

SETTLEMENT

1. a)(i) X- Industrial zone/lower class housing
 Y- Suburb area/high class residential area

 ii) -Trading
 -Administration
 -Commerce/banking/insurance
 -Location or light industries
2. a) -Rural
 -Urban

 b) Q- Nucleated
 R- Linear
3. a) -Nucleated
 -Scattered/ dispersed
 -Linear

 b) -Urban-urban
 -Rural-rural
 -Rural-urban

 c) -Retirement/from formal employment in urban areas
 -Lack of jobs in urban centres
 -Insecurity in urban centres
 -The strategy of District focus for rural development
 -Provision of infrastructure facilities in the rural areas.
4. -It has a deep-sheltered harbour/natural/harbour

-It is located at a strategic point on the East African Coast/enter port/gateway.

-It is well linked to the interior by railway, road and air

-Early settlement/Early trade

5. a) It is the process whereby an increasing proportion of the total population in a country settles/concentrates in town/the process which towns or cities grow.

b)

New York	Nairobi
-It is seaport	-It is an inland port
-It is a state capital	-It is a national capital
-It is an international commercial/financial centre.	-It is a national commercial centre

6.

- Insecurity due to high rate of criminal activities
- Unemployment resulting from too many job seekers competing for limited job opportunities.
- Inadequate housing facilities caused by inadequate resources for putting up housing estates.
- Limited land for expansion caused by rapid population growth in urban centers
- Traffic congestion due to increase and concentration of activities in the C.D.
- Inadequate social amenities e.g schools, hospitals to cater for the rapid population growth in urban centers

7.

- Nairobi is situated on low lying plane interior of continent while New York is sited on island along the downwards mouth of River Hudson

- Expansion of Nairobi is horizontal extending into adjacent rural areas. New York is extending vertically due to limited horizontal space.
- New York is characterized by many high building called skyscrapers while in Nairobi skyscrapers are few.

8. Two main functions of rural settlements

- a) Production of agricultural goods
- b) Mining activities
- c) Forestry/lumbering
- d) Fishing

- 9.
- a) Large unemployed population which is idle and encourages Criminal/immoral practice e.g. parking boys and girls, baggers
 - b) Rapid growth of population which has led to an acute shortage of housing/slums
 - c) Traffic congestion during rush hours leading to loss of time
 - d) Heaps of uncollected garbage which are health hazard as they can lead to Epidemic/land pollution
 - e) Perennial water shortages due to increased number of consumers
 - f) poor sewage system in some parts which is a health hazard for poor
Drainage system
 - g) Rapid growth of population has led to inadequate provision of health and Education services and facilities/social facilities.
 - h) Pollution of air/water/sound from industries and vehicles causing a health Hazard.

10.
 - a) sheltered harbor making it an international sea port
 - b) Central location making it local point of routes/strategic sites
 - c) Large hinterland rich in agriculture and minerals.
 - d) Development of many industries e.g tourism, oil, refinery, etc has attracted many people due to employment
 - e) Development of commercial activities attracting many people.
 - f) Administrative centre attracting many people
 - g) Construction of the railway and other lines of transport to interior
Contributing to rapid growth of the town.
11.
 - a) It has deployed traffic police to control traffic/installation of traffic lights/construction of fly over construction of tunnels to control traffic congestion.
 - b) Its encouraging self –employment like jua kali sectors to solve Unemployment problems in Nairobi.
 - c) encouraging use of easily available raw materials for building low cost house/funding high rise on multi-stored flats/expanding urban area boundaries.
 - d) Location of industries away from residential areas establishing proper waste/garbage collection system to reduce pollution in the city.
 - e) Increased police surveillance to reduce high crime rate in the city/strengthening the security intelligence to reduce high crime rate in the city/strengthening the security intelligence unit.

- f) The government has encouraged independent bodies to come up with different ways to sensitize the public on ways to take care of cleanliness, drug abuse, vandalizing equipment and public policing.
12. a) Settlements is a place on the earth surface occupied by people.
Urbanization is the process in which an individual or proportion of a country's population is transformed from rural based agricultural life to urban based non-agricultural life style.
- b) Availability of water
- Natural calamities
 - Presence of building materials
 - Relief
 - Defence
 - Transport
 - Shelter
13. a) Kenya
- Major urban centres are found in the Rift Valley and associated highland
 - Others are in the lake basin and the coastal region
 - They include: Kampala, Mbarara etc.
- Uganda
- Major urban centres are found in the southern part of the country around Lake Victoria
 - They include: Kampala, Mbarara etc
- Tanzania

- Urban centres are found along the coastal belt e.g Tanga and Mtwara.
- Around Lake Victoria e.g Mwanza and Musoma
- Others are found in mineral rich areas of Mwandui and Shinyanga.

b)

- Population increase put stress on existing infrastructural facilities forcing urban centres to expand their territories
- Industrial development attracts large population who seek for employment hence leading to emergence of industrial towns.
- Administration functions leads people to settle close to administrative services. Such places grow into urban centres.
- Mining activities attracts subsidiary economic activities in an area. These attract large settlement leading to growth of urban centres.
- Tourism attracts infrastructure, other investments and large population. This leads to the expansion of urban boundaries hence urban growth.

14. a)

- Railway terminus reaching the shores of lake Victoria made it handle a lot of exports and imports from Uganda leading to its growth
- The early Asian settlers who came during the construction of railway line to Uganda established commercial activities in Kisumu which further contributed to its growth.
- Administration function i.e for long time, Kisumu served as provincial headquarters of Nyanza, Western and Kericho districts. It was also used by early railway engineer.

- High population from the densely populated districts of Vihiga, Kakamega, Kisii and Siaya ensures steady supply of labour for industries and the provision of market to the manufactured goods.
- Road linkages i.e it is served with road linkages to the surrounding districts of Kakamega, Kericho, Busia and Kisii which has led to increased trade hence leading to its growth
- Development of pier which is strategically located at the shores of Lake Victoria has led to trade between Tanzania and Uganda. This has provided a trading advantage.
- Rich hinterland i.e the town is surrounded by agricultural hinterland of Vihiga, Kakamega, Kisii and Kericho which provide food for residents and raw materials to industries.

b)

- Industrial centre
- Administrative centre
- Tourist centre
- Education centre
- Communication centre
- Commercial centre

15.

- Housing problems due to ever-increasing population in the city that has led to development of slums like Harlen,
- Brooklyn and Bronx
- Limited space for expansion because of its site has led to emergence of skyscrapers
- Traffic congestion during rush hours leads to waste of time and fuel
- Social evils such as crime rates lawlessness and prostitution due to lack of employment
- Pollution due to heavy concentration of industries, motor vehicles and domestic refuse leading to air, water and noise pollution
- Loneliness due strenuous life and joblessness leading to homicidal tendencies
- Climatic problems in which heat concentration makes the city residents feel uncomfortable. At times during winter, blizzards are common.

16. a)

- Nairobi is sited on a low lying plain while New York is sited on an island of a
- long the drowned mouth of River Hudson
- Nairobi expansion is horizontal emerging into adjacent rural areas. New York on the other hand is expanding vertically into the air due to limited space.
- Mode of transport within Nairobi city is motor vehicles and in some cases railways while in New York a part from motor vehicles and in some cases railways while in New York a part from motor vehicles and railways, rivers and canals are being used.
- New York is characterized by very high buildings known as skyscrapers while in Nairobi skyscrapers are very few.

- The climate in Nairobi is warm and sunny throughout the year, New York city experiences summers and winters
- b)
- Port of Mombasa serves as a developing and agricultural hinterland whereas Rotterdam serves developing and highly industrialized hinterland
- Exports through the port of Mombasa are mainly agricultural products and minerals, while exports through the port of Rotterdam are manufactured goods and chemicals
- Mombasa's imports are mainly manufactured goods while Rotterdam's imports are agricultural commodities
- Both ports are ice free throughout the year

17. **Positive effects**

- Urban centres lead to the development of infrastructure to facilitate movement of
- People and goods.
- Creation as it leads to development of industries
- Provision of market as population in urban areas leads to high demand of goods
- Leads to national integration as it encourages interaction of people.

Negative effects

- Inadequate housing due to uncontrolled population influx
- Inadequate public amenities as the existing ones are overstrained
- Unemployment as the number of job seekers exceeds employment opportunities.