

SETTLEMENT

MARKING SCHEME

1993 QUESTION 4 (a, b, c & d)

- (a) Define the term- hinterland
It is the area served by a port/sphere of influence of a port/area from which a port draws its exports and distributes its imports.
- (b) Explain four factors, which led to the growth of Mombasa town
- The site has deep and sheltered harbour for port development
 - The construction of the railway and other lines of transport to interior contributed to the growth of town.
 - The rich hinterland which is also extensive has contributed to the growth/has promoted export/import.
 - Development of industries has attracted many people to the town.
 - Tourism has contributed to the development of many hotels which have attracted a large population to the town/bring foreign exchange/created employment.
 - Development of commercial activities has attracted more people into the town
 - Early trading centre which promoted early settlement.
- (c) Apart from the Central Business District, name three other functional zones of a town
- Industrial zone Residential zone
 - Commuter zone Low class residential
 - High class residential
 - Suburbs
 - Transitional/Light manufacturing
- (d) Explain how the following urban problems can be solved.
- (i) Unemployment
- By encouraging self-employment /Jua kali people can be occupied and earn a living
 - By encouraging investment in more manufacturing industries/more job opportunities can be created
 - By empowering the rural areas economically & social decentralizations of industries.
- (ii) Pollution
- Discourage the disposal of industrial wastes into rivers creating industrial waste before disposal to reduce water pollution.
 - Supply of receptacles for domestic waste and collect garbage regularly, there will be less surface pollution
 - Locating industries away from residential areas
 - Reducing the poison in the industrial gases emitted into the air will reduce air pollution
 - Recycling of garbage for further use Promote public awareness so that people can be more cautious
 - Purifying dirty water for use e.g for irrigation of flower gardens and washing
 - Discourage loud noise through legislation/ disco use of competing vehicles
 - Burning or immersion of garbage

1996 Q 7

- Kisumu grew as the terminus of Uganda railways.
- It grew as large port handling the regional lake trade.

- The high population in the surrounding areas provided the required labour force.
- Early Asian settlement in the area led to commercial development
- It was a regional headquarters for colonial administration.
- Water for domestic and industrial use was readily available in the area.
- It has rich agricultural hinterland providing food and industrial raw material.
- The development of industries has attracted people to the town. (Fishing industry) (Any 4 x1 mark = max 4 marks)
- Banking / Financial center.
- Industrial center
- Fashion center
- Transport and communication center
- Headquarters of U.N
- Leading trade center/stock exchange center
- Educational center
- Cultural center (Max. 5marks)

- The rapid growth of population has led acute shortage of houses.
- There is serious traffic congestion during rush hours especially in Nairobi. This leads to lose of time congestion
- The heaps of uncollected garbage cause a health hazard as they can lead to epidemics.
- The town a large unemployed population which is idle and encourages crime and immoral practices.
- The urban centers suffer from perennial water shortages due to increased
- Number of consumers
- There is poor sewage system in some parts of the towns. This causes a health hazard.
- The rapid growth of population has lead to inadequate provision of health hazard.
- The rapid growth of population has lead to inadequate provision of health, education services and social services.
- Pollution of the air sound pollution caused by vehicles causes health hazard.
- Urbanization encourages national unity as people of all nationalities/ethnic background comes together.
- It promotes links between countries as communication network tends to focus into urban centres.
- It creates employment opportunities through the establishment of commercial and industrial activities.
- It leads to development of infrastructure both within the urban centres and the surrounding rural areas.
- It provide market for agricultural and industrial goods produced in the country.
- Urban centers attract large population that labour for manufacturing industries and the other commercial activities. (Any 3 x 2=6 marks)

1997 Q 2

- Availability of water supply/ good drainage

- Availability of land/space
- Nature of relief
- Suitability of climate/good rainfall
- Absence of pest and diseases/health environment fertile soils
- Clustered/Nucleated
- Linear

1998 Q 1

- It is the process whereby an increasing of the total population in a country settles in Towns
- Changes from primary to secondary and tertiary production
- Growth of town in number and size/ process by which population is transferred from rural based agricultural life style to urban based life styles.

- It has deep sheltered harbour
- It has fine weather throughout the year
- It has larger hinter land
- It is located at a straight point on the east
- It is well linked to the interior by railway, road and air
- Early settlement/ Early trade by Arabs/ Old port

2000 Q 4

- Central/ commercial business district
- Residential zone
- Manufacturing / industrial zone

- It would help to ease traffic congestion
- It would help safe fuel/ petrol
- Have room for parking required
- Financial saving will be realized/ government save forex (less imports by commuters)

2001 Q 7

- P – Kampala
- Q – Nakuru
- R- Dar – el- Salaam

- Its strategic position of the East coast of Africa was an ideal calling point for traders to and from the far East
- The island provides a good defensive site against external threats
- The flat land was ideal for construction of buildings
- The deep water on Mombasa and Kilindini channels provided a natural harbour for traders
- Rivers Mwachi / Kombeni provided fresh water for domestic use
- The coral limestone found in the area was used as building stones for houses

- There is an acute shortage of water as the population has outgrown the available supply
- The growing population has outstripped/ educational facilities/ health/ sanitation creating pressure and scarcity
- Inadequate housing facilities has led to growth of slums/ informal structures for dwelling
- The narrow streets causes delays/ congestion on roads
- The narrow streets cause delays/ congestion on roads
- There is limited space for expansion on the island which has resulted into expansion of the town towards the mainland.
- Due to high rate of unemployment, crime and social evils are common
- Industrial / domestic wastes has caused pollution

- Mombasa relies on road, railway, air and pipeline while Rotterdam has a river canals in addition
- Rotterdam uses advanced technology in providing services at the port while Mombasa port has had very limited expansion in technology
- Rotterdam has expanded to a new outer port known as Euro port while Mombasa port has had very limited expansion
- Mombasa experiences tropic climate/ modified equatorial while Rotterdam experiences cool temperature climate/ cool temperature. Western margin climate

2002

- It is the process whereby an increasing proportion of the total population in a country settles/concentrates in town / the process through which towns or cities grow in numbers and size / a process by which a population is transformed from rural based agricultural lifestyles to urban based non agricultural lifestyle.

New York

- It is a sea port
- It is a state capital
- It is an international commercial financial centre

Nairobi

- it is an inland port
- It is a national capital
- It is a national commercial centre.

2004 Q 9a,b

- Nucleated/cluster
- Scattered / dispersed
- Linear Any 2 x 1 = 4 marks
- Urban - Urban
- Rural – Rural
- Rural – Urban
- International - External Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
- Retirement from formal employment in urban areas / retrenchment.
- Lack of jobs in urban centers
- Insecurity in urban centers/ high crime rate
- The strategy of district Focus for Rural Development/ government policy.
- Provision of infrastructure facilities in the rural areas/ social amenities.
- Setting up industries in rural areas/ discovery Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks
- Insecurity leads to fear

- Unemployment / idleness leads to high crime rate/ social evils
- Inadequate housing has led to emergence of slums/ poor housing/ high rents limited land leading to limited urban extension.
- Traffic congestion cause delays/ slows movement
- Inadequate transport facilities leads to delayed movements/ long queues
- Inadequate social amenities leads to congestion in hospitals/ schools/ water shortage / poor sanitation
- High rate of crime leading to insecurity/ loss of proper life.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

2005 Q 1

- Rural settlements
- Urban settlements (2 marks)
- Settlement patterns marked
- Q - Nucleated/ clustered
- R – Linear (2 marks)

2006 Q 8

- X- Industrial zone/ lower class housing (1 mark)
- Y- Suburb area (1 mark)

- Trading
- Administration
- Recreation
- Commerce/ banking/ insurance
- Offices
- Location of light industries (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

- They have easy access to social amenities such as medical and educational facilities
- They have ready market for their farm produce
- The working class can commute to and from the centre of work while living in cheaper houses
- They have better chances of job opportunities than those living far away from the centre
- They enjoy cheaper goods and services from the centre due to closeness to the town (any 2 x 1 = 2 marks)

- Low income due to unemployment . underemployment
- Shortage of proper houses]
- Inadequate financial ability
- High cost of land/ houses in others parts of the towns
- Poor urban planning
- High rates of migration into urban centers (any 4 x 1 = 4marks)

- High rate of crime

- Encouraging community policing to complement the effort of the police force
- Controlling the influx of illegal arms in order to reduce the incidents of thuggery
- Enforcing laws without favour to provide protection to the law abiding citizens
- Getting rid of street families to reduce the number of idlers in the towns
(Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)
- Water pollution
- Educating the residents on the appropriate ways of refuse disposal to avoid polluting water resources
- Enacting and enforcing laws on environment management/ charging those found contravening the laws
(Any 1 x 2 = 2 marks)
- Its location at the shores of Lake Victoria led to its growth as a lake port handling trade among the three East African countries
- In 1901 Kisumu became a terminus for the Uganda railway allowing the influx and settlement of early Asian traders. This led to commercial development of the town
- Kisumu was a regional Asian traders. This led to commercial development of the town
- Kisumu was a regional administrative centre during the colonial period
- This led to setting up of administrative offices and other infrastructural facilities.
- The rich hinterland with mineral and agricultural resources provided raw materials for the development of industries and food supply for the town residents
- The high population in the surrounding areas provided the required labour force for the development of industries
- The nearby rivers and Lake Victoria provided fresh water for the industrial and domestic use.
- The well developed means of transport/ road/ railway/ airport makes the town easily accessible from other parts of the country.
(Any 5 x 2 = 10 marks)

2009 Q 4

- The northern part of the area represented by the map – linear
- The Southern part of the area represented by the map – nucleated / scattered
- The government may displace people in order to set up projects to an area / projects set up by the government attract settlement
- The government may set up settlement schemes to resettle the landless
- The government may gazette certain areas as reserves, thus controlling settlement
Any 2 x 1 (2 marks)

2009 Q 10

- P – Kampala

- Q – Kigoma
- R – Mandera

- X – Diamond
- Y – Trona / Soda ash (2marks)

- Eldoret started as a railway station on the Kenya Uganda railway and thus attracted settlement by the people from around the town.
- Eldoret has a rich collection and processing centre
- It is located in an area that experiences cool and wet climate ideal for settlement
- The terrain of the land is a plateau which allows for expansion
- The modern infrastructures such as the international airport have. Encouraged trade.
- The government policy of decentralization of industries led to setting up of some industries in the town
- Eldoret is a district headquarters for Uasin Gishu district and this has attracted administrative services in the town.
- Establishment of many educational institutions has attracted settlement

- Site – Mombasa is located on the drowned mouths of rivers Mwachi and Kombeni while Rotterdam is at the mouth of the River Rhine. (2 marks)
- Transport links to the interior – Mombasa relies on road, railway, air and pipeline to the interior while Rotterdam has in addition, River Rhine and canals Rotterdam is a major transshipment centre (2 marks)
- The hinterland both ports have extensive hinterlands. Mombasa's hinterland extends to DRC Congo while Rotterdam serves the continental Europe (2 marks)
- Dumping – the nearby agricultural lands are sometimes used as dumping grounds for the waste generated in the urban centres, thus polluting the environment
- There is conflict in land use as the urban centers expand into the land that would otherwise have been used for agriculture
- There is competition for labour as urban centers offer higher wages than agricultural areas any 2 x 2 (4 marks)

2012 Q10

(a) (i)

- Nucleated settlement/clustered
- Dispersed settlement/scattered

- Linear settlement
- radial settlement

(ii)

- areas that receive moderate rainfall attract more people since they can engage in arable farming that receive low rainfall have fewer people as they are unsuitable for arable farming
- areas with cool conditions/moderate temperatures are densely settled as they can support agricultural human life or areas with extreme temperatures are sparsely settled as they are uncomfortable for human beings
- areas near water bodies attract dense settlements as the water is available for domestic use scarcely available for domestic use
- areas with fertile soils attract settlements as a wide range of crops can be grown or poor soils discourage settlement as they are unsuitable for arable farming
- pests and disease prone are sparsely settled since they are unhealthy to human / animal habitation.

(b) (i)

(I) location

- its proximity to Nairobi has led to the industrial expansion as Nairobi acts as market to its products supplies or people settle in Thika to be able to work in Nairobi. industries have been setup in Thika due to congestion in Nairobi industrial area

OR

- hinterland-Thika town is located in an area with a rich agricultural hinterland which provides raw materials for industries / food for the population hence provides cheap labour and market

(II)transport

It has railway/road connection which provide easy movement of food / People

(III) land

- there is ample/flat land for development of industries/settlement
- the cost of land is relatively cheap hence attracts investors

(ii)

- it is an industrial centre
- it is an educational centre
- it is a commercial centre
- it is a residential centre
- it is an administrative centre
- it is a recreational centre
- it is a religious centre

(c)

- it encourages national unity as people of different nationalities / ethnic backgrounds interacts

- it promotes link with many areas as transport / communication network
- it provides employment opportunities through establishment of commercial/industrial