



COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION
EDUCATION
FINAL EXAMINATION
TRIMESTER 1, 2017
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 7 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”

| SECTION | DESCRIPTION | Marks |
|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| SECTION A | Part 1 - Multiple Choice Questions | 15 |
| | Part 2 – Matching | 5 |
| | Part 3 – True or False | 15 |
| | Part 4 – Fill in the Blanks | 15 |
| SECTION B | Short Answer Questions | 20 |
| SECTION C | Essay Question | 30 |

SECTION A

PART 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

[15 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. It 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
7. It refers to growth, evolution, stage of inducement or progress.
 - a) Evaluation
 - b) Development
 - c) Education
 - d) Deforestation
8. 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.
9. These refer to the purpose which a group wants to achieve. Such a group may include farmers' cooperative societies, farmers' councils and the like,
 - a) Group objectives
 - b) Individual objectives
 - c) Long term objective
 - d) Short term objective
10. It is compatibility with community structure norms and beliefs.
 - a) Social acceptability
 - b) Economic feasibility
 - c) Technical feasibility
 - d) Complexity
11. It seeks to impart the necessary skills to the farmers for undertaking improved agricultural operations
 - a) Education
 - b) Agricultural extension services
 - c) Rural development
 - d) Agriculture
12. It is growth-like and continuous. New knowledge should be built on the old.
 - a) Learning
 - b) Teaching
 - c) Educating
 - d) Persuading

13. She/ He creates awareness of innovation, something new or perceived to be unknown before to his clients.
 - a) Extension worker
 - b) Farmer
 - c) Teacher
 - d) Instructor
14. It can be classified as rural based on the criteria of lower population density.
 - a) Society or community
 - b) Village
 - c) Urban
 - d) Cities
15. These are problems which relate to the physical environment of a particular rural area, e.g., lack of water.
 - a) Non physical
 - b) Physical
 - c) Visible
 - d) Invisible

PART 2 **MATCHING** **[5 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 | Low levels of social mobility in village |
| 2 | Size of Community | B | Normally low |
| 3 | Social control | C | Mainly owing to occupational requirements |
| 4 | Social mobility | D | Usually small scale agriculture demands a higher land to man ratio than industries. |
| 5 | Standard of living | E | High degree of social control. |

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. Extension is about bringing desirable changes in the knowledge, attitude and skills of people.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The major objectives of rural development are not to achieve enhanced production and productivity in rural areas.
8. Extension education can be defined as the movement of relevant agricultural information from a research through an extension system to the client system.
9. Rural development is a national necessity and has considerable importance in Fiji because it helps to develop living standard of rural mass.
10. Rural risks and vulnerability is where the rural poor face new risks due to increasing natural disasters and rapid economic change.
11. Rural extension, for instance, includes non-agricultural activities such as microenterprise development.
12. Learning is facilitated when two or more senses are used by the learners/farmers. While in the process there should be a variety of learning activities to use more of our senses.
13. Extension workers do not act as catalyst to speed up the rate at which his clients accept changes or innovation.
14. Extension makes good communities dull and progressive.
15. Extension teaching usually requires that several methods of presentation be used for the most effectiveness.

PART 4 **FILL IN THE BLANKS** **[15 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 _____ .
6. Extension is fundamentally a system of _____ education for adults and youths alike.
7. Extension is a _____ it brings scientific information to village people and it also takes the problems of the village people to the scientific institutes for solution.
8. _____ "Educational technology is the systematic application of scientific knowledge about teaching-learning conditions of learning to improve the efficiency of teaching and training (Leith, 1967)."
9. Learning is more effective where the learner _____.
10. _____ is highly institutionalized, chronologically graded and hierarchically structured. Informal Education:
11. _____ is truly lifelong process whereby every individual acquires attitude, values, skills and knowledge from daily experience.
12. _____ include a range of formal and informal cooperation between technology developer and technology seekers.
13. _____ act as catalyst to speed up the rate at which his clients accept changes or innovation.
14. _____ of agriculture refers to the shift from the regional dominance of one crop to regional production of a number of crops, to meet ever increasing demand.
15. This aspect of educational technology is concerned with the designing of a suitable curriculum for the achievement of the stipulated objectives _____

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 Marks]

1. Specify six importance of rural development. (3 Marks)
2. Specify two tools used for transferring technology. (1 Mark)
3. Specify and explain three problems involved in rural development. (3 Marks)
4. Explain two emerging issues in rural development. (2 Marks)
5. Differentiate between rural development and agricultural development. (2 Marks)
6. Explain as to three reasons why agricultural development is vital? (3 Marks)
7. Specify two roles of international organizations. (2 Marks)
8. Explain two problem of extension in developing countries. (2 Marks)
9. Specify four NGO's that help in agricultural development. (1 Marks)
10. Specify two major objectives of rural development. (1 Mark)

SECTION C**ESSAY****[30 MARKS]**

1. Technology transfer is a vital need for any development. Explain in an essay form the roles played by extension workers when providing these services.(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

