



FIJI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

College of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry

School of Agricultural Sciences and Forestry

Department of Crop Production

Trade Diploma in Agriculture - Year I

Semester I Final Examination - 2019

AEX411- Agricultural Extension

Writing Time: 3:00 hours

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

Total Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. This paper consists of six 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 the following sections;

SECTION	PARTICULARS	TOTAL MARKS	TIME ALLOCATION
A	Part 1: Multiple Choice	10	40 minutes
	Part 2: True and False	10	
	Part 3: Fill in the blanks	10	
	Part 4: Matching	10	
B	Short Answers	40	60 minutes
C	Long answers	20	80 minutes
	TOTAL	100	

SECTION A

There are four parts in this section. All the questions are **COMPULSORY**. In your answer booklet write the question number followed by the answer.

Part 1: Multiple Choices. Select the correct answer. (10 marks).

1. Extension education has evolving principles which are necessary in extension work and these principles include;
 - A. Interest and needs
 - B. Development of human resource mobilization
 - C. Existence of unmet needs
 - D. Political interference

2. Education will start from a practical problem of the learners and may take up theory later on is a characteristic of;
 - A. Informal education
 - B. Formal education
 - C. Facilitation
 - D. Nonformal education

3. _____ is a process of continue rise in the capability of the people to control their present and future well-being.
 - A. Rural-development
 - B. Development
 - C. Technology transfer
 - D. Extension

4. In the 1950s and 1960s, the key to economic development was considered to be:
 - A. Modernization and agriculture development
 - B. Agriculture development and industrial growth
 - C. Industrial growth and extension
 - D. Industrial growth and modernization

5. Problems in rural development such; traditional way of thinking and personal ego are examples of:
 - A. People related problems
 - B. Agricultural related problems
 - C. Economic problems
 - D. Leadership related problems

6. The term 'social characteristics' refers to;
- A. demographic structure and ethno-linguistic
 - B. globalization and trade liberalization
 - C. green revolution and innovation
 - D. religious beliefs and innovation
7. Extension is a _____ education function that applies to any institution that disseminates information and advice.
- A. informal
 - B. nonformal
 - C. formal
 - D. spontaneous
8. This approach is considered as a top to bottom government, through which decisions making, resources, and major assistance to the farming communities are supervised by the government arm is referred to;
- A. Commodity specialized approach.
 - B. Training and visit approach.
 - C. Participatory approach.
 - D. General agriculture extension approach.
9. The first Farmer Field School was designed and managed by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation in Indonesia in _____.
- A. 1989
 - B. 1990
 - C. 2010
 - D. 1970
10. _____ is an idea, practice, or object perceived as new by an individual.
- A. Diffusion
 - B. Innovation
 - C. Dissemination
 - D. Innovator

Part 2: TRUE or False (10marks)

In your answer booklet write 'True' if you think the statement is correct and 'False' if you think it is incorrect.

1. In many developing countries, the rates of adoption is considered low due to factors such as; economic, institutional and household-specific.
2. Successful food security and poverty-oriented programmes only assist poor rural populations to produce more and diversified products.
3. Farmer Friend Approach facilitates dissemination of information to farmers, individual farmers and farm women directly through one to one interaction or in groups.
4. Farmers already have a lot of knowledge about their environment and their farming systems, therefore, extension does not bring any changes to the existing knowledge and skills in farmers.
5. The quality, capability and performance of farmers in agriculture reflects the level of the agricultural sector's efficiency, productivity, development and sustainability.
6. Stringent rules applied and needs to be adhered is an example of informal education.
7. The adoption process is a mental process through which an individual, when hearing about the new idea for the first time, embraces and makes it a part of his behavior.
8. Economic development focuses on promoting standard of living and economic balance of a specific area.
9. Demographic structures refer to leadership, gender, degrees and forms of cooperative activity.
10. Agriculture technology transfer is the process of formally transferring new agricultural discoveries, improved practices or innovations.

Part 3: Fill in the blanks with appropriate answers. (10 marks)

1. For farmers to adapt to changes, _____ is a key that will strengthen farmers' resilience to changing weather conditions and also to market fluctuations.
2. The term _____ refers to the acquisition, exercise or distribution of power over resources by or between individuals, groups or organizations.
3. _____ is the act of reducing the role of government on increasing the role of private sector in an activity or in the ownership of assets.
4. Technology transfer is a _____ model primarily delivers specific recommendations from research to all types of farmers.

5. _____ extension approach focuses on getting farmers with common interest to work closely together to achieve individual and common objectives.
6. _____ has become an “unavoidable” process and an organized local community should have the capacity to consider it as an “opportunity” rather than a “threat”.
7. A farmer interest _____ is a self-managed, independent group of farmers with a shared goal and interest.
8. _____ is not organized, it is spontaneous and it it’s the product of the life experience of the individual.
9. The first adopters of new-research driven innovations are classified as _____.
10. _____ is defined as food availability, food access and food utilization.

Part 4: Match the following (10 marks)

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

List A

List B

1.	Knowledge and skills	A.	Learners are homogenous with common goals.
2.	Formal education	B.	Used to publicize local extension activities and timely information.
3.	Nonformal education	C.	Summarize the main points of a demonstration.
4.	Leaflets	D.	Provides framework for extension staff to participate with village communities.
5.	Posters	E.	The learners are heterogeneous and have diverse goals.
6.	Market-lead approach	F.	Introduction of new high yielding crop varieties.
7.	Circular letters	G.	Experiences we live in everyday life.
8.	Participatory approach	H.	Behavioural change.
9.	Green revolution	I.	Extension reaches to the clientele on an end basis.
10.	Informal education	J.	Useful for publicizing forthcoming events.

SECTION B – Short Answers (40 marks)

Answer all the questions. Each question is worth of 5 marks.

1. Interpret the following terms:
 - I. Formal education
 - II. Non-formal education
 - III. Informal education
 - IV. Rural development
 - V. Agricultural extension
2. Interpret the term Extension Education and its importance.
3. Specify and explain the principles of extension education.
4. Determine the importance of rural development.
5. Communication is sharing of ideas and information. Specify the important elements involve in communication.
6. Extension provides a critical support service for rural producers meeting the new challenges confronting agriculture. Determine the role of extension in rural development.
7. Specify the importance of developing farmer leadership.
8. Determine the principles of media use.

SECTION C – Long Answers (20 marks)

There are three questions in this section but answer only **two** from the following questions.

Each question is worth of 10 marks.

1. New improved varieties of taro resistant to taro leaf blight has been disseminated to rural farming communities for adoption. List and explain the adoption process.
2. Demonstrate the characteristics of formal education and extension education using a table.
3. Specify the recommended approaches of extension.

THE END