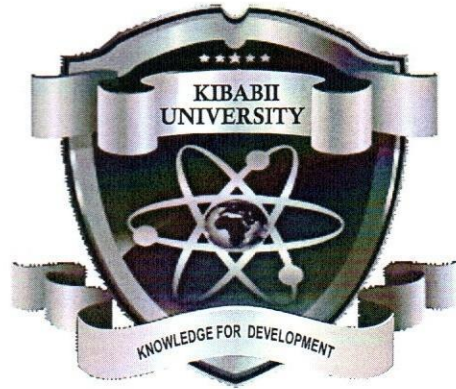


16



*(Knowledge for Development)*

**KIBABII UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**  
**2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOURTH YEAR**  
**SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE AGRICULTURE  
EDUCATION AND EXTENSION, BACHELOR OF SCIENCE  
AGRICULTURE AND BIOTECHNOLOGY AND BACHELOR OF  
SCIENCE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND RESOURCE  
MANAGEMENT**

**COURSE CODE:** SAB 400

**COURSE TITLE:** AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND LAW

**DATE:** 13<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2022

**TIME:** 8 – 10 AM

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer Question ONE and any other TWO Questions.

TIME: 2 Hours

This paper consists of 2 printed pages. Please Turn Over



KIBU observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

**Question 1 (30 marks) - Compulsory**

1. (i) As an agricultural officer, state ten indicators of a weak policy framework. (10 marks)
- (ii) Identify and explain five stakeholders in Agricultural policy matters. (10 marks)
- (iii) Define devolution with respect to Agricultural policy in Kenya (2 marks)
- (iv) Outline how devolution has affected investment in Agriculture in Kenya. (8 marks)
  
2. (i) What is an act in the perspective of Kenya's Agriculture sector? (2 marks)
- (ii) Discuss the strength and weaknesses of the AFA Act (2013) (18 marks)
  
3.
  - (i) Explain the policy enforcement mechanisms applied in Kenya's Agricultural sector? (6 marks)
  - (ii) State how a nation's agricultural policy influences its food security status. (14 marks)
  
4.
  - (i) Define regional integration as applied in developmental studies. (2 marks)
  - (ii) Using the East African Community (EAC) as an example outline the importance of regional integration with respect to the Agricultural sector. (18 marks)
  
5. Using Kenya's sugar sector as a baseline, examine the factors that inform policy changes in Kenya. (20 marks)