

Q1] Define sociology. Discuss the characteristics of Rural society?

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Sociology → Sociology is the science which deals with study of "structure & functioning of society".

①

\* characteristic of Rural society →

(1) Occupation →

(2) Environment →

(3) size of community →

(4) Density of population →

(5) Homogenetic & heterogenetic population →

(6) Social Differentiation →

(7) Social stratification →

(8) Social Mobility →

(9) Social Interaction →

(10) Social Solidarity →

EXTN III

(1) Occupation →

- Most of the rural people depend on Agriculture for their livelihood.
- Agriculture is the fundamental occupation of Rural society.

(2) Environment →

- The rural people are closely associated with nature as live in that Environment.
- This people are influenced by Natural element i.e rain, frost.

(3) size of community →

- The rural community is the smaller as compare to the Urban community.

(4) Density of population →

- Density of population is lower in Rural communities as compared to Urban Community.

(5) Homogenetic & heterogenetic population →

- Rural population is mostly homogeneous, because majority of the population is agriculturists.

(6) Social Differentiation →

- Mostly rural people are engaged in Agriculture.
- They have more Homogeneous occupation.

(7) Social stratification →

- Society is divided into high class & low class groups.

(8) Social mobility →

- In rural society social mobility is less intensive as compared to Urban society.

(9) Social Interaction →

- The area of interaction system in rural society is narrow, simpler informal, & informal relation.

(10) Social solidarity →

- In rural area is more stronger than Urban area, due to common objectives common occupation at rural people.

Q27 Define Learning. write details about elements of learning situation

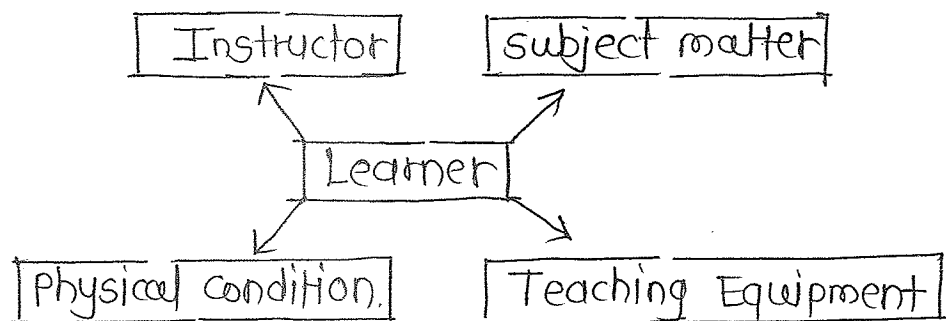
→ def<sup>n</sup> Learning →

②

Learning is a process by which a person becomes changed in his/her behaviour through self activities That's also called Learning.

\* Element of Learning situation →

- (1) Instructor -
- (2) Learner -
- (3) subject matter -
- (4) Teaching equipment -
- (5) physical condition / facilities -



(1) Instructor →

- I) known his objectives
- II) He should know sub matter
- III) He should be able to communicate the Learner
- IV) He should speak loudly & so that all can hear it.

(2) Learner →

- I) Learner should need for information
- II) He should be interested.

III) He should capable of Learning

IV) Learner should used the information again.

(3) Subject Matter →

I) Subject matter related to the Learner need

II) It should be applicate to the real life situation.

(4) Teaching Equipment →

I) Teaching equipment must meet the need effectively

II) Teaching equipment show be easily available.

(5) Physical Condition →

I) physical condition free from outside disturbance

II) The room should be well drained

III) The room should well ventilated.

IV) The room should be well furnished.

Q 3] Define Leadership & Roll of Leader in Agriculture.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Leadership →

It is human factors that finds a group together & motivate it towards common objectives.

\* Roll of Leader in Agricultural Extention →

(1) They co-ordinate the efforts of the group to achieve their common objective.

(2) They establish proper social climate among to group members.

(3) They help in planning execution of development programme ③

(4) They act as demonstrator for the innovations.

(5) They act as a spokesman for their group.

(6) They encourage others for action

(7) They developed self confidence among the members.

(8) They act as a model for their group.

(9) They create favourable climate for introducing development programme.

(10) They support motivate others to make efforts for realizing their needs.

(11) They help in making effective decision.

Q4] Give the meaning of intelligence. Describe factors affecting intelligence.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Intelligence →

Intelligence is degree of adjustment to the situation.

\* Factors affecting Intelligence →

(1) Hereditary & Environment -

(2) Age -

(3) Health & physical condition -

(4) sex -

(5) social & Economic condition -

(1) Hereditary & Environment →

- Hereditary is concerned with the physical development of our body & environment is concerned with maturation & training of an individual.

According New man (1940)  
variation in I, Q were determined  
about 68% by Heredity & 32%  
by Environment.

(2) Age →

- A person who is bright or dull in childhood tends to remain bright or dull through out his life or through-out lifestyle growth in Intelligence.

(3) Health & physical condition →

- In case of physical development certain factors influence
- Intelligence of an individual  
Such factors are physical defects  
i.e. Blindness, Deafness.

(4) Sex →

- The research studies have shown that there is no significant difference between boys & girls intelligence.

(5) Social & Economics conditions -

- Home place a significant role in the early development of years of any individuals.
- Home condition also influences on the behaviour & attitude of any individuals
- In financial status of parents or neighbourhood etc.

Q5] Define social value. Give the Role/ characteristics of social value. (4)

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> social value →

- It is Defined as Every individual has certain values of his life which he wants to achieve.

\* Role/ characteristics of social value →

- (1) Social value are diffused they do not remain same throughout the times and at all places.
- (2) Social values developed we Feeling among those who have similar Social values.
- (3) Solidarity is developed among them
- (4) Social value regulate our behaviour and have been accept by the society
- (5) Family, school, temple, play ground, Fashions, customs, and literature, public opinion, fear of Laws are the means of enforcing social value in society
- (6) In our modern times both the indian and western societies have different social value.
- (7) They are religious minded and feel the pressence of god everywhere
- (8) They believe in simplicity and have simple habits.

(9) There is regard and respect to elders.

(10) We prefer joint family system than single family.

(11) Monogamy is still in the order of the day.

Q6] Give the meaning of culture and write detail the characteristics of culture.

⇒ def<sup>n</sup> culture →

culture includes every thing that man's learn's or acquires as a member of 'society' It is called as culture.

\* characteristics of culture:-

(1) Only human being posses the culture other animal do not passes it.

(2) All the society's in the world have culture but each society has different culture from one another.

(3) culture is learn or aquired after birth

(4) culture is social & not individual heritage

(5) culture is transmitted to one generation to another generation.



(6) culture provide us a kind of map for all our life activities. ⑤

(7) culture is shared - Learned behaviour and products of Learned behaviour is not exclusive property of a single individual or group.

(8) culture is stratifying It satisfies the man's biological and socio-culture needs, food, clothing, shelter and for various Relationship with other Individual and group.

(9) culture is accumulating.

(10) culture is not static but dynamic culture is continuously changing. The commonly way of thinking, feeling, acting are changing.

Q7] Define attitude & explain it's characteristics of attitude way of change in attitude.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Attitude →

It is a positive or Negative Felling of or Individual towards objectives.

\* characteristics of attitude way of change in attitude : →

(1) Attitude are formed in relation to objects persons and values

(2) Attitudes are not innate but are formed as a result of Individual contact with environment.

- (3) Attitudes are organized into a system and do not stand loosely or separately
- (4) Attitudes are rooted in motivation and provide a meaningful background for individual over behaviour.
- (5) Attitudes developed through a consistency Among responses They are more stable and enduring than opinions.
- (6) Attitudes are prone to change changes may be brought about by training and other industrial methods and so on.

\* Attitude may change →

- (1) By obtaining new information from other people and mass media
- (2) Attitudes may change through direct experience
- (3) Attitudes may change through legislation
- (4) Since person's attitude are anchored in his membership group and reference groups are way change the attitude
- (5) Attitude change differs with reference to the situation only.

Q.8 Define Leader & explain the types of Leader.

⇒ Def Leader →

(6)

"Leader is a person who guides the group towards common objectives aims."

(OR)

Leaders are persons who are selected by the people because of their special interest or fitness to work on some phase of the local programmes.

\* Types of Leader →

- (1) Local Leader / Lay Leader -
- (2) professional Leader -
- (3) Formal Leader -
- (4) Informal Leader -
- (5) Autocratic Leader -
- (6) Democratic Leader -
- (7) caste Leader -
- (8) occupational Leader -
- (9) opinion Leader -
- (10) Traditional Leader -
- (11) political Leader -

(1) Local Leader / Lay Leader →

- a) They belong to the Local community
- b) They are not paid for their work
- c) e.g Youth club president.

(2) professional Leader →

- a) He is a person employed appointed because of his expert knowledge and skill.
- b) He is paid for his work
- c) e.g Gramsevak, VEW.

(3) Formal Leader →

- a) Formal Leader are those who perform Leadership in organism formal group
- b) They are regular office bearer
- c) e.g sarpanch, principle of collage.

(4) Informal Leader →

- a) They perform Leadership in informal group which is small in size.
- b) e.g Family members.

(5) Autocratic Leader →

- a) They completely control all the process going in the group.
- b) e.g zamindar.

(6) Democratic Leader →

- a) They Do not carry out all the function by themselves but encourage other to participate
- b) e.g sarpanch, member of the Grampanchayat.

(7) Caste Leader →

- a) They belong to the same caste as that of the leader.
- b) The leader provides leadership in matters relating to the caste.

(8) Traditional Leaders →

- a) They emerged out of tradition and stick to tradition.
- b) They have vested interests and Have the changes may overthrow them from power position.
- c) e.g tribal, chief.

(9) political Leader →

⑦

- a) They arise out of the political system
- b) e.g. M.L.A, M.P, prime minister etc.

(10) Opinion Leaders →

- a) These are the persons to whom people go for opinion and advice on certain issue.
- b) opinion leader also act as legitimates and influence decision making of the opinion speakers.

(11) Functional Leaders →

- a) They are recognized as leaders because of their specialized knowledge and function in the society.
- b) e.g. Headmaster of school, Doctor, Agricultural innovator etc.

Q9 Define social change. Factor affecting social change. and characteristics of social change.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Social change →

"A change agent is a professional who influence innovation decision in direction aimed desirable by change agency".

\* Factor affecting Social change →

[A] Biological Factor -

[B] physical Factor -

( Geographical Factor )

[C] Technological Factor -

- change in production technology-
- change in means of communication-
- change in means of transportation-
- Derivative social effects
- Social inventions may bring social change

[D] cultural factors-

[A] Biological factors →

- These are the factors that determine the number, the composition, the selection & the Hereditary quality of successive generation.

[B] Physical Factors →

- The surface of our planet is never at rest.
- There are slow physical change as well as occasional convulsion of Nature viz storm & earthquakes and Flood.

[C] Technical factors →

- Technology affect society greatly in that a variation in technology causes a variation in some institution.

[D] cultural factor →

- The social and cultural factor are so closely inter woven that all cultural changes involve social change.

\* characteristics of social change →

(i) It is social by nature.

- (ii) Universal phenomenon. ②
- (iii) change is inevitable and natural
- (iv) Unequal and comparative -
- (v) complex phenomenon - the effect influence other places also, It is a continuous process which influence experiences and functions of population in positive or negative forms.
- (vi) change is unpredictable
- (vii) Rapidly in change - As research and technologies develop change is rapid.

**Q10** Define class & Explain the characteristics of class system.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> **class** →

class are defined as abstract categories of persons arranged in levels according to the social status.

#### \* **characteristics of class**

- (1) classes are culturally defined groups recognised as such by society
- (2) cultural classes are further social strata that have developed sub cultural patterns of behaviour
- (3) The patterns are distinguished from each other.
- (4) Economical classes are grouped engaged in different economic activities or standing in different relationships.

- (5) political classes are grouped formed on the basis of political power e.g congress, Janata party, BJP etc
- (6) self identified classes are conveyed in terms of the identification of their members e.g Rotary club.
- (7) participation classes are described in terms of the identification of social ties between the members.
- (8) Social ties are sociable contacts. marriages and similar relationships in which class as whole participates.

[Q11] Define Educational psychology. Give the importance of Educational psychology.

⇒ def<sup>n</sup> Educational psychology →

Educational psychology deals with the behaviour of human being in educational situations.

\* Importance of Educational psychology -

- (1) Educational psychology studies the limitations and qualities of individuals - physical capacity, intelligence, aptitude, interests etc.
- (2) Which plays a major role in one's learning
- (3) It helps the teacher to understand the developmental characteristics of children.
- (4) Help to understand individual difference.



(5) Help to understand effective teaching method. ④

(6) It also helps extension worker to know the emotions and feelings of farmers, how villagers or farmers learn new practices.

(7) provide knowledge of Mental Health.

(8) Help to measurement of Learning outcome.

Q12 Define personality Discuss the various types of personality

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> personality →

"personality comprises an individual's knowledge, skill, attitude, habits, characters, temperament & physical traits."

\* Types of personality →

(1) Extroverts -

(2) Introverts -

(3) Ambiverts -

(1) Extroverts

- He likes to make friend. -
- Alert to His environment. -
- He is good mixture -
- He has ups & down in his mood -
- Express emotion readily -
- Impulsive in action -
- ~~He is impulsive in~~
- He is talkative e.g. social workers.
- like change.

## (2) Introverts

- prefers to remain in the back group on certain occasions.
- Absent minded, always day dreaming
- Have NO special contact
- Apparently event's emparet
- 'Not expressive of emotions
- Thinks over before acting.

## (3) Ambiverts

- i) These are partly Extroverts & partly Introverts.
- ii) They Have liking for people as well as living through.

Q13 Define "social control" and state and Explain means of "social control".

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Social control →

It is defined as pattern of influence which society exerts on the individual to maintain order and establish rules in society.

### \* Explanation of social control →

- (1) change is involved in the process of community development
- (2) But there are certain factors which may come in the way of progress.
- (3) social control besides Helping in the maintenance of desired social values, involves agencies

(4) Which make modification in the existing social value very difficult and slow.

(5) social control Has The group itself is Frequently able the exert more effective control over the conduct of its member.

(6) social control is much more effective in primitive groups because social selections are of primary nature.

\* Agent of social control / work →

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) <u>Family</u> —        | (6) <u>caste</u> —         |
| (2) <u>Neighbourhood</u> — | (7) <u>class</u> —         |
| (3) <u>play</u> —          | (8) <u>Association</u> —   |
| (4) <u>Age</u> —           | (9) <u>organisation</u> —  |
| (5) <u>sex</u> —           | (10) <u>Institutions</u> — |

Q14 Define social group . types/ classification of social group.

⇒ def<sup>n</sup> social group →

Social group can be defined as two or more persons who comes together to achieve their common objectives.

\* Types/ classification of social group →

- (1) classification according to degree of organization
- (2) classification according to Nature of interaction
- (3) classification according to the duration of group.

- (4) Classification according to nature of function of group.
- (5) classification according to attitude of member.
- (6) classification according to the nature of membership.
- (7) classification according to territorial limitation.
- (8) classification according to quantity of Relationship.

## (1) Classification according to degree of organization

### (1) Formal group -

- They group have more rules and regulations
- The group is large in size
- e.g college, university.

### (2) Informal group -

- They group have much rules and regulation
- e.g Friendship group.

## (2) Classification according to the duration of group

### (1) Temporary group -

- The groups assembled for a short period are called temporary group
- e.g crowd, mob, herd etc.

### (2) permanent group -

- The groups living in a geographical area for a longer period called as permanent group
- e.g community, state, region.

(3) classification according to nature of function group

(1) Educational group -

- These group carry educational functions
- e.g school, college, University

(2) political group -

- These groups are concerned with political functions
- e.g political parties (Congress, BJP)

(3) Religion's group -

- These groups are carrying religions functions.
- e.g Bhajani Mandal.

(4) professional group -

- These groups are related with particular profession
- e.g Farming Teaching.

(4) classification according to nature of Membership

(1) Involuntary group -

- Membership of which, an individual does not have any choice or is not required to put my effort.
- e.g neighbourhood, community.

(2) Voluntary group -

- Voluntary group is one for the membership of which one has to have some deliberate choice or put in some conscious effort.
- e.g co-operative society, Youth club etc.

## (5) classification according to Natural Interaction

<u>Primary group</u>	<u>secondary group</u>
(1) E.g family and freind-ship group	(1) Eg Government depart-ment & college.
(2) Mutual relation are direct	(2) Mutual relation are indirect
(3) position of each person is determine on the Basic family	(3) The position of member is determine on the Basis of By his work/ Functions.
(4) Relationship is Natural	(4) Relationship is Formal.
(5) The behaviour of the member is controlled by inner power.	(6) The behaviour of the Member is controlled by External power.
(6) The membership is compulsury	(6) The membership is optional
(7) The size is "small"	(7) The size is "big"
(8) Found mostly in the "villages"	(8) found mostly in the "cities".

**Q15** Define social stratification & difference bet<sup>n</sup> class & caste system and characteristics of social class.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Social stratification →

"Social stratification is division of society into permanant groups of categoious link with each other by relationship of superiority & sub ordination"

class	caste <span style="float: right;">(12)</span>
<p>(1) Social mobility is possible i.e it is possible to improve the status of an individuals.</p> <p>(2) Members are generally conscious of their social status</p> <p>(3) Has no prescribed customs, folkways etc</p> <p>(4) Marriage between two individual belonging to different classes is possible</p> <p>(5) Members of social class may follow any religion</p> <p>(6) social gap is not so wide <del>to</del> to be bridged</p> <p>(7) social classes have no religion's support.</p>	<p>(1) There is no social mobility</p> <p>(2) members are generally not conscious of their social status.</p> <p>(3) cast system expects member to follow certain customs etc.</p> <p>(4) The intercaste marriage is not possible.</p> <p>(5) The members must follow their particular caste.</p> <p>(6) Social gap between members of different caste is too wide to bridge.</p> <p>(7) cast system support on religion back ground.</p>

\* characteristics of social class →

- (1) Relationship between Lower & upper classes that superiority & subordination
- (11) people in some social classes must have nearly similar occupational educational income status.

(III) There is social mobility from one are to another. i.e its possible to improve one's social change

(IV) Members of similar social class enjoy similar social ~~class~~ prestige

(V) A social class has definite status in society.

**Q16** What do you mean caste ? Give the characteristics of caste system.

⇒

**Caste**

caste is defined as hereditary, endogeneous usually localised group having some traditional occupation and decides the particular status in social hereditary.

\* **characteristics of caste system** -

- (1) Hereditary -
- (2) Endogamous -
- (3) Restricted food habits -
- (4) Untouchability -
- (5) Absence of verticle mobility -

(I) **Hereditary** -

- caste status only individual depends strightly on Hereditary Basis.

(II) **Endogamous** -

- This characters to prohibits inter caste marrages accordingly person



(13)

born in a low caste can never hop to marry some one in higher caste.

(III) Restricted Food Habits -

"Different caste are different Food Habits"

(IV) Untouchability →

- Long day before in Indian caste system low caste people are considered as ~~the~~ "Untouchable"

(V) Absence of verticle Mobility -

- In caste system a persons caste 'status as a born'  
- He is the life time status.

Q17 Define social Institution & family and explain Types of family.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Social Institution -

It is the structure & machinery through which human society organizes, directs & executes various activity required to satisfy human needs. It is called "Institution".

Def<sup>n</sup> Family -

Family can be defined as "Relatively permanant & socially sanctioned group of parent & children."

## \* Types of family / classification →

### [A] classification of family on the Basis of headship -

#### (1) patriarchal family →

- This are the families father is need of the family.

#### (2) matriarchal family →

- This are the families in which mother is head of the family.

### [B] classification of family on the Basis bride groom -

#### (1) patrilocal family →

- This are the family while transport to wife to husband House after marriage are called "patrilocal family"

#### (2) Matrilocal family →

- This are the family while transport to husband to wife house after marriage are called Matrilocal family.

### [C] classification of family Basis of No. of Moles →

(1) Monogamous - In this case Husband marriage only one wife

#### (2) polygamous -

In this case of polygamous family husband can't marriage one wife.

### [D] classification of family Basis of rule of ~~residence~~ Lineage →

#### (1) petri-lineal family -

- Is one where determination of descent & property inheritance

takes place along the male line. (14)

(2) Matri-lineal family -

- Is one in which determination of descent and property inheritance takes place along female line.

[Q] Classification of family blood relations living together

(1) Nucleus (conjugal) family -

- It consists of Husband, wife and their unmarried children.

(2) Joint family -

- Is an aggregate of more than one primary family, on the basis of close blood ties and common residence.

[Q18] Define sociology. scope and importance of Rural sociology in Agricultural Extension.

⇒ Def<sup>n</sup> Sociology -

sociology is the science which deals with the study of structure & functioning of society.

\* Scope of Rural sociology -

- (1) Rural problem & Rural community
- (2) Rural social life
- (3) Rural social organization
- (4) Rural social structure and Institutions
- (5) Difference between Rural & Urban society -
- (6) Rural region & rural culture -
- (7) Rural Reconstruction & welfare -
- (8) Rural social process.

## \* Importance of Rural sociology -

(1) Rural population is in Majority →

In almost all the countries of the world majority of the population lives in villages.

(2) It gives complete knowledge of village life  
Rural sociology gives up complete knowledge of village life.

(3) Rural Reformation -

- Rural reformation is the primary aim of rural sociology

i) organization -

ii) Economic betterment -

iii) Education -

(4) Rural sociology develops relationships of village with industries.

(5) Rural sociology is most important in Agricultural countries →

- About 90% world progress is depends on Agriculture India is mainly agricultural country for it's all sided development

- Rural sociology rural ~~so~~ an importance Role

Q19

Write the classification of organization. Describe essential characteristics of organization.

⇒ classification of organization →

- (1) on the Basis of political structure within which they are created →
  - a) prescribed organization -
  - b) voluntary organization -
- (2) on the Basis of motives of participation -
- (3) on the Basis of organisational operation -
  - i) open organization
  - ii) secret organization
- (4) on the basis of admission to membership -
  - i) Inclusive -
  - ii) Restricted -
  - iii) Exclusive -

\* characteristics of organization -

- (1) clearly defined limits -
- (2) formal membership, status and role -
- (3) self contained administrative structure -
- (4) operative principles, procedures & goals -
- (5) provision for control, authority and decision making -
- (6) An outlet for individual interest -
- (7) A channel for purposeful action -
- (8) creation stimulated by dissatisfaction and periods of crises.

^ More information in detail to Refer's the Notes EXTN-III "

## Q20 Difference between Rural life & urban life.

characteristic	Rural life	Urban life
(1) Occupation	Agriculture is the Basic or fundamental occupation of Rural life.	No Fundamental occupation most of the people engaged manufacturing information Technology, non Agriculture occupation etc.
(2) Environment	Rural people are closely related with nature.	Greater isolation from nature.
(3) Size of community	size of community is very small	size of community is large
(4) Density of population	Density of population is Lower.	Density of population greater.
(5) Homogeneity & Heterogeneity	Rural population is mostly Homogeneous	Urban population mostly Heterogeneous.
(6) Social stratification	more rigid	more intensive
(7) Social differentiation	Low degree of social differentiation	High Degree of social differentiation.
(8) Social mobility	Less intensive	more intensive
(9) Social interaction	Less numerous contacts The area of interaction systemic 'narrower'	more numerous contacts The area of interaction system is 'wider'
(10) Social change	Rural social life Relatively 'stable'	Urban social life is under rapid social change.
(11) Culture	Secular (Religious) culture	secular (Nonreligious) culture.

(12) Leadership pattern

choise of Leadership is more on the Basis of known personal qualitative of the individual.

choice of Leadership is less on the basis of known personal qualitative of the individual

(13) standard living

Low is in Rural life

standard of High in Urban life.

Q21 Difference between Rural sociology and Extension.



Rural sociology

Extension

(1) It is a scientific study of Laws of the structure and development of rural society

(1) It is informal education of rural people with a view to develop rural society of desirable lives.

(2) It studies attitude and behaviour of rural people

(2) It seeks to modify or change the attitude and behaviour of village people for their better

(3) It studies the needs and interests of the rural society

(3) It helps to discover their needs and problems and builds educational programmes

(4) It analysis rural social relationships or group organizations & leadership in rural areas, social process etc. among village people.

(4) It Utilizers village organisations and leadership and favourable social process to achieve it's objective of rural development.

(5) It studies social situations and assembles social Facts of rural society

(5) It makes use of such social data as a basis for building up it's Extension programmes of rural areas.

(6) It investigates the social cultural political and religious problems of rural society

(6) It also studies these problems with reference to their impact on extension work in Villages.

### \* Definitions.

#### [1] psychology -

It is the science of mental activities of individuals known as psychology.

#### [2] Motivation -

It is the 'energy mobilization towards attainment of goals / aims.

#### [3] Leadership -

It is human factors that finds a group together & motivate it towards common objectives.

#### [4] Intelligence -

Intelligence it is degree of adjustment to the situation.

#### [5] Attitude -

It is positive or Negative Filling of or individuals towards objectives.

#### [6] personality -

personality comprises an Individuals knowledge skill, attitude habits, characters, temperament & physical traits.

#### [7] Teaching -

It is a process of creating situation that facilitate the Learning process is called as Teaching.



[8] perception -

perception is how one 'feels' about a thing & interprets it in its neutral mechanism is called as perception.

[9] Extension Education -

It is the education for rural people outside the regular organised schools & classroom is called Extension Education.

[10] cultural lag -

-It is 'Flattering' of one aspect of culture over another.

[11] Ethnocentrism -

It is a tendency of man to consider his own culture is of high value to others.

[12] Mores -

This are the 'Folkways' which are 'compulsory' in nature e.g shouting the flag.

[13] Leader -

"Leader is a person who guides the group towards common objectives goals/aims.

[14] culture -

culture includes everything that man's learns or 'acquires' as a members of society It is also called culture.

[15] Customs -

It is uniformly accepted way of acting about some aspect of our life.

[16] Family -

Family can be defined a Relatively permanant & socially sanctioned group of parent & children.

[17] Taboos -

Negative mores in Society are called as taboos. e.g cow is considered as pious in Hindus & Therefore destruction is considered as taboos in Hindus culture.

[18] Sociology -

sociology is the science which deals with study of "structure & functioning of society".

[19] Social stratification -

Is the divisions of society into permanant groups of categories link with each other by the Relationship of superiority & subordination.

[20] Social control -

social control Has been Defined as pattern of influence which society exerts on the individuals to maintain order and established rules in society.



BEST OF LUCK -----