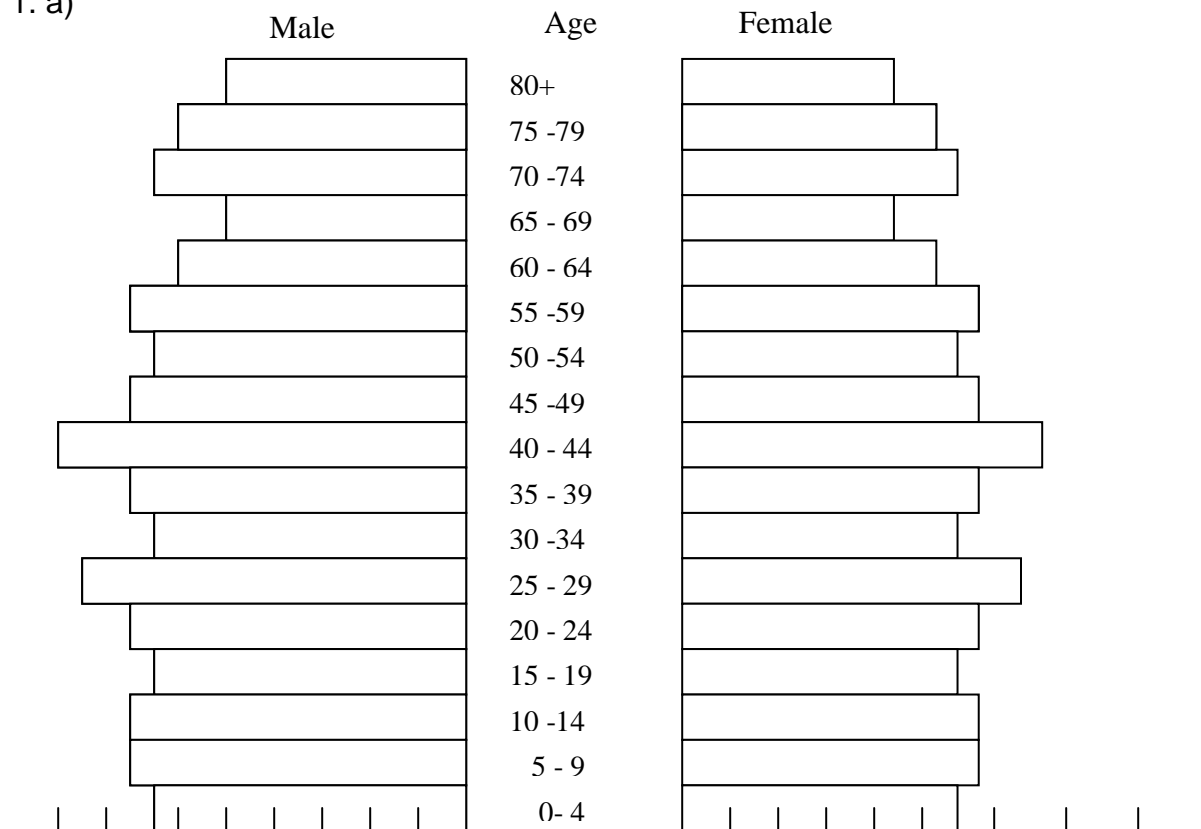


23. POPULATION

1. a)



b) - Has a high life expectancy.

- Has a large working population.
- Has a low dependency ration.
- Has a low fertility rate.
- Has low death rate

c) - Inadequate manpower making labour expensive.

- Rural depopulation due to increased urbanization/leading to labour shortage.
- High old age dependency ratio due to high life expectancy.
- Under utilization of social amenities due to low birth rates.

d i) – mortality rate is the number of deaths in a population of 100 people per year.

d ii) - Improving medical facilities and immunizing children to control disease.

- Educating parent on child care during pre natal period.
- Educating parents to have planned families.
- Encouraging parents the benefits of breast feeding and balanced diet.

2. a) - Population census

- Sample surveys

b) - Improved nutrition and medical care which lowered mortality and increased fertility hence leading births and longevity

- Increase in early marriages which increased reproductive life span hence increase in birth rate
- Low level of family planning due to low awareness leading to large families hence rapid population growth
- Many people were still entrenched in cultural beliefs which favour having large families for security investment hence rapid population growth

c) - High literacy level and awareness on need to have small families

- Most of the women go to school and spent more time in schools or colleges thus has reduced indulgence into sex or early marriages by most women

- High abortion rate which damages the reproductive system
 - Misuse of family planning gadgets and drugs which damage the reproductive system
 - d)
 - Early vaccination against polio, measles e.t.c.
 - Provision of free mosquito nets to expectant mothers
 - Free health care to all infants in government hospitals
 - Training of traditional aids to birth delivery on modern methods of birth delivery
 - Expansion of health facilities to all rural areas to increase access to health care
 - Employing nutritionists to educate mothers on better nutritional practices to evade child mortality
3. a) - Population distribution is the way people are spread out on the land whereas population density is the number of people unit area of land.
- b) - A high rate of unemployment.
- High crime rate as people seek ways of supporting themselves.
 - High demand for social amenities.
 - The dependency ratio decreases.
 - High demand for food sometimes leading to food shortages.
 - Strain on natural resources and scarcity of land.
4. a i) Life expectancy is the average age to which the people of a country expect to live/the average age at which people die
- ii) - The composition by sex
- The size of population
 - Proportion of dependency ratio
 - Different age groups
 - The proportional males to females
- b i) - Population growth rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
- Kenya's population has a large number of young people below 20years of age while Sweden has a high medium age population
 - Death rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
 - The fertility rate is high in Kenya and low in Sweden
- ii) - Natural hazards e.g. floods force people to migrate to other areas for safety
- Pastoralists migrate from one rural areas to another in search of water and food for their livestock
 - Land disputes make people move and settle elsewhere
 - Pressure on land makes people to move and buy land elsewhere for settlement
 - Insecurity in some areas forces people to move
 - Settlement schemes attract people to settle in them
- c) - Causes high dependency for social basic needs
- Leads to high rates or unemployment
 - Leads to food shortages
 - Leads to land fragmentation and this decreases agricultural production
 - Leads to high rates of crime
5. a) It is the fertility achieved after the abstinence that is continued, when the initial fertility was broken.
- b i) - Natural calamities
- Low nutritional standards/famine /lack of food
 - Conflicts
 - Other epidemics/diseases.
 - Inadequate/poor medical facilities
 - Road carriage.
- ii) - The sickness leads to absenteeism from work/reduced productivity.

- Money spent in treating the sick could be used for other economic activities.
 - Deaths resulting from the disease lead to loss of economically productive population.
 - Care-takers at family level use moral time caring for the sick/orphans instead of engaging in economic activities/high dependency ratio.
- c) - Production of similar goods
- Failure to remit annual subscriptions by members
 - Different levels of industrialization
 - Poverty among the population in the regions
 - Poor transport and communication linkages
 - Desire to [protect local industries by member countries
 - Lack of common currency
6. a i) Is the number of unresourceful people between zero to fourteen years and above sixty five years per every 1000 resourceful people
- ii) - High birth rate
- Low death rate
 - Scarcity of employment opportunities
- (b) i) -Presence of large towns e.g. Kisumu
- High rainfall
 - Fertile land
 - High fertility rate
- ii) - High employment rate
- Pressure on social amenities e.g. schools
 - Rural- urban migration hence overcrowdings
 - Too many dependants
 - Pressure on land
 - Food shortages
- . c)- Acceptance of family planning methods
- Career advancement among Swedish women
 - Decrease in infant mortality
 - Advanced living standards that ensure only a small family can be catered for
7. a) Is the enumeration of the people in a given area and the compilation of demographic, social and economic information of the population being enumerated at a given time
- b) - To determine the composition of the population
- To know the trends and levels of mortality and fertility
 - To plan for provision of basic facilities
 - To aid in creating new administrative units
 - To estimate the dependency ratio
 - To know the literacy level
 - To know labour supply and predict any unemployment problems
8. a) - Emigration is the movement of people out of their country and settling in another while Immigration is the movement of people from another country into a country.
- b) - Higher dependency ration leading to low investment.
- Causes land fragmentation leading to food shortage.
 - Shortage of water in urban centres.
 - Leads to excessive tree felling for energy requirements and to pave way for settlement and agriculture.
 - Congestion of social facilities such as schools and hospitals.
 - Leads to increased unemployment.
9. a) Population explosion is the abnormal increase in people in a region, thereby

overstretching the available resources

- b) - To determine the composition of the population
 - To know the trends and levels of mortality and fertility
 - To plan for provision of basic facilities
 - To aid in making decisions regarding the creation of new administrative
 - To estimate dependency ratio
 - To know the literacy level
 - To know labour supply and predict any unemployment problems
- . c) - Introduction of the national family planning programme through creation of national and development (NCPD)
 - Introduction of adult education programme to check illiteracy and teach on importance of family planning
 - Creation of public awareness through mass media i.e. radios, TVs
 - Encouraging men and women to opt for voluntary sterilization and discouraging early marriages through legal action and education
 - Organizing family life seminars and public baraza's