FACULTY	AGRICULTURE, ENGINEERING AND NATURAL SCIENCES		
DEPARTMENT	ANIMAL PRODUCTION, AGRIBUSINESS AND ECONOMICS		
SUBJECT	RURAL SOCIOLOGY		
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DURATION	**3 Hours**	**MARKS**	100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER

Examiners: Mr. Thula Maharero
Mrs. Martha Hangula

Internal Moderator: Dr. C N Jona- Cosmos

External Moderator: Dr. C T Gadzirayi

This EXAM consists of FOUR (4) pages including this front page

Instructions

- Answer all questions
- Each question is worth 20 marks
- Please write legibly and number your questions clearly

UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA EXAMINATIONS

QUESTION 1 **[20 MARKS]**

1.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. CHOOSE THE MOST CORRECT [10 Marks]

1.1.1 Which among the following is not true regarding values?

(a) Values guide a person's behaviour
(b) Value guide a person's judgement
(c) Values are unimportant parts of culture
(d) Values are an important part of every culture
(e) Values set standards to judge our actions

1.1.2 Non-conformity to social norms is called:

(a) Social change
(b) Deviance
(c) Social conflict
(d) Struggle
(e) Subculture

1.1.3 Established modes of thought and actions is called:

(a) Culture
(b) Personality
(c) Behaviour
(d) Customs
(e) Belief

1.1.4 An area characterised by low population densities, primary industries, small settlements and poor infrastructure and services is known as:

(a) Urban area
(b) Rural area
(c) Upcoming town
(d) Sub-city
(e) A farm

1.1.5 An act is considered legitimate or normally acceptable when it is in harmony with:

(a) Norms
(b) Accepted values
(c) Folkways
(d) Mores
(e) Beliefs

1.1.6 Sociology is the study of:

(a) Way of life
(b) Society
(c) Culture
(d) Socialization
(e) All of the above

1.1.7 A distinctive way of life shared by a specific category of individuals within a larger culture is:

(a) Counter culture
(b) Group
(c) Custom
(d) Belief
(e) Subculture

1.1.8 A standard used by members of the society to judge behaviour is a:

(a) Custom
(b) Belief
(c) Norm
(d) Value
(e) Folkway

1.1.9 A body of knowledge about the nature of social action and various contexts in which it takes place or matter of human society and social activities that go on there is:

(a) Rationalization
(b) Social institution
(c) Social theory
(d) Menace to society
(e) Anthropology

1.10 Culture is transmitted to new members of the culture through a process called:

(a) Acculturation
(b) Enculturation
(c) Initiation
(d) Socialization
(e) Interaction

1.2 INDICATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE. [10]

(a) Social Darwinism asserts that social evolution is based on a constant struggle between societies for survival and consequently this leads to some societies being superior than others.
(b) Unilinear Social Evolution is the belief that social evolutionary change occurs through various lines of development leading from one type of society to another.
(c) Fatalism is a potential barrier to social change because the individual does not have the conviction that he or she does not or cannot change because of either pride or thinks that his/her way of doing things is the right way.
(d) According to Talcot Parsons, social evolution can be analysed as a process of progressive differentiation of social institutions and societies are thus classified based on some degree of changes that occurs in these social institutions.
(e) According to Carl Marx social evolution occurs as a result of a constant battle between the various social classes over the control of resources.

QUESTION 2 **[20 MARKS]**

Assume that you are employed as an Extension Officer for a project that promotes backyard vegetable production in urban areas.

a) Discuss any five (5) fundamental differences between urban and rural communities that you will take into consideration when dealing with your urban clients. [10]

b) Discuss the various barriers (resistance) to change and development, that you may face in trying to accomplish the developmental goals of your project. Also outline how you will reduce such resistance. [10]

QUESTION 3 **[20 MARKS]**

Culture is a dynamic concept. Define cultural change and briefly explain the phases of acculturation and ways in which it may occur. [20]

QUESTION 4 **[20 MARKS]**

Define the concept of Social change and briefly discuss the factors promoting social change.

[20]

QUESTION 5 **[20 MARKS]**

5.1 Rural-Urban migration is a phenomenon of population shifts were people move from rural areas to urban centres. Answer the following questions.

a) Explain any five (5) population PUSH factors. [5]

b) Explain any five (5) population PULL factors. [5]

5.2 Briefly discuss the five stages of group formation. [10]

END