

# INDUSTRY

## MARKING SCHEME

### 1991 QUESTION 3 (a, b & c)

(a) Name three agricultural non-food industries

- Textile processing
- Sisal fibre making
- Tobacco processing
- Pyrethrum processing
- Paper pulp/timber
- Footwear/leather tanning
- Rubber processing

(b) Explain five benefits, which a country may derive from industrialization

- Industrialization creates employment opportunities for the people
- Employment may ease pressure on land
- Employment provides the people with income/ raises the standard of living
- Industrialization leads to the development of infrastructure i.e. transport communication etc
- Industrialization facilitate the establishment of social amenities
- Industrialization leads to acquisition of industrial/technical skills
- Export of industrial products earns foreign exchange/external trade country
- Industrialization enables production of required commodities
- Saving Foreign Exchange/Internal Trade
- Urbanization
- Utilization of local raw materials

(c) Describe the characteristics of the cottage industry in India

- Cottage is carried out by individuals/families/ groups
- Cottage industries are rural-based (peasants) Work in the industries is carried out manually/ by use of machines
- Cottage industry operated in small workshops/ in homes
- Middlemen provide/supply the industries with raw materials
- Middlemen market the finished products The products are for both domestic/export markets
- Products are agricultural based/locally available raw materials. .

### 1994 SECTION B QUESTION 3 (b & c)

(b)

- Advanced technology/automation has led to efficient and increased car production
- Japan produces fuel saving vehicles and this creates a high demand for them in the world market/encourages the country to produce more
- Japan has many natural harbours favouring the development of large ports which makes the importation of raw materials and exportation of cars possible
- Japan's high population with a high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars
- Japan's change of policy of military aggression led to their economic revolution
- Japan's terrain is not suitable for development of agriculture and hence industries provide an alternative source of income to be used for buying food and other requirements
- Japan has highly developed sources of power, which has encouraged growth of manufacturing industries
- The strategic position of Japan in relation to other continents encourages trade thus promoting production of vehicles and other manufactured goods
- Japan has adequate capital to invest in car industries.

(c)

- It has led to air, noise and water pollution, which is dangerous to human health and to wild life/impedes feasibility.
- Dumping of industrial waste leads to environmental degradation/water/soil pollution.
- The increased production of cars and the high local purchasing power has led to
- traffic congestion in the cities/parking problems
- High demand for limited raw material like coal and petroleum has resulted in housing problems/inadequate housing
- The emergence of many factories has attracted large manpower, which has resulted in housing problems/inadequate housing.

**1996 Q 2**

- To create employment opportunities / solve unemployment problem make use of locally available materials.
- To produce cheap consumer goods / to substitute the expensive imported goods.
- To reduce importation / save foreign exchange
- To cater for local needs.
- To diversify the export goods
- Jua kali industries require little capital investment.
- Establishment for jua kali industries is a way decentralizing industries which reduces rural – urban migration

**1997 Q 5**

- Availability of labour
- Availability of agricultural raw materials
- Well developed transport links with other parts of the country
- Availability of ready market
- Availability of power
- Government policy
- Extensive plan for expansion

**1998 Q 8**

- It is the process of change from primary to secondary and tertiary production/settling up of more industries
- Oil refining - Mombasa
- Paper manufacturing – Webuye
- Motor vehicle assemble – Nairobi / Mombasa/ Thika
- Availability of coal from within the region. Iron is from the Rhine valley and later imported/ limestone provided raw materials needed in the industry.
- Presence of navigable river Rhine which provided cheap transport for the bulky raw materials and finished products
- Rich merchants and companies provided the capital required for the establishment of the industry
- Presence of other industries in the region such as food and textile industries provided industrial inertia.

- Coal/ imported petroleum provided power required in the industry river Rhine/ its tributaries provided water required for the cooling in the industry.
- The local population had acquired the skills on iron working. These formed the foundation of iron and steel industry.
- Availability of ready market from Western Europe/ Local Market
- Tributaries of Rhine e.g Lippe, Ra should be created 5 x 2 = 10 marks
- It requires less capital to establish since it is made up of small – scale units
- It creates employment for the growing labour force raise the standard of living of the people/ income
- It products mainly for the local market thus the country save foreign exchange / earns foreign exchange.
- It does not require 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 migration
- It produces relatively cheap products that are affordable by many improving the quality of living
- It uses locally available/ scrap metals recycled raw materials thus reducing the cost of imports/ conserves the environment
- It imitates the products that are already in the market thus spreading technological skills/ innovations
- It operates at grassroots levels thus uses locally available skills
- It empowers the people to initiate projects thus reducing reliance/ dependence on the government, donors, self sufficiency.

#### 2000 Q 8

- Diversity- to diversify her economy
- Employment - to create more employment opportunities
- Self sufficiency- For self sufficiency/ reduce importation/ save foreign exchange
- Use resources – To make maximum use of her resources/ raw materials
- Standard of – To uplift the standard of living of the citizens
- Value/ quality – to be able to increase the value of her exports/ quality
- B.O – To improve balance her trade
- Water is used for cooling machines to avoid damage by heat
- Some industries require water as a medium through which they dispose off their waste materials / heat
- Water is used for grading of coffee beans
- Some industries located near large rivers which provided power to turn the machines
- Cheap means of transport
- Some industries such as breweries use water as a raw material
- Water is needed in industries for cleaning e.g
- Raw materials as part of processing / improve the quality of the final product/ fermentation to improve quality/ pulp and paper making/ clean forms
- The finished products to make them presentable / attractive
- Machines as part of normal maintenance

- It would encourage regional equality development / Dev. of infrastructure social amenity in rural areas
- It would create employment in the rural areas
- It would reduce rural – urban immigration
- It would allow greater exploitation of local resources
- Reduces risks during calamities
- Reduce strain on social amenities in urban centers
- It would raise the standard of living of people in rural areas
- It would help reduce congestion in urban centers
  
- Interdependence – Some industries depend on each other for raw materials / market services, hence it is difficult to separate / relocate them
- Low market – Inadequate marketing the rural areas / other areas / discourages investors from locating industries away from urban centers
- Poor transport – some private investors are discouraged by poor transport facilities/ poor infrastructure in the rural area/ remoteness of some areas.
- Insecurity – Insecurity in some areas discourages investment in such areas
- Collapse of industries in rural areas discourage fresh investment in similar industries.
  
- They are owned by families
- They depend on family labour
- They use locally available raw materials
- They sell their products mainly to the local markets
- They require relatively little capital investment / are small scale
- They rely on simple equipments
- They are labour intensive
- They are ubiquitous / found almost throughout the country

**2001 Q 5**

- It has created variation in prices of petroleum products
- It has led to mushrooming of many petroleum products dealers
- It has encouraged importation of refined petroleum products
- It has caused frequent price adjustments by oil dealers
- It has created widespread availability of petroleum products

**2003 Q 8**

- Tobacco processing
- Soap manufacturing
- Foot wear making
- Vegetable chemical products making/ pyrethrum processing
- Textile manufacturing
- Saw milling/pulp/paper making
- Leather tanning



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

#### **Water pollution**

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

#### **Rural urban migration**

- Improved 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.

#### **2004 Q 4**

- Manufacturing is a process of changing raw materials into a finished product / commodity ready for use while tertiary industries provide services facilities for use by other industries / consumers. (any 2x1 = 2marks)
- Availability of coal / iron ore / raw materials
- Cheap water transport on River Rhine
- Availability of capital from rich merchants / krupp family / founders
- Abundant sources of power such as coal / H.E.P.
- Ready market from control / Western Europe / local market
- Availability of water from river Rhine / lipper / Ruhr (Any 3x1 = 3marks)

#### **2004 Q 9c**

- Leather tanning
- Tobacco treatment/ processing
- Textiles
- Cotton spinning
- Tanning industry Any 2 x 1 = 2 marks
  
- The abundant water supply from river Chania which is used for industrial purposes.

- The roads/ railway links/ accessibility have made it easy to receive raw materials and sell the industrial products.
- The high population around Thika provides ready market for the industrial products.
- The rich agricultural hinterland has provided raw materials for industries
- Nearness to Nairobi has led to industrial interdependence / ease of access to supplies.
- The government policy of decentralization of industries has encouraged the growth
- There is expensive flat land for setting industries Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

#### 2006 Q 5

- Are operated by individual or small groups
- Are pursued as part time or full time occupation
- They require low capital investment
- They use simple equipments
- They use local/ recycled raw materials
- They use basic/ simple skills in craft
- They are mostly operated in the open / sheds
- They are widespread (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)
- Difficulty in getting raw materials
- Inadequate capital for expansion
- Competition from other well established industries/ competition from imported products
- Inadequate marketing skills/ strategies
- Inadequate security (Any 3 x 1 = 3 marks)

#### 2007 Q 7

- Tea processing
  - Coffee processing
  - Milk processing
  - Sugar refining
  - Fruit canning / fruit processing
  - Brewing
  - Baking
  - Graining milling
  - Meat canning / meat processing
  - Oil pressing / processing
  - Vegetable canning/ processing.
- Proximity**
- Nairobi provides some inputs required by the industries in Thika
  - There is industrial interdependent among the industries in Nairobi and Thika.
  - The short rail and road connection between Nairobi and Thika provided cheaper movement of goods and services for the industries in Thika.

- Nairobi provides a ready / large market for the manufactured goods from Thika

#### **Availability of water**

- River Chania which passes through Thika town provides fresh water for industrial use especially for coffee processing and fruit canning measures.
- The hinterland
- Thika town has rich agricultural hinterland which provides raw materials for the industries.
- The hinterland is densely populated hence provides cheap labour for the industries.
- Kenya exports / taxes industrial goods, thus earning foreign exchange / revenue which is then used to develop other sectors of the economy.
- It has created employment opportunities hence raising the standards of living of the people / reducing unemployment.
- It has led to the development of transport and communication network thus facilitating the development of other sectors of the economy.
- It has facilitated the establishment of social amenities in the area where industries are located.
- It has led to the acquisition of management / technical skill which are also used in other sectors of economy / enhancing the expansion of industries.
- It has led to the diversification of the economy thus reducing reliance on the agricultural sector.
- It has led to the improvement in the balances of trade since there is added value to the export exchange.
- It has led to the growth / expansion of settlement / urban centre as labour migrates to the industrial centres.
- It has led to reduction of the importation of some industrial goods thus saving foreign exchange.
- Nairobi
- Mombassa
- Thika
- The country has adequate capital to invest in the industry
- Advanced technology / research has led to the efficient methods of production / high quality cars which are competitive in the world market.
- Japan has highly skilled / industrious work force for which enhances efficiency in production.
- Japan has many sea ports which markets the importation of raw materials / exportation of cars possible.
- The government policy / peace and stability has led to rapid development of the industry
- Japan has highly developed hydro electric power projects which provide power needed for the industries
- The presence of large population / high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars
- The presence of large population / high purchasing power provides a large local market for the cars

- Japan's terrain is too rugged unsuitable for development of agriculture and thus industries / provide an alternative source of income to be used for buying and other requirements
- The strategic position of Japan in relation to other countries encourage trade thus promoting production of vehicles/ Japan is accessible from all direction through the sea Factor – 1 mark Explanation – 1 mark (Explanation alone has no mark)

#### 2009 Q 9a-c

- Tobacco processing
- Footwear making
- Leather training
- Beeswax processing
- Sisal processing
- Pyrethrum processing
  
- Kenya saves foreign exchange
- Kenya earns foreign exchange through motor-vehicles export
- The industry has created employment opportunities
- The industry has promoted trade links with the neighboring countries as Kenya sells motor vehicles to them
- The industry has attracted foreign investors
- It has led to the development of skills among Kenyans
- Kenya earns revenues from taxes / licenses
- The industry has promoted transport sector by availing buses/lorries/vans/cars
  
- Explain three problems arising from industrialization in Kenya
- Industrialization has led to a rural-urban migration which has increased the urban population
- Leading to congestion / shortages of houses / increase in crime
- Some industries emit toxic gases which are harmful to people/wildlife
- Industrial effluent pollutes water sources making the water unfit for human/animal use
- Fumes from chemical industries corrode metallic roofs of building hence destroying them
- Concentration of infrastructure and social services in the industrial waste has led to the degradation of land
- Some industries have led to the displacement of people thus disrupting their social and economic life  
Any 3 x 2 (6marks)
  
- Availability of coal – iron ore as well as limestone from the Rhine valley provided raw materials needed in the industry
- River Rhine/ Ruhr/lippe/wupper/Escher provided water required for cooling machines in the industry / industry use
- The region is served by navigable rivers e.g. R. Rhine / Ruhr / port munal ems, cheap transport for the bulky raw materials and finished products
- The region is served by navigable rivers e.g. R. Rhine canals e.g. which provided Rheine cheap transport for the bulky raw materials and water required for cooling machines in the industry / industry use.

- Coal from the Ruhr region / imported petroleum provided power required in the industry
- The local population had acquired skills on iron working / availability of local skilled labour and this formed the foundation of iron and steel industry
- The dense and affluent population in (Central and Western) Europe / Germany provided ready market for iron and steel      Any 3 x 2 (6 marks)

**2010 Q 3**

- It is easier to transport refined petroleum products than crude hence the need to process crude oil at the point of entry crude oil.
- The raw material for the refinery comes by sea to the port of Mombasa
- Nearness to the source of raw material.
- Mombasa is the only port of entry.
  
- It requires little capital to set up and run
- It is labour intensive.
- It relies on simple equipment / machines.
- Different establishments are owned by individual/families.
- It uses locally available raw materials
- The products are mainly for local market.
- The industrial establishments are widespread in the country/located in homes.
- Labour is provided by members of the family/individual owners.
- The craftsmen are highly skilled.      (Any 4 x 1 = 4 marks)