that they can stock it, or supply it. And if they know what extension is stressing, they can help disseminate general information to farmers along with their specific product. This is a natural area in which research and extension personnel can cooperate.

Reference Notes


2) K. C. Nobe Organizational Constraints to Greater Involvement in Agency for International Development - funded Agr. Programs in Less Developed Countries, in Knowledge Transfer in Developing Countries; Status Constraints, Outlook, edited by J. B. Claar and L. H. Watts, INTERPAKS, University of Illinois. 1984 pp. 22-30.

3) Vicki Sigman and Burton Swanson Problem Facing National Agr. Ext. in Developing Countries INTERPAKS No.3 University of Illinois 1984, Sigman and Swanson made a survey of problems as seen by extension in LDC's.


5) In a USAID supported study in 1982 it was found that the technology existed to increase production of cereals from 50 to 70% and vegetables from 160 to 260% if it were applied by farmers. The study concluded that the information was not generally available through extension nor was it profitable to apply it to several crops under current policy. Strategies for Accelerating Agriculture Development, The International Agr. Dev. Ser. U.S.D.A. July 1982 p. 7.

