

## SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The study sought to determine:

- a) The success of the Cocoa Rehabilitation Scheme (Trinidad and Tobago) in inducing farmers to accept and permanently adopt improved farm practices.
- b) The relationships between average yield per acre and number of improved farm practices adopted.
- c) The factors which are associated with the proneness of cocoa farmers to adopt improved farm practices.

The Scheme is briefly reviewed: its cause, relation to Extension Education Philosophy and Approaches, and the events leading to its inauguration.

The method of study, selection and characteristics of the area, the selection of the farms visited, the problems faced during the study and how they were overcome, the Schedule and brief evaluation of the method are explained.

The findings of the study are that:

- 1) The Scheme has greatly induced the acceptance and perpetuated the adoption of all the recommended, subsidised practices.
- 2) It has indirectly induced the acceptance and made the adoption of some of the non-subsidised but recommended practices permanent.

- 3) The Scheme has not proved very effective in inducing farmers to grow cocoa only on suitable soil types.
- 4) Average yield per acre is closely related to the number of recommended practices adopted.
- 5) There is a relationship among the farmers sampled between the number of practices adopted and farm income, size of farm, tenure status, nature of the practice, age of the farmer, distance of farm from a good road, amount of time spent on farm, and distance of farm from home.

Some suggestions are made for making the Scheme more effective.