POPULATION

1.   a)

- The area receives low unreliable rainfall.

- Most parts have thin undeveloped soils/sandy soils unsuitable for agriculture

- -the area has scanty vegetation that cannot support livestock

- There is inadequate supply of surface water

- Some areas have rugged terrain unsuitable for settlement

- -some areas have ragged terrain unsuitable for settlement

- -Some areas are insecure and therefore avoided

- The area experiences high temperatures unsuitable for settlement

b)

- National census/head count

- Sample survey/sample count

- Vital statistics/registration of birth/death/Marriages

c)

-      The size of the population

-      The different age cohorts (groups)

-      The proportion of males to females

-      The composition by sex

-      The proportion of the youthful/working/ageing/dependency ratio

-      The population of Kenya has large number of young people below 20 years of age

       while Sweden has an ageing population

- Kenya's population has a lower life expectancy while Sweden has a high life expectancy
- The population birth rate in Kenya and low in Sweden it is low
- The death rate is high in Kenyan and low in Sweden
- The population growth rate is high in Kenya and low/negative in Sweden.
- A high percentage of the population in Kenya lives in the rural areas while in Sweden most people live in urban centres.

e)

- Pressure on land makes people to buy/look for land elsewhere and move to settle there.

- People move from one rural area to another/to plantations in search of employment

- Insecurity in some rural areas make people move to safer places

- Settling up of government development projects cause displacement of people who are settled elsewhere such projects attract settled elsewhere such projects attract settlements in those areas (settlement schemes).

- Natural hazards force people to migrate to other areas for safety

- Pastoral communities migrate from one rural area to another in search of pasture/water for their livestock.

- Changes in land tenure system/land dispute cause people to move and settle elsewhere.

2.

- The rate of population growth is higher than the rate at which job opportunities are generates leading to high unemployment

- The high demand for social amenities caused by the high population growth rate leads to congestion in schools/hospitals/housing/transport facilities

- The large number of youthful population creates a high depending ratio which causes slow economic growth.

- The high demand for agricultural land cause land fragmentation/landlessness

- The large number of poor people/leads to temptation to commit crime/high crime rate.

3.

- Improve diet

- Improved medical facilities

- Improved education for mothers/patients

4.

- Nearness to Nairobi – many people lives in Thika town and work in Nairobi because house rents are lower. This increases the population of the District.

- Thika town is an industrial centre and attracts large population of workers unlike Murang'a where there are few industries that are rural based.-Thika town is a large commercial centre compares to Murang'a town.

- Thika attracts many people who operate different businesses. This increases the population of the district.

5   a)

- For planning purposes

- To help in the distribution of resources

- To make estimates of population growth

- To identify the rates of deaths and births

b)

i) Early marriage

People who marry early are likely to get more children because they have a long period during which they can get children

ii)

- Improved medical facilities
- Both the child, mothers and the general population have better chances of survival because of the available medical facilities/
- The country is able to control the spread of diseases and has ability to cure diseases. This leads to higher survival rates.

iii) Culture beliefs

- Some cultures encourage large families. In almost all cultures, there is a tendency of people preferring male children. This may lead those who are not getting male children to have a large family as they hope to get a boy.

6. a)

- The number of male and female population is almost equal at all levels
- From 0-14 years, the population is low
- From 15-44, the population is high
- The ageing population is low

- The population has a low birth rate

- The population has a low birth rate

- The population has low death rate

  b)

- There is likely to be a high unemployment rate because job opportunities do not increase at a rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers.

- The standard of living is likely to be low because the government is not able to promote adequate social amenities.

- It may lead to a high dependency ratio which will slow down the economic growth

- Strain on natural resources/scarcity of land which would lead to landlessness and fragmentation.

- There would be low food production hence food shortages.

  c)

- Improving medical facilities such as immunization of children to control diseases. This has created a healthy environment for child survival.

- Providing more education opportunities for parents ensures better care for their children e.g. in providing balanced diet

- Introduction of family planning programmes has led to emergence of manageable sizes of families which promote higher chances of child survival

- Carrying out research on infant related diseases to come up with ways of controlling them ensures higher chances of survival.

  d)

- Presence of large towns with industries has attracted large of numbers of job seekers

- High rainfall which influences production of a wide variety of crops hence sufficient food.

- Fertile land which attracts settlements

- High fertility rate leads to a high natural increase

- The fairly level land encourages agriculture and settlement

- Increased commercial activities/trade attract a large number of populations

- Early settlement in the reason encouraged growth of towns which formed a focus migration

- Developed communication has enhanced movement in the area.

7.   a)   Population is the sum total number of people living in a given area either a home, village, town, rural area or even the whole world.

    b)   i) Physical factors:

- **Relief**: Areas with rugged relief, valleys and steep slopes are avoided while gentler slopes are densely populated.

- **Climate**: High rainfall and cool temperatures encourages high population while, low and unreliable rainfall with high temperatures leads to low population.

- **Soils:** Fertile soils, which are well drained encourages population concentration, while poorly drained soils which are less fertile are sparsely populated.

- **Drainage**: Poorly drained areas discourages population while well drained areas encourages high population

- **Vegetation**: Densely vegetated areas, woodlands and savannas are sparsely populated.

ii)   **Human factors**

- Economic activities: areas of industrial concentration, mining centres, fishing ports are all responsible for high population concentration

- Security: Areas where security is poor discourages population while areas with good security attracts population.

- Government policy: Creation of land for settlement encourages population while settlement of forests and game reserves discourages population

8.   a)

- High fertility encourages high births. This encourages high population growth where fertility is low; there are low hence low population growth.

- Increase in mortality rates leads to low population growth rate while mortality decrease leads to high population growth.

- Immigration results into population increase in the receiving area while emigration results into population decrease in the area of origin

    b)

- High birth rates

- Low life expectancy

- High dependency ratio

- High death rates

9.

- Cultural factors e.g. polygamy and early age. Improved diet resulting to better nutrition leads to healthy people who become parents at an early age

- Religious influences whereby certain churches advocate for natural family control method which are less effective.

- Disapproval of artificial family planning practices leads to high fertility levels.

10.

Kenya	Sweden
a) Higher population	Lower population
b) Population is predominantly youthful	Population is predominantly ageing
c) Lower life expectancy	Higher life expectancy
d) Population growth is higher	Population growth rate is lower
e) majority of population is rural based	Majority of population is urban based
f) High birth rate	Low birth rate
g) Dependency ratio is high	Dependency ratio is low

11.   Population density in Kenya

Region	Density
Nairobi	3079 p/km^2
Central	281.7 p/km^2
Rift Valley	38.3 p/km^2
Western	406.4 p/km^2
Nyanza	350 p/km^2
Eastern	30 p/km^2
North Eastern	7.5 p/km^2

12.

- Suitable climate: Central Province experiences high rainfall totals per annum. This encourages various agricultural activities hence attracts high population densities.

- Fertile soil: The red volcanic soils which favours variety of agricultural activities have attracted a high population.

- Industries: the establishment of manufacturing industries in the towns of Central Province like Thika have attracted many people who seek for employment.