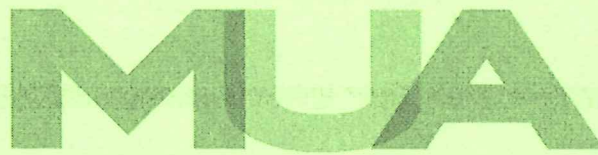


The  
Management  
University  
of Africa



Sponsored by the Kenya Institute of Management

---

**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP**

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**BDS 204 : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**DATE: 25<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2024**

**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:

### **How Rural Development and Agriculture Can Support Social Inclusion in Developing Countries - A Sub-Saharan Approach**

Inclusive growth for ethnic minorities was one of the key topics discussed at the World Bank Group Youth Summit 2022 on the theme of "Unlocking the Power of Inclusion for Equitable Growth". The government and other regulatory bodies often marginalize rural communities in developing countries. Our team won the third place of the 2022 Case Challenge by exploring a sustainable agricultural approach to help resolve this issue. Sustainable agriculture integrates three main goals aligned with the Youth Summit's theme: environmental health, economic profitability, and social equity. Agriculture plays different roles in rural development across developing countries. These roles can be shaped to address the challenges facing low-income communities and marginalized, underserved groups such as ethnic minorities, people living with disabilities, LGBTQ community, the elderly, women, and youths. We suggested several solutions that developing countries could implement to close the social, environmental, and economic gaps, and improve the lives of marginalized and poor people in rural communities.

As farming is the fabric of rural communities and its main economic activity, it plays an important part in rural development, even in countries where agriculture is of lesser economic significance because of land use impacts. Farming contributes to rural development by supporting employment, ancillary businesses, and environmental services. In peripheral regions, farming supports the economic and social infrastructure.

According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World(2019), economic actions disproportionately undermine food security and nutrition. This is correlated with extreme poverty levels, but also with the existence of inequalities in income distribution as well as access to basic services and assets, many of which result from social exclusion and the marginalization of groups. Where inequality is greater, economic slowdowns and downturns increase the likelihood of severe food insecurity and poor nutrition for lower-income populations in developing countries.

Rural dwellers in developing countries face a long list of challenges. They include lack of productive infrastructure, low agricultural productivity, vulnerability to natural

disasters, climate change, poor access to markets, inconsistent government policies, poor gender inclusion, lack of agricultural extension agents, unfavourable programs, discontinuation of initiatives established by past governments, outbreaks of pests and diseases, etc. Therefore, the bottom-up approach we suggest engages stakeholders in local communities to select the priorities to be pursued. This approach aims to end extreme poverty, reduce inequalities, and address discriminatory barriers to prioritize the poor and the marginalized.

To solve the problems marginalized people face in rural communities, we think it is necessary to decentralize local government. It will facilitate better infrastructures such as storage facilities to improve the shelf life of agricultural commodities. It will ensure food security and safe functioning of food supply chains as well as employment of more extension workers. Research institutions can conduct capacity building and training programs for rural dwellers and active actors in the agricultural value chain at the grass-root level. Supporting the recovery of Micro and Small Enterprises through financial assistance could restore the livelihoods of the poor and vulnerable by catalysing growth and stimulating the agricultural value chains.

The solutions we suggest will improve the living standards in rural areas of developing countries, reduce the price of food, cut the cost of living, and encourage irrigation farming. They will also support social inclusion to achieve, we believe, truly sustainable development (Source: World Bank summit for youth 2022)

**Required:**

- a) As farming is the fabric of rural communities and its main economic activity, it plays an important part in rural development, even in countries where agriculture is of lesser economic significance because of land use .Discuss six (6) reason why  
(12 Marks)
- b) Rural dwellers in developing countries face a long list of challenges .Describe six (6) problems facing as elaborated on the case study. (9 Marks)
- c) To solve the problems marginalized people face in rural communities, governments should take several steps. Support this assertion from the case with any four points (4 Marks)

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Discuss any five importance of sustainable livelihood approach as being emphasised throughout the globe (5 Marks)
- b) Principles of Sustainable livelihood approach are must knowledge in the current world. Explain any five (5 Marks)
- c) Agriculture is both science and art of crop and livestock production. Discuss any five characteristic which qualify it as an Art (5 Marks)

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) We are not able to feed ourselves. The whole world is food insecure. Explain six (6) major global challenges on this food security issue (9 Marks)
- b) Explain Climate as Bio-physical determinants of agricultural patterns (3 Marks)
- c) Agriculture requires conservation of Biodiversity to be sustainable. Support this statement (3 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Infrastructural as non bio-physical determinants of agricultural pattern is very important for agricultural activities . Discuss with five point (5 Marks)
- b) Definition of food security has dimensions which must be always there to talk of food security. Describe any three (6 Marks)
- c) Describe any four branches of Agriculture practiced in your country(4 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Benefits and challenges of globalization are discussed in relation to five (5) areas, name and explain them (5 Marks)

- b) The concept of population and its dimensions has been a centre of research in rural development. Boserup's theory by Ester Boserup (1910–1999) a Danish economist who specialised in the economics and development of agriculture. She worked for the United Nations and her experience working in low- and middle-income countries such as India helped to shape her theory of the relationship between human population growth and food production. Provide her understanding of the relationship and give your critic **(5 Marks)**
- c) Describe any five (5) ways how globalization affects rural development production **(5 Marks)**

### QUESTION SIX

- a) Countries are supposed to feed their people in any country, yet we have seen people in media being reported as dying of hunger. Examine the three principles of Food sovereignty the countries should attain **(3 Marks)**
- b) Explain any seven supply related policies as major policies that Kenyan government has adopted to address food crisis which is affecting the country frequently **(7 Marks)**
- c) We can not feed ourselves with not only balanced diet but even three meals in a day. This the cry of most Kenyan and Media reports daily. As Agricultural student explain any five causes of rising food prices in Kenya **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

