

Agricultural Extension Systems Issues And Approaches

This publication contains twelve modules which cover a selection of major reform measures in agricultural extension being promulgated and implemented internationally, such as linking farmers to markets, making advisory services more demand-driven, promoting pluralistic advisory systems, and enhancing the role of advisory services within agricultural innovation systems. The reform issues consider the changing roles of the various public, private and non-governmental providers, and highlights the collaboration required to create synergies for more efficient and effective high quality services responding to the needs and demands of smallholder farmers. The modules draw on reform experiences worldwide and provide an introduction, definitions and a discussion for each specific reform measure, as well as case studies, tools, exercises and a reference list. The reform topics are envisaged for policy-makers, management and senior staff of institutions providing agricultural and rural advisory services. It can also be very useful for students studying agriculture, rural development, and extension in particular. This is a substantially updated version of the 2009 publication of the same title, but with only nine modules. These nine modules were restructured and up-dated, and three modules were added. The layout of the modules changed to allow a better overview for the reader.

Although few Americans work as farmers these days, agriculture on the whole remains economically important--playing a key role in such contemporary issues as consumer health and nutrition, worker safety and animal welfare, and environmental protection. This publication provides a comprehensive picture of the primary education system for the nation's agriculture industry: the land grant colleges of agriculture. *Colleges of Agriculture at the Land Grant Universities* informs the public debate about the challenges that will shape the future of these colleges and serves as a foundation for a second volume, which will present recommendations for policy and institutional changes in the land grant system. This book reviews the legislative history of the land grant system from its establishment in 1862 to the 1994 act conferring land grant status on Native American colleges. It describes trends that have shaped agriculture and agricultural education over the decades--the shift of labor from farm to factory, reasons for and effects of increased productivity and specialization, the rise of the corporate farm, and more. The committee reviews the system's three-part mission--education, research, and extension service--and through this perspective documents the changing nature of funding and examines the unique structure of the U.S. agricultural research and education system. Demographic data on faculties, students, extension staff, commodity and funding clusters, and geographic specializations profile the system and identify similarities and differences among the colleges of agriculture, trends in funding, and a host of

other issues. The tables in the appendix provide further itemization about general population distribution, student and educator demographics, types of degree programs, and funding allocations. Concise commentary and informative graphics augment the detailed statistical presentations. This book will be important to policymakers, administrators, educators, researchers, and students of agriculture.

Agricultural extensions systems were introduced in Uganda by the colonial administration, in the early twentieth century. It has been a key part of Uganda's agricultural development strategy, albeit with changes and innovations in approaches, institutional arrangements, methods, and strategies. There has been a dearth documented information on the subject, and this study now provides a systematic documentation and analysis of these changes and innovations, with a view to drawing lessons to inform theory and practice, and to avoid repetition of past mistakes. The book is organised in three parts: Uganda's Experiences with a Privatised contract Farmer-owned Extension Approach; Innovative Extension Methodologies; and Training and Capacity Development for Innovation and Reform in Agricultural Extension. Margaret Najjingo Mangheni is a senior lecturer in the Department of Agricultural Extension/Education at Makerere University. The contributors to the book have served in agricultural extension education as educators, managers and field practitioners, in Uganda and elsewhere. Papers presented at the National Seminar on Alternative Extension Approaches in Technology Transfer, held at Trivandrum during 21-22 February 2004. An alternative approach to research and development, based on the needs of the farming community.

IFAD's role in the generation of sustainable agricultural technologies; Generation and transfer of technology for poor, small farmers; Organization and management of research for resource-poor farmers; An overview of agricultural extension systems; Some aspects of agricultural extension experiences; World Bank involvement in agricultural extension; Investments in agricultural extension; Technology utilization in the of developing countries: elements of poverty-oriented policy and programmes; Extension support activities and technology utilization for poor small farmers; Technology systems for resource-poor farmers. Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monograph Series No. 17. A 1995 publication from the World Bank, *Monitoring Environmental Progress: A Report on Work in Progress*, generated great interest in the use of indicators to measure the pace and direction of change in environmentally sustainable development. In particular, the attempts to define what it means to be wealthy or poor by recognizing that a countrys wealth is the combination of various forms of capital--produced, natural, and human resources--led to new thinking on what constitutes wealth and how it might be measured. The current document, *Expanding the Measure of Wealth: Indicators of Environmentally Sustainable Development*, extends the earlier analysis by highlighting portfolio indicators for tracking a countrys progress toward sustainable development. These include new estimates of national wealth and genuine savings, a detailed analysis of changes in subsidies that have environmental consequences, and progress on the conceptual foundations of social capital. The new estimates reinforce the importance of the natural resource base of all economies as well as the fundamental role of

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human resources, including both human capital and the more difficult to define concept of social capital.

Agricultural transformation and development are critical to the livelihoods of more than a billion small-scale farmers and other rural people in developing countries. Extension and advisory services play an important role in such transformation and can assist farmers with advice and information, brokering and facilitating innovations and relationships, and dealing with risks and disasters. *Agricultural Extension: Global Status and Performance in Selected Countries* provides a global overview of agricultural extension and advisory services, assesses and compares extension systems at the national and regional levels, examines the performance of extension approaches in a selected set of country cases, and shares lessons and policy insights. Drawing on both primary and secondary data, the book contributes to the literature on extension by applying a common and comprehensive framework — the “best-fit” approach — to assessments of extension systems, which allows for comparison across cases and geographies. Insights from the research support reforms — in governance, capacity, management, and advisory methods — to improve outcomes, enhance financial sustainability, and achieve greater scale. *Agricultural Extension* should be a valuable resource for policymakers, extension practitioners, and others concerned with agricultural development.

Agricultural Extension Systems Issues and Approaches Concept Publishing Company
Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia: Status, Challenges, and Policy Options is based on agricultural extension reforms across five South Asian countries, reflecting past experiences, case studies and experiments. Beginning with an overview of historical trends and recent developments, the book then delves into country-wise reform trajectories and presents several cases testing the effectiveness of different types (public and private) and forms (nutrition extension, livestock extension) of extension systems. Further, the book provides a comprehensive overview of challenges and constraints faced in formulating and implementing reforms, tying the results into a concrete set of lessons and highlighting areas that require further research. In addition, the book discusses how a major aspect of agricultural development is the productivity increase from the knowledge base of farmers, and how translating research results into a knowledge base for farmers requires designing and implementing well-functioning extension programs. Presents the current challenges and solutions by region, and provides insights for application in global settings Provides key foundational information for the effective and efficient design of future intervention programs Includes workshops and presentations based on real-world research of specific aspects of extension systems and provision of advisory and consultation services to various governments This volume seeks a better understanding of the issues and options involved in the generation and transfer of technology to poor small farmers. It is intended to provide a fresh opportunity to develop guidelines for the future design and implementation of rural development investment projects.

Despite rapid advances in agricultural technology and heavy expenditures by governments and donors on agricultural extension, as much as a fifth of mankind - almost all in developing countries - still goes hungry. Extension programs can increase agricultural productivity and rural incomes by bridging the gap between new technical knowledge and a farmer's practices, but research and extension services usually assume that farmers are men. In fact, women play a critical role in a wide range of agricultural activities, and as men move into off-farm employment, women's importance to agriculture is growing. The specific needs and problems of women farmers must be addressed in the design and implementation of agricultural projects. This paper provides an overview of women farmers and their production systems, presents a framework for analysis of gender issues, suggests interventions and project components, and sets out guidelines for designing and modifying agricultural service projects. *Knowledge Driven Development: Private Extension and Global Lessons* uses actual cases

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written specifically to study the role and capacity of private companies in knowledge sharing and intensification through agricultural extension. Descriptions of specific models and approaches are teased out of complex situations exhibiting a range of agricultural, regulatory, socio-economic variables. Illustrative cases focus on a particular agricultural value chain and elaborate the special feature of the associated private extension system. Chapters presenting individual cases of private extension also highlight specific areas of variations and significant deviance. Each chapter begins with a section describing the background and agricultural context of the case, followed by a description of the specific crop value chain. Based on understanding of this context, extension models and methods by private companies receive deeper analysis and definition in the next section. This leads to a discussion of the private extension with respect to its relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, equity, sustainability and impact. Following that, comparison with public extension, the uniqueness of the knowledge intensification model, and lessons for its replication and scaling up are elaborated. The final chapter summarizes the major results from the ten cases presented, looking at the trends, commonalities and differences of various extension approaches and the general lessons for success or failure. It concludes with a set of messages around value creation, integrated services, market links, inclusive innovation, and capacity development. Provides understanding of different knowledge sharing and intensification models of extension delivery and financing by private companies across the agricultural value chains Assesses the factors leading to successes or failures of various approaches Draws lessons and recommendations for future endeavors relating to private extension policies and programs

"The paper reviews the origins and evolution of the Training and Visit (T&V) extension system, which was promoted by the World Bank in 1975-98 in over 50 developing countries. The discussion seeks to clarify the context within which the approach was implemented, and to analyze the causes for its lack of sustainability and its ultimate abandonment. The paper identifies some of the challenges faced by the T&V approach as being typical of a large public extension system, where issues of scale, interaction with the agricultural research systems, inability to attribute benefits, weak accountability, and lack of political support tend to lead to incentive problems among staff and managers of extension, and limited budgetary resources. The different incentives and outlook of domestic stakeholders and external donor agencies are also reviewed. The main cause of the T&V system's disappearance is attributed to the incompatibility of its high recurrent costs with the limited budgets available domestically, leading to fiscal unsustainability. The paper concludes with some lessons that apply to donor-driven public extension initiatives, and more generally to rural development fads. The role of timely, independent, and rigorous evaluative studies is specifically highlighted."--World Bank web site.

Public-Private Partnership (PPP) -- Village Enterprise Agent -- Accountability -- Agriculture -- Extensions -- NAADS.

This book (a) investigates the experiences and issues involved with extension systems in post-conflict settings, (b) evaluates the impact of different extension policy approaches and practice in such settings, and (c) identifies the key elements needed to effectively rebuild agricultural extension systems and programs in post-conflict contexts. The chapters contain country-specific case studies that provide a descriptive account but also analyze strategies, successes and failures, and lessons learned. A synthesis chapter provides comparative analysis of insights across post-conflict settings. Overall, the book serves as a collective volume for use by governments, practitioners, and academics in extension policy-making and programming, and contributes to post-conflict, political science, and agricultural extension literatures.

This book is an attempt to document the National Policy on ICTs in agricultural extension, ICT infrastructure scenario and related issues, case studies on innovative ICTs for agricultural extension initiatives (Village knowledge centres, information kiosks, mobile ICT units, web

portals, digital data base and networks, rural tele centres, farmer call centres, mobile telephony, video conference, offline multimedia CDs, decision support systems, expert systems, innovative community radio and television programmes, open distance learning etc. The agricultural extension students, academicians, scientists, practitioners, administrators and policy makers will find this compilation of the "ICTs for Agricultural Extension: Global Experiments, Innovations and Experiences" from twenty eight countries relevant to providing a framework for the design and implementation of sustainable ICT-enabled extension services for the agricultural development.

Since their inception in 1862, the U.S. land grant colleges have evolved to become the training ground for the nation's and the world's agriculturists. In this book, the committee examines the future of the colleges of agriculture in light of changing national priorities for the agricultural, food, and natural resource system. The effects of federal funding constraints also are examined, as are opportunities for growth presented by developments in science. The committee's preceding volume, *Colleges of Agriculture at the Land Grant Universities: A Profile*, is a compilation of the data that helped formulate the specific questions to be addressed. *Colleges of Agriculture at the Land Grant Universities: Public Service and Public Policy* is the deliberative report, rating conclusions and recommendations for institutional innovation and public policy. It addresses these and other questions: What education mission should colleges of agriculture adopt--and what strategies should they use--in light of significant changes in the agricultural complex? Research in agriculture is expected to respond to consumer demands, environmental concerns, world population growth, and increasing pressure on agricultural lands. Is the century-old structure of land grant university-based research up to the task? What is the role of extension in light of today's smaller farming communities and larger farming conglomerates? This volume is the culmination of a landmark evaluation of land grant colleges of agriculture, an American institution. This document will be of value to policymakers, administrators, and others involved in agricultural science and education.

Contributed articles.

The paper opens with brief examinations of the process of agricultural extension, and the different forms of publicly provided extension services. An extensive review of the common ways of organizing extension emphasizes the similarities and differences between, and strengths and weaknesses of, rural extension, commodity based extension and extension services founded in Universities. The World Bank is shown to have supported all types of extension. The scale of that support and the Bank's role and aims in providing it are examined at some length. The achievements of other donors are similarly examined. Several important aspects of extension are identified which require careful treatment in designing or modifying extension systems. The importance of a stable agricultural policy environment is emphasized along with the need for a robust yet flexible research system. Further drawing on work done by the World Bank and elsewhere, some important economic issues in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating extension projects are reviewed. The paper closes by drawing a series of conclusions relevant to the formulation of agricultural extension policy and notes some areas where further study and analysis are needed.

Agricultural extension is critical for agricultural growth and food security, but making the extension system effective, demand driven, and responsive to the needs of a diverse set of producers remains a challenge. As part of the institutional reforms in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the extension system is being reviewed to identify strategies and practical actions to transform the system to better respond to the knowledge needs in a rapidly changing agriculture and food sector. This paper provides an in-depth review of the agricultural extension system of DRC including an analysis of its policies and legal framework, organization, and management; links to critical institutions; and capacity and incentive of

different actors in the system. This review involved document analyses, interviews with key informants, and surveys of 107 extension organizations and 162 extension agents in 156 randomly selected villages in western DRC. This review suggests serious funding constraints, human resource management problems, no linkage and coordination within the extension system and with research and education systems, and a majority of underserved communities and farmers. This review also highlights a good opportunity given the huge human resources (more than 11,000 agents) deployed into the sectors and territories as part of the Ministry's agricultural inspection system. However, their mandate is not clear and they currently focus on data collection (census) and checking what farmers do and limited in extension and advisory work. This review highlights the urgent need for human resource or civil service reform; public-sector commitment and funding; infrastructure rebuilding and skills upgrading in extension, education and training, and research organizations; and a unified policy or strategy with clear vision, mandate, targets, and performance-based incentive system.

The volume consists of nine chapters covering relevant issues on women in farming and its allied disciplines projecting multifaceted experiences, authored by several experts, academics and practitioners on the field from the countries like, Australia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Netherlands and India.

While the global marketplace is cluttered with books and products about agriculture and related issues of development, very few speak specifically to agricultural extension and its practices worldwide. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for a majority of rural people and is often referred to as the mainstay of the economy of the developing world. Agricultural Extension practices or advisory services as per usage in some countries provide a close examination of country-by-country approach. In the book, contributions are drawn from thirteen countries in four regions of the world. Furthermore, the editors list the countries alphabetically. The countries are Botswana, Cameroon, Canada, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Ukraine and the United States of America. The many contributors of the book at the onset explore the historical evolution of agricultural extension in their respective countries. For example, during the colonial era and prior to self-governance in several African countries, agriculture was the sole powerhouse that supplied raw materials to the industries of the now western societies. The effective connection between the colonial masters' and the search for rural raw materials was the agricultural extension worker. In one way, this book helps to connect the history of colonial and post-colonial Africa in the sustenance of agricultural development in Europe and America. Canada and the United States of America share a lot but also have many differences in their approach to agricultural extension. While America owes its origins to the land grant cooperative extension service with a mandate to state supported universities for the implementation of its programs, Canada traced its need for agricultural extension services to the adaptation of technologies to individual skills for expanded production for growing population (Hamby, 2019). Additionally, while Canada, at one time with reason, withdrew from public agricultural extension, the USA never followed that path since its inception of extension work in 1785. Formal law organizing the agricultural extension service sector in Ukraine is recent. Extension law of Ukraine was adopted in 2004 allowing for a robust participation of both public and private sector. (Windon and Zaburanna, 2019). The chapter on Ukraine provides insights to the understanding of this effort. The success of India's agricultural revolution could be traced to the resilience of local rural farmers who labored day and night tilling the soil in a sustainable manner. Indian and Pakistani farmers worked alongside extension workers in their respective countries to provide the advice and education that helped the transformation of the agricultural sector. Finally, there are two important points to make here. First, this book, while based on agricultural extension practices, provides a country-by-country comparative assessment. It is easy to read and a good narrative to follow. However, the comparisons are largely limited to the countries examined in the book. Second, the book

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allows us to review the success and failures of major institutions such as the World Bank, international development agencies and other donor organizations for their participation and recommendation to the efforts of countries involved in the practice of agricultural extension worldwide.

Review of reports from various parts of India.

Agricultural extension is in a great transition worldwide. The demand for public extension reform is greater than ever before. The agriculture knowledge infrastructure is evolving in a big way with the emergence of pluralistic extension actors and innovations to cater the needs of the farmer. This book is an attempt to document the past experiences and recent developments in the agriculture knowledge information systems. The compilation of 14 country s such as; Afghanistan, Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, India, Iran, Mozambique, Nepal, Peru, Philippines, Trinidad and Tobago and Zimbabwe is intended to document the experience of extension systems. The fourteen country s highlight the worldwide agricultural extension reform measures (Decentralization, Privatization, Demand driven and Cost-recovery approaches), Institutional Pluralism (Public, Private, and NGOs) and Innovations (Farmer to Farmer extension, Participatory and Self-Help Group (SHG) approaches and ICT initiatives). The agricultural extension students, academicians, scientist, practitioners, administrators, and policy makers will find this compilation of extension experiences from the fourteen countries relevant for designing future reforms, advancing pluralistic extension system and also to integrating innovations in their extension approaches.

"After some highlights about the emergence of Agricultural Extension in industrialised countries, a detailed outline of its history in Malawi is given. Besides publications the source of assessment of the Malawi extension system are interviews with farmers as well with actual and with retired extension staff from 2001. Recent developments since 2001 are again followed by literature review. As a result there is a clear picture, that despite regular reforms and changes in the extension approach, most of it did not really reach the ground, did not much affect, what happened at field level. The problems could never be solved in a satisfactory way, and as a consequence extension failed to fulfil its role for rural and small farmer development. The most crucial deficit seems to be, that at no times there was enough appropriate extension content, to justify all the efforts and costs of transfer. The recommended technologies were either too risky, or dependent on non-available inputs, too general and not adapted to local conditions. The recent reform, explained in detail in this book, seems appropriate, but also highly ambitious, certainly needing longer periods for full implementation. Looking to the past, one would be rather pessimistic about its chances for success. But seeing new market opportunities emerging and clear indicators for economic growth in Africa and even in Malawi, there is some good reason for hope. The book is a key to better understanding of the past and present problems of agricultural extension systems in Africa."--Publisher's description.

Since the 1970s, the Bank has promoted a system of extension management which emphasizes the importance of training staff and visiting farmers according to predetermined schedules. This so-called training and visit system has undergone many modifications and its implementation, coupled with lessons learned in many different countries, has revealed basic principles on which to build future extension initiatives. The paper sets out these principles but stresses the need to modify system details according to local needs. The core message of the paper is that there can be no "blueprint" for extension but that certain fundamentals are critically important.

This publication reviews key trends and policy developments aimed at reforming agricultural extension systems, in order to address issues of food security, poverty alleviation and rural sustainable development. It highlights the importance of the public sector in promoting rural development through extension and communication. A number of recommendations are made for developing countries, which seek to encourage institutional reforms and dialogue among

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diverse providers of extension services, all aimed at advancing livelihoods and income generation of poor rural people.

This book on Improving Agricultural Extension: a Reference Manual offers a critical review and inventory-analysis of the "State of the Art" in agricultural extension theory and best practices written by internationally known agricultural extension practitioners, educators and scholars. A total of 38 authors from 15 countries contributed to the 23 chapters of this book and thus they provided broad international perspectives, covering both theory and practice, as well as micro and macro issues related to agricultural extension. It is the third edition of a classic reference manual on agricultural extension published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Aimed at agricultural extension planners, managers, trainers, educators, and field practitioners, this book could be useful in improving the quality of agricultural extension and in generating new ideas and methods for increasing further the cost-effectiveness of agricultural extension programmes. It provides many sound and practical suggestions for developing and improving the conceptual, technical, and operational methods and tools in order to strategically plan, efficiently manage, and scientifically evaluate a problem-solving, demand-driven and needs-based agricultural extension programmes.

Agronomy is such science of agriculture as encompassing all the branches of it. The main focus of agriculture is also agronomy. Therefore the soul of agriculture is agronomy and its knowledge is essential at all levels and intensity. Hope that the book will be of immense benefit to all those users aiming to further their career in agronomy.

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