



FIJI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**College of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry
School of Agricultural Sciences and Forestry
Department of Crop Production
Bachelor of Science in Agriculture – Year 3
Final Examination
Trimester 2 - 2019**

AEX 702: Fundamentals of Rural Sociology and Educational Psychology

Writing Time: 3:00 hours

Reading Time: extra 10 minutes allowed at the beginning of the exam

Total Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This paper consists of four pages.
2. Please check to see that all your paper is complete.
3. Answer all questions in the Answer Booklet only.
4. No written or printed material and mobile phones are allowed in the examination hall.
5. Marks allocated for each section appears at the side of each question so allocate your time accordingly.
6. This paper is divided into Three Sections

Section A: Multiple Choice

(10 Marks)

Section B: Short answer

(30 Marks)

Section C: Essay

(60 Marks)

Section A

Question 1

Multiple Choice

(10 marks)

1. It is a collective term used to name human associations such as organizations and institution.
 - A. Society.
 - B. Informal group.
 - C. Formal group.
 - D. Group.

2. Studies the attitudes and behavior of rural people.
 - A. Rural Sociology.
 - B. Extension.
 - C. Rural Society.
 - D. Social Interaction.

3. Physical coercion like imprisonment or death penalty (through law) and non-violent coercion like strike boycott or non-cooperation (between individuals and groups) are means of
 - A. law.
 - B. physical Control.
 - C. cultural Control.
 - D. social Control.

4. It is the division of population into two or more layers, each of which is relatively homogeneous and between which there are differences in privileges.
 - A. Stratification.
 - B. Social stratification.
 - C. Social mobility.
 - D. Taboo.

5. It refers to the number of members in the society who have similar social status.
 - A. Caste.
 - B. Class.
 - C. Hierarchy.
 - D. Status.

6. _____ defined customs as socially accorded (agreed) or accredited (given) ways of acting.
 - A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Chitambar
 - C. Sharif and Sharif
 - D. Maclever

7. This is when people come into contact with each other which results into change in their attitudes and behavior and is known as

- A. social processes.
 - B. social interaction.
 - C. culture.
 - D. taboo.
8. The person in the _____ group has face to face relationships, such as family and play group.
- A. primary.
 - B. involuntary.
 - C. secondary.
 - D. out.
9. This refers to the allocation of resource opportunities, support and encouragement without any discrimination on the basis of biology, between men and women.
- A. Gender equality
 - B. Gender roles.
 - C. Gender relations.
 - D. Gender trainings.
10. The term is used to denote "a man whose law and custom is regarded as the property of another".
- A. Culture.
 - B. Slavery.
 - C. Rules and Regulations.
 - D. Religious.

Section B

Short Answer Questions

(30 marks)

Answer all questions as all questions are compulsory.

1. Differentiate the following terms:
 - i. In and out group.
 - ii. Laissez-faire and democratic leader.
 - iii. Gender and gender equality. (6 marks)

2. Analyse the following terms:
 - i. Extension education.
 - ii. Rural sociology.
 - iii. Social control. (6 marks)

3. Evaluate two roles of social organizations in agricultural extension? (4 marks)
4. Discuss the role of value system in extension? (4 marks)
5. Demonstrate on three different types of social groups according to their unique characteristics? (3 marks)

6. Evaluate the characteristics of social stratification? (4 marks)
7. List and explain the types of social control? (3 marks)

Section C Long Answer Questions (60 marks)

There are four questions in this section. Answer any three questions. Each question is worth 20 marks

Question 1

Social control is the way in which social order coheres (joins together) and maintains itself, how it operates as a whole as a changing equilibrium (balance) – Macleever. Evaluate on the types of social control and explain on the roles it plays in an area?

Question 2

Study of rural sociology is important in improving rural area. Analyse the characteristics of rural area in comparison to urban society and discuss how extension education and rural sociology coin together to solve rural problems

Question 3

Gender mainstreaming in extension is a very important for agriculture development. Analyse the given statement and relate it to Fiji's situation.

Question 4

There are different ways by which teaching learning can take place. Discuss the ways in which teaching and learning takes place and factors that tend to influence learning.

THE END