POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
MARKING SCHEME

1. **2006 Q9 P1**
   - (a) Cyclical employment due to relatively low general demand for goods and service
   - (b) Structural unemployment due to technological unemployment
   - (c) Seasonal unemployment-due to relatively low demand for labour at certain times of the year
   - (d) Frictional unemployment due to time lags i.e time taken in changing jobs
   - (e) Involuntary unemployment – wanting jobs at prevailing wages and cannot get them.

2. **2007 Q7 P1**

   Negative effects of an ageing pollution to an economy include
   - a) Deficiency of an economically active labour/ low labour supply
   - b) Increase in welfare costs
   - c) Need to import labour that effect the foreign exchange reserves
   - d) Dependency ratio increases
   - e) Rigidity to change
   - f) Fall in old for goods and services required by the youth
   - g) Less progressive/ low savings and low investments

3. **2008 Q2a P2**
   - (a)
   - High rate of unemployment as demand for jobs outstrips the available job opportunities.
   - Rate of crime/social evils may rise. As the youth remain idle, they are likely to resort to crime and other social evils as they look for means of survival.
   - Constraints on goods/services associated with young people as demand outstrips supply.
   - Dependency ratio will rise as economically active population will shoulder a bigger burden.
   - Reduced savings/investments. Investments will decline as a result of high rate of consumption by young people. This may lead to low development.
   - Low per capita income. Since the National Income will be spread over a large non-contributing population which may lead to a low standard of living.
   - Problem of raising government revenue which may force the government to divert resources meant for other sectors to cater for the young.
   - Low labour supply as many young people may not have attained the working age nor acquired the required skills and experience. *(10 marks)*

4.   2009 Q3b P2

Naming lmk

i. Diversification of the economy by encouraging the establishing of different industries / sectors to create employments Opportunities.

ii. Transforming agricultural sector */* rural sector to curb rural urban migration / accept egs of transformation as a naming (to create more jobs and reduce unemployment)

iii. Transforming education / training sector to improve on skills / (this makes the graduates) acquire relevant skills.

iv. Establishing on employment policy by government to make it easy for people to get jobs / accept egs of government policy as mention.

v. Lending / setting of a fund to assist unemployed to start income generating activities/ accept egs of funds as a mention

vi. Exporting Labour by assisting unemployed people to acquire jobs abroad / countries with labour deficiency.

vii. Encouraging the informal / Jua Kali sector in order to promote self employment.

viii. Delocalization / decentralization policy for balanced regional development / reduced rural urban irrigation.

ix. Population policy to control growth / have a labour force that the economy can absorb.

x. To improve infrastructure in order to suitable economic activities */* Accept egs of infrastructure as a raring.

xi. Increase government expenditure to expand the size of the economy / to finance development projects

xii. Effective uses of natural resources to increase production activities accept egs of natural resources as a mentor.

xiii. Income / wage policy to harmonize / eliminate differences between regions / sectors.

xiv. Project local / infant industries against unfair competition.

xv. Attract (Local / foreign) investments through vision incertives / to grow the economy accept eg.s of incentives as explanation.

xvi. Receiving collapsed industries / projects by injector, funds *I* selling them / increased production activities.

5.   2012 Q10 P1

(a) Inadequate data on economic performance.

(b) Unreliable data / inaccurate data which may not be useful for planning.

(c) Less qualified personnel to cope with the tasks of development planning.

(d) Private sector activities are not easily coordinated.

(e) Political rigidity/ lack of political will.

(f) Inappropriate use of technology.

(g) Inadequate funds / capital / resources.

(h) Political instability

(i) Insecurity

(j) Natural calamities

(k) Conflict of interest

(l) Over ambitious plans/ unrealistic goals

(m) Lengthy procedures

(n) Overreliance on donor funds

(o) Effects of inflation

(p) Lack of accurate apparels & evaluation criteria

(q) Lack of proper research

(r) Unplanned population   (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)

6.   2012 Q17 P1

a) Availability of better healthcare

b) Food security

c) Minimizing internal conflicts and wars.

d) Improving environmental Sanitation.

e) Sensitization on public e.g on personal hygiene, education vaccination HIV Aids.

f) Disaster preparedness e.g floods, fires, collapsing buildings

g) Apply measures to reduce road accidents

h) Control use of drugs and alcohol

i) Control crimes   (Any4x 1 = 4 marks)