Agricultural Extension and Rural Development-Ray Ison 2007-08-16
An alternative approach to research and development, based on the needs of the farming community.
Advances & Challenges in Agricultural Extension & Rural Development-T Rathakrishnan 2009-02-05 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. Agricultural Extension, Rural Development and the Food Security Challenge-William McLeod Rivers 2003 This publication reviews key trends and policy developments aimed at reformatting 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 diverse providers of extension services, all aimed at advancing livelihoods and income generation of poor rural people. Investing in Rural Extension-University of Reading. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre 1985 Global Agricultural Extension Practices-Dixon Olutade Torimiro 2019-09-10 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, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda and the United States of America. The 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 colonizers. 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 particular agricultural extension, the USA never followed that path since the inception of extension work in 1875. 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 into the understanding of this effort. The success of India’s agricultural revolution could be traced to the resilience of local farmers who labored day and night till ing 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 allows us to review the extension workforces 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. Extension Strategies for Agriculture and Rural Development-Ashok K. Singh 2014-01-01 In the wake of globalization, the concept, philosophy and methodologies of extension system has gone under rapid change. In order to face the emerging challenges, there is need to develop synergistic and coherent strategy for enhancing crop productivity and providing livelihood options to the rural masses. For the purpose, an initiative was taken to document the salient contributions and approaches of esteemed personalities who are involved in agricultural and rural development processes as the scientific planners. The book, with 29 contributions is written specifically to study the role and capacity of private companies in agricultural and resource management has become much more varied and complex. The book is aimed at those who use communication to facilitate change in agriculture and resource management. Communication for Rural Innovation maintains and adapts the insights and conceptual models of value today, while reflecting many new ideas, angles and modes of thinking concerning how agricultural extension is taught and carried through today. Since the previous edition of the book, the number and type of organisations that apply communicative strategies to foster change and development in agriculture and resource management has become much more varied and complex. The Impact of Agricultural Extension Activities of Five Rural Development Projects on Food Crop Production in the People's Republic of the Congo-Christoffel Johannes Petrus Antonius Maria Den Biggaalaa 1989 Communication for Rural Innovation-Cees Leeuwis 2013-04-30 This important book is the re-edited third edition of the much well received and widely used Agricultural Extension (van den Ban & Hawkins, 1988, 1996). Building on the previous editions, Communication for Rural Innovation maintains and adapts the insights and conceptual models of value today, while reflecting many new ideas, angles and modes of thinking concerning how agricultural extension is taught and carried through today. Since the previous edition of the book, the number and type of organisations that apply communicative strategies to foster change and development in agriculture and resource management has become much more varied and complex. The book is aimed at those who use communication to facilitate change in agriculture and resource management. Communication for Rural Innovation is essential reading for process facilitators, communication division personnel, knowledge managers, training officers, consultants, policy makers, extension specialists and managers of agricultural extension or research organisations. The book can also be used as an advanced introduction into issues of communicative intervention at BSc or MSc level. Knowledge Driven Development-Yuan Zhou 2015-05-30 Knowledge Driven Development: Private Extension and Global Lessons uses actual cases 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 features 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 outcomes 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 extension delivery approaches. Draws lessons and recommendations for future endeavors relating to private extension policies and programs. Improving Agricultural Extension Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 1997 This book on Improving Agricultural Extension: a Reference Manual offers a critical review and inventory-analysis of the "State of the Art" of Extension. This third edition was published in 1988 include: Increasing farm yield is no longer the only goal. Environmental conversation through sustainable farming practices is now an essential part of extension work following the 1992 Earth Summit which put sustainable development on the international political agenda. Participatory approaches "empowerment" are now emphasised, Increased role of non-government organizations in extension work; Availability of information technology in developing countries, Increasing stress on competition and the role of private enterprise.

Agricultural Innovation Systems-The World Bank 2012-02-21 Managing the ability of agriculture to meet rising global demand and to respond to the challenges requires opportunities for sustainable growth - not business as usual. Investments in public Research and Development, extension, education, and their links with one another have elicited high returns and pro-poor growth, but these investments alone will not elicit innovation at the pace or on the scale required by the intensifying and proliferating challenges confronting agriculture. Experience indicates that investment from a strong Research and Development base with the ability to innovate is often related to collective action, coordination, the exchange of knowledge among diverse actors, the incentives and resources available to form partnerships and develop businesses, and conditions that make it possible for farmers or entrepreneurs to use the innovations. While consensus is developing good practices in sharing information and "innovation system", no detailed blueprint exists for making agricultural innovation happen at a given time, in a given place, for a given result. The AIS approach that looks at these multiple conditions and relationships that promote innovation in agriculture, has however moved from a concept to a sub-discipline with principles of analysis and action. AIS investments must be specific to the context, responding to the stage of development in a particular country and agricultural sector, especially the AIS. This sourcebook contributes to identifying, designing, and implementing the investments, approaches, and complementary interventions that appear most likely to strengthen AIS and to promote agricultural innovation and equitable growth. It emphasizes the lessons learned, benefits and impacts, implementation issues, and prospects for replicating or broadening successful practices. The information in this sourcebook derives from approaches that have been tested at different scales in different contexts. It reflects the experiences and evolving understanding of numerous individuals and organizations concerned with agricultural innovation, including the World Bank. This information is targeted to the key operational staff in international development organizations and national governments who design and implement lending projects and to the practitioners who design thematic programs and technical assistance packages. The sourcebook can also be an important resource for the research community and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Investing in Rural Extension-George Evans Jones The Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries-M. E. Adams 1982 Theoretical aspects of extension. The agricultural extension worker. Training agricultural extension workers. Extension methods. Adoption and diffusion of innovations. Extension for rural development. Four approaches to rural development. The community-development approach to rural development. Management and policy-making agricultural extension. Programme planning. Policy issues in agricultural extension. Agricultural Research, Extension and Rural Development in Myanmar- 2004 Agricultural Systems: Agroecology and Rural Innovation for Development- Sieglinde Snapp 2017 Agricultural Systems, Second Edition, is a comprehensive text for developing sustainable farming systems. It presents a synthetic overview of the large area of 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 and Advisory Services in Developing 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 the extension system 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 valued investment for policymakers, extension practitioners, and others concerned with agricultural development.

Agricultural Extension-A. W. van den Ban 1996-06-13 Agricultural extension is an important tool for rural development, especially in less industrialized countries - extension workers play a vital role in educating farmers to produce better crops and livestock, generating a billion of small-scale farmers and other rural people in developing countries. The new edition continues to present basic principles which can be applied to all situations, but has been revised to take account of the changes that have occurred during the last eight years. Major developments since the first edition was published in 1988 include: Increasing farm yield is no longer the only goal. Environmental conversation through sustainable farming practices is now an essential part of extension work following the 1992 Earth Summit which put sustainable development on the international political agenda. Participatory approaches ("empowerment") are now emphasised, Increased role of non-government organizations in extension work; Availability of information technology in developing countries, Increasing stress on competition and the role of private enterprise.


Bibliographies-University of Reading. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre 1977 Agricultural extension: Global status and performance in selected countries- Development Centre 1977 .

Fields.

Source For All Those Concerned With Home Science, Veterinary Science, Agriculture And Agri-Business Management, It Is A Valuable Reference Book.


Bibliographies-University of Reading. Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre 1977 Agricultural extension: Global status and performance in selected countries- Development Centre 1977 .

Fields.
to see how these problems can be alleviated. The volume looks at how these methods can help formulate alternative ways to build sustainable and inclusive agricultural systems, to ensure food security, sustainable growth and agricultural productivity. This book, rich in theoretical and empirical matter, will be useful for academics and researchers interested in agricultural innovation, development studies and agricultural economics. It will also be of interest to policymakers and thinkanks working towards inclusive social development and sustainability in Asia and the Indian subcontinent.

Improving Agricultural Extension—Burton Swanson 2005 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 educators, teachers, and researchers. 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 an 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 effectively manage and scientifically evaluate a problem-solving, demand-driven and needs-based agricultural extension programs. Contents Part I: Overview of Extension in Agricultural and Rural Development; Chapter 1: The history, development and future of agricultural extension by Gwyn E Jones and Chris Garforth; Chapter 2: Alternative approaches to organizing extension by Uwe Jurgen Nibelen; Chapter 3: The context of external rural development by Warren Peterson; Chapter 4: The economic contributions of agricultural extension to agricultural and rural development by Robert Evenson; Part II: Improving Extension Programmes and Processes; Chapter 5: Assessing target group needs by N L McCaslin and Jovan P Tibezena; Chapter 6: Using rapid-impact participatory rural appraisal by Jules N Pretty and Simplice D Volouhe; Chapter 7: Developing and delivering extension programmes by Artur Christovoa, Timothy Koehnen and Jose Portela; Chapter 8: Selecting appropriate content and methods in programme delivery by Dunstan A Campbell and St Clair Barker; Chapter 9: Improving Women Farmer Access to Extension Services by Janice Jiggins, R K Samanta and Janice E Oladipo; Chapter 10: Implementing strategic extension campaigns by Ronny Adhikarya; Chapter 11: Evaluating extension programmes by David Desher; Part III: Improving Extension Management; Chapter 12: Formulating extension policy by Tito E Contado; Chapter 13: Improving the Organization and Management of Extension by M W Waldron, J Vaanaketum and S Arulraj; Chapter 14: Managing human resources within extension by R K Vijayaragavan and Y P Singh; Chapter 15: Training and professional development by Abdul Haim and Md Mozahar Ali; Chapter 16: Acquiring and managing financial resources by Robert P Bentz; Chapter 17: Monitoring extension programmes and resources by D C Misra; Chapter 18: Establishing a Management Information System by A Ramesh Babu; Chapter 19: Developing an extension extension-based system by K Vijayaragavan and M P Shingi; Chapter 20: Extension s role in sustainable agricultural development by Niels Roling and Jules N Pretty; Chapter 21: Establishing and strengthening farmer organizations by Shankarahan Chandama and P M Shingi; Chapter 22: Privatizing agricultural extension by William M Rivera and John W Cary; Chapter 23: The role of nongovernmental organizations in extension by John Farrington. Agricultural Extension Reforms in South Asia-Suresh Chandra Babu 2019-06-27 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. With an overview of 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 opportunities that have been faced in formulating, implementing and managing extension programmes, 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

Indira’s Objective Agricultural Extension : MCQ’s for Agricultural Competitive Examinations-Deena Arya 2017-10-01 The competitive examinations have been designed to provide for a sustainable pool of extension professionals who can meet the future needs of the agriculture sector. The book, Indira’s Objective Agricultural Extension” for competitive exams in agricultural extension discipline contain 15 chapters covering all related discipline. The chapters included such as: Introduction, historical perspective in relation to agriculture and extension, extension principles, approaches and programming, extension education, teaching and methods, extension learning and evaluation, communication and communication technology, audio - visual aids, innovation, evaluation and adoption, participatory rural appraisal, rural development and panchayati raj, economic principle, sociology and social work, training manual, agricultural statistics and appendix. This book has given due importance and whole syllabus was covered as per UGC, ICAR and SAU’s programmes in relation to agricultural extension. Each chapters contains multiple choice questions and total about 9000 objective questions with multiple choice have been framed and arranged sequentially for the easy understanding of the students. Recent information and development in the field of agricultural extension have been incorporated in the text. This book is primarily intended to serve as a textbook in competition of understanding of undergraduate, postgraduate and doctorate programmes in agricultural extension of various universities. Thus this book is based on the syllabus of student of agriculture stream, it may be useful not only to students but also teachers, researchers as well as extension workers. The chapters are chosen in view to cover the course contents of competitive examinations like IAS, IPS, ARS, PCS, Bankings, SAU, UGC and to provide material in various areas of agricultural extension. This book will be of interest to policymakers and thinktanks working towards inclusive agricultural societies, ensure food security, sustainable growth methods can help formulate alternative ways to build sustainable and inclusive social development and sustainability in Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
to policymakers, administrators, educators, researchers, and students of agriculture.

Agricultural Extension and Research-Dennis Purcell 1997-01-01

Sustainable Environmental 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 in a country, and a country’s 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 human resources, including both human capital and the more difficult to define concept of social capital.

The Role of Extension in People’s Participation in Rural Development-Janice Jiggins 1982

Guide to Extension Training-Peter Oakley 1985

The framework of development; Understanding extension; Social and cultural factors in extension; Extension and communication; Extension methods; The extension agent; The planning and evaluation of extension programmes; Extension as a special target group.

Private and Public Agricultural Extension-Dina Umbai-Dininger 1994-01-01

World Bank Discussion Paper 236. Agricultural support services play an important role in increasing agricultural productivity. Given the importance of agriculture to developing countries, governments have taken the lead in providing such services.

Agricultural Extension-Addison H. Maudner 1972

Home Science Education and Rural Development-Sandhya Rani Mohanty 2017-03 This textbook is written for undergraduate and postgraduate students of Extension Education at Home Science Colleges. It shall serve as a reference book for Extension students of Agriculture, Veterinary, Forestry, Fisheries and Basic Science at Universities, Colleges and Institutes. It shall as well serve as a handbook for Government Departments, Non-Government Organizations, Rural Banks and Cooperatives, Krishi Vigyan Kendra, etc. to support them in extension work. The meaning, purpose, role of extension and extension systems from India’s pre-independence era to the present era are described in this book as well as different extension teaching methods and teaching aids used while extending information at villages. The book also comprehends the relationship between Home Science education and extension systems familiarizing with the structural and functional concepts of rural society. The concept, significance and limitations of extension and extension teaching methods are important to know for extension workers so that they can use them efficiently. However, these course contents are primarily meant for the use of student communities, teaching and research fraternities of Home Science, Agricultural and allied Sciences all over the globe in general and in particular.

The Rise and Fall of Training and Visit Extension-Jock R. Anderson 2006

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 incentives problems among staff and managers of extension, and limited budgetary resources. The discussion of incentives and outcomes for extension workers 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 unsustainable. The paper concludes with some lessons that apply to development policies and teaching methods in general, and more generally to rural development fads. The role of timely, independent, and rigorous evaluative studies is specified highlighted. “World Bank web site.

Modeling the effectiveness of the lead farmer approach in agricultural extension service provision: Nationally representative panel data analysis in Malawi-Ragasa, Catherine 2019-06-14 The lead farmer (LF) approach has been implemented in Africa and promoted worldwide since 2005 to support government extension workers and accelerate technology dissemination. Earlier reports have shown that donor-funded projects in Malawi widely adopted the LF approach, indicating positive roles and contributions of LFs. However, national data show persistently low rates of adoption of management practices being promoted by the LFs, prompting this study to look closely at the nationwide implementation and effectiveness of the LF approach. Specifically, we model the effects of farmers’ interaction with LFs on the awareness and adoption of LFs’ advice on farmers’ awareness of and adoption of several promoted technologies and management practices. We use data from 531 randomly selected LFs linked to panel data from 2,800 farming households and, using correlated random effects, model the effectiveness of the LF approach on technology awareness and adoption. This is complemented by 55 focus group discussions and 112 interviews with national extension development officers (AEDOs) and service providers. Our results point to two major conclusions. First, LFs support and assist AEDOs in their work, especially in organizing community meetings and farm demonstrations, and are also an important bridge between farmers and AEDOs. But LFs complement AEDOs’ role by reaching farmers who are not interested in adopting new technologies without strong AEDOs and community leaders to work with and monitor them, LFs were not active or performed at a substandard level. Second, results show limited coverage and weak implementation and effectiveness of the LF approach at the national level. Only 13 percent of farmers reported receiving agricultural advice from an LF in the last two years, and only 20 percent reported having interacted with an LF. Our econometric models also consistently show neither the farmers’ exposure or interaction with LFs nor farmers’ access to LFs’ advice had an effect on awareness of and adoption of the major agricultural management practices being promoted. When heterogeneity and types of LFs are unpacked, results show that quality of LFs, adoption behavior of LFs, and regular training of LFs have strong and consistent effect on the awareness and adoption of most agricultural practices promoted.

Concepts and Practices in Agricultural Extension in Developing Countries-2008

Swaziland: Contemporary Social and Economic Issues-Peter G. Forster 2018-05-05 This title was first published in 2000: Up-to-date information on socio-economic issues within contemporary Swaziland, a country which is still an accessible. This work fills that gap, by including contributions by Swazi scholars, based on recent research. Swaziland is of particular interest because of its culture and development, the special characteristics of small states and regional development in Southern Africa. Swaziland faces some problems found generally in developing areas, but others are distinctive. The cultural dimension to development is paid close attention throughout.

Digital Technologies for Agricultural and Rural Development in the Global South-Richard Duncombe 2018-04-05 This book shares research and practice on current trends in digital technology for agricultural and rural development in the Global South. Growth of research in this field has been slower than the pace of innovation in developing areas but others are distinctive. The cultural dimension to development is paid close attention throughout.

Agricultural Extension in Africa-Nigel Roberts 1989 The contributors to this book compare the main approaches to agricultural extension in sub-Saharan Africa; the cost-effectiveness in view of precarious national budgets; the weaknesses of the system for generating technology; the difficulties in forging productive partnerships between researchers, extensionists and farmers; the ineffective public services and fragile institutional networks; and the degree to which farmers are allowed to participate in extension management. The articles include: (1) “Agricultural Extension and Its Linkage with Agricultural Research” (D. Pickering); (2) “The Commodity-Driven Approach of the Cotton Companies” (G. Mahdavi); (3) “The Extension System of British-American Tobacco (Kenya) Limited” (F. N. Kimani); (4) “The World Bank and the Training and Visit System in East Africa” (N. Roberts); (5) “A Few Questions on the Training and Visit Method” (D. Gentil); (6) “The Design of T&V Extension Programs for Small Farmers in Ethiopia” (A. Dejene); (7) “Proposals for a New Approach to Extension Services in Africa” (G. Belloncle); (8) “Village Associations and Agricultural Extension in the Republic of Mali” (B. Sada Syl; M. Yero Bah); (9) “On-Farm Research with a Farming Systems Perspective” (M. Collison); (10) “The Farming Systems Approach in Malawi” (N. Roberts); (11) “The Farming Systems Approach in Senegal” (J. Fayre); (12) “Extension under East African Field Conditions” (R. J. Morris); (13) “Public Investment in Africa’s Extension Services” (J. Howell); and (14) “New Developments in Agricultural Extension” (M. Baxter). A reference list of 95 items is appended. (NL)