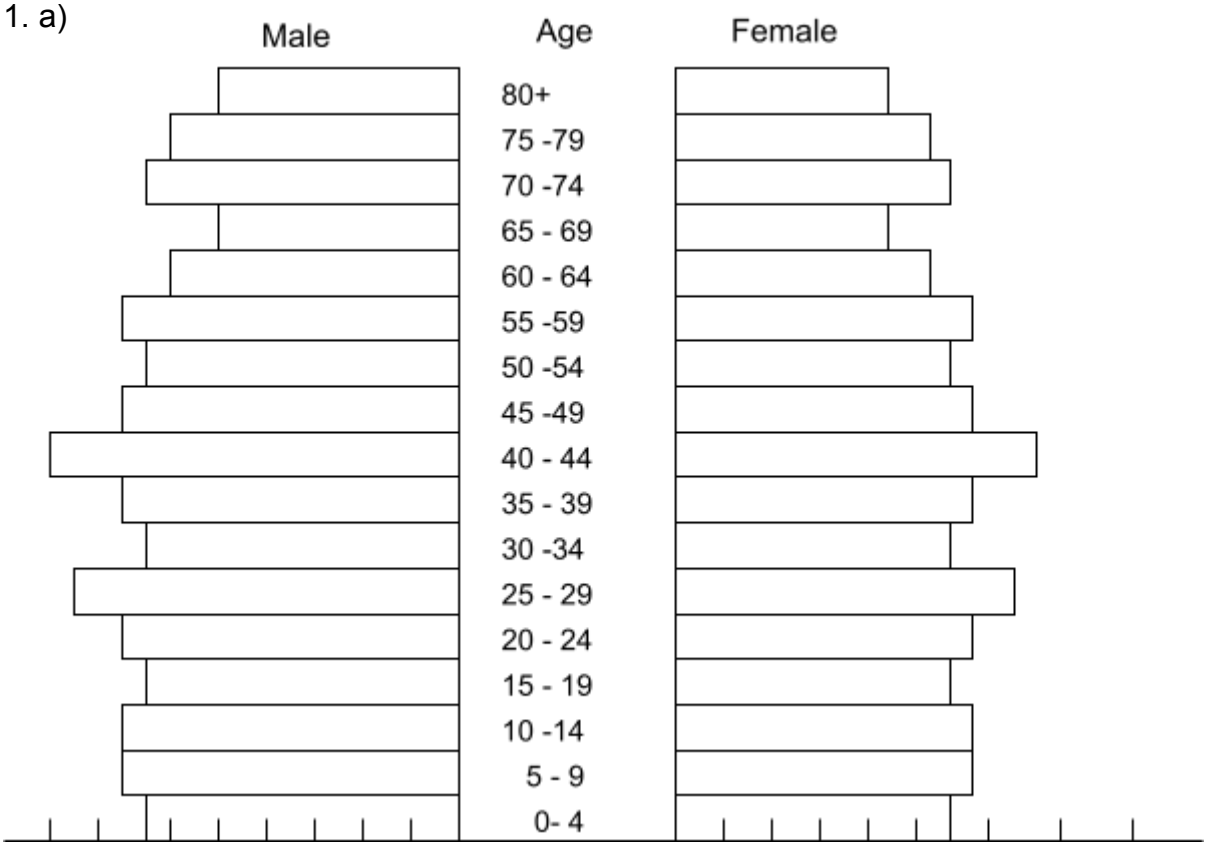
23. POPULATION

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 amentities.
- 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 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