



UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS

GEO 314: AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

DATE: 7TH APRIL 2026

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 questions that follow:-

A MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL DIMENSION IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Modern geography studies have developed Geography for development as a branch of Geography. The study is of significance and is inculcated in the modern geography curriculum development in the institutions of higher learning as well as tertiary learning institutions. Geography for agricultural development is founded on the second phase of the development of geography in the years 1800-1950. This was the period of classical philosophers in which geography as a discipline became more descriptive in approach and adopted a regional approach in the study of spatial phenomena. Agricultural development is rooted on the principles of the school of thought of possibilism. The school emphasizes man's ability to make decisions on how he can manipulate the environment for his survival. In this case man plays a crucial role in critical thinking on how best he can gain and engage in spatial activities to sustain himself as well as maintain sustainable development.

The development of Agriculture dates back to about 12,000 years ago, this changed the way humans lived. They switched from nomadic hunter gatherer lifestyle to sedentary settlements and farming. Agricultural development has enhanced agricultural productivity, skills to reduce poverty and food insecurity while ensuring resource sustainability and climate resilience. It focuses on improving access to assets, technologies, finance and markets for farmers particularly smallholders and developing healthy, inclusive food systems, Agriculture remains a source of food to feed the people in the world.

The epic of agriculture is that it engages its application to the society and the environment. Agricultural activities enhance the country's economic development, food security for the human population, source of employment, industrial growth among others, which sustains mankind worldwide. In addition, the agrifood system presents a huge opportunity to cut almost third of world's greenhouse gas emissions through affordable and readily available actions. Growth in agriculture is 2-3 times more effective at reducing poverty. We invest in agriculture across Sub-Saharan

Africa, South Asia, America and other continents to reduce poverty and hunger. Small holder farmers are most engaged in the agricultural production. The smallholder farmers collectively supply most of the population's food amidst challenges that need new options for sustainability. Such organizations as World Bank, UN agencies (FAO) have made tremendous contributions in attempt to mitigate.

In Kenya for example, agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy, it contributes to about 33% of the Kenya's Gross Domestic Production (GDP). Agriculture employs more than 40% of the total population and 70% of the rural population. Kenya government has set strategies for agricultural development in agricultural sector is facing a myriad of challenges today in the 21st century. This affects its potential as man's means of environmental survival and resource management. It has been observed that 70% of the challenges are man-made; man's activities are more detrimental and resulted to the world's greatest challenge of climate change.

The repercussions have caused devastating effects to the agricultural practices and production worldwide; such as high rocketing of food prices and food insecurity, famine, poor nutrition and even death of both plant and animal life. This calls for world strategies and cooperation to mitigate challenges in agricultural development. Emphasis need be placed on effective means to restore the potential for sustainable agricultural productions.

Required:

- a) From the case study, assess three significance for inculcating agricultural development in the education curriculum. **(3 marks)**
- b) Citing appropriate examples, propose any five major applications of the school of possibilism in agricultural development in the world regions. **(5 marks)**
- c) Citing examples assess any five approaches Kenya government is employing to mitigate challenges in agricultural development. **(10 marks)**
- d) " Unga! Unga! Unga!" They shouted demonstrating in the streets of Nairobi.

Justify three ways sky rocketing food prices would undermine agricultural
Stability in Kenya. **(3 marks)**

- e) Propose four long-term investment measures advocated to mitigate food
Insecurity in Kenya **(4 marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Agricultural development in Kenya has been affected by anthropogenic activities, citing examples, justify with five reasons. **(5 marks)**
- b) Evaluate the role of Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in agricultural development. **(5 marks)**
- c) Land as a natural resource constitutes to agricultural development, assess five major land issues affecting agricultural development in the rural areas in Kenya. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Population structure in developing countries contributes to agricultural production in developing countries, with examples justify with five facts. **(5 marks)**
- b) Climate change has had adverse effects on agricultural development in world regions. Evaluate five adaptations to mitigate the problem. **(5 marks)**
- c) Assess any five merits of agricultural development. **(5 marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Citing appropriate examples, propose six applications of horticulture in mitigating food insecurity in Kenya. **(6 marks)**

- b) With examples from Kenya, assess five geographical factors that enhance the adaptation of irrigation farming in Kenya. **(5 marks)**
- c) Agricultural development is mainly focused on the small scale farmer in rural areas in developing countries. Analyze four government policies to enhance agricultural production in rural areas. **(4 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE.

- a) Citing appropriate examples, analyze any six socio - cultural practices that hinder agricultural development in Kenya. **(6 marks)**
- b) Analyze six roles of marketing in agricultural development. **(6 marks)**
- c) Developed world countries practice mechanized agriculture, examine three effects to the environment. **(3 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Land is a vital resource; assess four factors that affect land ownership in urban areas in Kenya. **(4 marks)**
- b) Evaluate the relationship between agriculture and economic development in a nation. **(6 marks)**
- c) Fruit farming is an agricultural practice in Kenya; propose five factors that hinder its development. **(5 marks)**