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