

QUESTION 1

Rapid population growth is a problem for most developing countries because it imposes a strain on the natural resources base, increases pressures for jobs, reduces food production grains per capita and contributes to pollution. Discuss the policies that developing countries can use to help reduce population growth.

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

a) Discuss why agricultural development is important in most developing countries.

[10 MARKS]

b) While the specific type of farming system in use depends on a large number of factors, Duckham Masfield have grouped farming systems into three basic types, discuss them.

[15 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

a) Are the poorest countries the most vulnerable to environmental degradation? Why, or why not?

[15 MARKS]

b) The agricultural industry experiences numerous price policies relative to other industries in an economy. What are the indirect and long-run effects of price policies in agriculture?

[10 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) Low levels of productivity characterize farms in developing countries but tend to have high levels of allocative (price) efficiency. True or false and explain. **[10 MARKS]**

- b) What are the primary constraints to improving women's productivity in agriculture in developing countries, and why is improving women's agricultural productivity so important, especially in Africa? **[9 MARKS]**

- c) What are intellectual property rights and why are they important for agricultural research? **[6 MARKS]**