



University of Ruhuna
Faculty of Agriculture
Agricultural Extension (EC – 3202)
End Semester Examination

Third Year, Second Semester – August, 2020

B.Sc. in Agricultural Resource Management and Technology

B.Sc. in Agribusiness Management

Answer five questions

Three hours

Part I: Answer question one (01) with any other three (03) questions

2. (i) Explain the need of agricultural extension (05 marks)
- (ii) Describe the ‘essentials’ and ‘accelerators’ for agriculture development (07 marks)
- (iii) ‘Extension worker has to serve in a heterogeneous condition’. Comment on the validity of this statement (08 marks)
3. Explain with examples
- (i) Scope of extension (06 marks)
- (ii) Extension process (06 marks)
- (iii) Use of distance educational technologies in agricultural extension (08 marks)
4. Explain followings,
- (i) How ‘yield gap analysis’ is applied to design an extension activity? (10 marks)
- (ii) Appropriateness of the ‘commodity approach’ to popularize the Vanilla (*Vanilla planifolia*) cultivation in Sri Lanka (10 marks)
5. (i) ‘Adults learn more easily from reciprocal colleagues than from an extension worker as a teachers’ Critically discuss this statement. (10 marks)
- (ii) ‘Agric. extension encounters a contradictory condition between extension policy of the central government and the provincial council. Explain with example. (10 marks)

Part II: Answer question one (01)

6. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions below.

According to the article GFRAS (2012), the “New Extensionist”: Roles, Strategies, and Capacities to Strengthen Extension and Advisory Services pointed out that Extension and Advisory Services (EAS) consists of different activities that provide the information and services needed and demanded by farmers and other actors in rural settings. The services assist the stakeholders in developing their own technical, organizational, and management skills and practices. EAS recognizes the diversity of actors in extension and advisory provision (public, private, civil society); much broadened support to rural communities (beyond technology and information sharing) including advice related to farm, organizational and business management; and facilitation and brokerage in rural development and value chains.

- (i) What are the different activities need to be performed by the extension worker in the rural setting at present world context? (07 marks)
- (ii) Who are the different stakeholders at rural setting that extension worker should work? (06 marks)
- (iii) What are the characteristics need to be developed by the effective extension worker? (07 marks)

07. This question base on the following Case-study ‘An extension worker's dilemma’

The holdings of most of the farmers in a newly established development area were acidic soil, too small and too badly fragmented to provide them with a decent livelihood. It was therefore decided to provide them with some additional land, on condition that they all agreed to give up their scattered plots for reallocation into larger individual, compact holdings. The extension agent in that area had introduced the plan, at a meeting of the Development Area Committee, on which the farmers were represented. He pointed out to the members of the Committee that if the farmers could accept the plan they would have benefited in many ways: they would have more land; they would no longer have to waste time in going from one small plot to another; they would find a compact farm easier to drain and fence; and they could also make good use of tractors.

The extension agent then called a meeting of all the farmers. Although he took great efforts to explain the plan's advantages very carefully, no one showed any enthusiasm for it. As a follow-up, he asked several influential farmers to see him individually in his office. He hoped that, if he could convince them, they in turn would help to convince others but he failed in the effort. They said that they have farmed their existing lands for years and they intended to continue farming the same. They knew exactly what they could produce. As for the new scheme, who knew what land we would get, or what kind of soil? In the end, the extension agent had to abandon the scheme.

- (i) Explain the case by using the concept of ‘Agricultural Growth Potential Areas’ (06 marks)
- (ii) Explain why extension worker failed? (06 marks)
- (iii) Suppose that you will be assigned to handle the situation. How do you solve this problem? (08 marks)