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# Utilizing Andragogy to Develop Extension Employees' Sustainable Agriculture Competencies



Hatch: TEX09890



No. M2300081

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# Why is this important?

UN Sustainable Development Goals (United Nations, 2015)

2) Zero Hunger - food security and promotion of sustainable agriculture

- Two billion food insecure people in 2019
- Conflict and weather-related disasters

13) Climate Action - urgent action to reduce climate change impacts

- Erratic weather patterns and increased frequency of disasters
- Shift in pest problems

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# Sustainable Agriculture

System of practices with a long-term goal of efficient use of resources, enhancement of the environment and farmer quality of life, and satisfaction of production needs (USDA, n. d.)

ENVIRONMENTAL

SOCIAL

ECONOMIC

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# Employee Training in Sustainable Cotton Production

## STEP 1

Employee needs  
assessment with  
Ranked Discrepancy  
Model (Narine &  
Harder, 2021)

## STEP 2

Online course  
development through  
AgriLife Digital  
Education

## STEP 3

Course evaluation with  
embedded surveys

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# Employee Needs Assessment

RANKED DISCREPANCY MODEL (NARINE & HARDER, 2021)

Participants simultaneously self-evaluated for proficiency and importance of 48 items in 7 core competency areas.

Surveys were distributed via Qualtrics to Extension agents, agronomy and pest management specialists, and district-level leadership.

**Table 1.** Mean Ranked Discrepancy Scores for competency areas in sustainable cotton production.

Competency Domains	Ranks (%)			RDS
	NR	PR	TR	
Fiber quality and post-harvest	69	8	24	-61
Other chemical applications	63	9	28	-54
Integrated pest management	59	8	33	-50
Organic cotton production	57	13	30	-44
Applied research	46	7	47	-39
Water management	47	15	39	-32
Soil and nutrient management	46	15	39	-30

(Seitz et al., 2022)

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# Principles of Andragogy

(Knowles, 1984)

## ADULT LEARNING

Andragogy provides a framework for designing learning experiences for the unique needs of adult learners.

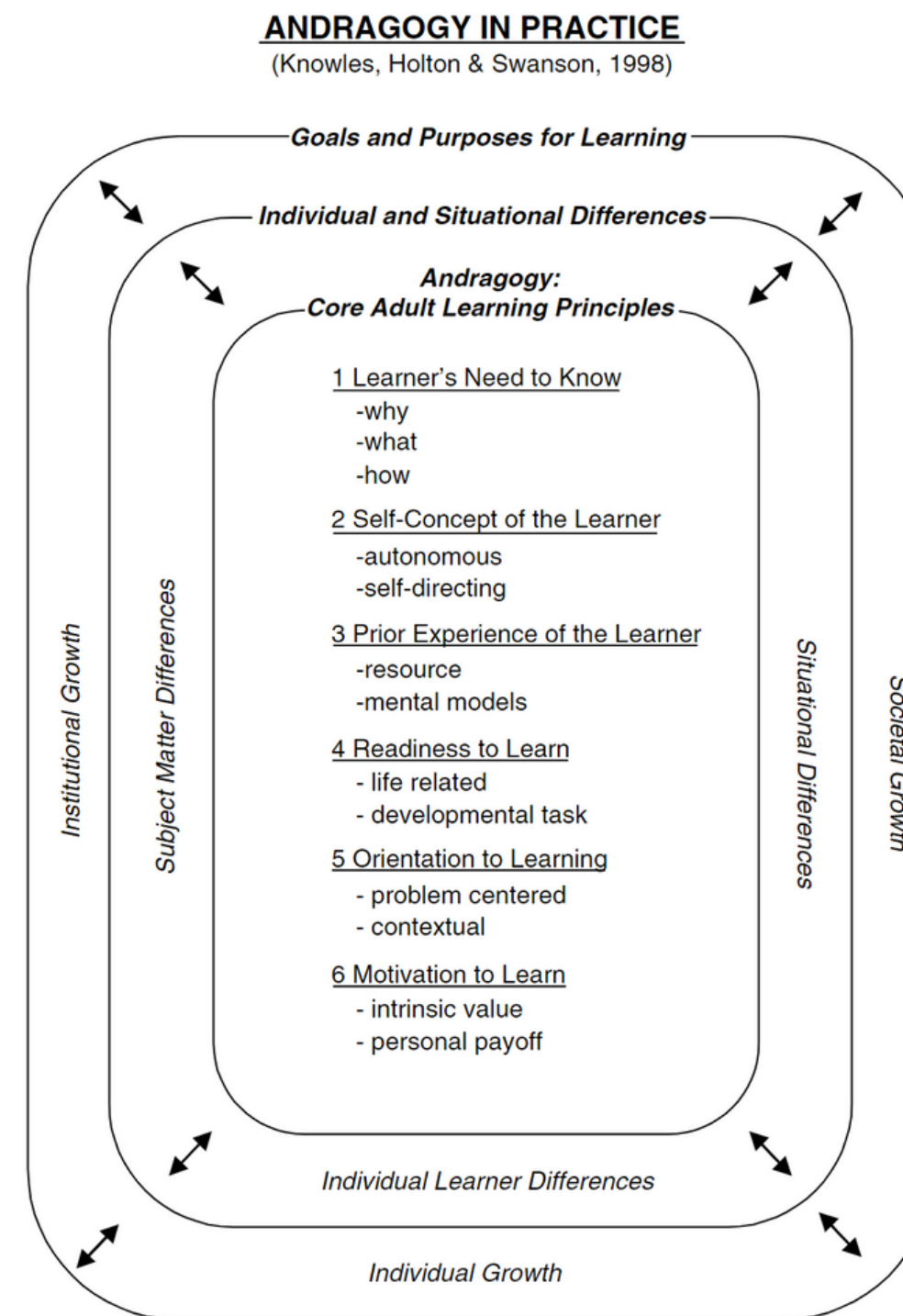
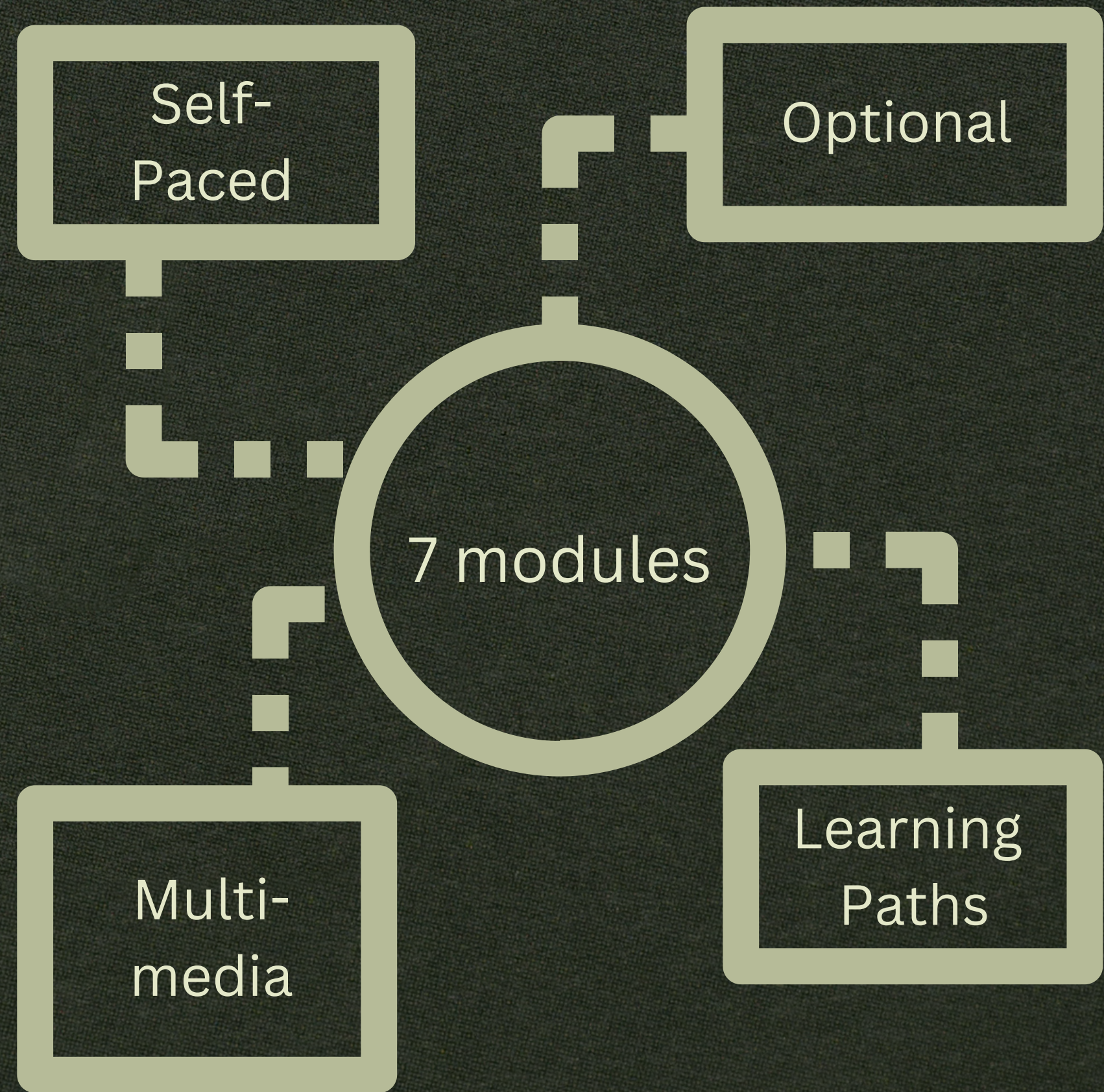


Figure 1-1. *Andragogy in practice* (Knowles, Holton, and Swanson, 1998).

# Content Organization





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# Content Development and Core Principles

(Knowles, 1984; Knowles et al., 1998)

## NEED TO KNOW

Learning paths allow learners to select the most relevant content for their situation.

## SELF CONCEPT

Self-paced and optional trainings allow the participant to be responsible for their own learning.

## EXPERIENCE

Embedded JamBoards to share knowledge and video interviews with agents and farmers bring life experience to the course.

## READINESS

An optional training allows learners to participate when they are mentally ready and recognize the need for skill development.

## ORIENTATION

Participants recognize a problem that could be solved with the training.

## MOTIVATION

Participants want to be prepared to answer questions and provide education on the subject matter.

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# Expectation

Commodity-specific trainings with learning paths will:

- Improve agent competency in sustainable agriculture practices
- Increase number and quality of educational programming offered to producers
- Lead to long-term adoption of sustainable practices

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# Questions?

"If education is life, then life is also education."

(Lindeman, 1926, p. 9)



(Seitz et al., 2022)