DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURE MARKING SCHEME

1991 Q22 a,b

- Availability of water irrigation/presence of floodwater
- Existence of good soils deposited by the Nile during annual floods
- Foreign influence from South West Asia where crop farming was first practiced.
- Invention of the shadoof and other methods of irrigation by the Egyptians
- Favourable topographic factors enabled Egyptians to use canal irrigation
- Invention and use of farming tools/plough's/iron tools
- Contribution of the Egyptian rulers e.g. Menes who dominated the Nile
- Storage tanks and knowledge of weather forecast

- Rapid population growth has put a lot of pressure on the available food resources, leading to shortages
- Poor transport network has led to uneven distribution of food supplies in some African countries
- Poor and inadequate storage facilities have led to wastage of a lot of food
- Most African countries lack adequate capital for agricultural development/financial problems
- Poor farming methods have led to low agricultural yields
- The eating habits have created artificial food shortages in Africa as some people prefer certain types of foodstuffs to others. For example cassava, yams and millet
- Political instability in some African countries has undermined food production due to insecurity
- Infertile soil
- Conservative attitude of Africans in adopting modern farming methods
- Decline in growing of the drought resistance crops
- Poor economic planning/no motivation to farmers/poor marketing facilities
- Low/income/poverty
- Land tenure systems in some African countries
- Food production has been affected by rural-urban; migration, which has created shortage of labour in the agricultural sectors
- Overdependence on donations and foreign aid has made it difficult for African countries to find solutions to their problems of food shortages/importation
- Over-emphasis of cash crops has led to the decline of food production
- Destructive human activities such as cutting down of trees have turned productive land into wasteland thus leading to low food production

Any 6 points, 2 mks each (12 mks)

1992 Q23a, b

- Small-scale farming
- Shifting agriculture/cultivation
- Subsistence farming/peasant farming
- The use of simple agricultural implements e.g. hoes, sticks

Any 3 points, 1 mk (3marks)
The use of new and improved farming methods led to the high yields, leading to food security.

Introduction of new crops such as wheat, beans and maize, turnips, clove led to the diversification of agriculture.

Establishment of large-scale farms and plantation farming replaced subsistence farming.

Agricultural research findings led to the development of exotic livestock breeds and better quality crops.

Production of sufficient food led to improved standards of living and high life expectancy.

Abundance of food led to increase in population.

Mechanization of farming methods led to the redundancy of manual worker/unemployment.

Establishment of large farms encouraged the rich landlords to buy off poor farmers' land -thus creating a class of landless people/some became hired labourers on the farms.

Displacement of the poor led to rural-urban migration.

The price of land went up.

Provided industries with raw materials e.g. wool and labour which led to growth of industries.

Those who could; migrated to abroad e.g. Canada, USA, South Asia states.

Improvement of transport network e.g. roads, railways, etc.

Led to expansion of trade.

Any 6 points @ 2 mks (12 marks)

1994 Q21 a, b

- Availability of indigenous crops e.g. barely, wheat, grapes and onions/animals e.g. sheep, goats, pigs, cattle, etc.
- Existence of fertile land along rivers Tigris and Euphrates.
- Availability of water for irrigation/presence of rivers Tigris and Euphrates.
- Invention of farming tools such as hoes, ploughs and sickles and seed drill.
- Existence of transport system in form of donkeys, canoes, river transport.
- Availability of slave labourers.

Settlement of Sumerians people who had the knowledge of agriculture from Iranian plateau (from outside Persia).

Demand for food to feed the growing populations/ increase in population.

Political stability which enabled the people to practice agriculture.

Construction of dykes to control floods Any 3 pts, 1 mk each = 3 mks.

(b)

The development of early agriculture in Mesopotamia led to the production of enough food for the population.

The production of food people to establish permanent settlements/people became sedentary.

Places where people met to exchange food surpluses developed into urban centres e.g. Ur.

Food production allowed some people time to engage in other productive trades e.g. basket weaving. This led to job specialization/social classes/stratification.

Surplus agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities.

Settled life led to cultural interaction between communities.

Food production led to an increase in population.
Settled life led to the development of a centralized system of government to cater for the protection of the people and their property.

Need to transport agricultural products led to the invention of the wheel. The wheel was used to transport grains to markets and stores.

Promoted religion.

Need to keep records on agricultural activities led to the development of writing.

The standards of living were improved. Any options, 2 mks each = 12 mks.

1996 Q6
- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Corn/ Maize
- Wheat

1997 Q3
- Availability of a reliable source of water
- Existence of indigenous type of grains
- Existence of fertile soils along the River Nile
- The invention and use of the Shadolf for irrigation and other forms of implements
- Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
- Existence of writing helped them to keep accurate records of seasons and volume of food
- Use of slave as currency.
- Invention and use of farm implements.

1997 Q5
- Railway provided efficient and reliable means of transport for agricultural products.
- Provided efficient transport for farm machinery and labour and farm implements.
- Provided efficient transport of farm tiling.

1998 Q3
- Mechanization of farming rendered peasants jobless so they migrated to urban centres in search of jobs opportunities.
- The enclosure system made many people landless. Any 1 point, 1 mark.

1998 Q17
- Availability of water from River George and Indus for irrigation farmlands
- Existence of fertile soils which were deposition along the river valleys
- Establishment of settlements along the river valleys created more demand for food/high population.
- Decrease in the supply of food from the natural environment hence cultivation hence cultivating/man could no longer depend on hunting/gathering.
- Existence of means of transport/car
- Storage facilities
- Availability of farm labour
- Immigrants from M. East Asia with the know-how
- Use of improved methods of irrigation e.g. earth dams and dykes.
- Availability of adequate rainfall at certain times of the year promoted farming.

1992 Q2
- The enclosure system/ the consolidation of farms forced people to migrate from the rural areas to urban (1 mark)
1999 Q19
- Development of tools & wooden plough
- Settled life of development of settlements
- Increase of population leading to high demand of food
- Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome
- Change in climate which made natural food scarce
- Availability of seeds in variety e.g. wheat & barley (Any3 points, 1m k)

(b)
- The Invention of machines for extensive farming e.g. seedling horse drawn plough, iron hoe.
- Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/ manure
- Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitate control of crops diseases.
- Improvement in transport especially the railway which facilitate transportation of bulky goods/ farm products and farm workers
- High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.
- Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
- Development of new breeds of crops as a result of research in agriculture
- The enclosure acts/ system pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture.

2003 Q3
- In both countries agriculture was practiced along the river valleys
- Farmers depended on flood water for farming
- They developed systems of irrigation
- They used farm implements made of stone, wood and later metal
- They traded in farm produce
- Planted indigenous crops
- Used both human and animal labour
- Developed a system of storage and preserving of foods

2000 Q19
- Britain had ready markets for industrial products within the British Empire
- The empire was also a source of raw material for industries in Britain.
- She had large reserves of coal, which was used, as a source of industrial Energy
- She had a well- established cottage industry which provided a basis for the industrial growth
- Some of the inventions that accelerated industrialization were made in Britain e.g. steam engine
- Britain had developed a strong economic base in her participation in overseas trade.
- There existed a class of rich businessmen who were keen to invest in the Industries
- Availability of labour following the displacement of peasants as a result of the Agrarian revolution.
- Agrarian revolution led to production of adequate food for the industrial workers.
- Existence of well developed banking and insurance systems which advanced loans to entrepreneurs
- Protection of her trading ships from piracy by her strong navy
- Britain had a well- developed transport system both land and water
Availability of skilled labour

Britain enjoyed relatively long period of peace and stability

It led to the development of large scale farming thus bringing more land under production

It led to increased food production since more land was brought under cultivation

Increased food production led to an increase in population

It facilitated the mechanization of agriculture e.g. the use of seed drill mechanical thresher and combined harvester

Increased agricultural production led to the establishment of industries which provided employment opportunities to the displaced poor.

It enhanced control and spread of pest and diseases and led to the production of high quality produce.

It led to the appreciation of the value of land

improved transport system to transport agricultural produce to the market

Invention of new methods of maintaining soil fertility e.g. Use of manure, crop rotation and use fertilizer

Led to the establishment of organizations that disseminated information about new agricultural inventions e.g. Royal agricultural Society

New methods of animal husbandry were practiced e.g. selective breeding of livestock

Mechanization of agriculture led to the growth of local and international trade.

European immigration into the region led to population increase and demand for food.

European immigration introduced new methods of farming

Introduction of new crops

Availability of slave labour to clear forests and to farm

Suitability of climate for agriculture

Presence of suitable soils for different types of crops

Settlement of enterprising European emigrants who wished to make a living through agriculture.

Availability of indigenous crops

Use of river for irrigation

(Any 3 points, 1 mark (3 marks)

The introduction of the enclosure system in Britain forced landless to migrate to North America where they introduced new farming methods.

Availability of land for the farming of different crop varieties such as tobacco, cotton and wheat/reclamation of waste land of irrigation.

Suitability of land for different crop variety

Government recognition of individual land ownership (the Homestead Act 1860) encouraged settlers to farm

The granting of financial aid to farmers to buy and develop land /credit facilities.

The introduction of slave labour ensured adequate supply of labour for farming

Determination by the European immigrants to succeed in agriculture as there was no other sources of livelihood.
The increase in demand for agricultural raw materials by European industrialists encouraged expansion in agriculture/availability of foreign market.

The invention of the cotton gin in 1939 by Eli Whitney led to increased cotton acreage.

The mechanization of agriculture stimulated productivity e.g. the steel plough and the mechanical reaper.

The development of food preservation methods of canning and refrigeration encouraged farmers to produce more.

The application of science and research to agricultural (e.g. biotechnology development of new foods from existing crops, use of fertilizers and genetic engineering in livestock production) facilitated the Agrarian Revolution.

Increase in population created demand for food which led to expansion of agriculture.

Discovery of controlling of animal diseases led to increase production.

(Any 6 point 1 mark (12 marks)

2001 Q20

- It led to making of high quality pots from clay.
- It was used to move war chariots.
- It used to move war carts carrying agricultural produce.
- Led to the development of roads.

2003 Q6

- They were looking for markets for their manufactured goods.
- They wanted raw materials for their industries
- They wanted to invest their surplus capitals
- They wanted to settle their excess population (Any 2x1=2marks)

2003 Q17b

- Agriculture provided people with a steady source of food instead of depending on hunting and gathering
- People were able to lead settled lives because of the availability of food
- Availability of food enabled some people to specialize in skills such as crafts/local industries/division of labour
- Production of excess agricultural products led to the development of trade between communities
- It led to an increase in population as people had enough food to eat.
- Concentration of people in settlements led to the development of early urban centres/growth of towns
- People were able to build more permanent houses and this ensured their security.
- It led to the development of social satisfaction/classes
- Development of political systems/government 6 points, 2 marks =12marks

2004 Q18b

- Over dependence on cash crops has taken over land that would have been used for cultivation of food crops.
- Adverse climatic changes such as drought and floods destroy crops/frost/earthquakes, landslides.
- Some areas have infertile soils, which limit intensive cultivation
- Rapid growth of population of population has overtaken the pace of food production.
Rural-urban migration has deprived the rural areas of a strong workforce.

- Poor infrastructure has increased the cost of farming, discouraging farmers/hinders the marketing of goods/food distribution/increases farming costs.
- Lack of capital to buy farm implements limits the amount of food that can be produced/heavy foreign debts burden.
- Poor farming methods lead to low yields.
- Prevalence to plant and animals diseases reduce food production/pests e.g. Ticks/tsetse fly/locust.
- Destruction human activities have led to soil erosion resulting to poor yields.
- The declining popularity of indigenous and dough-resistant crops has made farmers not to produce them/selecting eating habits discourage people from growing food they don’t like.
- In some parts of the Third world countries political instability has created insecurity thus people are not able to engage in food production.
- Over dependency on donations and foreign aid and hasn’t and people to be reluctant to grow food crops.
- Poor implementation of food policies has led to inadequate food production/poor government policies.
- HIV/AIDS pandemic has reduced workforce leading to low production.

2007Q3

- Availability of water from the River Nile
- The River Nile also brought rich fertile silt from the highlands

2007 Q18

- It has led to deaths of hundreds of people due to famine.
- Increased suffering as many people due to famine.
- It has led to social problems like raids and theft.
- It had caused migration of people affected by food shortage.
- It affects agricultural based industries.

b)

- Land reclamation through irrigation or draining swamps.
- Extensive research on better quality animal and crop breeds and on how to control pests and diseases.
- Establishment of agricultural training institutes to train agricultural officers.
- Soil conservation and restoration as well a forestation and re- a forestation.
- Encouraging people to eat different types of food especially indigenous foods.
- Control the rate of population growth through family planning.
- Use of democracy and diplomacy to solve political problems.
- The governments are trying to subsidize by providing farmers with seeds and tools.

2008 Q3

- Basin/Canal/Shadoof. (Any 1x1=1mark)

2008 Q5

- Canning process.
- Pasteurization process.
- Refrigeration process. (Any 1x1 = 1 mark)

2010 Q3

- The broadcasting method 1 x 1 = 1 mark
2010 Q18b

- Many parts of Africa experience little or no rain at all over several years leading to crop failure and hence food shortages/natural hazards.
- The rapid population growth rate has overtaken food production rate resulting into food shortages.
- Inadequate/food storage facilities had contributed to food wastages as farmers cannot store store food for a long period.
- Poor state of roads in many African countries hinders transportation of food from the areas of surplus to those of deficit.
- Low prices of food stuff have discouraged many farmers who may have invested so much capital leading to food shortages.
- Many farmers in Africa lack enough capital to buy required farm inputs.
- Due to crop diseases and pest, a lot of food is destroyed either on the farms or in stores resulting to food shortages.
- The emphasis on cash crop farming at the expense of food crops has contributed to low food production leading to food shortages.
- Environmental degradation through deforestation/overgrazing of animals had led to soil erosion leading to wasteland, hence low food production/desertification.
- Civil wars in many African countries have displaced people from their farms and therefore diverted their attention from farming resulting in food shortages.
- Poor food policies have discouraged farmers as they are not given enough incentives in case of crop failure/poor economic planning.
- The young-able bodied persons migrate to urban centres thus leaving farming to the aged who are not able to contribute much towards food production.
- HIV and AIDS pandemic has impacted negatively on the labour force in food production.
- Poor land tenure system/land fragmentation has reduced the acreage that would have been used for production scarcity.
- Over reliance/dependence on famine relief food/other forms of aid has made people not to look for permanent solutions to food shortages.
- Lack of modern farming methods her led to low food production.

Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks

2011 Q3

- Through migration
- Through trade
- Through intermarriages
- Through wars (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

2012 Q3

- They built banks/dykes along rivers to stop flooding.
- They dug ditches to drain water from swamps.
- They used canals to irrigate the land.
- They used the shadoof to draw water to irrigate the land.

Any 2x1=2 marks