In either of these latter approaches, adaptive research would be a function of the Technical Division. In the case of farming systems research projects, they would also likely be placed in this division for administration. Option B in Figure 3A suggests that such teams might be drawn from both the research and extension units (Johnson and Claar 1984).

Obviously there is a wide variety of structures for extension and research units to carry out their functions. The two described above suggest ways for mutual support to be effected because it is critical to both units in their own self-interest. Figures 2 and 2A are examples of a cooperative approach, while Figures 3 and 3A represent an integrated system. The important point is that project design teams should keep the long-time functioning of research and extension in mind and plan for the essential linkage, regardless of the form they choose.

Finally, there is another area where research and extension need to work closely together. This is in identifying the problems that constrained their progress in stimulating agriculture development and in reporting them to superiors and planning units, together with suggestions for change. For example, low fixed prices may make the adoption of technology unfeasible or provide little incentive for farmers to market their supplies.