person – Green 1964. Social values are abstract and often unconscious assumptions of what is right and important Young – 1959.</p> <p>Types of Values:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ultimate values: Ultimate values are often referred as dominant values. These values express the general views of society towards matters such as the nature of the universe and man relation to it and to his fellowmen. These values are found most easily in social institutions such as religion, government or the family. E.g. The democratic proceedings expressed in the system of government (democracy). Ultimate values are abstract (not specific) and often not attainable 2. Intermediate values: These values are derived from ultimate values and are actually ultimate values that have been rephrased into more reasonable attainable categories. E.g. Freedom of speech, adult franchise (choice, religious freedom, free public education, non-discrimination, adequate housing etc.) 3. Specific values: The subdivisions of intermediate values are called specific values and are almost unlimited in number. Specific values must be in conformity with the total value system of which they form the smallest unit. E.g. To a farmer with intermediate value of adequate housing the related specific values can be a brick construction with a flat slab roof, wide verandah and large court and with provision to livestock housing. If public education is the intermediate value specific values can be the type of school, room and other facilities and content of courses or instructions etc. <p>Role of value system in Extension: Society places different values on various items which form a part of village life e.g. villagers spend money on daughter's marriage, building a house etc. Extension worker should understand the value system in a village and implement his programs in such a way that the programs are not going to interfere with the value system. Extension worker should think of changing the same (values) before introducing his programs</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>

Q. 6.	Define social change? Explain major dimensions of social change and various factors responsible for it.	8
	<p>1. Jones: Social change is a term used to describe variations in or modifications of any aspect of social process, social patterns, social interaction or social organization.</p> <p>Dimensions of Social change</p> <p>Structural dimension- changes in structural forms of society, change in roles, in class/caste, changes in social institutions like family school etc.</p> <p>Cultural dimension- changes in culture of society through discovery, borrowings, invention, new technology, diffusion replacement/rejection of old /new forms etc.</p> <p>Interactional dimension- changes in social relationships can be analyzed by frequency, social distance, instrumentality, directionality etc.</p> <p>Factors responsible for social change</p> <p>New needs</p> <p>Developments</p> <p>Dissatisfaction with present status quo</p> <p>Accumulated knowledge and techniques</p> <p>Social and cultural aspects</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p>
Q. 7.	What is mean by leadership? Write types of leader and explain the role/characteristics of leader in Agricultural Extension.	8
	<p>Leadership: According to Nider frank (1966) leadership is essential in simply influencing attitudes and actions of one or more persons leading towards the achievement or so purpose.</p> <p>Types of leader</p> <p>Local/Lay leader -Professional leader</p> <p>Formal - Informal</p> <p>Democratic - Autocratic</p> <p>Traditional, caste, religious leader</p> <p>Occupational, functional, opinion, personal leader</p> <p>Role performance: Group spokesman, harmonizer, planner, executive, Group educator, group ideal, discussion chairman, supervisor</p>	<p>1</p> <p>4</p> <p>3</p>
Q. 8.	Define the term Intelligence? State types of intelligence and explain the factors affecting intelligence.	8
	<p>Intelligence is the ability of an individual to adjust oneself to the conditions that arise in the environment. - Brown</p> <p>Types</p> <p>Social intelligence</p> <p>Mechanical intelligence</p> <p>Abstract intelligence</p>	<p>1</p> <p>3</p>

	<p>Factors affecting intelligence</p> <p>Heredity and Environment, Age, Race and Nationality Culture, Health and Physical Development, Sex</p>	
Q.9	<p>What do you mean by Educational Psychology? Write the scope and importance of educational psychology in Agricultural Extension.</p> <p>Educational Psychology It is a branch of general psychology which deals with various aspects of psychological factors affecting education, teaching and learning processes. It describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual from birth through old age. Its subject matter is concerned with the conditions that affect learning.</p> <p>Scope and its importance in agricultural extension</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational psychology studies the limitations and qualities of individuals –physical capacity, intelligence, aptitude, interests, etc. which plays a major role in one's learning. 2. Its helps in improving teaching and learning. This branch helps in formulating training programmes for improving the skill of teachers and methods for organizing good learning situations. 3. It helps to have better education through evolution of syllabi for different level of education, preparation of different text books, development of examination patterns, etc. 4. Psychology attempts to discover the source of knowledge, belief, and customs and to trace the development of thinking and reasoning so as to find the kind of environmental simulation that produces certain type of activity. 5. It will help extension workers to find causes of prejudices, the habit of sticking to old practices and ways of doing things, the doubts and lack of confidence and factors affecting motivation. 6. It also helps them to know the emotions and feelings of farmers, how villagers or farmers learn new practices and what type of approaches are adopted and teaching aids are used. 	<p>2</p> <p>(1 mark for each importance max. any Six)</p> <p>6</p>
Q.10	<p>What is Learning? Explain the elements of learning situation with diagram?</p> <p>Learning is a process by which a person becomes changed in his behavior through self-activity. Learning is a process of progressive behavior adaptation</p> <p>Diagram</p> <p>The elements situation of learning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learner 2. Instructor 3. Subject matter 4. Teaching equipment's 5. Material Physical 6. Environment 	<p>8</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(1 mark for each element max. any Six)</p> <p>6</p>

SECTION "B"

Q. 11. Define following terms.

8 Marks (One mark for each)

- 1) **Sociology**- Sociology is the science, which studies the structure and functioning of society.
- 2) **Social Stratification**- is the division of population into two or more layers, each of which is relatively homogeneous and between which there are differences in privileges (opportunities), restrictions, rewards and obligations
- 3) **Behaviour**- can be defined as the actions or reactions of a person in response to external or internal stimulus situation
- 4) **Social Institutions**- "An institution is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of society". "Social institutions are formal cultural structures devised to meet basic social needs".
- 5) **Folkways**- It is the socially acceptable ways of behaviour, the customary norms of society that do not imply moral sanction. Eg. Bhangda, Garba
- 6) **Religion**- A set of beliefs regarding the ultimate power in the universe, A set of beliefs regarding the ideal and proper pattern of behaviour, A set of ceremonial ways of expressing these beliefs".
- 7) **Family**- The family is the most multifunctional of all institutions in society, and is a system of organized relationships involving workable and dependable ways of meeting basic social needs.
- 8) **Motivation**- Motivation is goal-oriented and need-satisfying behaviour. Motivation is considered with the arousal of the interest in learning and to the extent is basic to learning. Motivation is an internal condition arousing, sustaining and directing the intensity of effort

Q. 12. Fill in the blanks.

8 Marks (One mark for each)

1. August Comte is considered as a father of sociology.
2. The term Sociology is derived from the Greek & Latin root
3. The example of way of greeting, hairstyle, habits of taking meals, speaking are folkways
4. Personality is the total quality of an individual.
5. Sociometry; All the members of a community, group or organization are asked to name three persons in order of preference as their leaders from the same group.
6. Leaders are persons who are selected by the people because of their special interest or fitness to work on several phases of the local programmes.
7. Social Change has occurred in all societies and in all periods of time. But the rate of change differs from society.
8. Mores are defined as those of folkways which are essential to ethical or moral values of people.