

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
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- 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)

(b)

- 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 fanning 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 6points @ 2mks (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 0 pts, 2 mks each = 12 mks

1996 Q6

- Tobacco
- Cotton
- Corn/Maize
- Wheat

(2marks)

1997 Q3

- Availability of reliable source of water
- Existence of indigenous type of grains
- Existence of fertile soils along river Nile
- The invention and use of the Shadolf for irrigation and other form of implements
- Existence of a stable government under Pharaoh
- Existence 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
- Existence of indigenous crops in the area
- 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 v
- 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 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 (Any 3 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
- (b)
- 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.

2001 Q20

- 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))
- (b)
- 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 1793 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 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
- 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 work force 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 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