



TERMINOLOGY OF

**EXTENSION
EDUCATION**



P. M. KHAN



TERMINOLOGY OF EXTENSION EDUCATION

P. M. KHAN



**Agrotech Publishing Academy
Udaipur – 313 002**

Published by:

Geeta Somani

Agrotech Publishing Academy

1-GA-24, Gayatri Nagar, Sector 5, Hiran Magri

UDAIPUR (Raj.) – 313 002

Phone : Mobile No. 9414169635 (O)

REPRINTED 2005

© Author

First Published : 2004

ISBN : 81-8321-011-2

Typeset by:

Apex Computing Centre

124, Anand Plaza, University Road

UDAIPUR - 313 001

Phone : 0294-2429530, 9414167830

Printed by:

SSS Printers

New Delhi

PREFACE

Extension Education is certainly one of the most rapidly advancing of the agricultural sciences, and probably no other field has stimulated so many diverse disciplines. The fact that Extension Education has attracted scientists from different spheres such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary, Home Science, Dairy Science, Food Technology, Fisheries, Rural Management, Forestry, Psychology, Sociology, Health and Nutrition, Journalism, and other scientists of diverse backgrounds to contribute to its development is one of the chief reasons for its prodigious growth. Such growth is of course, accompanied by a proliferation in terminology, and this terminology constitutes a problem to the beginning agriculture students. Most of the words and abbreviations are not to be found in a standard collegiate dictionary and many are not present in dictionaries of biology. This is because many of the terms are newly coined. Such subject dictionaries like the **TERMINOLOGY OF EXTENSION EDUCATION** have fascinated the teacher and the taught everywhere. They stimulate us in knowing the unknown. In fact a terminology of such a kind has an ocean of information which tries to satisfy us of our unending thirst for knowledge. The task of selecting the terms to be included in any branch of science offers many difficulties particularly in the case of Extension Education which draws upon from several diverse fields of agriculture. How far it is advisable to include terms from those overlapping sciences which lie on the border land is a question on which no two people might think alike. I have given every word an independent examination, so as to take in all, in fact, which might be fairly expected, and yet to exclude technical terms which belong to another science, which otherwise, would have extended this dictionary to an inconvenient size. I have therefore only enumerated those best known or of more frequent mention in literature, or interesting for special reasons.

While in the process of writing and compilation, I have carefully considered the criticisms of this work which have come under my

notice, and have adopted all those suggestions which could be taken up, so far as they did not contradict the plan on which this volume was drawn. Some criticisms were mutually destructive, others were due to insufficient knowledge on the part of the critic, whilst others advocated radical changes, which would have made this, not my book, but some other person's product.

I have tried to furnish the terms in use in various periods, so that a paper or book of any period can be read, and its special expression understood; to cut down the volume would have been therefore unwise, and the attempt would have failed to gain the approval of competent judges, as no two teachers would have agreed upon the exclusion of given term. In more than one case, an obsolete term has been lately revived. Several newly coined terms also find their place in this book.

It has been my duty to condense the definitions, often a difficult matter when a longer explanation would have been easier to draw up. I trust that I have in each case succeeded in setting out the main or central meaning, but many writers have their own modified or restricted meaning of even well known terms. It is appreciated that there is still debate about the exact meaning of some terms, notably those which have apparently undergone some evolution of meanings; this dictionary guided by advice from students, teachers and researchers, takes a firm line and proposes in a number of cases a definition which seems to be accepted by reputable authorities. It is hoped that the students, teachers, researchers and all those interested in agriculture in general and Extension Education in particular will find many of the terms commonly encountered in the Extension Education and allied literature defined in this book, and that it will encourage the development of a vocabulary which will aid him in pursuing further studies in this fascinating field.

In every volume of similar character to this which I have had to consult, I have found errors, sometimes numerous, occasionally serious. This much larger volume offers a greater chance of error, but I trust that comparatively few errors will be found.

July 15, 2004.

P.M. Khan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	3
Acknowledgement	6
A	7
B	38
C	45
D	88
E	99
F	123
G	140
H	147
I	151
J	174
K	176
L	180
M	191
N	205
O	219
P	226
Q	225
R	257
S	273
T	302
U	321
V	323
W	329
X	333
Y	334
Z	336
Tables and Figures	338
References	348
Appendices	357
Acronyms	381

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Over ten years of incessant labour and efforts have gone into the preparation of this work. Over 500 books, periodicals and publications have been consulted and freely drawn upon in defining the terms. Space does not permit me to acknowledge all authors individually, but I am grateful to them all for the information and assistance provided by their works.

Living languages do not remain unchanged over the years and the subjects dealt with in this Dictionary are essentially dynamic. The agricultural sciences in general and Extension Education in particular are indeed growing at a fast rate. This Dictionary is thus not claimed to be complete, much less final and its periodic revisions are anticipated. That I have been guilty of errors and omissions, I expect to learn soon after publication and express my regrets in anticipation. Comments and constructive criticisms as well as suggestions of additional terms and definitions will be greatly welcome from organisations and societies, and interested individuals at large, which will be given the most careful consideration at the time of the revision of this Dictionary.

A dictionary is never an original work, but a collection from the works of others. Most of the material has been derived from text books garnered from far and wide. Should I have quoted inadvertently from other works without acknowledgement, which despite every care may have occurred (since my card index has been built up over a long period of time from a multiplicity of sources), I trust that the authors concerned will accept my apologies and thanks.

The pleasant duty now remains of acknowledging most gratefully the invaluable help I have received from a host of friends during the progress of the work, particularly from the Prof. J.B. Chitamber, Principal Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, Prof. T.P. Singh and B.K. Chaubey of Department of Extension Education AAI, Allahabad and Prof. L.L. Somani, Director Resident Instructions, MPUAT, Udaipur. Their help remains embodied in the text. To all my indebtedness is great, the value of this dictionary being largely due to their ready help.

It is my hope that this volume will be of practical assistance not only to a wide range of students in colleges and universities but also to general public for agriculture in one form or the another is the concern for us all.

July, 15, 2004

P.M. Khan

A

Aberration – Refers to the departure from normal, a temporary lapse from the normalcy; idiosyncratic or peculiar behaviour.

Ability – Means the power to perform an act. It can be innate or it due to the result of practice. Ability, as distinguished whereas aptitude implies that training or education will be necessary before an act can performed at some future time.

Ability Grouping – (i) Refers to procedure of grouping the children into separate groups depending upon intelligence, mental age, or reading age. (ii) Separating peoples or students in different groups for the purpose of teaching depending upon their intellect.

Ability Profiles – Refers to the diagram or chart, which represents an individual's score graphically.

Ability Tests – These are standardized tests, which are carried out in order to ascertain a person's mentally overall efficiency.

Ablation Experiments – Refers to the animal experiments wherein portions of the brain are excised after a habit like maze learning has been established. The researcher, on the other hand then notes the relationships between the amounts of destroyed tissues and their location on the one hand and retention of the skill.

Abreaction – Refers to expression or release of repressed feelings by re-creating experience in imagination.

Absenteeism – Refers to inability of a person of regular schooling.

Absolute Competition – Competition exists when the goal is such that it can be achieved or secured by one competitor only at a time, and he is declared the victor. There is hence only one winning team in a football tournament; one Olympic victor, one person who can be elected president of a country. All other competitors must be eliminated before one can claim victory.

Absolute Properties – Also called non relative properties are those the possession or occurrence of which may be attributed to an individual in such a manner that their meaning does not imply any reference to the properties of other persons or objects, or any type of relation between them and those persons or objects.

Absorbability – It is one of the five attributes that are the most important characteristics of innovations, past research indicates, in explaining rate of adoption. “It is the degree to which the results of an innovation are visible to others. The easier it is for an individual to ‘see’ the results of an innovation, the more likely he is to adopt it”.

Abstract – A short piece of writing which contains the main ideas in a document.

Abstract Intelligence – It is the ability to understand and deal with verbal and mathematical symbols. Out of the three, this is the one that receives greatest weight. Professional. Professional people are high in abstract intelligence.

Academic Development – It means student's ability of learning and gain in knowledge.

Academic Education - (i) Refers to education of an abstract, type generally requiring a high degree of academic ability. (ii) Academic education for adults can be defined as type of education that involves attainment of credit in a number of courses, is systematic and cumulative, and leading to a certificate, a diploma or a degree.

Academic Selection – Refers to a process wherein education is restricted by criteria of an academic aptitude.

Academic Staff – Refers to the staff in an academic institution viz. school, college or university etc. having teaching responsibility. Also known as faculty.

Academic Standards – Refers to criteria established by an educational institution to determine student's level of achievement in learning.

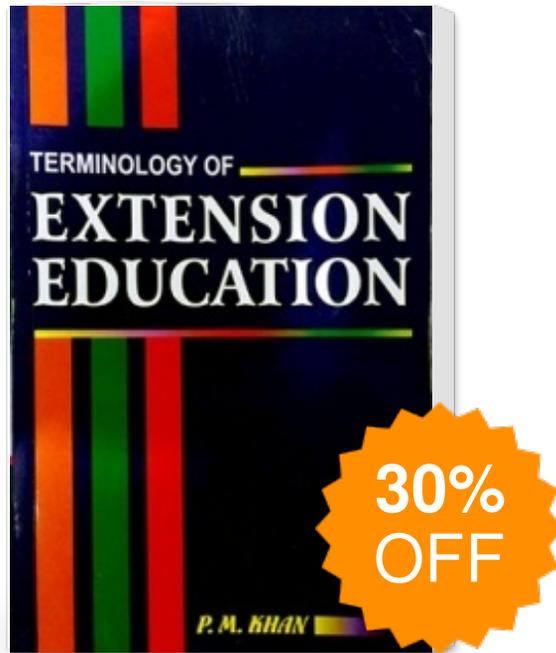
Academic Tenure – Refers to permanency of appointment, given to a faculty member.

Academic Year – Means to a period between old and new intake of students in an academic institutions viz. school, college or university etc.

Acceleration – It means placement of a child ahead of his age group.

Accidental Errors – Refers to mistakes in experimental observation due to unknown variables which effect the results of an experiment/research study.

Terminology of Extension Education



Publisher : Agrotech Publications ISBN : 9788183210119

Author : Khan PM

Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/7871>



Get this eBook