



NAME OF FACULTY: Jyoti Vishwakarma

TEACHING PLAN: Rural Sociology & Educational Psychology

SCHOOL: (SOAS) SCHOOL OF AGRICULTU RAL SCIENCES		ACADEMIC SESSION: 2023-24		FOR STUDENTS' BATCH: 2023-2027	
1	Course No.	ASP-T-101			
2	Course Title	Rural Sociology & Educational Psychology			
3	Credits	2			
4	Learning Hours		Contact Hours	48	
			Assessment	21	
			Guided Study	21	
			Total hours	90	
5	Course Objective	1. To acquaint the knowledge on various aspects related to rural society. 2. To develop the evaluative thinking on need of soft skills 3. To analyze the salient features of Personality and Learning. 4. To develop understanding on the significance of culture for the society. 5. To Impart skills necessary to prepare a model village plan.			
6	Course Outcomes	1. Understanding concept of rural sociology, its importance in agricultural extension, characteristics of Indian rural society. 2. Understanding social groups, social stratification, culture, social values, social control and attitudes, leadership and training. 3. Understanding concept of educational psychology, intelligence, personality, perceptions, emotions, frustration, motivation, teaching and learning 4. Acquaint with characteristics of rural society, village institutions and social organizations. 5. Assess personality types, leadership types and emotions of human beings.			
7	Outline syllabus:				
7.01	Paper Code	Unit	Introduction	Page Numbers	Lectures
7.02	AEX-103	Unit I	1.Sociology and Rural sociology: Definition and scope, its significance in agriculture extension 2.Social Ecology 3.Rural Society 4.Social Groups	43-68	1 to 10
7.03		Unit II	1. Social Stratification 2.Culture concept 3. Social Institution, 4.Social Change & Development	69-81	11 to 18
7.04		Unit III	1.Educational psychology: Meaning & its importance in agriculture extension	88-97	19 to 25

			2. Behavior: Cognitive, affective, psychomotor domain		
7.05		Unit IV	1.Personality 2. Learning 3. Motivation and Theories of Motivation 4.Intelligence	98-109	26 to 32
8	Course Evaluation				
8.1	CA: 10%				
8.11	Attendance	25%			
8.12	Homework	2 Assignments-50%			
8.13	Quizzes	2 Quizzes-25%			
8.14	Projects				
8.15	Presentation				
8.16	Any other	Practical -30%			
8.2	MTE	10%			
8.3	End-term examination: 50%				
9	Text Books & References				
9.1	Text book	1. Adivi Reddy, A. 2006. Extension Education. Sree Lakshmi Press, Bapatla 2. Fundamental of rural sociology & Educational psychology. TNAU Publication. 3. Chitamber, J.B. 1997. Introductory Rural Sociology. Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.			
9.2	References	1. Ray, G.L. 2006. Extension Communication and Management. Naya Prokash/ Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana. 2. Daivadeenam,P. 2006. Educational Psychology in Agriculture. Agrotech Publishing Academy, Udaipur.			
	Video References	1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=32KG_ba_NJc 2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_wFZ5Dbj8DA 3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3TzNz1Fg_aU&t=5s 4. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2Bj8OCmxb4 5. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mVNWf18atL0			

Mapping of Outcomes v. Topics

Outcome no. → Syllabus topic ↓	1	2	3	4	5
Paper Code. Unit I (1)	✓	✓			
Paper Code. Unit I (2)	✓	✓			
Paper Code. Unit I (3)	✓	✓			
Paper Code. Unit I (4)	✓	✓			
Paper Code. Unit II (1)			✓		

Paper Code. Unit II(2)			✓		
Paper Code. Unit II(3)			✓		
Paper Code. Unit II(4)			✓		
Paper Code. Unit III(1)				✓	
Paper Code. Unit III(2)				✓	
Paper Code. Unit IV(1)					✓
Paper Code. Unit IV(2)					✓
Paper Code. Unit IV(3)					✓
Paper Code. Unit IV(4)					✓

Question Bank

UNIT- I

A. Objective Questions

- Who is the father of sociology?
 - Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy.
 - Auguste Comte.
 - Jeffrey C. Alexander.
 - Stanley Aronowitz.
- Which is the best way of the development of rural society?
 - More currency.
 - Commercial farming.
 - Extension programmes.
 - Political organizations.
- Which is not a characteristic of the rural society?
 - Size of the community is small.
 - Homogeneity of the population.
 - Agriculture is the major occupation.
 - Formal education level is high.
- Which type of leadership is prominent in villages?
 - Traditional.
 - Occasional.
 - Opportunistic.
 - None of the above.
- How many people are necessary to form a group?
 - At least 2.
 - At least 3.
 - At least 4.
 - More than 10.

B. Define the terms-

1. Sociology
2. Rural Sociology
3. Social Ecology
4. Rural Society
5. Social Groups

C. Write short notes on following heads-

1. Family
2. Caste
3. Sanskritization
4. Anthropology
5. Characteristics of Rural Religion

D. Descriptive Questions

1. Discuss the classification of social group based on mode of organization and functioning.
2. Distinguish between class pattern and caste pattern.
3. Differentiate between rural and urban community.
4. Discuss about factors considered in formation and organization of social groups.
5. "The rural and urban societies are changeable"- Discuss

UNIT- II

A. Objective Questions

1. Who is a traditional leader?

- (a). A company's CEO.
- (b). Tribal chiefs.
- (c). MD of company.
- (d). All of the above.

2. Who is a laissez-fair leader?

- (a). Who takes own decision.
- (b). Who gives little advice.
- (c). Who is interested in every member.
- (d). Who thinks that he is always correct.

3. Which is the terminal element in a communication model?

- (a). Audience.
- (b). Audience response.
- (c). Treatment of message.
- (d). Message or content.

4. What is the percentage of early adopters?

- (a). 13.5.
- (b). 12.5.
- (c). 11.5.
- (d). 10.5.

5. Which one is the main purpose of a farmer's organization?

- (a). Political activities.
- (b). Farmers movement.
- (c). To get support from the government.
- (d). None of the above.

B. Define the terms-

- 1. Social Stratification
- 2. Social Institution
- 3. Culture Concept
- 4. Social Change
- 5. Social Development

C. Write short notes on following heads-

- 1. Rural Development
- 2. Characteristics of Social Group.
- 3. Characteristics of Culture.
- 4. Functions of Culture for individuals.
- 5. Functions of Culture for groups.

D. Descriptive Questions

- 1. Discuss the meaning of social institutions along with the five major institutions in rural sociology.
- 2. Discuss the meaning and different orders of culture.
- 3. Discuss role of Culture in extension.
- 4. Discuss about functions and forms of social stratification.
- 5. Why status and group differences are prominent in rural social stratification?

UNIT-III

A. Objective Questions

1. What is psychology?

- (a). Study of human behavior.
- (b). Study of animal behaviour.
- (c). Both a and b.
- (d). None of the above.

2. What is the basic criteria for a better learning?

- (a). Communication.
- (b). Teaching.
- (c). Time management.
- (d). Better leadership.

3. The principle of clarity is a principle of learning. What does it mean?

- (a). Learning should be very modern.
- (b). Learning should be money making.
- (c). Learning should be purposeful.
- (d). Learning should be elaborated.

4. What should be the approach regarding motivation?

- (a). Need based approach.
- (b). Holistic approach.
- (c). Innovative approach.
- (d). Positive approach.

5. If, MA = Mental age

CA = Chronological age

Then, what is the formula for Intelligence Quotient?

- (a). $IQ = (CA/MA) \times 100$.
- (b). $IQ = (MA/100) \times CA$.
- (c). $IQ = (CA/100) \times MA$.
- (d). $IQ = (MA/CA) \times 100$.

B. Define the terms-

- 1. Psychology
- 2. Educational Psychology
- 3. Behaviour
- 4. Cognitive Behaviour
- 5. Affective Behaviour

C. Write short notes on following heads-

- 1. Aggregation
- 2. Reference group
- 3. Ethnocentrism
- 4. Matriarchal family
- 5. Patrilineal family

D. Descriptive Questions

- 1. Explain the meaning of customs and also enumerate the classification of customs.
- 2. Discuss about four psychological foundations of teaching in motivation.
- 3. Discuss about Land reform in rural India.
- 4. Discuss the six steps in extension teaching.
- 5. Explain scope and importance of Educational Psychology.

UNIT-IV

A. Objective questions

1. What is the Intelligence Quotient level of a normal person?
 - (a). 80 to 89.
 - (b). 90 to 109.
 - (c). 70 to 89.
 - (d). 110 to 119.
2. Which type of test is Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale?
 - (a). Individual test.
 - (b). Group test.
 - (c). Society test.
 - (d). Community test.
3. Which is an element of demographic process?
 - (a). The household decision-making model.
 - (b). Community environment.
 - (c). Both a and b.
 - (d). None of the above.
4. Which is not a socio-economic indicator?
 - (a). Labour force.
 - (b). Rate of birth.
 - (c). Unemployed rate.
 - (d). Functional literacy rate.
5. Which one is the component of technology transfer?
 - (a). Scientific know-how.
 - (b). Application.
 - (c). Adoption.
 - (d). All of the above.

B. Define the terms-

1. Personality
2. Motivation
3. Learning
4. Intelligence
5. Intelligence Quotient

C. Write short notes on following heads-

1. Psychological trait
2. Concrete intelligence
3. Amplification

4. Rituals

5. Differentiate between mores and taboos.

D. Descriptive Questions

1. Explain the three different types of personality.
2. Explain the concept of intelligence.
3. Discuss the types and factors affecting the intelligence.
4. Discuss the importance of intelligence in extension work.
5. Explain your views on Globalization.