



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SCIENCES
FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE
OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: AEE 3421

COURSE TITLE: EXTENSION EDUCATION EVALUATION

EXAM VENUE: STREAM: BSc (Agric. Ext. Educ)

2nd SPECIAL EXAMS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer Question **ALL** Questions in Section A and B.
2. Candidates are advised to tick the correct answer against each question. Do not write on another paper. All your work to be done on the question paper.

OPEN BOOK EXAMINATION

SECTION A

Answer all questions from this section

- Q1. Which one of the following is not a reason for data collection?
- a) To confirm status and performance of project
 - b) Assess utilization of resources
 - c) For public relations exercise
 - d) As a basis for planning

(Choose one answer)

- Q2. Which statement best describes the concept of *Log frame* in Monitoring and Evaluation? It is a tool for:
- a) Monitoring and evaluation used to relay feedback of summary of the activities; showing the goal, the purpose, activities and output of the project, including means of verification and assumptions of a certain problem.
 - b) Continuous monitoring of a project to gauge its performance
 - c) Evaluation of objectives of a project
 - d) Monitoring a project's viability and how it is affecting lives of the beneficiary community.

(Choose one answer)

Q3. A typical example of a top –down approach in extension is

- a) Farmer Field School
- b) Farm Demonstration
- c) Training and Visiting(T&V)
- d) Vocational training
- e) Agricultural Education
- f) Farming Systems to Research and Extension
- g) Integrated rural development project.

(Choose one answer)

Q4 In monitoring and evaluation tangible evidence is referred to as OVIS. What is OVIS in full?

O----

V-----

I-----

S-----

Q5. What is Pluralism in Extension services?

- a) A system of multiple actors which includes researchers, political authorities, farmer organizations, NGO, farmer training centers and the media that provide agricultural extension.
- b) A group of actors that assume the functions of research, information dissemination, training and so on to assist the farmer in enhancing productivity.
- c) A System of Accessing research technologies directly from research stations and extension farmers
- d) On- farm approach where researchers, extension officers and farmers converge in the field for purposes of information sharing
- e) Extension providers transfer technologies to farmers including local knowledge systems.

(Choose one answer)

Q6. Which set of items is not agricultural Inputs?

- a) Labour- Fertilizer- Land
- b) Seeds- Insecticide- Gunny bags
- c) Yield of Maize- Fungicide- Land
- d) Gunny bags-Labour- Tractor hire service

(Choose one answer)

Q7. Agricultural Value Chain approach is an important concept in both crop and

Livestock productivity. Which one of the following sets is not atypical example of value chain?

- a) Value addition-Sweet Potato- Vegetable
- b) Fertilizer- Seed- Transport- Agro dealers
- c) Maize- Sorghum- Dairy- Potato
- d) Maize- Cassava- Fertilizer- Value addition
- e) Maize- Credit facility- Transport-Market

- f) Tractor Service- Seed- Extension services- Cooperative society
(Choose one answer)

Q8. The Government has continually practised agricultural subsidy to cushion farmers. What is agricultural subsidy?

- a) Distribution of free food to farmers
- b) Giving of High quality seeds and fertilizers to farmers
- c) Selling fertilizers, seeds and tractor hire service at prices lower than market rates
- d) Giving low interest rates of credit to farmers

(Choose one answer)

Q9. As practice where farmers several crops/ livestock to insure against total failure is termed as:

- a) Farm Insurance Scheme
- b) Crop rotation
- c) Crop /Livestock multiplication
- d) Diversification
- e) Mono-cropping

(Choose one answer)

Q10. Collection of data from first hand source such as farmer respondents is key in evaluation. Such data is referred to as

- a) Primary data
- b) Secondary data
- c) Triangulation of data
- d) Qualitative data
- e) Quantitative data
- f) Gate keepers
- g) Tertiary data

(Choose one answer)

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SECTION B

Answer all questions from this section

Q1. What is the correct order in a Logical framework??

- a) Problem- Objectively verifiable Indicators- Means of verification- Assumptions
- b) Objectively verifiable Indicators- Problem- Means of verification- Assumptions
- c) Means of verification- Assumptions- Problem- Objectively verifiable Indicators
- d) Problem- Purpose-means of verification-assumptions-goal

Q2. Commodification of Extension services refers to

- a) Farmers commercializing extension services for enhanced productivity
- b) Farmers seeking for extension services and paying for the services
- c) Government ensuring every farmer is reached with extension services at a cost
- d) Farmers sharing extension services to other farmers at a cost

(Choose one answer)

Q3. Qualitative data- tells you about peoples' feelings and also measures absolute values or numbers i) True ii) False **(Choose one answer)**

Q4. Which one of the following set accurately capture Paradigms in agricultural Extension:

- a) Technology Transfer (persuasive + paternalistic) and; Human resource development (educational + paternalistic)
- b) Advisory work (persuasive + participatory) and; "Training and Visit" system
- c) Human resource development (educational + paternalistic) and; Facilitation for empowerment (educational + participatory);
- d) "Training and Visit" system and; b) Advisory work (persuasive + participatory).
- d) Participatory technology development (PTD) and; Advisory work (persuasive + participatory).

(Choose one answer)

Q5. What is Summative Evaluation?

- a) Evaluation done at beginning of a programme,
- b) Done 5 years after end of programme
- c) Done to evaluate impact mid-way as project progresses
- d) *Ex ante* assessment just as project ends
- e) Evaluation done at end of project

(Choose one answer)

Q6. Food and Agriculture Organization has promoted discovery based extension approach referred to as:

- a) Participatory Rural Appraisal
- b) Demand driven extension
- c) Commodification of extension
- d) Field Field School (FFS)
- e) Supply and Demand extension
- f) Devolution of extension
- g) Pluralism in Extension

(Choose one answer)

Q10. The following are conventional issues that affect adoption of agricultural technology except:

- a) Gender issues
- b) Credit facilities
- c) Extension services
- d) Pandemics eg HIV/ AIDS and COVID-19
- e) Political affiliations
- f) Information Communication and Technology(ICT)

(Choose one answer)

Q8 Technological developments in Agriculture increases the yield per unit of the land and decrease labor letting production costs. What is the name given to the science of transferring technology from research to farmers?

- a) Adoption of technology
- b) Agricultural extension
- c) Research and Development
- d) Agricultural research
- e) Incubation of technology
- f) Innovation in technology
- g) Commercialization of technology
- h) Patenting of technology

(Choose one answer)

Q9. . The 'Big Four' agenda is a government blue print whose thrust is to ensure food security in Kenya in line with Kenya Vision 2030. Despite such efforts, Food production in Kenya has been declining. Which one of the following is not a reason for the declining trend?

- a) Over- dependence on rain-fed agriculture,
- b) Low adoption of technology including biotechnology,
- c) Frequent attacks by pests and crop diseases,
- d) Adverse weather,
- e) Degradation of agricultural land,
- f) Encroachment of urbanization into arable land,
- g) Urban- rural- migration of the young people, who would be farmers

(Choose one answer)

Q10. Which set of characteristics does not describe Farmer Field Schools?

- a) It is an approach based on people-centred learning.
- b) Participants learn how to improve skills through observation, whereby each farmer is visited at home and demonstrations carried on his/ her farm.

- c) It is a form of adult learning and discovery-based learning
- d) It is a result oriented approach whereby farmers analyze and try out new ideas on their own fields, contributing to improved production and livelihoods.
- e) The main objective of a Farmer Field School is to bring farmers together in a learning situation to undergo season-long learning
- f) It is a participatory and a practical season-long training in a particular topic/technology.
- g) The focus is field observation, hands-on activity and season long evaluation of technologies demonstrated for scaling-up.

(Choose one answer)

(Choose one answer)

TOTAL MARKS=70%

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