

POPULATION

MARKING SCHEME

1992 Q1c

- Cool temperature 10⁰C-20⁰C which favour agriculture and settlement
- High rainfall/reliable/enough/sufficient/which favours agriculture production
- Fertile volcanic which favour high agricultural production/settlement
- Adequate/sufficient/many rivers/irrigation/settlement domestic use
- Availability of health facilities had reduced death rate
- Settlement/immigration as people go to look for employment
- Availability of food/good nutrition has increased fertility
- Proximity to Nairobi/immigration as people looks for settlement

1994 Q2

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a) Population growth rate} &= \frac{\text{CBR}-\text{CDR} \times 100}{1000} \\ &= \frac{52-14 \times 100}{1000} \\ &= \frac{38 \times 100}{1000} \\ &= 3.8\% \end{aligned}$$

(b) (i)

- Improved medical facilities
- Improved diet
- Improved education for mother/parents
- Two problems created by a decline of population in developed countries
- Inadequate manpower/expensive labour
- Under utilization of resources
- High old age dependant ratio

1996 Q 9

- It is suited where the number of people living in a country or region exceed the available resources.
- The population has lower life expectancy than that of Sweden has an ageing population.
- Most people live in urban centers
- Kenya has a high population birth rate while in Sweden it is low
- Kenya has high population death rate than Sweden.
- Kenya's fertility rate is higher than that of Sweden.
(Any 4x 1= 4mrks)
- Most people live in the central highlands and lake Victoria basins because these areas have suitable climate for human settlement and for agricultural production. Areas with fertile soil such as the central Highlands have dense population because the soil support agricultural production/ areas with poor soil have sparse population e.g most parts of Nyika plateau.

- From 14 -44 the population is high
- The ageing population is low
- The population has high life expectancy
- The dependency ration is low
- The population has a low birth rate
- The population has a low death rates
- There is likely to be unemployment rate/ job opportunities do not increase at a rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers/ low standard living.
- The government is not able to provide adequate social amenities
- It may lead to a high dependency ratio which will show down the economic growth
- Strain on natural resources/ scarcity of land which would lead to landlessness and land fragmentation
- There would be food production/ food shortages

- Improving medical facilities/ 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 programs has led to emergence of manageable sizes of families which promotes higher chances of child survival
- Carrying out research on infant related diseases to cope up with ways of controlling then ensures higher chances of survival

- Presence of large towns with industries has attracted large numbers of job seekers
- High rainfall which influences production of a wide variety of crops hence sufficient food.
- Fertile and which attracts settlements / farming
- High fertility rate leads to a high natural increase
- The fairly level land encourages agriculture/ settlement
- Increased commercial activities e.g. trade attract a large number of population
- Early settlement in the region encouraged growth of towns which formed a focus for migration
- Developed communication has enhanced movement in the area.

2002 Q 1

- The area receives low / unreliable rainfall / 250 – 500 / dry.
- Most parts have thin / undeveloped soils / sandy soils unsuitable for agriculture.
- The area has scanty vegetation that cannot support livestock
- Some areas are insecure and therefore avoided
- Some area have a rugged terrain unsuitable for settlement
- There is inadequate supply of surface water.
- The area experience high temperatures unsuitable for settlement.

2003 Q 7

- National census head count
- Sample survey
- Vital statistics / registration of birth / death / marriages / migration.

- The size of the population
- The different age cohorts(age groups)
- The proposition of males to females.
- The composition by sex.
- The proportion of the youthful/working / ageing/ dependency ratio.

- The population of Kenya has a large number of young people below 20 years of age while Sweden has an ageing population.
- Kenyans population has a lower life expectancy while Sweden has a lower life expectancy.
- Population birth rate in Kenya is high while it is low in Sweden
- The fertility rate in Kenya is high while in Sweden
- The population growth rate is high in Kenya and low/negative in Sweden.
- A high percentage of the population in Kenya live in rural areas while in Sweden most people live urban areas (the difference must be complete)

- Pressure on land makes people buy/look for land elsewhere and move to settle there.
- People move from the rural areas makes people to move to safer places
- Setting up of government development projects cause displacement of people who are settled elsewhere such projects cause displacement of people who are 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 areas to another in search of pasture / water for their livestock
- Change in land tenure system/ and disputes cause people to move and settle elsewhere.

- The rate of population growth is higher than the rate at which job opportunities are generated 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 dependency ratio which causes slow economic growth.
- The high demand for food caused by the high population growth rate has lead to food shortage
- The high demand for agricultural land cause land fragmentation. //
- The large number of poor people /unemployment lead to temptation to commit crime/high crime rate

2005 Q 6c

Early, marriages

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

Improved medical facilities

- 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 (2 marks)

Cultural beliefs

- Some cultures encourage large families, in almost all culture; there is a tendency of people preferring male children. This may led to those who are not getting male children to have a large family as they hope to get a boy. (2 marks)

2005

- Rift valley (2 marks)
- 10.795% (2 marks)

2007 Q 5

- Natural calamities
- Low nutritional standards/ famine
- Conflicts / wars
- Other epidemics / disease
- Inadequate medical facilities / poor medical facilities
- Road carnage

- The sickness leads to absenteeism form work/ reduced pro
- Money spent in treating the sick could be used for other economic activities
- Death resulting from disease leads to loss of economically productive population.
- Care takers at family level use more time caring for the sick / orphans instead of engaging in economic activities / high dependency ratio.

2008 Q 7

- National census report.
- Text books.
- Magazines.
- Periodicals.
- Statistical abstracts. (Any 2x1=2 marks)

- The number of males and females is almost equal at all ages.
- The aging population is low/from age 65 and above.
- The dependency ratio is high.
- The number of infants from age 0-4 is high/the population has a high birth rate.
- The middle age/working population is low. (Any 3x1=3 marks)

- - 28.7 – 21.4 = 7.3

$$\frac{7.3}{21.4} \times \frac{100}{10} = 3.4\%$$

(2 marks)

- **Early marriages:-** Many people in Kenya get married early and this allows them a longer period of fertility resulting in many children being born.
- **Improved medical care:-** This leads to higher chances of survival for both the mothers and infants as well as the general population, thus increasing the survival rates.
- **Improved diet:-** This results into better health for the entire population hence reducing the mortality rate.
- **Cultural beliefs:** Some cultures encourage large families due to the preference of one gender to other/some cultures discourage the use of contraceptives/family planning leading to couples getting many children.

(Any 2 x 2=4 marks)

- It leads to a high dependency ratio resulting into little savings by the working group/low investments.
- There is likely to be a high unemployment rate since job opportunities may not increase at a rate that can cope with the increasing number of job seekers/may increase the rate of crime.
- It increases the demand for social amenities leading to congestion in schools, hospitals, housing, transport facilities.
- It increases demand for food which may lead to food shortage.
- It increases demand for agricultural land causing land fragmentation/landlessness.
- Expenditure while meeting demands for the large population reduces revenue that would be used for development of income generating projects hence slow economic growth. (Any 3 x 2=6 marks)

- **Climate:-** The cool and wet areas are densely populated because they are suitable for farming/hot dry areas have sparse population because they do not support arable farming.
- **Relief:-** Mountains and hilly areas have low temperatures/are rugged and this discourages settlement/ development of infrastructure/ agricultural activities/ plains and gently sloping areas are usually densely populated because they are suitable for settlement and other economic activities. Flat areas and depressions are sparsely populated because of poor drainage, which causes swampy conditions/flooding.
- **Soil:-** Fertile soils are suitable for agriculture thus attracting large populations/areas that have poor soils have sparse population.
- **Pests and diseases:-** Areas that are infested with pests and disease-carrying vectors discourage settlement since the conditions are unhealthy.
- **Drainage:** - Low-lying areas that are prone to periodic flooding and water logging have sparse population because they cannot support agriculture and other economic activities/well drained areas attract settlements.

(Any 4x2=8 marks)

2012 Q4

- To determine the total population
- To determine trends of the population
- To help in distribution of resources
- To plan for basic facilities
- To determine the literacy levels
- To perfect the population growth
- To make decision on new administrative areas