

MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END THEORY EXAMINATION

B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture

Academic Year : 2024-25

Semester : I (New) Term : First
Course No. : EXTN-111 Title : Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology
Credits : 2 (2+0)
Day & Date : Time (hrs.) : 3 hrs. 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'		Lecture No.	Marking scheme
Q.1	Enlist the elements of learning situation along with its diagramme and explain their characteristics.	31,32	
Ans:	Enlist the elements: learners (farmers), teachers (extension workers), subject matter (content), teaching material (equipments), physical facilities.		5
	Diagramme		
			3
Q.2	characteristics		
Q.2	Define term educational psychology, explain its importance in agricultural extension.	25,26	
Ans:	Educational Psychology-Educational psychology is that branch of psychology, which deals with teaching and learning. It takes its meaning from education, social process and from psychology, a behavioural science. Or any other relevant definition. Importance of Educational Psychology in Agricultural Extension- i) Educational psychology helps the extension agent to know the learner, his interest, attitudes, aptitude, level of aspiration, intelligence, interests, individual behaviour in group, etc. which plays a major role in one's learning. ii) Its main concern is on teaching and learning. iii) It helps in imparting better education by organising the subject matter of learning experience, preparation of different text books, development of assessment patterns, etc for heterogeneous learners iv) Educational psychology helps in acquainting learner with the mechanism of heredity and environment. v) It also deals with the problem-solving which is very important for extension agent to develop problem-solving skills amongst farmers. vi) It helps extension agent to find causes of prejudices, the habit of sticking to old practices of farming and ways of doing things, the doubts and lack of confidence and factors affecting motivation. vii) It also helps them to know the emotions and feelings of farmers,		2
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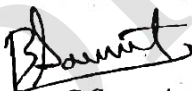
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Q.3 Ans:	Explain the important characteristics of Indian Rural Society. Characteristics of Indian Rural Society: - General environment & orientation to nature, - Occupation, - Density of population & size of community, - Homogeneity & heterogeneity, - Social differentiation, - Social stratification, - Social mobility, - Social interaction, - Social control, - Leadership pattern, - Social solidarity, - Standard of living etc.	5,6	8
Q.4 Ans:	What are the functions of social stratification? Functions of Social Stratification : - A means of accomplishing essential jobs in society, - Regulations and control of individual and group relationships and participation, - Contribution to social integration and structure, - Simplification.	9,10	
Q.5 Ans:	Define leader. State the roles of leaders in agricultural extension. Leader – is a person who has been spontaneously considered as chosen as being influential in a specific situation or situations. (Or any other relevant definition) Roles of leaders in agricultural extension: - Group spokesman, - Group harmonizer, - Group planner, - Group executive, - Group educator / teacher, - Symbol of group ideals, - Group discussion chairman,	21,22	
Q.6 Ans:	Describe the role of social values and attitudes in agricultural extension. Role of Social Values and Attitudes in Agricultural Extension: - Values provide a readymade means for judging the social worth of persons. It helps in knowing where an individual stands in the eyes of others, - Values focus the attention of people upon material cultural items viz., tv, computer etc that are considered desirable, useful and essential. They may not be best but they are socially valued objects for which people strive. The extension worker should understand these social values, - The ideal way of thinking and behaving in any society are indicated by values. It is a best way of acting and thinking by them, - Values are guideposts for people in their choice and fulfilment of social roles. They create interest and provide encouragement so that people realize that the demands and expectations of various roles are functioning towards worth while objectives, - Values act a means of social control and social pressure. They influence people to conform to the mores, encourage them to do the right things and give them a feeling of merited esteem, - Values functions as a means of solidarity People are attracted to	13	

	others who cherish the same values and it may be said that common values are among the most important factors that create and maintain social solidarity. This is important for extension work as the group should work together for its development.		
Q.7 Ans:	What do you mean by social institution? Enlist major institutions in rural society and explain any three institutions in detail. Social Institution – is an organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values & procedures & meets certain basic needs of society. (Or any other relevant definition.) Enlist– (i) Family, (ii) Religion, (iii) Government / Political, (iv) Economy / maintenance, (v) Education etc Explain	14,15	2 2 4
Q.8 Ans:	Define the term social control, describe the means of social control. Social Control- Social control is the way in which entire social order coheres and maintains itself – how it operates as a whole, as a changing equilibrium. Or any other relevant definition. Means of social control – i) Socialization and education, ii) Beliefs, iii) Suggestions and Imitations, iv) Persuasion, v) Emotional appeal, vi) Rewards, vii) Humour and viii) Law.	18	8
Q.9 Ans:	Define social change and discuss the factors of social change. Social Change- Social change is a term used to describe variations in or modifications, of any aspect of social process, social pattern, social interaction or social organization. (Or any other relevant definition.) i) Biological Factors : By biological factors we mean the factors that determine the numbers, the composition, the selection, and the hereditary quality of the successive generations. Every human element in society is always changing. ii) The Physical Environment : Physical factors also known as geographical factors include all conditions of natural environment namely climate, earth's surface, water, season, storms, earthquakes that are permanent and independent of human existence. iii) Technological Factors : The technological factor has immense influence in social change. To quote Ogburn, 'Technological changes society by changing our environment to which we in turn adopt.' This change is usually in material environment and adjustment we make to the changes often modifies customs and social institutions. iv) Cultural Factors : The main cause of social change is the cultural factor. Changes in the culture are accompanied by social changes. Culture gives speed and direction to social change and determines the limits beyond which social change cannot occur. v) Population Factors : Even changes in the quality of population have an effect on the social organisation as well as customs and traditions, institutions, associations etc. increase and decrease of population, a change in the ratio of men and women, young and old, have an effect on social relationships. vi) Psychological Factors : Most sociologists regard psychological factors as important elements in social change. The cause of social change is the psychology of man himself. Man by nature is a lover of change. He is also trying to discover new things in the sphere of his life, and is always anxious for	19,20	2 6

		novel experience. Because of this tendency, the mores, traditions, customs etc. of very human society are perpetually undergoing change. vii) Other Factors : In addition to above mentioned factors, another factor of social change is the appearance of new opinions and thoughts, e.g. changes in the attitudes towards dowry, caste system, female education etc., have resulted in widespread social variations and modifications.		
Q.10	Define personality. Enlist various types of personality and explain the types in detail.	29,30		
Ans:	Personality - It is the unique, integrated & organised system of all behaviour of a person. (Or any other relevant definition.) Enlist the types- (i) Introvert, (ii) Extrovert, (iii) Ambivert Explain		2	
			2	
			4	
SECTION 'B'				
Q.11	Define the following terms			
1)	Family Ans: Basic unit of society. (Or any other relevant definition.)	21,22	1	
2)	Teaching Ans: Teaching - Teaching is directing the learning process, the process by which one through his own activity, becomes changed in behavior. (Or any other relevant definition.)	31,32	1	
3)	Intelligence Ans: Intelligence - Intelligence is the ability to judge well, reason well and act well. (Or any other relevant definition.)	27,28	1	
4)	Caste Ans: Caste - A caste is a social category whose members are assigned a permanent status within a given social hierarchy and whose contacts are restricted accordingly. (Or any other relevant definition.)	9,10	1	
5)	Social groups Ans: Social groups - Social group refers to two or more persons and are in communication over an appreciable period of time and who act in accordance with common function or purpose. (Or any other relevant definition.)	7,8	1	
6)	Extension Education Ans: Extension Education - is education for betterment of people and for changing their behavior i.e knowledge, skill and attitude. (Or any other relevant definition.)	3,4	1	
7)	Rural sociology Ans: Rural sociology - Rural sociology is the study of human relationship in rural environment. (Or any other relevant definition.)	3,4	1	
8)	Culture Ans: Culture - Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. (Or any other relevant definition.)	11,12	1	

Q.12 Fill in the blanks.			
1)	The group assembled for a short period is called _____ group. Ans: Temporary	7,8	1
2)	Extension is _____ type of education Ans: Non-formal	1,2	1
3)	_____ is referred as father of sociology. Ans: August Comte	3,4	1
4)	Rural communities are _____ as compared to urban communities. Ans: Smaller	3,4	1
5)	The _____ are the recognized or accepted ways of behaving in society. Ans: Folkways	11,12	1
6)	Violation of _____ is viewed very seriously. Ans: Mores	11,12	1
7)	_____ are customs regulating more significant social behavior. Ans: Conventions	11,12	1
8)	The process by which a person changes his behaviour through his own efforts is called _____. Ans: Learning	31,32	1
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