



OBJECTIVES

(6th Dean Committee Syllabus)

Course No.: EXTN-111 (New)

Course Title: Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

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- All Important Definitions, Objectives are shortlisted in this file for the convenience of the students.
 - Students are required to take a print of this file to study at the time of exam.
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1. The word 'Extension' is derived from Latin word '**tension**' means **stretching** and '**ex**' means **out**.
2. **Extension Education** is a science which deals with creation, transmission and application of knowledge, designed to bring about desirable changes in behavioral complex of rural people with view to help them live better by learning the ways of improving their vocations, enterprises and institutions.
3. **Extension** is an education and its purpose to change the attitudes and practices of the people with whom the work is done.
4. **Extension** is an out of school system of education in which the adults and the young people learn by doing.
5. **Extension Education** the process of teaching rural people how to live better by learning ways that improve their farm, home and community institution.
6. **Agriculture Extension** is a government effort to bring the gap between Agricultural Research Stations on the one hand and the farming population on the other.
7. **Agricultural Extension** may be defined as the special branch of Extension Education which deals with the economic and social aspect of people engaged in or associated with agriculture.
8. First modern **Agricultural Advisory and Instruction Service** was established in Ireland during the Great Potato Famine held from 1847-1857.
9. The term extension education was first coined and used in the year **1873** by **Cambridge University** in England.
10. The term Agricultural education or cooperative extension education was first officially adopted in **U.S.A.** by passing of **Federal Smith Lever Act of 1914**.

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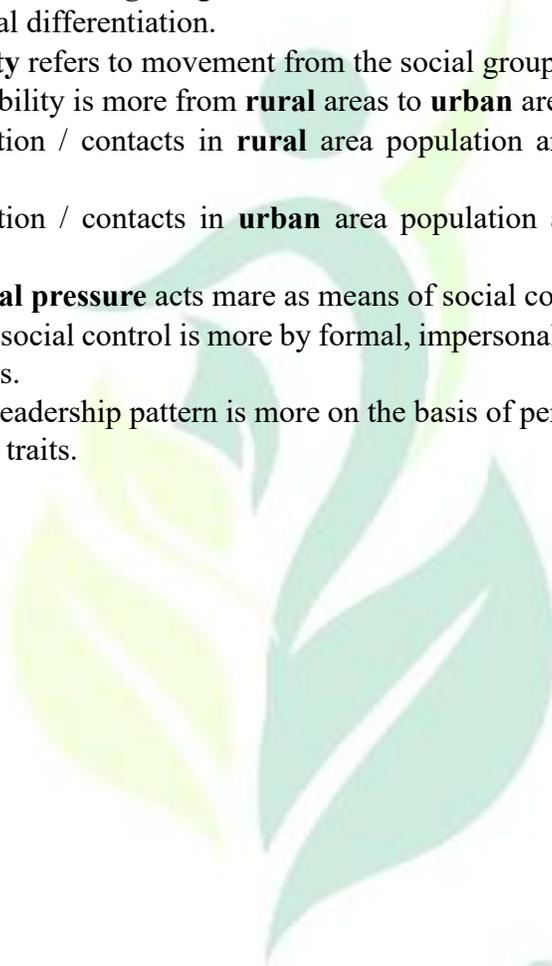
11. **Objectives** are the expression of end toward which our efforts are directed.
12. A **principle** is a statement of policy to guide decision and action in a consistent manner.
13. A **principle** is a universal truth that has been observed and found to be truth and a settled rule of action.
14. **Philosophy** is the body of general principles or laws of field of knowledge.
15. **Philosophy** in the original and wider sense is the pursuit of knowledge of things and their causes both the theoretical and practical.
16. **Teaching** is a process of arranging situation that stimulate the learning activity to wards the goals that specify desired changes in behavior of learners.

Sociology and Rural Sociology

1. The word sociology is originated from two words i.e. in Latin '**socius**' means. Companion / friendship while Greek '**Logous**' means speech / reasoning / calculations / science.
2. **Auguste comte** the French sociologist often referred as 'father of sociology'.
3. Auguste comte first delivered his lecture on sociology as early as **1839**.
4. **Gurrhe** is often referred as father of Indian sociology.
5. **Sociology** is systematic study of people in group relationship.
6. **Sociology** is a systematic study of society.
7. **Sociology** is a science which deals with structure & functioning of the society.
8. **Sociology** is systematic study of man's behaviors in relation to other groups & individuals with whom he interacts.
9. **Sociology** is the scientific study of man's behavior in relation with groups with whom he has reciprocal interactions.
10. **Sociology** studies the social behaviour of people, their different social groups, and the intra- and interrelationship of these social groups.
11. **Intra-relationship** of group is the relationship of individuals within the group.
12. **Inter-relationship** of group is the relation of the groups among themselves.
13. **Rural Sociology** is the systematic study of people living in rural area and who are living by or immediately depend on agriculture.
14. In rural sociology the focus is on the people living in **rural** areas.
15. **Rural sociology** is defined as the specialized application of knowledge of rural people in group relationship. (E.M. Rogers)
16. **Sociology of rural life** is a study of rural population, rural social organizations and social processes operative in rural society. (F. Stuart)
17. **Rural sociology** is the study of human relationship in rural environment.
18. (A.B. Bertrand).
19. **Rural sociology** is the science of rural society. (A.R. Desai).
20. **Society** is defined as group of people in more or less permanent association who are organized for their collective activities and who feel that they belong together.
21. **Society** is a group of people who live together, share common values and general interests long enough to be considered by other and by them selves as unit.
22. **Rural society** is that society which exists in rural areas where majority of people have agriculture as their main occupation.
23. **Village** is place having fixed geographical area and on which people live in groups and are engaged in agricultural occupation.
24. The man to land ratio is **lower** in rural area while **higher** in urban areas.

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25. The land to man ratio is **higher** in rural areas while **lower** in urban areas.
26. Density of population per sq. km. is low in **rural** area as compare to **urban** areas.
27. In sociology **homogeneity** is the similarity of social and psychological characteristics in population as language, beliefs, mores and patterns of behavior.
28. In sociology **heterogeneity** is the dissimilarity of social and psychological characteristics in population.
29. Rural population is more **homogenous** while urban population is more **heterogeneous**.
30. In urban area there is **high** degree of social differentiation while in rural area there is **low** degree of social differentiation.
31. **Social mobility** refers to movement from the social group to another social group.
32. The social mobility is more from **rural** areas to **urban** area.
33. Social interaction / contacts in **rural** area population are **face to face, informal, and personal**.
34. Social interaction / contacts in **urban** area population are more **cursorry, formal and impersonal**.
35. **Informal social pressure** acts mare as means of social control in rural area.
36. In **urban** area social control is more by formal, impersonal means of laws, prescribed rules and regulations.
37. In **rural** area leadership pattern is more on the basis of personal traits while in **urban** area on impersonal traits.



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Rural Social Group

1. **Groups** are defined as two or more persons in reciprocal interactions with one another.
2. **Social group** is defined as two or more people who come together to achieve some common objectives or purpose. (Goals)
3. **Group** means any collection of human beings who are brought in to social relationship with one another.
4. **Group** always consist of two or more persons and must be capable of mental response.
5. **Communication and interaction** with each other is essential among the members of the group.
6. **Communication and interaction** among one another must be reciprocal two way.
7. Group exist only as long as there is a **reciprocal psychological interaction**.
8. Members of the group are related with **each other**.
9. **Group** involves sense of unity and feeling of love and sympathy between the members.
10. The **interests, ideas, values** of the group members are common.
11. **Group** exercise control over the actions of their members and direct them towards common goals or principles.
12. Social groups are **dynamic** and not static.
13. **Reciprocal** communication is necessary in social group.
14. **Physical proximity** is not necessary in social group.
15. In **formal** group there is definite procedure of functioning, definite role, rules of operation, rigidity is being enforced on behaviour, more stable group.
16. Examples of **formal** group are village council, service co-operative, labour union.
17. In **informal** group there is no definite procedure of functioning, No definite role & rules, members are free to act & think, stability is less & break at any time. eg. is play group.
18. A **reference** group may be defined as group with which the individual feels identified, the norms & objectives of which he accepts.
19. If relationship of members lasts over a long time it is termed as **permanent** group
eg: family, village community, club, nation.
20. When the group last for a short duration known as **temporary** group. eg: crowd, mob, Audience etc.
21. **Classification of social group-**

Sr. No	Classification according to	Classes or types	Characteristics	Examples
1	Degree of Organization	1. Formal group	More rules, regulation, large in size, many restriction	College, Government departments, Army etc.
		2. Informal group	No much formalities, rules and regulation. many liberties, less control	Friendship group, Gossip group, family etc
2.	Nature of interaction	1. Primary group	Relatins direct, more intimate, face to face, small size.	Friendship group, Gossip group, family etc

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		2. Secondary Group	Relations indirect, impersonal, big in size	Government organization, Industrial organization
3.	Nature of membership	1. Voluntary group	Membership in group is voluntary	Gossip group, friendship group, youth organization, library.
		2. Non-voluntary group	Membership is compalsary	Caste group, National group, religious group, sex group, Age group.
4.	Size of group	1. Small group	Member are less	Family, Sportclub, Bhajani mandal
		2. Big group	Big in size, 61-1000	University, Army
5	Territorial limitation	1. Natural territorial group	Limits fixed by nature	Region
		2. Artificial territorial groups	Territory fixed artificially by man	Village, Taluka, District, State
		3. Non-territorial group	No any natural or artificial territorial limits	UNO, FAO, Red Cross, International Trade Union.
6.	Duration	1. Permanent	Member remain together for longer period of time	Family, Government Department
		2. Temporary	Member do not remain together for longer period of time	Crowd, Audience, Mob
7.	Profession or occupation	-	-	Religion, Educational groups, Political groups, Artisans.
8.	Social class	1. Horizontal groups	Persons alike in status, position	Farmers, Blacksmith, carpenter.
		2. Vertical group	Members are different in social strata	Political parties
9.	Personal feeling or belongingness	1. In group	Group toward which person have solidarity,loyalty,friend lynes	My family, my neighbour, my club,my association.
		2. Out group	-	We are Hindus, They are Muslims
10	Type and quality of relationship	1. Geminshaft group	Relation are traditional, personal	Zamindar system in India
		2. Gesellschaft group	Relation are not traditional, personal	Business organization, associations of wholesalers.

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Social Stratification

1. The process of defining and ranking higher to lower, superior or inferior categories is called as stratification.
2. **Social stratification** is the division of a population into two or more layers, each of which is relatively homogenous and between which there are difference in privileges, restrictions, rewards and obligation.
3. **Social stratification** is the division of society into permanent groups or categories linked with each other by relationship of superiority and subordination.
4. **Functions of stratification-**
 - A means of accomplishment essential jobs in society
 - Regulation and control of Individual and Group Relationships and participation
 - Contribution to Social integration and structure Simplification
5. **Bases for Stratification-** Wealth, Ancestry, Functional utility of individual, Religion, Biological characteristics
6. Types and forms of social stratification- Caste system and class system
7. Caste is defined as a hereditary, endogamous usually localized group having some traditional occupation and decides the particular status in social hierarchy. It is having blood relationship. i.e. Brahmins- Khatriya- Vaishya- Sudras
8. Class is defined as an abstract categories of persons arranged in levels according to social status they possess. i.e. **Age-** young –old , **Sex-** Male –Female, **Economics-** richer-uppermiddle- middle- lowermiddle- poor.

Cultural Concepts

1. **Culture** is the patterns of learned behavior and the product of behavior that are shared by the members of society and are transmitted among the members of society.
2. Culture is transmitted from one generation to another generation.
3. **Culture** is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society.
4. **Culture** is often divided in to material and non material components.
5. **Material** culture includes physical objects of culture with their use e.g. automobile, various tools, utensils, furniture etc.
6. **Non material** culture includes parts of man's environment which does not have a physical structure. e.g. Knowledge, belief, attitude etc.
7. **Norms** are the blue print of behavior setting limits within which the individual may seek alternate ways to achieve their goals.
8. **Folkways** are the customary ways of behaving in the society.
 - i. e.g. i. Greeting elders with 'namaskar' by folding hands. ii.
 - ii. Taking off shoes before entering in temple.
- iii. 40) **Mores** are the patterns of behavior considered essential by the society.
- iv. e.g. prohibition against pork in Muslim society.
9. Violation of **mores** is viewed seriously.
10. **Rituals** are the practices and ceremonies followed by society in dealing with certain situation.e.g. - In birth, marriage and death in society certain rituals are observed.
11. **Taboos** is negative action, the things that one ought not to do.

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12. **Laws** are formally formulated by legislative body based on rationality and practicability which may lack in mores.
13. **Ethnocentrism** is defined as members of each group think of their culture as the best.
14. **Customs** are socially accepted ways of acting. **e.g.** - We take blessing from elders.
15. **Traditions** are socially accepted ways of thinking.
e.g. - Elder person should be respected.

Rural Social Institution

1. **Social institution** is the structure and machinery through which a human society organizes, directs and executes the multifarious activities required to satisfy human needs.
2. **Social institution** is organized system of social relationship which embodies certain common values & procedures & meet certain basic needs of society.
3. Five major institution- Family, Educational, Political, Religious, Economic. **Informal rural** institutions are family, caste, class, Religion.
4. **Formal** rural social institutions are village school, Grampanchayat, Service co operative.
5. **Family** may be defined as a social group consisting of one or more men living with one or more women, in the same household, & their own or adopted children.
6. Family can be defined as relatively permanent and socially sanctioned group of parent and children.
7. In **matrilocal** family husband transfers to the wife's house after marriage.
8. In **patrilocal** family wife transfers to the husband's house after marriage
9. In **neolocal** family son starts living with his wife, in separate house after marriage.
10. In **matrilineal** families property inheritance and reckoning decent along the female(mother) line.
11. In **partilineal** families property inheritance and reckoning decent along the male(father) line.
12. In **matriarchal** family mother is head of family.
13. In **partiarchal** family father is the head of family..
14. In **monogamous** family husband marries only one wife.
15. In **polygamous** family husband can marry more than one wife.
16. In **polyandrous** family wife can marry more than one husband.
17. **Nuclear** family consists of husband, wife & their unmarried children.
18. **Nuclear** family consist of married couple and their children and is well separated from other relatives who may pay short visits if at all.
19. **Joint** family consists of husband, wife, there married & unmarried children.
20. **Religion** is a set of beliefs regarding relationship of man to supernatural power called god.
21. **Religion** is belief in supernatural power.

Social Values

1. Social values are defined as abstract and often unconscious assumptions of what is right and important.
2. Social values are defined as ideas as to whether objects or behavior are good, bad, desirable or the like.
3. Types of social values- 1. Ultimate values. 2. Intermediate values. 3. Specific values.
4. Attitude is defined as feeling of like, attraction, repulsion, interest toward other persons, objects, situation or ideas.
5. Change in **attitude** may lead to action

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Social organization

1. **Social organization** is defined as those classes of human relationship structures wherein people purposefully associate in systematically arranged unites to promote and achieve some common purposes or interest that are not specifically expressed in the institution.

Sr.No.	Classification on the basis of	Types/Classes	Examples
1	Political structure	1. Prescribed organization	Grampanchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad
		2. Voluntary organization	Bachatgat, Shetkary mandal
2.	Organizational operation	1. Open organization	Co-operative society, grampanchayat.
		2. Secret organization	Army
3.	Admission to membership	1. Inclusive organization	Recreational club
		2. Restricted organization	Association of engineers',doctors.

Social control

1. Social control is defined as pattern of influence which society exerts on individual to maintain order and establish rules in society
2. Means of social control- Norms, Folkways, Mores, Laws. **Social change**
 1. **Change** is shifting of phenomenon form one state to another state.
 2. Social change involves change in structure or function of societal forms / social systems.
 3. Social change is defined as change in social structure and social relationship of social system.
 4. Social change invariably results from interaction of number of factors.
 5. Social change in one aspect of life gives rise to a chain reaction of changes affecting other aspects.
 6. Social change is environmental.
 7. Social change is temporal.
 8. Social change involves tempo and direction of change.
 9. Social change classified as planned and unplanned change.
 10. Planned changes are subject to influenced by human efforts.
 11. Unplanned changes refer to changes resulting from natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes or droughts etc.
 12. **Dimension of social change**- Structural dimension, Cultural dimension, Interactional dimension.
 13. **Factors in social change**- Geographic factor, Biological factor, Cultural Factors

Leadership

1. **Leader** is person who guides the group towards common goal / objectives.

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2. **Leadership** is process of influencing the activities of a group in its efforts towards common objectives.
3. **Opinion** leaders are more innovative than followers.
4. **Operation** leaders are those who actually initiate the action within the group, regardless of whether or not they hold an elected office.
5. **Popular** leadership means a popular person was elected to a position of leadership because he was well liked by members.
6. **Opinion** leadership defined as the degree to which an individual is able to influence informally other individual attitude or overt behavior in desired way with relative frequency.
7. **Opinion** leadership is more innovative when norms of social system are traditional.
8. **Polymorphism** leadership is degree to which an individual acts as an opinion leader for variety of topics.
9. **Monomorphic** leadership is the tendency of an individual to act as an opinion leader for only one topic.
10. **Types of leaders & their examples**
 - i. Local / lay leader – Member of Grampanchayat, Youth club president.
 - ii. Professional leader – Gramsevak, Extension worker.
 - iii. Formal leader – Sarpanch, Chairman of co operative society
 - iv. Informal leader – Youth club president.
 - v. Autocratic leader – Zamindar, Savkar.
 - vi. Democratic leader – Sarpanch & members of Grampanchayat
 - vii. Traditional leader – Patil, Deshmukh, Inamdar.
 - viii. Occupational leader – President of Doctors union, Industrial union leader.
 - ix. Political leader – M.L.A, M.P.,
 - x. Functional leader – Scientist
 - xi. Opinion leader – Progressive farmers.

Educational Psychology

1. The word Psychology is derived from Greek word '**Psycho**' meaning soul or self & '**logos**' meaning study of science.
2. **Aristotle** gave birth to science of psychology.
3. **Psychology** is a scientific study of human behaviour and adjustment, human relationship.
4. Psychology is defined as science of mental activity of organisms, with the idea that mental activity is virtually the same as behaviour or as adjustment to environment.
5. **Educational Psychology** deals with behaviour of human being in educational situation.
6. Educational psychology is defined as that branch of psychology which study's the behaviour of learner in relation to his educational needs and his environment.
7. Educational psychology is that branch of psychology which deals with teaching and learning.
8. Educational psychology describes and explains the learning experiences of an individual form birth to old age.

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Learning

1. Learning is a process in which an individual changes his behaviour through his own efforts.'
2. For good learning situation **five** elements are required i.e. **Extension worker, subject matter, farmer, physical facilities, teaching material.**
3. **Farmer** element acquired the central position in element of learning situation.
4. _____ are the principles of Learning. **Ans:**
 1. Learning is **growth like & continuous.**
 2. Learning should be **meaningful.**
 3. Learning should be able to make use of **maximum** number of sense organ while learning.
 4. Learning should be **challenging & satisfying.**
 5. Learning should develop **functional understanding** of learner.
 6. Learning is affected by **physical & social** environment.
 7. Learning ability **varies widely** among individuals.
 8. Learning is a gradual process, requiring **several exposure** before change is notice.
 9. The **adults** have learning capacity.
 10. Learning is an active process on the part of **learner.**
 11. Learning requires effective **communication.**
 12. **Theory & practice** should be related in learning.

INTELLIGENCE

1. **Intelligence** is the aggregate or global capacity of individual to act purposefully and to deal effectively with his environment.
2. Intelligence is the ability of an individual to adjust him self to the conditions that arise in his environment.
3. **Intelligence** is the product of heredity and environment.
4. Abstract intelligence is known as professional intelligence, as abilities for language, art, dance and mathematic or science etc.
5. Mechanical ability is for skill, trade perfection in industrial pursuits, abilities of the individual in technical and mechanical fields.
6. Social abilities: Contacting, mixing with people, salesman, leaders, and teacher have such type of intelligence.
7. Variation in I. Q. is determined 68% by the heredity and 32% by environment.
8. Intelligence can be measured by **Standford Binet** scale.
9. I.Q. Intelligence Quotient is based on a ratio between individual's mental and chronological ages.
10. Intelligence Quotient (I.Q.)= **Mental Age (M.A.)/Chronological age (C.A.) x 100**
M. A.
Q. = ----- X 100
C.A.
11. **Different categories indicating different levels of I. Q. have been made.**

<u>Level</u>	<u>I.Q. Range</u>
1. Idiot-----	-----Below 25
2. Imbecile-----	----- 25-50
3. Moron / Feeble-----	----- 50-70
4. Border line-----	----- 70-80
5. Low normal-----	----- 80-90
6. Normal-----	-----90-100
7. Superior-----	-----110-120
8. Very superior-----	-----120-140
9. Near genius-----	-----140 and above
12. WAIS-Wechsler Adult Intelligence scale	
13. WISC -Wechsler Intelligence scale for children	
14. The WISC has been standardized for children of ages two to fifteen years.	
15. The WAIS has been standardized for age sixteen and above.	
16. Memory can be increased by training .	

PERSONALITY

1. **Personality** is the quality of an individuals total behaviour.
2. **Personality** can be defined as an integrated pattern of traits.
3. **Personality** refers to the motives and the organization of motives that characterise an individual, and the manner in which he behaves.
4. Introvert persons are very conservative and suspicious of the motives of others, not social, avoids public speaking, absent minded, very reserved, self centered, not easily adapted, dislikes change, never expresses his emotions and he is always day dreaming.
5. An extrovert person is alert to his environment, likes to make friends, has ups and down in mood, likes action and change, generally talkative, has a keen sense of observation and likely to adapt readily.
6. Ambiverts are partly introverts and partly extroverts.

MOTIVATION

1. **Motivation** is process of initiating a conscious and purposeful action.
2. **Motivation** is a goal directing and need satisfying behaviour.
3. **Needs** are physiological (internal) or environmental (external) imbalance that give rise to drives.
4. **Drive** is a persistent stimulus, usually of physiological origin which demands an adjustive response.
5. Drive refers to any internal stimulus condition of the organism which impels it to activity.
6. Drives are the stimuli that arise from needs.
7. Unlearned drives such as hunger, thirst, sex material, homeostatic and pain reduction.
8. Learned drives such as fear, approval achievement, aggregation, dependency etc.
9. **Motive** is defined as a tendency to activity started by a drive and ended by an adjustment.

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10. **Need** is defined as difference between what it is (present situation) and what ought to be (future situation)
11. **Attention** is an active state of mind.
12. Perception is organizing process by which an individual is helped to know object or substance in its real, appropriate and proper identity through our perceptual phenomenon.
13. No two persons have same perceptual capacity.

Match the pairs

2003

A

1. Rituals
2. Gramsevak
3. Loan
4. Religion
5. Leadership pattern

B

1. Ceremonies followed by society.
2. Secretary of grampanchayat
3. Service co operatives
4. Informal rural institution
5. On the basis of personal traits

2002

1. Belief
2. Norms
3. Taboos
4. Customs
5. Mores

1. Fixed ideas
2. Blue print of behaviour
3. Restrictions communicated through verbal “don’t”
4. Socially accredited ways of action
5. Forms of actions regarded as essential and right

1. Religion
2. Stratification
3. Mores
4. Father of Rural sociology
5. Culture

1. Set of belief in supernatural thing
2. Categorization of society
3. Cultural norms
4. August Comte
5. Learned pattern of behaviour

1. Social mobility
2. Primary group
3. Folkways
4. Formal institution

1. Movement from one social class to another
2. Family
3. Cultural norms
4. College

5. Behavioural traits

5. Dimension of personality

1. Society

2. Culture

3. Density of population

4. Informal groups

5. Personality

1. Web of relationship

2. Non material aspects

3. Number of persons living per unit area

4. Family

5. Heredity and environment



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State true or false.

1. Memory can be increased by training.- **True**
2. Auguste Comte is referred as father of sociology- **True**
3. In the urban areas there is direct relationship to nature than rural areas.- **False**
4. Culture is transmitted from generation to generation by learning.- **True**
5. Educational Psychology is the systematic study of the development of individual within the educational setting.- **True**
6. Family is the secondary institution of the society.- **False**
7. In primary group there is a face to face contact.- **True**
8. Monogynous family is the family where one man marries to one woman. **True**
9. A book 'Introduction to Rural Sociology' is written by Chitambar J.B.- **True**
10. Normally IQ of Idiot individual is above 25.- **False**
11. The IQ of normal individual is 91 to 110.- **True**
12. Gramsevak is an example of local leader.- **False**
13. Farming is the major occupation of rural society.- **True**
14. Learning is the process by which an individual, through one's own efforts and abilities changes the behavior.- **True**

Fill in the blanks

1. **Gururhe** is often referred as first Indian sociologist.
2. The group assembled for a short period is called **Temporary** group.
3. The IQ of normal individual is **90-110**.
4. **Nuclear** type of family consist of husband, wife and their unmarried children.
5. A book "An introduction to Extension Education" is written by **S. V. Supe**
6. The rural communities are smaller as compared to **Urban** communities.
7. **Folkways** are the customary way of behaving in the society.
8. **Extension education** is the non formal education of rural people with a view to develop rural society.
9. A social group relates to **human** being only.
10. In rural area more **informal, personal** relationship is observed.
11. Family is an example of **Primary/informal** group.
12. The negative mores of society are called as **Taboos**
13. **Religion** is the belief in supernatural powers.
14. The pattern of learnt behavior shared by the members of a society is called as **Culture**.
15. Gramsevak is a **professional** leader.
16. Standing during National Anthem is an example of **Mores**.
17. The systematic study of development of an individual within an education setting is called as **Educational Psychology**
18. The IQ of normal individual ranges from **90 to 110**.
19. **Learning** is the process by which an individual through his /her own efforts and abilities changes the behavior.
20. Organized system of social relationships which embodies certain common values and procedures and meets certain basic needs of the society is called as **Social Institution**.
21. **Formal** group has definite procedure of functioning.

22. **Monogamous** family is the family where one man marries to one woman.
23. The man to land ratio is higher in **Urban** area.
24. Memory can be increased by **Training**.
25. **August Comte** is referred as father of sociology.
26. The systematic study of the development of individual within the educational setting is called **Educational Psychology**
27. The word personality comes from **Greek** root meaning **mask**.
28. **Intelligence** may be defined as flexibility or versatility and is a function of the living organism.
29. **Folkways** are the customary ways of behaving in the society.
30. **Sociology** is the scientific study of social life.
31. **August Comte** is referred as father of sociology.
32. The man to land ratio is higher in **Urban** area.
33. Memory can be increased by **Training**.
34. The IQ of genius is **140 and above**.
35. Violation of **mores** is viewed more serious.
36. **Folkways** are the customary ways of behaving in society in which society exerts some and only some force for conformity.
37. The systematic study of the development of individual within the educational setting is called **Educational Psychology**
38. The personality comes from **Greek** root.
39. **Extension** is an out of school system of education.
40. **Social Change** is an alternation in the structure and functioning of society.
41. **Rituals** are practices and ceremonies followed by the society.
42. UNO is an example of **non territorial** type of group.
43. **Motivation** is a process of initiating conscious and deliberate actions in human behaviours.
44. Rural population is more **homogeneous** in nature.
45. **Religion** is a set of belief regarding the relationship of man to the God.
46. Folkways which are compulsory in nature are known as **Mores**
47. **Intelligence** is the ability of individual to adjust himself to the condition that arises in his environment.
48. **Social Change** is an alternation in the structure and functioning of society.
49. Rural population is more **homogenous** in nature.
50. The arrangement of individual group of people in to hierarchically arranged strata in community is called as **Social Stratification**.
51. The gap in the material and non material culture is known as **Cultural Lag**.
52. The mother is the basis of ancestry in **Matrilineal** type of family.
53. Tribal chief is an example of **Traditional** type of leader.
54. The process by which an individual maintains contact with the environment is known as **Perception**.
55. **Customs** are socially prescribed forms of behavior.
56. **Culture** is pattern of learned behavior.
57. **Mores** are socially prescribed forms of behaviour, transmitted by tradition and enforced by social disapproval of its violation.
58. **Perception** is the process of understanding sensation or attaching meaning based on past experience to signs.
59. **Motivation** means an urge or combination of urge to induce conscious or purposeful action.

60. **Teaching** is directing the learning process, the process by which one through his own activity becomes changed in behavior.

Match the pairs

Social value	Democracy in Government
Attitude	Favorableness towards technology
Personality	Introvert
Temporary Group	Herd
Folkways	Hair style
Formal Institution	Gram Panchayat
Organization	Women's club
Social Change	Disintegration of Joint family in India
Leader	Mahatma Gandhi
Intelligence	Mechanical Ability
Religion	Set of belief in supernatural things
Ritual	Ceremonies followed by society
Taboos verbal don't	Restriction communicated through
Custom	Socially prescribed forma of Behavior
Socius	Companion
Caste	Casta
Idiot	IQ Below 25
Superior	IQ 121-130
Family	Primary group
Ability to adjust with environment	Intelligence

Social stratification	Hierarchy of individuals/ groups in Society
Psychology	Science of soul
Norms	Blue prints of behavior
Family	Basic unit of society
Introvert	Do not express emotions readily
Folkways	Socially accepted ways of thinking and acting
Caste system	Closed class system
Social control	Pattern of influencing social Behavior

Folkways	The customary ways of behaving in society
Mores	The pattern of behavior consider essential
Rituals	The practice and ceremonies followed by the society in birth, marriage etc.
IQ	Ratio between MA and CA
Crowd	Temporary group
Taboos don't	Restriction communicated through verbal
Social control	Pattern of influencing social behavior
Religion	The set of belief in supernatural power

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MODEL ANSWERS

SECTION- A

Q. Multiple Choice Questions (24 marks)

1. The word 'sociology' is originated from the ----- word.
 - a. Greek
 - b. **Latin**
 - c. French
 - d. German
2. Symbolic adoption is the example of-----
 - a. Overt behaviour
 - b. **Covert behaviour**
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
3. Goal seeking behaviour of activity is called-----
 - a. Perception
 - b. Aspiration
 - c. **Motivation**
 - d. Attitude
4. ----- is the process of understanding sensation or attaching meaning based on past experience to signs.
 - a. **Perception**
 - b. Motivation
 - c. 'Motives
 - d. Drives
5. Caste is a class gained by-----
 - a. Power
 - b. Status
 - c. Occupation
 - d. **Birth**
6. The book 'Introductory Rural Sociology' was written by-----
 - a. A.R. Desai
 - b. S.C. Dubey
 - c. **J.B. Chitamber**
 - d. W.F. Ogburn

7. Which of the following is an institution?
- Temple
 - Family**
 - Marriage
 - None of these
8. An urge or combination of urges to induce conscious or purposeful action is called as-----
- Motive**
 - Perception
 - Aptitude
 - None of the above
9. ----- is referred as the father of sociology.
- J.P. Legan
 - Auguste Comte**
 - E.M. Rogers
 - None of these
10. ----- are those ways of action which are common to a society or a group and that are handed down from one generation to the next generation.
- Folkways**
 - Norms
 - Mores
 - Rituals
11. The I.Q. of normal individual is-----
- 51-61
 - 71-81
 - 91-100**
 - 101-121
12. Family is an example of ----- group
- Formal
 - Primary**
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
13. ----- are the types of mores for which the society does not given consent.
- Custom
 - Rituals
 - Folkways
 - Taboo**
14. Gramsevak is a ----- leader.
- Local
 - Autocratic
 - Professional**
 - Lay

15. Standing for National Anthem is an example of -----
- a. Taboos
 - b. Mores**
 - c. Folkways
 - d. Values
16. The word extension is derived from the ----- word.
- a. Latin**
 - b. Greek
 - c. French
 - d. Portuguese
17. ----- is act that influences.
- a. Leader
 - b. Formal leader
 - c. Leadership**
 - d. None of the above
18. The term 'caste' was derived from the ----- word.
- a. Latin
 - b. Greek
 - c. French
 - d. Portuguese**
19. The individual having more than 151 I.Q. are-----
- a. Idiot
 - b. Normal
 - c. Imbecile
 - d. Brilliant or genius**
20. The term psychology was derived from ----- word.
- a. Greek**
 - b. Latin
 - c. French
 - d. Portuguese
21. ----- are very conservative and suspicious of the motives of the other types of personality.
- a. Ambivert
 - b. Introvert**
 - c. Extrovert
 - d. None of the above
22. The word personality comes from the ----- word.
- a. Greek
 - b. French
 - c. Latin**
 - d. Portuguese
23. ----- is directing the learning process. the process by which one through his own activity. becomes changed behaviour.
- a. Teaching**
 - b. Learning
 - c. Education

- d. None of the above
24. ----- is a wrong or mistaken perception
- a. Illusion
 - b. Hallucination
 - c. Past experience
 - d. None of the above

SECTION B:

Q.2 Answer the following questions in sentence (Solve any 12 questions) (Marks 24)

1. What do you mean by cultural lag?

Ans: The changes are taking place in material as well as non-material culture.

2. Give the formula of Intelligence Quotient.

Ans: $I.Q. = \frac{M.A.}{C.A.} \times 100$

C.A.

3. Write the stages of motivation

Ans: The stages of motivation are given below.

1. Drive, 2. Behaviour and Need reduction stage.

4. Give the examples of folkways.

Ans: Way of greeting, hairstyle, habits of talking, meals, speaking etc.

5. Enlist the types of personality with examples.

Ans: Types: 1. Introvert: e.g., Philosophers, poets and scientist
2. Extrovert: e.g., Reformers and social workers
3. Ambivert: e.g., Partly introvert and partly extrovert

6. Give the examples of reference group.

Ans: A family, village society, neighbourhood

7. What do you mean by patrilocal family?

Ans: Wife goes and lives in the house of her husband.

8. What is meant by religion?

Ans: A system of the norms guiding behaviour related to man's search for ultimate meaning.

9. Give the examples of formal leader.

Ans: Sarpanch, chairman etc.

10. Which are the external factors influencing personality?

Ans: Family, school, friend circle and social environment.

11. What do you mean by ethnic stratification?

Ans: Ethnic stratification occurs in society in which two ethnic or racial groups exist and one dominates the other over a long period of time.

12. Write the meaning of socious.

Ans: Socious means **companion**.

13. Define the term social control.

Ans: Pattern of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules.

14. Define the term teaching.

Ans: Teaching is a process of arranging situations that stimulate and guide the learning activity towards the goals that specify desired changes in the behaviour of the learners.

15. What is mean by customs?

Ans: Customs are socially prescribed forms of behaviour.

16. Define the term sociology.

Ans: Sociology is the scientific study of social life.

1. The Word logus is comes from ----- word.

- a. Latin
- b. Greek**
- c. German
- d. French

2. Elements of behavior-----

- a. Knowledge, attitude and skill**
- b. Knowledge, awareness and skill
- c. Knowledge, motivation and Skill
- d. None of these

3. The Change agents like ----- were posted in villages for bringing about change in the village community.

- a. village level worker**
- b. Gramsevak
- c. Sarpanch
- d. None of these

4. ----- is informal education of rural people with a view to develop rural society of desirable lines

- a. Rural sociology
- b. Extension**
- c. Education
- d. None of these

5. Totality of people engaged in agricultural and allied occupation in ----- society. a.

Rural Society

- b. Urban society
- c. Nation
- d. None of these

6. In rural society ----- of population.

- a. More homogeneity**
- b. More heterogeneity
- c. Less homogeneity
- d. Less heterogeneity

7. In Urban Society value system are -----

- a. Generally sacred
- b. **Generally secure**
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of these

8. The term ----- is used in a wide sense of covering different meaning. a.

Social group

b. Group

- c. Formal group
- d. in formal group

9. The example of primary group is-----

- a. The Family
- b. Play Group
- c. **Both a& b**
- d. None of these

10. The groups assembled for a short period are called-----

- a. Permanent groups
- b. **Temporary groups**
- c. Reference groups
- d. Cultural interest groups

11.----- is the arrangement of individuals or groups of people in to hierarchically arranged strata in community.

a. Social stratification

- b. Cast
- c. Class
- d. None of these

12. The function of groups came in to being teaching and preaching----- a.

Kshatriya

- b. Vaishyas
- c. **Brahmins**
- d. Shudras

13. ----- is any portion of community marked off from the rest by social status. a.

Cast

- b. **Social class**
- c. Stratification
- d. None of these

14. The Sanskrit term for culture is sanskriti derived from ----- a.

Sanskar

- b. Culture
- c. Custom
- d. Rituals

15. Being polite to others is an example of -----

- a. Mores
- b. **Conventions**
- c. Taboos
- d. Folkways

16. -----are negative action envisaging what should note to be done. a.

- Folkways
- b. Mores
- c. **Taboos**
- d. None of these

17. ----- abstract and often unconscious assumptions of what is right and important. a.

Social values

- b. Attitude
- c. Value
- d. None of these

18. The ----- is the most multifunctional of all institutions in society. a.

- Religion
- b. Education
- c. **Family**
- d. Economics

19.----- husband goes to live in the house of his wife.

- a. Patrilocal family
- b. **Matrilocal family**
- c. Neolocal family

d. None of these

20. ----- is an act that influences.

a. Leader

b. Leadership

c. Formal Leader

d. None of these

21. The term psychology was derived from ----- word

a. Greek

b. Latin

c. French

d. Portuguese

22. ----- person is very conservative and suspicious of the motives of others types of personality.

a. Ambivert

b. Extrovert

c. Introvert

d. None of these

23. ----- is a wrong or mistaken perception.

a. Hallucinations

b. Illusions

c. Past experience

d. None of these

24. ----- are physiological internal or environment external imbalances that given rise to drives.

a. Drives

b. Needs

c. Past experience

d. Motive

1. What do you mean by socius

Ans: Socius means companion or associate

2. Who is father of sociology

Ans: Augustecomte

3. The size of rural society is bigger as compare to urban society (State true or false)

Ans: False

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4. Give the Example of formal group

Ans: The Example of formal group are village council, labour union.

5. Give the example of taboos.

Ans: Not smoking in front of elders.

6. Enlist the types of values

Ans. The types of values are ultimate, intermediate and specific values

7. How many social institutions in rural society?

Ans: There are five social institutions in rural society

8. What do you mean by monogamous family

Ans: Monogamous family means man marries with one woman only at one time.

9. Give the example of rituals

Ans: The example of rituals are offering of flowers, pouring of water

10. What do you mean by humour?

Ans:Humour means it relieve tense situations.

11. Define social change.

Ans: A difference in any think observed over some period of time

12. Give the example of autocratic leader **Ans:** The example of autocratic leader are zamindar.

13. Define learning.

Ans: Learning is an, active process to the part of the learner

14. Which are elements of learning?

Ans: The elements of learning are teacher, learner, subject matter, teaching material and physical facilities.

15. Define perception.

Ans: Is the process of understanding sensations or attaching meanings based on past experience to signs.

16. Define motivation.

Ans: The goal directed, need satisfying behavior of an individual is called as motivation.