

## INDUSTRY

1. a)

The raw materials may be too bulky and thus expensive to transport

Some raw materials are perishable so they have to be processed before transportation

Processing reduces transport costs

b)

- Give three characteristics of the cottage industry in India
- They rely on simple equipment/machines
- They are labour intensive
- They are owned by families/individuals
- They produce mainly for local markets
- They are widespread in the country/located in homes
- Labour is provided by individuals/members
- They need little capital to start or operate

2 a)

- Are operated by individuals/small groups
- Are pursued as part time or full time occupation. The industry:
- Require low capital investment
- Use simple equipment
- Use local or recycles raw materials
- Use basic/simple skills in craft
- Are operated in the open
- Are widespread

b)

- Difficulty in getting raw materials
- Inadequate capital
- Competition from locally well established industries/competition from imported products
- Adequate marketing skills
- Inadequate security

c)

Manufacturing is a process of changing raw materials into a finished product/commodity ready for use while tertiary industries provide services and facilities for use by other industries.

d)

- Availability of coal and iron ore as raw materials.
- Cheap water transport on River Rhine.
- Availability of capital.
- Abundant sources of power such as coal and HEP
- Ready market from Central and Western Europe
- Availability of skilled labour
- Industrial interdependence
- Availability of water.

3

a)

- Tobacco processing
- Soap manufacturing
- Footwear making

- Vegetable chemical products making/pyrethrum processing
- Leather tanning
- Rope making
- Textile manufacturing
- Saw milling/pulp and paper making

b)

- large scale importation of second hand clothes has reduced demand for locally produced textile products/second hand clothes are cheaper than the locally produced raw clothes
- There has been a decline in the production cotton which has led to limited supply of raw materials for the textile industry.
- Mismanagement of textile factories has led to closures of such operations.
- Liberalization of the economy has encouraged business people to import textile from other countries instead of selling locally produced ones.
- Belief that imported garments are superior to locally produced ones has reduced demand for local garments.
- Decline in the economy has discouraged investors who would set up textile industries in Kenya.

c) i)

- Water pollution
- Treating the industrial waste to reduce the negative impact particularly industrial effluents/enforcing environmental laws on the use of improved technology for industry efficiency.
- Recycling wastes in order to reduce the industrial waste turn over

ii)

- Rural –urban migration
- Improve agriculture to create employment in rural areas
- Encourage growth of jua kali industries in rural areas to promote self employment
- Decentralize industries so as to control the number of people moving to industrial centers in search of employment.

d)

- Availability of adequate financial resources which have helped in the setting up and expansion of the industry.
- Presence of large population which provides a large domestic market for electronic goods/availability of large external markets
- Government policy on industrialization has led to rapid development of electronic industries.
- The highly developed sources of power encourage growth of electronic industries
- Advanced technology/research has promoted efficiency methods of production/high quality goods which are competitive in the world market.
- The numerous sea ports ease the importation raw materials and exportation of finished electronic products Japan had skilled/industrious work force which enhances efficiency in production.

4. a)

It is the process of change from primary to secondary and tertiary production.

b)

- Oil refining-Mombasa

- Paper manufacturing –Webuye
- Motor vehicle assembly –Nairobi, Mombasa

c)

- It requires less capital to establish since it is made up of small-scale units
- It creates employment for the growing labour force
- It produces mainly for the local market thus the country saves foreign exchange
- It requires less expensive machinery since production is manual
- It facilitates decentralization of industries since it spreads easily/thus checking rural urban migration.
- It produces relatively cheap products that are affordable by many/improving the quality of living
- It uses locally available/recycled raw materials thus reducing the cost of imports/conserves the environment
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- It imitates the products that are already in the market thus spreading technological skills
- It operates at grass roots level thus uses locally available skills
- It empowers the people to initiate projects thus reducing reliance/dependence on the government, donors etc

d)

- Leather tannin
- Tobacco treatment

- Textiles

5.

- Development of industry e.g. Magadi Soda company
- Source of foreign exchange from export of soda ash
- Creation of employment opportunities e.g in mining, industry
- Opening up of previously remote parts of Kajiado through construction of tarmac roads and railway line
- Cheap source of mineral e.g common salt

6.

- Encouraging foreign investors through organizing international investment conference
- Improvement in transport system e.g tarmac king roads easing congestion at the port of Mombasa
- Making electricity supply reliable and affordable.
- Establishment of export processing zones
- Exploiting market for Kenya's industrial goods e.g. under AGOA
- Fighting corruption
- Easing licence issuing procedures.
- Joining economic organizations e.g EAC and COMESA

7. It is the process of change from primary to secondary and tertiary production or the setting up of more industries and expansion of already existing industries.

8

- It creates employment for the growing labour force
- Requires less capital to establish since it's made up of small units

- Produces mainly for the local market thus country
- Local production saves foreign exchange or foreign exchange where exported
- Does not require expensive machinery since production is labour intensive
- Facilitates decentralization of industries hence reducing rural-urban migration
- Produces relatively cheap products that are affordable by many
- Uses locally available raw materials e.g. scrap metal, plastics hence conserve the environment
- Uses locally available skills thus encourages people to initiate projects and reduces reliance on the government and foreign procedures
- Raises the peoples living standards

9 a)

An industry is an establishment set up to process and transform simple and ordinary raw materials to a more complex materials of great value. Industrialization is the process and the speed at which a country plans and establish a country plans and establishes industries.

b) i)

-Its availability

-Its in exhaustibility

-Its bulkiness

ii)

-Industries dealing with perishable goods are close to the market

-Industries whose products are bulky hence increasing transport costs, are located near the market.

- c) Modern fuel and power can be transported for long distance for example, electricity can be transferred by high tension wires, petroleum by oil tankers and through pipelines. Natural gas is also transportable by road, air and water.

10 a) i)

Primary industries; these are the simplest forms of industries which first extract raw materials from their sources. They are also referred to as extractive industries

ii)

Secondary industries: These are industries which depend on the primary industries for raw material

iii)

- It makes use of locally available materials
- It produces cheap consumer goods which substitutes the expensive imported goods
- They are found in nearly every corner of the country thus improving the economy of the rural areas
- They also assist in solving unemployment problems
- It has stimulated development where they have been established
- It has encouraged the utilization of local resources
- It has enhanced the production of agricultural products
- It has led to the growth and development of urban centers

11. a) Significance of industrialization to Kenya.

- i) Provision of employment. People are employed in different categories of industry e.g transport



- ii) Reduces reliance on imported goods thereby saving foreign exchange
  - iii) Development of settlements e.g. Magadi town
  - iv) Improvement of infrastructure e.g. road and railway network connecting Magadi and the Mombasa port
  - v) Earning of foreign exchange which is used to develop other sectors of economy.
  - vi) Promotion of relationship between Kenya and other countries through trade relations involving industrial goods.
  - vii) Helps in promoting rural areas where industries are established.
12. a)
- i) Thick
    - Fruit canning
    - Motor vehicle
  - ii) Athi river
    - Cement making
    - Meat canning
  - iii) Kisumu
    - Fish processing
    - Textile manufacture
  - iv) Nanyuki
    - Textile manufacture
    - Garment making
  - v) Nakuru
    - Soft drink making
    - Floor milling
- b)
- It has resulted in pollution leading to environmental deterioration
  - It has led to rural-urban migration depriving the areas of able bodied people
  - It has led to uneven economic development creating two distinct regions; the developed rural areas

- Other economic activities
  - In some instances it has led to loss of life
  - Due to technological advancement, some people have been rendered jobless.
13. - Availability of raw materials i.e iron ore and limestone.
- Availability of coal which provides power to iron and steel industries (used for smelting iron ore)
- Accessibility-The area has direct links with the rest of Europe thorough air, road and water. This allows transportation of raw materials and finished goods
- Availability of capital which is used to invest in industries
- Availability of ready market within the region and other parts of the world.
14. a)
- i) Tokyo - Yokohama industries zone
- Osaka Kobe- Industries zone
  - Okazaki- Yokaichi industries zone
  - Yawata- Kokura-Moji industries zone
- ii)
- Availability of capital
  - Availability of market
  - Production of simple and unsophisticated cars and electronic gadgets
  - Development of hydroelectric power
  - Availability of abundant water
  - Presence of skilled manpower
  - Advancement in technology

- Japan's geographical location.
- Inadequate agricultural land.

b)

- Availability of labour which is skilled
- High demand for products from cottage industries due to high population
- Need to earn living to uplift their living standards which motivated Indians to establish cottage industries.
- Availability of localized raw materials
- Availability of simple machines which are affordable