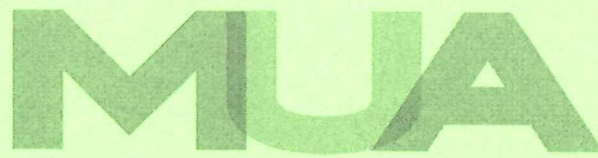


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 204 : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 12TH AUGUST 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:

THE DROUGHT

The drought phenomenon in most cases triggers emergency responses when the impact on local people is severe. The impacts depend upon the local people's vulnerability to such shocks, and hence the need to understand the vulnerability to droughts as a prerequisite of designing preparedness, mitigation, and relief policies and programs. Drought affects more people than any other disaster in Africa and its consequences is as a result of many interacting factors such as poverty, high dependency on rain-fed agriculture, population increase, lack of natural resource management, and inadequate economic development. Rural areas are more vulnerable to drought because the rural economy is tied to the agriculture sector, which has lower technology and where climate change is a factor whose substitutability is very limited. This is according to Ndayiragije & Li, (2022) who did a study on the effectiveness of drought indices in the assessment of different types of droughts, managing, and mitigating their effect.

Studies in (2023) indicated that less developed regions are more likely to be vulnerable to climate change, due to the weaker capacity of local residents to adapt and recover from the impacts. This would in turn prevent acute disaster by reducing disaster risk at the community level, through the identification of the risks and translating the knowledge into preventive actions. A study (2022) consider drought to be extreme rainfall deficits and the resulting periods of low flow of water, which can have severe effects on water management in terms of river pollution, reservoir design and management, irrigation and drinking water supply. Wilhite et al. (2000) also described drought as a natural hazard that differs from other hazards because it has a slow onset, progresses over months or even years, affects a large spatial region and causes little cultural damage. According to them, its onset and end are often difficult to determine, just as its severity.

The local people would become more resilient and prepared to respond to the drought disaster, which would then be further enhanced by government disaster preparedness efforts. The existing studies in the passage highlight the vulnerability

of rural areas in Africa to drought due to their heavy dependence on agriculture, limited technological resources, and the impact of climate change. However, there may be specific regional variations and unique contextual factors that contribute to drought vulnerability in different areas.

While some studies recognize the importance of considering the interconnectedness of floods and droughts within the hydrological cycle, there is a lack of comprehensive research on how these interactions influence drought risk management. This conceptual gap hinders the development of holistic strategies that account for both drought and flood impacts, potentially leading to unintended consequences when addressing one extreme without considering the other. The studies highlight the impacts of drought on water management, ecosystems, and communities, but there is limited discussion on the specific methodologies used in these studies (*Source Abdi, 2024*)

Required:

- a) In Kenya rural areas, Agricultural farming has been described as a disaster. From the case study give five justifications **(10 Marks)**
- b) Why as a country should we have drought risk management policies? Argue with five points from the case study **(10 Marks)**
- c) With drought being experienced in North Eastern regions, give three Concept of food security you would utilize to alleviate food shortage **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

- a) Agriculture as a subject of study is very important at all education level in especially African countries. It is a core compulsory subject under the competency based curriculum in Kenya education system and being integrated with topics from home science to address economic development Pillar. Explain five (7) reason for its importance **(10 Marks)**
- b) Define the term Agriculture with relevant support examples **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

- a) Problems facing rural households in the context of agriculture and development are many. Explain any five (5) case scenarios from your community. **(10 Marks)**
- b) "Sustainable livelihood approach is important" as strategy for global survival in the world. Discuss any five reasons for its importance **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Principles of sustainable livelihood approach are a must knowledge for any Agricultural producer; explain any five of its Principles with examples. **(5 Marks)**
- b) Global challenges on food security being discussed all over the world are many. Explain five (5) major ones affecting our country. **(10 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) With accelerated climate change, explain any three (3) Bio-physical determinants of agricultural patterns which have highly affected agricultural production in Kenya **(6 Marks)**
- b) Explain any six (6) major policies that Kenyan government has adopted to address food crisis which is affecting the country frequently despite having adequate rains **(9 Marks)**

QUESTION SIX

- a) Agricultural productivity is not maximally achieved due to among them non-biophysical determinants of agricultural patterns. Describe any four(4) **(6 Marks)**
- b) Describe the four dimensions of food security for it to be said to have been achieved **(6 Marks)**
- c) Kenya as a country has joined the policies on Carbon market. Explain your understanding of Carbon Market as used in Agricultural activities and industry **(3 Marks)**