S5 GSCS Marking scheme

1. **a. Agricultural modernization** is the transformation of agriculture from

small scare subsistence production to high yielding commercialized agriculture.

1. **Obstacles hindering agricultural modernization.**
* **Limited capital** by farmers which limits use of mechanization, fertilizers and pesticides by farmers
* **Limited domestics and foreign markets** foragricultural productsdiscourage commercialized production.
* **Poor infrastructure** especially feeder roads in rural areas hinders access to markets of agricultural products.
* **Landfragamentationhas** discouraged large-scale commercialized agriculture in some parts. E.g.: western region.
* **Rigid cultural beliefs:** Most farmers are conservative,i.e. stick to their traditional farming methods and are very reluctant to adopt new modern farming practice.
* **Poor land tenure system e.g.** communal land ownership limit agricultural modernization.
* **Corruption and embezzlement of funds** in the ministry of agriculture Animal industry has hindered agricultural modernization e.g. the loss of money meant for construction of valley dams.
* **Low price** for agricultural product discourage large- scaleproduction in the agricultural sector.
* **Limited skills by farmers** and hence inability to apply modern farming methods and practices
* **Natural factors** such as prolonged drought, pest and diseases e.g. cassava mosaic and coffee wilt disease reduce agricultural production.
* **Limited manpower for agriculture extension services**hinders the dissemination of research finding and modern methods of farming to farmers.
1. **Policy measure being taken to modernize the agricultural sector**
* **Rehabilitation and extension of infrastructure** e.g. highways, feeds roads, etc. to rural areas to facilitate easy access of produce to markets
* **Provision of credit facilities** such as loans to farmers in agricultural sectors.
* **Land reform**  to encourage investment and increase productivity in the agricultural sector.
* **Economic integration**to expand the market for agricultural producee.g EAST AFRICAN COMMNITY COMESA,IGAD,CONGO BRAZAVILLEetc
* **Restoration and maintenance of a peaceful politically stable atmosphere in**the country.
* **Liberalization of marketing** of agricultural produce has enabledfarmers to get higher prices and prompt pay for their products.
* **Agricultural Research** through RABobtain better and pest and disease resistantvarieties and increase the quality of output.
* **Provision of inputs to farmers**in the agricultural sector at subsidized price e.g. hoes, fertilizers, pesticides, etc
* **Training manpower for Agricultural development**through agriculturalcolleges.
* **Agriculture Extension**to disseminate research findings and better farming methods to farmer’se.g employment of graduate Agricultural and Veterinary Officers at the Districts and sectors levels.
* **Diversification** of the Agricultural sector to reduce the effects of natural factors and price fluctuation
* **Encouraging the cooperative movement** through which farmers can easily obtain credit and subsidized inputs.

 **2**. **FAMILLY PLANING** IS the practice of controlling the number of children one has and the intervals between their births, particularly by means of contraception or voluntary sterilization **or**

**-Family planning** is an attempt by a couple to determine the number of children to have using varied methods of birth control. Such methods include use ofcondoms, sterilization, cervical cap, the coil, spermicidal creams, coitus interrupt us and pills.

**-Merits of family planning**

**.** Helps couple not to have unwanted children.

**.** Helps to control high population growth with associated with problems.

**.** It helps in planning both at the family level, national level

**.**Family planning helps the couple have sex without any worry of conceiving

**.** Familyplanning promotes the idea of responsible parenthood. Parents have children they can ably handle

**.** It promotes good health on the side of mother. Mother enjoys reasonable intervals in terms of child birth.Well-spaced children grow well.

**.**Family planning helpsparents most especially the father to expand fatherly love to their small (in number)children.

**-Demerits of Family planning**

. It is costly couple has to pay for the instruments usedhealthworth too.

.Some methods contradict the natural arrangements; cause tension duration sex. For example coitus interrupts is hard to observe andonce observed renders sexual exercise meaningless.

. Some methods like sterilization are ‘deadly’ given that one can hardly produce even if the couple so wishes.

.Some instruments, chemicals like spermicidal are deadly. May result into cancer.

. The methods contradicts with the African traditional culture which stress the gift of having many children. The practice is anti- African.

. Family planning contradicts with some religious teachings like, Christianity Islam. Man has no control over the sustainability of children. It is God who provides for all.

. With family planning one is sure of not conceiving. This escalates promiscuity in society especially women and girls at school.

**4.(a) The factors which have led to poverty particularly in Africa include the following :**

* **Corruption and poor governance:** Corruption often accompanies poor governance, when leaders are not accountable to those they serve. Most directly, corruption inhibits development when leaders help themselves to money that would otherwise be used for development projects. In other cases, leaders reward political support by providing services to their followers.

In Africa, programs designed to fight poverty are not fully implemented because the funds end up in the hands of corrupt individuals, who pocket the majority. And because of poor governance, those in authority have failed to apprehend the corrupt. This creates an imbalance in society and leads to more poverty because you end up with a few influential and powerful individuals oppressing the poor who are the majority.

* **Environmental degradation:** Awareness and concern about environmental degradation have grown around the world over the last few decades, and are currently shared by people of different nations, cultures, religions, and social classes. However, the negative impacts of environmental degradation are disproportionately felt by the poor. Throughout the developing world, the poor often rely on natural resources to meet their basic needs through agricultural production and gathering resources essential for household maintenance, such as water, firewood, and wild plants for consumption and medicine. Thus, the depletion and contamination of water sources directly threaten the livelihoods of those who depend on them.
* **Social Inequality:** One of the more entrenched sources of poverty throughout the world is social inequality that stems from cultural ideas about the relative worth of different genders, races, ethnic groups, and social classes. Ascribed inequality works by placing individuals in different social categories at birth, often based on religious, ethnic, or 'racial' characteristics. In South African history, apartheid laws defined a binary caste system that assigned different rights (or lack thereof) and social spaces to Whites and Blacks, using skin color to automatically determine the opportunities available to individuals in each group
* **POOR LAND UTILIZATION.** In most African countries, people own large chunks of land that are underutilized or sometimes not even used at all. This is partly because they are either not educated on what to do with the land, or because some people are just stuck in their rudimentary ways of doing things. Some people just use the land to grow crops which are just enough for subsistence survival. Nothing goes to the market for sale.

**CIVILS WARS AND UNENDING POLITICAL CONFLICTS**. Africa is popular for its civil wars, either between neighboring countries or within the same country. Such incidences render war zones unproductive, in addition to scaring away investment that would otherwise help foster economic development and create employment, which would help people get out poverty. **:** Warfare contributes to more entrenched poverty by diverting scarce resources from fighting poverty to maintaining a military. Take, for example, the cases of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The most recent conflict over borders between the two countries erupted into war during 1999 and 2000, a period when both countries faced severe food shortages due to drought

**POOR INFRASTRUCTURE**. Africa has a very poor infrastructure set up. They have poor roads, railways, water systems, etc, yet these are some of the major drivers of economic development. As a result, only a few areas with better facilities (such as urban areas) have developed over the other (rural) areas, which are occupied by the largest percentage of the population.

**DISEASES AND POOR HEALTH FACILITIES.** Another leading cause of poverty in Africa is the prevalence of diseases (such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB etc). When a household is affected by any of the diseases, the little resources are spent on treating the sick. In a worst case scenario where the bread winner dies, those who are left behind have no resources to support themselves, thus leading a poor lifestyle. And the situation is worsened by poor health facilities.

**THE WORLD BANK AND IMF POLICIES.** The loans given out by the World Bank and IMF (the International Monetary Fund) have contributed to the poverty problem in Africa. Such loans come with strict conditions, which usually required governments to adjust some of their economic decisions. For instance, the requirement to reduce total government spending has affected major social sectors such as education, health and infrastructure, which are drivers of economic development
* ***Lack of education:*** *Illiteracy and lack of education are common in poor countries. Governments of developing countries often cannot afford to provide for good public schools, especially in rural areas. Whereas virtually all children in industrialized countries have access to an education, only about 60 percent of children in sub-Saharan Africa even attend elementary school. Poor people also often forego schooling in order to concentrate on making a minimal living. In addition, developing countries tend to have few employment opportunities, especially for women. As a result, people may see little reason to go to school*

**Immobility of labour:**

Immobility of labour also accounts, for rural poverty. Even if higher wages are offered, labourers are not willing to leave their homes. The joint family system makes people lethargic and stay-at-home.

The rural people are mostly illiterate, ignorant, conservative, superstitious and fatalistic. Poverty is considered as God-given, something pre­ordained. All these factors lead to poverty in rural areas.

 **Lack of employment opportunities:**

Unemployment is the reflection of poverty. Because of lack of employment opportunities, people remain either unemployed or underemployed. Most of these unemployed and underemployed workers are the small and marginal farmers and the landless agricultural labourers.

**Rapid growth of population:**

Rapid growth of population aggravates the poverty of the people. The growth of population exceeds the rate of growth in national income. Population growth not only creates difficulties in the removal of poverty but also lowers the per capita income which tends to increase poverty. The burden of this reduction in per capita income is borne heavily by the poor people. Population growth at a faster rate increases labour supply which tends to lower the wage rate.

**Economic trends:**
Poverty in many developed countries can be linked to economic trends.
Changes in labor markets in developed countries have also contributed to increased poverty levels. For instance, the number of relatively high-paying manufacturing jobs has declined, while the demand for workers in service- and technology-related industries has increased. Historically, people have learned the skills required for jobs that involve manual labor, such as those in manufacturing, either on the job or through easily accessible school vocational programs. As these jobs are replaced by service- and technology-related jobs—jobs that usually require skills taught at the college level—people who cannot afford a college education find it increasingly difficult to obtain well-paying work.

In many developed nations the number of people living in poverty has increased due to rising disparities in the distribution of resources within these countries

* **- Unfair trade**
High subsidies and protective tariffs for agriculture in the developed world drains the taxed money and increases prices for consumers in the developed world, decreasing competition and efficiency and preventing exports by more competitive agricultural and other sectors in the developed world due to retaliatory trade barriers and undermining the very type of industry in which developing countires do.
* **Agricultural Cycles:** People who rely on fruits and vegetables that they produce for household food consumption (subsistence farmers) often go through cycles of relative abundance and scarcity. For many families that rely on subsistence production for survival, the period immediately prior to harvest is a 'hungry period.' During these periods of scarcity, many families lack sufficient resources to meet their minimal nutritional needs. Being familiar with these cycles has enabled development practitioners to anticipate and prepare for periods of acute need for assistance.
* **Droughts and Flooding:** Besides the immediate destruction caused by natural events such as hurricanes, environmental forces often cause acute periods of crisis by destroying crops and animals.
* **Natural Disasters:** Natural disasters such as hurricanes and earthquakes have devastated communities throughout the world. Developing countries often suffer much more extensive and acute crises at the hands of natural disasters, because limited resources inhibit the construction of adequate housing, infrastructure, and mechanisms for responding to crises.
* **Colonial Histories:** One of the most important barriers to development in poor countries is lack of uniform, basic infrastructure, such as roads and means of communication. Some development scholars have identified colonial history as an important contributor to the current situation. In most countries with a history of colonization, the colonizers developed local economies to facilitate the expropriation of resources for their own economic growth and development.
* **Centralization of Power:** In many developing countries, political power is disproportionately centralized. Instead of having a network of political representatives distributed equally throughout society, in centralized systems of governance one major party, politician, or region is responsible for decision-making throughout the country. This often causes development problems. For example, in these situations politicians make decisions about places that they are unfamiliar with, lacking sufficient knowledge about the context to design effective and appropriate policies and programs.

**Measures to poverty problems**

**B**)-Government should ensure that the people have adequate access to productive assets and skills.

-Countries which face the problem of high population growth rates should formulate population policies and family planning which should be properly publicized .

-Developing countries need to make structural adjustments in their economic policies in order to make them more realisticeg farmers should be paid fairly for their produce .

-Countries can benefit from regional co-operation. They can do so by pooling their scarce resources to provide joint investments in industry and agriculture and by striving to improve their infrastructure especially roads railways air transport, communications and power.

-Neo-colonial systems should strive to attain self-reliance. African independent states should mobilize their savings to avoid being over –reliant on foreign capital.

-African governments should strive to create a proper political climate so as to facilitate economic development.

-African states should provide training and educational reforms relevant to individual country

-Reduction of dependence on rainfallLeaders should avoid social evils like corruption

African countries should form trade zones in order to trade among themselves on term which are acceptable to them eg ECOWAS, COMESA

-African should develop more industries to provide employment to people

-Land should be properly utilized to increase productivity

-Governments in African should encourage environmental sustainability

- social instrastructures like hospital and schools should be developed eve n rural areas .

-Roads should be rehabilitated

-Government in African countries should encourage agricultural modernization

-African countries develop and strategies for disaster management

4. ( a) a wedding cake

(b) At a wedding

(c) The “snow” tastes sweet like sugar

( d) two wedding cake toppers in love

(e) Two people (or two giants) are getting married

(f) Manny and Bella are wearing wedding clothing because they are cake toppers on wedding cake. They represent the bride and the groom who are getting married.

(g) May vary and should be supported by the passage. Students may give the following points, or other appropriate details:

 Manny is wearing a tuxedo. This tells us that he is not a mountain climber.

 The snow tastes like sugar. This helps the reader realize that the snow is frosting.

 Manny falls off the mountain and is caught by something soft. He hears a voice.

 Bella is wearing a wedding gown. This reinforces the wedding setting.

 Bella says that giant people are getting married. This is a clue that Manny and Bella are on a wedding cake.

 The Mountain tips, as if a slice is being cut out of it. Manny sees the “giant” bride feed cake to the groom. The reader now knows that the mountain is a cake