



**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY  
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND  
EXTENSION EDUCATION**

**FINAL EXAMINATION**

**TRIMESTER 3, 2016**

**TRADE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE – YEAR 1**

**AEX 401 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION I**

**[Total Marks: 100]**

Time Allowed : 3 hours plus 10 minutes reading time

Instructions : This paper consists of 6 pages.

Please check to see that your paper is complete.

Answer ALL questions in the answer booklet. Number your answers correctly in the answer booklet.

Write your student ID number on all the pages that you use including any additional sheet of paper.

Printed or written material is not allowed into the examination hall.

Mark values appear at the end of each question or part thereof.

**“MOBILE PHONES ARE STRICTLY NOT ALLOWED”**

<b>SECTION</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>Marks</b>
<b>SECTION A</b>	Part 1 - Multiple Choice Questions	10
	Part 2 – Matching	10
	Part 3 – True or False	15
	Part 4 – Fill in the Blanks	5
<b>SECTION B</b>	Short Answer Questions	30
<b>SECTION C</b>	Essay Question	30

## **SECTION A**

### **PART 1**

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**[10 Marks]**

**Write the most appropriate answer of your choice in the answer booklet**

1. First sugar produced in Fiji was made on the island of Wakaya by Mr. David Whippy in the year
  - a. 1862
  - b. 1993
  - c. 1870
  - d. 1980
  
2. This word is derived from the Latin roots, 'ex' – meaning 'out' and 'tension' meaning 'stretching'.
  - a. Agriculture
  - b. Extension
  - c. Education
  - d. Technology transfer
  
3. It is the production of desirable changes in knowledge (things known), attitude (things felt) and skills (things done), either in all (or) one or more of human behavior is.
  - a. Extension education
  - b. Extension
  - c. Education
  - d. Agricultural extension
  
4. Is highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured, education starting from primary school and reaching upto university education is.
  - a. Formal education
  - b. Non formal education
  - c. Informal education
  - d. All of the above
  
5. Is an applied behavioural science, the knowledge of which is applied to bring farmers or people through various strategies and programme of change by applying the latest scientific and technological innovations is.
  - a. agricultural extension
  - b. technology transfer
  - c. extension education
  - d. none of the above

6. An effective extension educational programme involves five essential and interrelated steps.
  - a. Extension educational process
  - b. Extension education
  - c. Agricultural development
  - d. Rural development
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as a strategy designed to improve the physical and economic production of crop and livestock enterprises.
  - a. Agricultural development
  - b. Rural development
  - c. Improved infrastructure
  - d. Rural education
8. \_\_\_\_\_ it refers to growth, evolution, stage of inducement or progress.
  - a. Evaluation
  - b. Development
  - c. Education
  - d. Deforestation
9. The major objectives of rural development is to
  - a) Achieve enhanced production and productivity in rural areas.
  - b) Bring about a reduced socio-economic equity
  - c) Carry out extension work.
  - d) Disseminate information to the people of the nation.
10. This is the first step extension educational process and is known as
  - a) Evaluation
  - b) Reconsideration
  - c) Situation and analysis
  - d) Teaching of work plan

**PART 2** **MATCHING** **[10 Marks]**

Match List A with the corresponding correct answer from List B and write the answer in the answer booklet provided.

**Characteristics of Rural Society**

**List A**

**List B**

1	Contact with nature:	a	Usually small scale agriculture demands a higher land to man ratio than industries.
2	Occupation:	b	Low levels of interaction (fewer contacts) due to low density of population but rural masses have more primary contacts (informal)

3	Size of Community:	c	High degree of social control. Strict punishments like ostracism (exclusion from society) for deviation.
4	Density of population	d	Low and this low density brings greater intimacy among the members.
5	Homogeneity of population	e	Usually traditional and based on known personal qualities of the individual or sometimes hereditary.
6	Social mobility	f	Low levels of social mobility in village
7	Social interaction	g	Mainly owing to occupational requirements
8	Social control	h	Normally low
9	Leadership pattern	i	Homogenous in terms of occupations, culture, customs etc
10	Standard of living	j	Agriculture is the fundamental occupation supported by animal husbandry and allied activities

**PART 3** **TRUE OR FALSE** **[15 Marks]**

In the Answer booklet provided write "TRUE or FALSE"

1. Extension education does not help in the adoption of innovation.
2. Informal education is highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured, education starting from primary school and reaching up to university education.
3. One of the characteristics of informal education is that it consists of accidental, unclear, quantitative information.
4. In top to down model clients problems and views were not given due consideration for solving their problems.
5. Extension is about bringing desirable changes in the knowledge, attitude and skills of people.
6. Establishment of physical infrastructure and educational facilities for strengthening local experimentation is an essential aspect of participatory model.
7. Non formal education is the life long process by which every person acquires knowledge, skills, attitudes and insights from daily experiences and exposure to the environment at home, at work, at play etc.
8. Extension is development of individuals in their day-to-day living, development of their leaders, their society and their world as a whole.
9. Development is an area, where the people are engaged in primary industry in the sense that they produce things directly for the first time in cooperation with nature.
10. The major objectives of rural development is not to achieve enhanced production and

productivity in rural areas.

11. Extension education can be defined as the movement of relevant agricultural information from a research through an extension system to the client system.
12. Team of researchers included extension personnel as well as social scientists to have a holistic understanding of farmer's problem and this is top to down model.
13. Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in Fiji because it helps to develop living standard of rural mass.
14. Rural risks and vulnerability is where the rural poor face new risks due to increasing natural disasters and rapid economic change.
15. Rural extension, for instance, includes non-agricultural activities such as microenterprise development.

**PART 4** **FILL IN THE BLANKS** **[5 Marks]**

Fill in the blanks to complete the following statements. Write your answers in the answer booklet.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an area, where the people are engaged in primary industry in the sense that they produce things directly for the first time in cooperation with nature as stated by Srivastava (1961).
2. \_\_\_\_\_ anything related to the acquirement, exercise or distribution of power over resources.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ includes an increase in average per capita income, or an increase in productivity from the same amount of inputs.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ learners are heterogeneous and have diverse goals.
5. This approach involves assembling learners in a training centre for a sustained period of instruction and is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**SECTION B** **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS** **[30 Marks]**

1. List and explain two scope of educational technology. (2 Marks)
2. List down for difference between formal education and extension education. (2 Marks)
3. Define technology transfer. (1 Mark)
4. List four advancements involved in technology transfer. (2 Mark)
5. List down six importance of rural development. (3 Marks)
6. List two major objectives of rural development. (1 Mark)
7. List and explain three problems involved in rural development. (6 Marks)
8. Explain two emerging issues in rural development. (2 Marks)
9. Differentiate between rural development and agricultural development. (2 Marks)
10. Explain as to three reasons why agricultural development is vital? (3 Marks)

11. List down two roles of international organizations. (2 Marks)
12. Explain two problem of extension in developing countries. (2 Marks)
13. List down four NGO's that help in agricultural development. (2 Marks)

**SECTION C**

**ESSAY**

**[30 MARKS]**

1. List and explain the concepts of extension educational process. (15 marks)
2. There are many different types of approaches involved in extension education. List and explain those approaches in an essay form. (15 marks)

**\*THE END\***