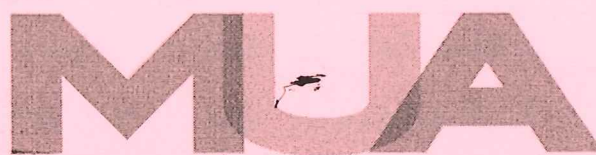


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**  
**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 204: AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 28<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2025**

**DURATION: 2 HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6) questions**.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

## QUESTION ONE

**Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

### **THE RIO DECLARATION ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT 18 PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABILITY**

Sustainable development is a difficult concept to define; it is also continually evolving, which makes it doubly difficult to define. One of the original descriptions of sustainable development is credited to the Brundtland Commission: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987). Sustainable development is generally thought to have three components: environment, society, and economy. The well-being of these three areas is intertwined, not separate. For example, a healthy, prosperous society relies on a healthy environment to provide food and resources, safe drinking water, and clean air for its citizens. The sustainability paradigm rejects the contention that casualties in the environmental and social realms are inevitable and acceptable consequences of economic development. Thus, the authors consider sustainability to be a paradigm for thinking about a future in which environmental, societal, and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of development and improved quality of life.

Many governments and individuals have pondered what sustainable development means beyond a simple one-sentence definition. The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development fleshes out the definition by listing 18 principles of sustainability. People are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature. Development today must not undermine the development and environment needs of present and future generations. Nations have the sovereign right to exploit their own resources, but without causing environmental damage beyond their borders. Nations shall develop international laws to provide compensation for damage that activities under their control cause to areas beyond their borders. Nations shall use the precautionary approach to protect the environment. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, scientific uncertainty shall not be used to postpone cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation. In order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the

development process, and cannot be considered in isolation from it. Eradicating poverty and reducing disparities in living standards in different parts of the world are essential to achieve sustainable development and meet the needs of the majority of people. Nations shall cooperate to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of sustainable development in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technologies and financial resources they command. Nations should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and promote appropriate demographic policies.

Environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens. Nations shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making environmental information widely available. Nations shall enact effective environmental laws, and develop national law regarding liability for the victims of pollution and other environmental damage. Where they have authority, nations shall assess the environmental impact of proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact. Nations should cooperate to promote an open international economic system that will lead to economic growth and sustainable development in all countries. Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade. The polluter should, in principle, bear the cost of pollution. Nations shall warn one another of natural disasters or activities that may have harmful transboundary impacts. Sustainable development requires better scientific understanding of the problems. Nations should share knowledge and innovative technologies to achieve the goal of sustainability. The full participation of women is essential to achieve sustainable development. The creativity, ideals and courage of youth and the knowledge of indigenous people are needed too. Nations should recognize and support the identity, culture and interests of indigenous people. Warfare is inherently destructive of sustainable development, and Nations shall respect international laws protecting the environment in times of armed conflict, and shall cooperate in their further establishment. Peace, development and environmental protection are interdependent and indivisible.

The "Rio principles" give us parameters for envisioning locally relevant and culturally appropriate sustainable development for our own nations, regions, and communities. These principles help us to grasp the abstract concept of sustainable development and begin to implement it.

**Required:**

- a) From the "Rio sustainable development principles" in case study discuss any six agriculture plays major roles to (12 Marks)
- b) Briefly account the three components of sustainable development as implied in the case study and expounded through principles example (9 Marks)
- c) Non adherence to sustainable development principles have resulted to Climate change effects on agriculture sector in different ways. Discuss any four climate effects influencing sustainable agriculture (4 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Non-physical determinants of agricultural patterns are very key in the study of agriculture, using relevant examples discuss any five with immerse effects currently (5 Marks)
- b) With environmental concerns currently like climate change and global warming, Bio-physical determinants of agricultural patterns have become very important in farming, elaborate your understanding of any five of these determinants (5 Marks)
- c) Factors of production cut across many sectors and Agriculture is not exceptional, hence each farmer should consider them in this business of farming, explain any four of these factors and impact in Agriculture (5 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Explain any five concept of globalised agriculture in the world today (5 Marks)
- b) Discuss any seven Globalised agriculture effect on the poor people in terms of food security challenges (7 Marks)

- c) Examine the three principles of Food sovereignty by commenting on Kenya as a county **(3 Marks)**

#### QUESTION FOUR

- a) Models of agricultural land use in our country are many. Describe any six you have come across **(9 Marks)**
- b) Evaluate six ways how food security is being tackled in Kenya following the current flooding and drought **(6 Marks)**

#### QUESTION FIVE

- a) Our government of Kenya has been responding to the food crises through three major policy interventions discuss them giving their achievement **(9 Marks)**
- b) Agricultural Biotechnology is must welcome for food sustainability in the globe. Discuss six importance of this modern farming idea. **(6 Marks)**

#### QUESTION SIX

- a) Elaborate the definition of Agriculture as field of study **(3 Marks)**
- b) Explain any six (6) ways in which Agriculture contribute to economic development of developing countries **(12 Marks)**

