

f Human Geography into a specialised area, namely, Settlement Geography. As such, the learner is expected to have studied and grasped the basic concepts discussed in the preceding study unit entitled GEG 204: Human Geography. Conceptually, the study of human settlements is basic to the study of Human Geography because the nature of settlements in any particular region reflects man's relationship with the environment. Furthermore, the form of settlement, that is, the way space is organized for human activity affects the pace and breadth of social and economic development. Thus the study begins with a discussion of the occurrence, distribution, evolution and functions of rural and urban settlements in Lectures 1 to 6. This is followed in Lectures 7 and 8 by a discussion of techniques of analysis of location patterns that can be used to test for normalcy. Problems of human settlements are subsequently discussed in Lecture 9. Finally, possible solutions to the settlement problems are discussed in lectures 10 and 11 under the topics of urban and rural settlement planning, with the Kenyan case being discussed in detail in Lecture 12.

At the end of this unit, therefore, the learner will be able to:

- (a) describe the distribution, evolution and functions of human settlements
- (b) analyse location patterns of human settlements
- (c) discuss the problems of human settlements
- (d) discuss the policies and plans for human settlements
- (e) discuss the settlement policies and plans in Kenya.

The learner is also advised to carry out the essential reading of the books listed at the end of each lecture.