

**PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES**

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
Subject: SOCIAL SCIENCE

Year/Level: 10
WEEK 23

Strand	STRAND III PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT
Sub Strand	3.1 Develop an understanding recognize, demonstrate and critically examine the interdependent relationship of people with different places and environments and explain how people utilize and adapt this relationship for their survival and for sustainable development
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate the main features of physical geography and illustrate how they determine land use to maximize productivity.

Other Livestock/Poultry Farming

<p>Goat Farming</p> 	<p>Grazed on all kinds of country but mostly on hilly places and where Indo Fijian settlements are located</p>	<p>No fixed overseas market for Fiji to import the livestock to.</p>
<p>Dairying</p> 	<p>South Eastern VitiLevu</p>	<p>Brucelosis disease which affects cows. Market demand Imported raw materials were too expensive.</p>
<p>Pig Farming</p> 	<p>Vuda Piggery, and other places around especially near Fijian villages</p>	<p>Feed is too expensive Diseases. No overseas market.</p>
<p>Chicken/Duck Farming</p> 	<p>Crest Poultry, Ram Sami Poultry,</p>	<p>Diseases At times demands are not met due to shortage especially during peak season such as Christmas</p>

INDUSTRIES

What is meant by industry? In its widest and traditional sense, the word industry is used to cover all forms of economic activity: primary (farming, fishing, mining and forestry); secondary (manufacturing and construction); tertiary (back-up services such as administration, retailing and transport)

Factors Affecting the Location of Manufacturing Industry

1. Raw Materials –industries are located close to raw materials, sources of power or ports, mainly because the raw materials were heavy and costly to move. Today industries are rarely tied to the location of the raw materials and so are described as footloose. Industries which need to be located close to raw materials are those using materials which are heavy, bulky or perishable.

2. Power supplies – early industry tended to be located near to sources of power because they could not be moved. As new forms of power were introduced and the means of transporting it were made easier and cheaper, this locational factor became less important. Today, oil, coal, natural gas, electricity, nuclear and hydro-electric power can all be used.

3. Transport – transport networks have improved with the building of roads, and methods of handling goods have become more efficient through containerization. Today raw materials can be transported further and finished goods sold in more distant markets.

4. Markets – industries will locate near to markets if:

- The product becomes more bulky with manufacture
- The product becomes perishable after processing
- The market is very large
- The market is wealthy
- Prestige is important (publishing).

5. Labour supply

6. Capital

7. Government Policies

8. Land

9. Environment

EXPORTS and IMPORTS

Exports refer to selling of goods and services to overseas countries and earning foreign reserves.

Fiji exports sugar, timber, fruits and vegetables, garments, gold, kava, bauxite, copra and coconut oil.

Imports are the buying of goods and services and making payments for them. Fiji imports food, beverages, crude minerals, chemicals, manufactured goods, machinery and heavy equipment.

Fiji's major trading partners include Australia, new Zealand, China, France, Japan, Pacific Islands, India Malaysia, Singapore and USA to name a few.

Importance of Industries

- Creates employment
- Earn foreign exchange
- Contribute towards Gross Domestic Product
- Leads to development of infrastructure in semi-urban areas
- Multiplier effect – development of other sectors such as transportation, banking, insurance
- Improves peoples' standard of living

INDUSTRIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Pollution is the contamination of the earth's environment with materials that interfere with human health, the quality of life, or the natural functioning of ecosystems (living organisms and their physical surroundings).
- Although some environmental pollution is a result of natural causes like volcanic eruptions, most is caused by human activities.
- Human contamination of the earth's atmosphere can take many forms and has existed since humans first began to use fire for agriculture, heating and cooking.
- During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries however, pollution became a big problem.
- Pollution has a dramatic effect on natural resources. Ecosystems such as forests, wetlands, coral reefs and rivers perform many important services for the earth's environment. They enhance water and air quality, provide habit for plants and animals and provide medicines and food.
- Any or all of these ecosystem functions maybe affected or destroyed by pollution.