

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN

PUBLIC HEALTH

PUHE 255: LAND DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT

STREAMS: BSC (PUBLIC HEALTH- Y2 S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE:

.....

INSTRUCTIONS

Do not write anything on the question paper. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.

The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.

All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.

Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION I

(20 Marks)

1. Which is the primary factor that draw people from rural areas to urban areas?

- A. Poverty
- B. Employment
- C. Water
- D. All of the Above

2. What would you consider as the best indicator of Land Use Planning in any given Community?

- A. Land preservation
- B. Planned Urbanization
- C. Good Infrastructure
- D. Ecological balance in the community

3. Majority of the homeless people are found in Urban areas and not in rural areas

A. True B. False

4. In comparison of surrounding area, the value of land in an urban areas is

- A. High as compared to its surrounding area
- B. Less as compared to its surrounding area
- C. Higher in the city core area
- D. All of the above

5. Which of the following is generally not a characteristic of Informal Housing?

- A. Developed on Encroached Land
- B. Illegal structure on owned land
- C. Superior quality of basic services
- D. No formal transaction as per government act.

6. Density of population in any given area is usually related to

- A. climate
- B. political system
- C. Environment
- D. Economic condition

1. Which one of the following is the major effect of over-population in certain Urban centers in Kenya

- A. Poverty
- B. Low per capita income
- C. Shortage of food.

- D. . All of the above
2. The land area which can be used for farming is referred to as
- A. Catchment land
 - B. Derelict land
 - C. Declaimable land
 - D. Arable land
3. The comprehensive Land Use Plan for a community
- A. Is a statement of development policies
 - B. Is facilitated by zoning ordinances and subdivision regulations
 - C. Is voted for by the residents of the community
 - D. All of the above
4. Items that govern the land in urban centers are called
- A. Housing codes
 - B. Eminent domain
 - C. Subdivision regulations
 - D. Building codes
5. Residential development regulations can contribute to reduction in settlement problems in a community by
- A. Encouraging high density developments
 - B. Using recommended standards
 - C. requiring maximum dwelling size limit
 - D. all of the above
 - E. None of the above
6. When the consumption of natural resources are equal to nature's ability to replenish then sustainability is
- A. Not sustainable
 - B. Steady state economy

C. Environmentally sustainable

D. None of the above

13. In practice, migration from the traditional sector to the urban sector,

A. Translates into greater average annual growth rate of GDP per capita.

B. Does not translate into greater average annual growth rate of GDP per capita

C. Affects the measure of countries' urbanization

D. B. and C are correct.

14. Urbanization observed world-wide in the last decades reflects:

A. Need for better living standards

B. The unavoidable growth of the manufacturing industries in Urban centers

C. Healthy economic development.

D. Increased poverty

1. Which of the following is correct about the majority of squatter settlements?

A. They are unplanned and often illegal

B. They are legal dwellings built by city planners

C. Services are readily available and easily accessed

D. Result from Poor Land Use Planning

2. Which of the following would be the most appropriate approach to improving the quality of the life of squatters living in slums?

A. Investment in services and resources for rural communities

B. Eviction to ensure people are not living in unsanitary conditions

C. Relocating all people in slums

D. Legalizing drug use to create greater income sources for people in slums

3. Items that govern the development of raw land are called

A. Building codes

B. Housing codes

- C. Eminent domain
 - D. Zoning ordinances
 - E. None of the above
4. The advantages for the developer/builder in the Land Use Plan (LUP) include
- A. More land used for street construction
 - B. Room for longer utility runs
 - C. Less density of dwelling units
 - D. More variety of house types
5. Which of the following would be the best in forming Community planning units?
- A. Housing and Land development professionals
 - B. Government officers and local community representatives
 - C. Local residents
 - D. elected Persons in the community
6. In terms of Public Health, which is the most appropriate measure of a country's level of development?
- A. Technological innovation
 - B. Mobility
 - C. Income
 - D. Gender equity

SECTION II
(30 Marks)

Answer **ALL** questions in this section

1. State the benefits of environmental management in human settlement planning
(5 Marks)

2. Land use planning (LUP) involves assessment of land and water potential, alternatives for land use and economic and social conditions, in order to select and adopt the best land use options. Identify five factors that should be considered during Land Use planning (5 Marks).

3 (a) Describe each of the following Land Use Planning methods

i. Integrated LUP (2 Marks)

ii. Spatial LUP (2 Marks)

iii. Participatory LUP (2 Marks)

(b) Using examples, explain the difference between Participatory LUP and Participatory rural planning. (4Marks)

4. Decentralization has been advocated for in the process of planning rural development. State four advantages of decentralisation (4 Marks)

5. State *six* reasons why Land Use Planning is considered as a tool for improved economic opportunities in rural areas (6 Marks)

SECTION III (20 Marks)

Answer **ONE** question in this section.

1. Discuss the impacts of urbanization to Public Health in Kenya. (20 Marks)

2. Discuss the challenges of enforcing Legislations related to Urban Planning in Kenya (20 Marks):

