# INDEX

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. NO.</th>
<th>CHAPTER NAME</th>
<th>PAGE #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction to Commercial Geography</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Economics Activities</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Fishers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Natural Vegetation</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Animal Husbandry / Herding</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Industries and Manufacturing</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mineral</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Modern Electronic Media</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER # 1
Introduction to Commercial Geography

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Qno1. What do you mean by Geography?

**DEFINITION AND MEANING OF GEOGRAPHY:**

The word Geography is a combination of two words “Geo” and “Graphy” Geo is a Greek word which means “The Earth” and the word “Graphy” has been derived from the word “Graphen” which means – “Description” So, Geography means Description of the Earth”.

Geography could be defined as: “The science of description of the Physical features of the Earth.”

**DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY:**

“Commercial geography is a form of geography concerned with the production and supply of raw materials including agricultural output and finished goods.”

Qno2. What do you know about the Scope of Economic and Commercial Geography?

**SCOPE OF ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY:**

Economic and Commercial Geography is mainly concerned with the study of agriculture, minerals, and industrial resources and also means of transportation and trade centers of the world. So, more detailed study, about the factors of production and distribution are as follows:

1. **STUDY OF AGRICULTURE RESOURCES:**

For the study of Economic and commercial Geography it is essential that causes for the production of various agricultural products, are to be studied, and also the factors responsible for the commerce and trade of those products cannot be neglected.

2. **STUDY OF MINERALS RESOURCES:**

Minerals are also an important factor of commerce and trade, because every country in the world is not self sufficient in mineral resources. So, in economic and commercial geography we study about the production and distribution of different minerals found in the world.
3. STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES:

Agricultural and minerals resources are mainly responsible for industrial progress of an area, so industrial progress cannot be studied without the study of other factors.

4. STUDY OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

Means of transportation also plays an important role for the progress of agricultural, minerals and industrial resources, so without the study of means of transportation study of other factors is not possible.

5. STUDY OF TRADE CENTERS:

Trade Centers also play an important role for the trade or commerce of certain areas, because without the study of various trade centers progress in trade and commerce is not possible.

Qno.3 Explain the importance of Economic and Commercial Geography?

IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY:

Now-a-days Economic and Commercial Geography is an important subject not only for the student’s commerce, but it also helps in different fields of life for example.

1. FOR STUDENTS:

The study of Economic and Commercial Geography helps the commerce students in the selection of right path for their future, so, that they can become successful businessmen, industrialist, traders, bankers, etc.

2. FOR TRADERS:

By the study of Economic and Commercial Geography the businessmen can learn more about the production and trade of various crops and minerals found in the world. In this way, they can make their business more progressive.
3. **FOR INDUSTRIALISTS:**

The study of Economic and Commercial Geography guides about the resources for the raw material of industries as well as, it also tells about their trade and commerce.

4. **FOR AGRICULTURISTS:**

By the study of Economic and Commercial Geography, the big farmers can know about the qualities of progressive kinds of seeds, and methods, used in developed countries of the world.

5. **FOR ECONOMISTS:**

The study of Economic and Commercial Geography can help the economists while making economic planning, because it also tells about the world resources besides its own country.

6. **FOR BANKERS:**

Leading bankers can know much more about those countries in which they are going to invest their money by the study of Economic and Commercial Geography.

7. **FOR RULERS:**

By the study of Economic and Commercial Geography, they can know more about the agricultural, minerals, and industrial progress in different parts of the world. It also tells them how the people of those countries have utilized their resources for progress.

---

**Qno.4 State the four points for the importance of the study of commercial geography for the Commerce students? 2012(R)**

1. The students of commerce get knowledge about the industrial resources of the world through the study of commercial geography.
2. The students of commerce know about the determination and location of various industries in the world through the study of commercial geography.
3. The study of commercial geography gives knowledge to commerce students about the procedure of many commodities in industries, the raw material required for manufacturing and the factors of determination and localization of industries.
4. The students of commerce get knowledge about home trade, means of transportation and international markets through the study of commercial geography.
INTRODUCTION:

STONE AGE:

In the beginning the man’s needs were limited. Thus in that period man used to live like animals, and also used the forests products as his food, as the human being was increasing rapidly, he adopted various ways for hunting and fishing for these purposes he begin to use instrument made of stones. Thus that period of man’s history is known as Stone Age.

BRONZE AGE:

After that man becomes more civilized and he started to tame the wild animals and with the help of these animals he started the profession of agriculture to fulfill the needs for growing population. Besides the production of various agricultural crops man started digging of earth and he became successful for fining various minerals thus this period is known as Bronze Age.

MACHINE AGE:

The discovery of various minerals enables man to make various inventions in shape of machines in which the steam engines was notable for industrial revolution in many countries. That period was known as Machine Age.

ATOMIC AGE:

Thus, in the present age the invention of atomic energy has enabled man to explore the whole world, after the getting of knowledge about the world. The man is trying to discover and conquer the universe, and he has become successful to reach up to moon and his struggle to reach other planets is still in progress, thus the present age can be called as an Atomic Age.

Qno1. Define a term Economic Activities. Briefly discuss the classification of Economic Activities?

DEFINITION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

“The activities which are related to the production consumption and exchange of things are called ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES.”
CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Following are the classifications of Economic Activities.

A. Production
B. Exchange
C. Consumption

1. PRODUCTION:

Production is divided into two parts: 1. Primary Production 2. Secondary Production

PRIMARY PRODUCTION:

Hunting of animal (Harvesting commodities from nature) (subsistence agriculture, forestry
fishing mining)

Gathering of wild berries and nuts

Extracting of minerals from the earth

Fishing from rivers, lakes and oceans

Harvesting of trees

SECONDARY PRODUCTION:

Purposeful tending of crops and livestock (Commercial Agriculture)

Increasing the value of commodities by changing their form (manufacturing)

TERTIARY:

Services (clerical, personal, business)

QUATERNARY:

Financial, health, entertainment, education, information and data processing services middle
management, administrative services, and government bureaucrats.

QUINARY:

High level management and executive administrative positions (Public and Private)
Commercial Geography Notes

For Class XII-Commerce

Scientific research and development Services

2. EXCHANGE:

Transportation and distribution services

Increasing the value of commodities by changing their location (Freight transportation)

Exchanging services and ideas by telecommunication or face to face contact

Satisfying the needs of people by changing their location (Passenger, Transportation)

Ware housing and distribution function. 1. Whole Sale Trade 2. Retail Trade

3. CONSUMPTION:

Use of commodities and services by human beings to satisfy their need needs and wants.

HARVESTING OF COMMODITIES FROM NATURAL FORESTS:

It is said that first of all, after his arrival in this world, man utilized the forest resources. In the present age some of the tribes in equatorial region get their living from the forests.

HUNTING AND FISHING:

To fulfill the needs of food man has been using the profession of hunting and fishing since ancient time. Hunting and fishing are considered the second old activity of man. Fish has become an important part of daily food of large number of population of various countries in the world and thousand tons of fish are caught daily in the world.

Qno2. What are the major difference b/w Commercial and Economic Activities? 2012(R)

All those activities of men which are associated with production, consumption and exchange of consuming goods are called Economic Activities. In economic activities, human physical and intellectual efforts are used to make resources beneficial for production of wealth.

All those activities which are associated with exchange of goods, paying and receiving, buying, selling and transportation are called Commercial Activities. The major difference between Economic activities and Commercial Activities are related to the exchange of goods, paying and receiving, transportation and buying and selling with the intellectual, physical and practical human efforts.
Qno3 What do you mean by Commercial Activities? Explain its various kinds? 2010(P&R)

**Commercial Activities:**

All those activities which are associated with exchange of goods, paying and receiving, buying, selling and transportation are called Commercial Activities.

**Kinds/Classification of Commercial Activities:**

Following are the various kinds / classification of Commercial Activities.

**Primary Activities:**

The activities in which men get direct benefit from natural resources obtained from earth and geographical environment are called Primary Activities. The procedure related to primary activities was adopted by man during his early period of history. These activities were limited and only related to subsistence. Forests, minerals, and birds are the natural resources of food.

**Secondary Activities:**

The commercial activities which are involved in transforming raw materials which are obtained from initial activities into unable products by manufacturing are called Secondary Activities. Different kinds of industries and their manufacturing procedures are classified as Secondary activities of man.

**Tertiary Activities:**

The commercial activities in which services are added to primary and secondary commercial activities to increase the utility of the manufacturing products are called Tertiary activities. Tertiary activities are related with services, not to the production of tangible commodities. Trade and commerce is an important tertiary activity.
Qno.4 Explain the various kinds of animal found in the world?

HERDING OR ANIMAL KEEPING:

Animal keeping is also considered one of the primary activities of man. The animals found in the various parts of the world can be classified into two types:

1. Wild Animals  
2. Domesticated or Tame animals

WILD ANIMALS:

1. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE FOREST:

In the tropical forests conditions are unsuited to animals. The climate is damp and unhealthy and the vegetation are too dense to allow free movement. Either birds, monkeys and apes live in the trees or big animals like elephant take shelter in these forests.

2. ANIMALS LIFE IN THE GRASS AND SCRUB LANDS:

These regions are the abodes of hoofed animals (or ungulates) like antelopes, deer, horses, camels and in places sheep and goats.

3. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE DESERT:

Deserts have very few animals. The hot deserts have only some insects and gnawing animals that live on dry scattered vegetation.

4. ANIMAL LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS:

Very few animals live on high mountains. They have hard elastic hoofs that enable them to jump about on hard rock. They are usually very agile; sheep and goats being the most agile.

5. ANIMAL LIFE IN TUNDRA’S:

In the true Tundra regions, where there is only a short warm and ice-free period, many animals settle down during summer, while they move southwards into the coniferous forests during winters. Arctic Fox, the Arctic wolf and the Arctic Beer are the animals of Tundra’s region.
DOMESTICATED OR TAME ANIMALS:

The important domestic animals are cattle, sheep, horse, camel, goat and elephants. Since animal require a large in which to roam and feed the livestock of the world is found in those countries.

1. CATTLE AND FOOD SUPPLY:

No other animal has a greater place of importance than cattle in the progress of nations, because highest physical and mental development needs diet based on dairy. Cattle are divided into two groups: Dairy Cattle and Beef Cattle.

2. MINING:

Nature has gifted man enormous treasures in shape of various minerals under or above the earth. Man has been using these minerals from the times immemorial. The invention of machine became possible with the help of minerals, especially iron and coal.

Mineral wealth plays an important role in this machine age. Machines are made by them, run by them and fed by them.
INTRODUCTION:

Fishing is one of the great primary industries of the world. Fish provides the earliest available food for man. There is no need to cultivate the land wait for the maturity of the crops, as in agriculture to provide food.

Qno.1 Briefly discuss the importance of Fishing Industry?

IMPORTANCE OF FISHING INDUSTRY:

The present day fishing industry is not confined to produce food only; its scope is much large. Fish now supplies important materials of industrial use. Fish meal is a valuable manufacture; fish oil is used for medicines and industrial purposes like lubricating, tanning, soap making and tempering of steel.

Among the new uses of fish, is the use of fish meal as a feeding stuff to cows and poultry. This is a recent development and saves waste in the fishing industry. Fish meal has proved very useful for growing stock of all kinds, for highly concentrated food and is given mixed with other stuff.

Qno2. Discuss the factors that influence the development of fishing industry in any area? 2011(R)

FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING INDUSTRY:

CLIMATE:

There are so many factors which are responsible for the growth of fishing industry, because fish like the cool climate, so cool climate of the temperature belt prevents the plankton and other fish food from decaying rapidly.

PHYSICAL FACTORS:

FISH FOOD:

All marine life depends on a very minute vegetable life, called Plankton. The animal, Plankton lives on vegetable plants. These minute plants have the power of absorbing the dissolved nitrogenous compounds, mineral salt and carbon dioxide; the last two are in abundance in the sea.
CONDITION OF COAST LINE:

The broken coastline are mostly suited for fishing industry, because such type of coast line provide facilities for the construction of harbors, which provides shelter to the fishermen at the storms.

TOPOGRAPHY OF LAND:

In those countries where topography of the land is not suited for agriculture, there main occupation of the people is fishing. Such as Norway.

NEARNESS OF FOREST:

Forests supply wood for the construction of boats, baskets for catching and packing the fish and rackets for drying fish.

ECONOMIC FACTORS:

CHEAP LABOR:

Cheap labor is essential for the growth of fishing industry and more profit can also be achieved.

EFFICIENT MARKETING:

Fish being much more perishable than meat so its early marketing can give more profit to its producer.

USE OF SCIENTIFIC METHODS:

The use of steamers trawlers and other mechanical devices have revolutionized the fishing industry.

KINDS OF FISHERIES:

The fisheries of the world fall into three classes:

1. Deep Sea Fisheries
2. Shore Fisheries
3. Fresh Water Fisheries
Qno3. Explain the important fishing grounds of the world?

**IMPORTANT FISHING GROUNDS OF THE WORLD:**

Most of the important fishing grounds of the world are suited in North Hemisphere are as follows:

1. North East Asia
2. North Western Europe
3. North East of North America
4. North West of North America

1. **NORTH EAST ASIA:**

Although in all the north eastern countries of Asia, the main occupation of the people living near Coastal areas is *fishing*, but three of them Russia, China and Japan are more important in fishing industry.

2. **NORTH WESTERN EUROPE:**

Most of the Western European countries such as Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, France, UK, Denmark, Belgium and other countries, where the people living near coastal areas their main occupation is fishing.

3. **NORTH EAST OF NORTH AMERICA:**

The north eastern coastal areas of North America are also suitable for the fish growth. Here large amount of fish food called Plankton is available. The main fishing centers of these regions are Newfound-land Island, New England, Labrador, and Canadian cities of Halifax, Boston, Portland and Montreal.

4. **NORTH WEST OF NORTH AMERICA:**
The north western coastal areas of USA and eastern coast of Asia in pacific are also important fishing grounds of catches.

MAIN IMPORTERS:
Following are the main importers of the world.
1. United States of America
2. France
3. Germany and
4. UK

MAIN EXPORTERS:
Following are the main exporters of the world.
1. Canada
2. Japan
3. Norway

Peru is the leading exporter in term of weight of fish.
CHAPTER # 4
NATURAL VEGETATION
Qno1. Define a term Natural Vegetation?

DEFINITION OF VEGETATION:

“Vegetation of some sort or the other is the natural covering of the land surface of the Earth”.

Qno2. Explain the factors for the growth of Natural Vegetation?

FACTOR FOR THE GROWTH OF NATURAL VEGETATION:

Following are the factors for the growth of natural vegetation.

1. The amount of Heat (Temperature)
2. The amount and distribution of precipitation (Rainfall, wind)
3. The amount of light
4. The character of soils

THE AMOUNT OF HEAT (TEMPERATURE):

The growth and type of vegetation at a particular place depends upon the climate and physical features, but temperature plays an important role. Thus in the equatorial region where temperature is high, dense forest are not found.

THE AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION (RAINFALL):

Next in importance to temperature are the amount and the seasonal distribution precipitation, either in the form of rain or snow. Thus, in areas of heavy rain dense forest seen and in intermediate rain grasslands and areas of meager rainfall desert vegetation can be seen.

THE AMOUNT OF DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIPITATION (WINDS):

The function of winds is to help the plants in transpiration i.e. getting rid of the excess moisture.

LIGHT:

Light is the chief factor where by the plant manufacturers its food (sugar) from the green material in the leaves, become yellow and within the plant dies.
SOIL:

The moisture supply the roots of the plant is determined by the texture of soil. The effectiveness of precipitation is greatly influenced by soil structure.

Qno3. Define Forest. Explain the various kinds of Forest found in the world?

FOREST:

Forests grow in areas of abundant precipitation, though they can maintain themselves even in areas of relatively low rainfall, provided this is distributed with sufficient uniformity.

The forests of the world may be divided into two major parts:

1. Evergreen Forests
2. Deciduous Forests

EVERGREEN FORESTS:

Such forests remains evergreen throughout the year and do not shed their sub divided as follows:

1. EQUATORIAL EVERGREEN FORESTS:

These kinds of forests are found in Amazon Basin in South America, Congo Basin in Africa and in islands of East-indies in Asia. Such type of forests is also found in areas of monsoon region where rainfall is more than 80" inches annually.
2. **MEDITERRANEAN EVERGREEN FORESTS:**

Such types of trees are found in areas along the Mediterranean Sea, California in USA, and central Chili in South America.

3. **CONIFEROUS EVERGREEN FORESTS:**

(Areas) the cold temperate and sub Arctic lands of North America are covered with dense green forests.

**DECIDUOUS FORESTS:**

These are broad leaves, hard wooden trees, and they shed their leaves during the warm dry season. They must be subdivided as follows:

```
| Monsoon Deciduous Forests | Temperate Deciduous Forests |
```

1. **MONSOON DECIDUOUS FORESTS:**

Such type of forests or trees are found in areas of Monsoon region such as in China, Thailand, Vietnam, Burma etc.

2. **TEMPERATE DECIDUOUS FORESTS:**

These types of forest are found in North Western Europe, North Eastern USA and Eastern Coast of Australia and South East Africa.
CHAPTER # 5
AGRICULTURE
DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURE:

It is an art of raising plants life from the soil for the use of mankind. All the plants and crops were grown in the beginning. History shows that in early days when people started to live group life and began to be civilized, they were concerned with agriculture alone.

Now days the same tendency prevails among the common people. It is seen that people generally prefer to settle in places which plains and fertile land.

Qno.1 Explain the various type of farming in the world?

TYPES OF FARMING:

Following are various types of farming which are used for better growth, some of these are as follows:

SHIFTING FARMING:

This type of farming is adopted in about 15% of the world. It is the most primitive type of farming. Under this method the land is cultivated from one to three times and then abandoned because of loose of fertility and over plough and then new piece of land is used for cultivation and then abandoned again after few years and so the cultivation goes from one plot to another.

SUBSISTANCE FARMING: 2010 (R&P)

It is also known as “Domestic Farming” because most of the products are locally consumed and only a small surplus is exported to other. Under this system the production of crops is just for meeting one’s own need is the main criteria.

RUDIMENTARY FARMING:

The rudimentary type of farming is associated with settled cultivation. Under this system the same piece of land is cultivated by the people constantly for many years.

HUMID FARMING:

This type of farming is adopted by the farmers living in regions having moderate rainfall. And practice in the regions, where the annual rainfall in above 20. It is commonly under practice in
Europe, Americans, Asians and other countries which enjoy constant amount of rainfall annually.

**IRRIGATION FARMING:**

This type of farming is an inverse method of humid cultivation because it is adopted by the region which having seasonal rainfall and thus farming takes place there through canals and river irrigation. Such type of farming is under practice in Russia, India, U.S.A, Pakistan, Egypt are the main other countries.

**DRY FARMING:**

Dry farming is adopted in the areas where neither the sufficient amount of rainfall nor irrigation facilities is available. In these regions cultivation of crop is made possible by utilizing every drop of rain water very cautiously. This type of farming was started in United States of America and now is being adopted by South Africa, Australia and various Asian countries.

**MIXED FARMING:**

In this type of farming the farmer combine farming, his chief occupation with other occupation such as live stock, fruit growing, cattle rearing etc. therefore it is called Mixed Farming and it may carry on either a large or a small scale. It is very important for densely populated areas. Not only two economic activities mixed under this type but farmers also mix or grow two types of crops at the same time like Wheat and Maize etc. This type of farming is highly adopted in Prairie region of U.S.A central east America, South Brazil etc.

**TRUCK FARMING: 2010 (R & P)**

It is also known as “Market gardening”. Under this method of farming vegetables grow at a large scale for trade. Because vegetables are a perishable item so they are cultivated near by the urban areas or in the out skirt of big cities and towns which offer a ready market and they could immediately be supplied in the market. Atlantic coast in U.S.A is the best example of truck farming.

**MECHANIZED FARMING:**

The farming may take place through two methods:

1. Traditional Method  
2. Modern
Modern method of farming is termed as “Mechanized Farming”. Its practice is possible in the temperate grass lands where flat plains are available. In this method not only farming tools are modern but the cultivation is also scientific. This type of farming is used not only the fulfillment of domestic demands but the products are supplied to other countries as well. The mechanized farming is getting popular in Canada, Argentina, U.S.A and Russia.

**PLANTATION FARMING:**

Plantation is large tracks of agricultural lands owned by individuals or by corporation and operated by centralized management. In this type of farming only one cash crop is grown on commercial basis and other food and clothing requirements are fulfilled by imports. Therefore, this type of farming is taken at large scale only and is concentrated in South Africa.

**COMMERCIAL FARMING:**

It is the modern type of large scale specialized agriculture. It is the most important system and has been adopted in about 25% countries of the world. Under this method of cultivation and mechanized process it becomes possible to produce crops in large quantity.

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**MAIN FEATURES OF AGRICULTURE:**

Following are the main features of agriculture.

1. Main source of food supply
2. Provide employment opportunities
3. Major source of National Income
4. Good Market for agricultural machinery and equipment
5. Provides raw material for industries
6. Market for fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides
7. Main source of foreign exchange earnings.
8. Expands industrial goods market.
Commercial Geography Notes
For Class XII-Commerce

Importance of Agriculture:

Agriculture is backbone and the largest sectors of Pakistan’s economy, which plays a very important role in its development. It provides food i.e. wheat, rice, pulses, vegetables, fruits and other items for growing population of the country.

Nearly 22% of total output (GDP) Gross Domestic Product and 48% of total employment is generated in the agriculture. It contributes substantially to Pakistan’s exports.

It provides raw materials to different industries such as cotton, sugar cane, edible oil seeds, and citrus fruits, leather, wool, wood and other items.
CHAPTER # 6
Animal Husbandry / Herding

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Qno1. How many types of Animals are found in the World?

The animal found in the world can be classified into two types:

1. Wild Animal
2. Domesticated or Tame Animal

ANIMAL RESOURCES AND INDUSTRIES:

Animals play an important role in the ecology of the nature. The bees carrying insect pollen fertilize plants. The insects increase the productivity of the soil when they loosen the soil and thus play a part in the chemical cycle of life also.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ON ANIMAL RESOURCES:

The rearing of large number of animals or major species has given rise to some important industries in different regions of the world. The industries so developed commercially on animal resources are;

1. Dairying
2. Wool
3. Leather
4. Poultry

Qno.2 What factors is necessary for the development of dairy farming industry?

CONDITION NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY FARMING INDUSTRY:

Following factors are necessary for the development of dairy farming industry.

1. Climate
2. Development transport and refrigeration facilities
3. Market
4. Capital
Qno. 3 Briefly discusses the regions of Dairy Farming in the world?

REGIONS OF DAIRY FARMING:

The principal regions of the commercial dairying in the world are:

1. East – Central North America
2. North Western Europe
3. South East Australia
4. Asia and Africa

EAST – CENTRAL NORTH AMERICA:

This region comprises the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada, New England, Michigan and the U.S.A’s north east part. The cool moist temperate climate is suitable for hay crops than for grain.

NORTH WESTERN EUROPE:

Dairy is an important part of mixed farming. Mostly peasants cultivate grains but simultaneously rear cattle to supplement their income. France, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Germany etc are the important producers of dairy products in this region.

1. Netherland
2. Denmark
3. Switzerland
4. United Kingdom

SOUTH EAST AUSTRALIA:

Australia is an important producer and exporter of dairy products. A large amount of cheese and butter are exported to other countries every year.

ASIA AND AFRICA
The continent Asia and Africa are quite backward in the respect of dairy industry. The dairy product is not organized on scientific lines in Asia.

Qno4. Write down the importers and exporters countries of Dairy farming in the world?

IMPORTER COUNTRIES:

Following are the importers countries

1. Italy
2. Netherland
3. Germany
4. Ireland
5. U.K
6. Belgium
7. Japan

EXPORTER COUNTRIES:

1. Germany
2. France
3. Belgium
4. Netherland
5. New Zealand
6. U.K
7. Ireland

Qno.5 Briefly discuss about Beef Cattle in the World?

Beef Cattle are not the staple food for the people of the land and therefore beef cattle are kept only in those regions which are not useful for agriculture or where the population is very sparse. But Beef is the most significant meat product and normally accounts for about 50% of the world’s meat output.
Qno.6 Which factors are essential for the progress of Beef Industry in the World?

The following factors are essential for the progress of Beef Industry in the World.

1. Cool and moderate dry climate
2. Meat preserving arrangement
3. Nearness to market
4. Improved transport facilities
5. Abundance of cheap land

Qno.6 Briefly discuss the world distribution of Beef Cattle?

WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE:

Excepting the steppes of Siberia where population is dense, all these areas are great rearers of beef cattle.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

The U.S.A is the largest producer of Beef Cattle. At many places even irrigation is carried on and grass is grown after living on the grass of these ranches for one to two years beef cattle are sent to the slaughter houses. The meat is packed fresh, smoked, canned and salted.

ARGENTINA:

Sheep are found in all parts of Argentina, but the greatest concentrations are in the moist portion of pampas.

3. RUSSIAN FEDERATION:

In Siberian plain of Asiatic and European Russia large number of Beef cattle are reared from which enough amount of beef and hides are taken and exported to neighboring states.

4. AUSTRALIA:

The development of refrigeration and cold storage has helped Australia to become a big producer of meat.
NEW ZEALAND:

The Canterbury plain with surrounding downs rear large number of sheep, more than 90% of the flocks of the Dominion.

Qno.7 Write down the Export and Import countries of Beef Cattle in the World?

IMPORTERS:

1. AUSTRALIA
2. GERMANY
3. FRANCE
4. ARGENTINA
5. NEW ZEALAND

EXPORTERS:

CHAPTER # 7

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURING
Qno.1 Write in detail, the factors that determine the regional location of an Industry.2011 (P)

LOCALIZATION FACTORS

There are some important **GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS** which exercise a great influence on the Localization of any industry. The factors are called the localization factors and are as follows:

GEOGRAPHICAL & ECONOMIC FACTORS

1. **RAW MATERIALS** No Industry can be established without availability of raw materials. They should be easily accessible otherwise the expenses incurred on their acquisition become immense.

2. **POWER RESOURCES** An industry cannot run without the supply of energy and power. Modern complex industries consume large amount of power. Fuel must be easily available at the selected site.

3. **PROXIMITY TO THE MARKET** The ultimate purpose of all production is consumption. The consuming market should not be remote from the industries, otherwise the delivery of the manufactured items will add immensely to the cost.

4. **LABOR** of its three types:
   1) Skilled
   2) Unskilled and
   3) Management and labor staff.

5. **SUITABLE CLIMATE**: Climate determines the working power and efficiency of laborers and also the economy of the products. Different kinds of industries require different kinds of climate.

6. **EASY AVAILABILITY OF CAPITAL** It is an accepted fact that modern industrialization is impossible without the large supply of capital. Easy and large supply of capital is an important factor for the localization of any industry. I.D.B.P, N.D.F.C, PIDC, PICIC AND ICP are the institutions for providing capital.
7. **GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT** and incentive from the side of the government is an important localization factor for any industry.

8. **MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION** In these days of specialized and diverse trading operations, availability of means of transport (may it be by air, sea or land) is indispensable. These means should be easily and quickly available and should also be cheap to minimize cost of production.

9. **POLITICAL CONDITIONS** Areas at a safe distance from politically explosive regions and enemy territories are preferred for industrial location.

Qno 2 Give an account of the distribution of Iron and Steel Industry in the world?

**Modern Role of Iron and Steel**

We live essentially in an age of Iron and Steel. Because of its hardness and durability, because of the ease with which it can be cast worked in any desired shaped and because of its remarkable cheapness under modern method of a production iron is the most important and widely used metal in the service of man.

**IRON ORE**

Iron is the most widely distributed metal. But whether it is profitable or not to exploit given iron deposit depends largely upon its richness, purity, size and location.

**IRON MANUFACTURING**

Probably 90 percent of world’s iron is now converted into steel. It is concentrated in 28 countries including America, India, China, Brazil, South Korea, Japan, Italy, Britain, Belgium, Ukraine, France and Canada.

**WORLD DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL INDUSTRY**

The world distribution of Steel Industry is discussed in brief as under.

**1- CHINA**

The history of steel in China is very old. China is leading iron ore producing country of Asia. The modern Blast Furnaces were established in 1980. Steel Industry in China is concentrated in three big centers. The steel industry area in North China in Anshan. The oldest steel factory is working in Manchuria. The third steel producing center is South China.
2- **AMERICA**

America has also an important position among iron ore producing countries. Although this country produces about 10% of world’s iron ore production, but due to heavy home consumption, it has to import a large amount of iron ore from other countries.

3- **JAPAN**

Japan has become one of the leading steel producers of the world. The first steel project was established in Japan at Yawata.

4- **FRANCE**

France occupies the distinctive position amongst the iron and steel producing countries but this position is being declined because the world demand of raw iron for the manufacturing industries is decreasing. In other words, the production of steel in France is decreasing gradually.

6- **GERMANY**

Germany, as a steel producing country, occupied third place at the Global level. Germany emerged as a very important steel producing country. There are many coal reserves in Germany.

7- **BRAZIL**

The steel industry of Brazil showed more than 300 per cent increase in the production of steel after 1973. Since the local use of steel is very low. Brazil has the abundant quantity of steel in surplus to export.

8- **AFRICA**

Iron and steel industry is located in Africa. The important places for the production of iron and steel include Pretoria and Newcastle.

9- **CANADA**

Canada is an important steel producing country of the world. There are two steel producing districts in Canada. Cape Breston and Sydney because abundant supply of water and iron ore of Newfound lands are available.
10- RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Under a system of economic planning the Russia iron and steel industry has considerably expanded within a rather short period of time. Since 1973 the country has been the world’s largest producer of iron and steel.

Qno3. What geographical factors are required for the localization of Cotton Textile Industry? 2009 (R & P)  OR

Qno3. Write the physical and economic factors necessary for the cultivation of cotton in the world. 2010(R & P)

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS FOR THE LOCALIZATION OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

1. CLIMATE:

Climate plays an important role in the location and development of cotton textile industry. For instance, spinning of cotton is not possible in the dry climate because the dry yarn is broken again and again. The broken and knotted yarn would deteriorate the quality of the textile and the manufacturing process would also be late.

2. RAW MATERIAL:

No Industry can be established without availability of raw materials. They should be easily accessible otherwise the expenses incurred on their acquisition become immense.

3. SKILLED LABOUR:

Modern industries need skilled and cheap labor; it is also the necessary condition for the establishment of cotton textile industry. Skilled labor is required in this industry for plucking, cleaning, ginning, spinning, dyeing and weaving.

4. MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION:

In these days of specialized and diverse trading operations, availability of means of transport (May it be by air, sea or land) is indispensable. These means should be easily and quickly available and should also be cheap to minimize cost of production.
5. MARKETING FACILITIES:

The market demand is also another factor for the localization and development of Cotton Textile Industry therefore; the regions where demand for cotton textile is high, this industry should flourish there.

Qno.4 Briefly discusses the usage of Wool in the World?

Man has been using wool for his clothing before the birth of Christ. It is mainly used in temperate or cold lands; its use in winter is also common in Tropical areas.

It prevents the escape of heat from the body, allows perspiration to pass through and does not get wet easily from rain. It is thought that woolen textile industry is older than cotton textile industry.

Wool when it is taken from the sheep is not pure. Impurities amount of to 75% of the total weight.

Qno.5 Discuss the world distribution of World Woolen Cloth.

1. BRITIAN:

It is an oldest industry of Britain, and Britain had monopoly in woolen textile industry before the World War II. Britain has to import large amount of from Australia, New Zealand to feed its woolen mills.

2. U.S.A:

Although woolen textile industry reached here late, but today about every states has woolen mills

3. JAPAN:

Japan ranks first among woolen fabrics producing country of Asia. Japan has to import fine wool from Australia and Newzealand.

4. FRANCE:

It is also well known producer of woolen cloth among European countries.
Qno.6. How many types of Silk are found in the world?

There are two types of Silk found in the world;

1. Natural Silk
2. Artificial Silk

1. NATURAL SILK:

Natural Silk is the fiber of the cocoons spun by the Silk worms. The mulberry leaves are the main food of silk worms. Mulberry trees flourishes well in warm temperate and sub tropical climate areas.

2. ARTIFICIAL SILK:

The scientist of 18th Century invented the fibers of Artificial Silk Rayon and Tardyon. This fiber resembles like natural silk and comparative cheaper. These artificial fibers are being used mixed with natural fibers like cotton and wool.

Qno.7 What is the various kind of fertilizer in the world?

Scientist divides fertilizer in three kinds.

1. NATURAL MANURE:

Animals and humans wastes are considered as natural as natural manure as these contain all elements which are required to land.

2. GREEN MANURE:

Nature has made some plants which when deployed decomposed are used as manure e.g. Gowara and Genter plants.

3. ARTIFICIAL MANURE:

This manure is prepared by a chemical process and possesses the quality to improve the deficiency of elements in land.

The scientist divided fertilizer in three kinds, which are prepared by chemical process.
Comprehensive Geography Notes
For Class XII-Commerce

1. NITROGENOUS FERTILIZERS:

In this category are included in Ammonium Sulfate Urea, Nitro lime – Stone, Ammonium Sulfate, Nitrate etc.

2. PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS:

In this category is included Super Phosphate which is subdivided into two broad divisions.

   1. Nitro Phosphate
   2. Ammonium Phosphate

3. POTASH FERTILIZERS:

In this kind of fertilizers, Potash is used as a raw material.
Qno1. Write a note on Goal...2010(R&P)

Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock usually occurring in rock strata in layers or veins called coal beds or coal seams. The harder forms, such as anthracite coal, can be regarded as metamorphic rock because of later exposure to elevated temperature and pressure. Coal is composed primarily of carbon along with variable quantities of other elements, chiefly hydrogen, sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen. Coal has been a useful resource for human consumption. It is primarily burned as a fossil fuel for the production of electricity and/or heat, and is also used for industrial purposes such as refining metals. Coal forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat, which in turn is converted into lignite, then anthracite. This involves biological and geological processes that take place over a long period.

Qno2. Discuss the various types of Coal in the world.

ANTHRACITE

Anthracite, the highest rank of coal is a harder, glossy, black coal used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It may be divided further into metamorphic ally altered bituminous coal and petrified oil, as from the deposits in Pennsylvania. It contains from 80% of carbon.

BITUMINOUS COAL

Bituminous coal is dense sedimentary rock, black but sometimes dark brown often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. It contains 60% to 80% percent of carbon, so it is high heating value.

LIGNITE

Lignite or brown coal is the lowest rank of coal and used almost exclusively as fuel for electric power generation. It has 33% of carbon and 20% to 35% percent of moisture.

PEAT

Peat, considered to be a precursor of coal, has industrial importance as a fuel in some regions, for example, Ireland and Finland. In its dehydrated form, peat is a highly effective absorbent
Commercial Geography Notes

For Class XII-Commerce

for fuel and oil spills on land and water. It is also used as a conditioner for soil to make it more able to retain and slow release water.

Qno3. Discuss the different world Coal production Countries....2011-2012

CHINA

China is the largest coal reserve deposits in the world. Now, its production has also gone higher enough, and its rank first position among coal producing countries. Here, coal is found in Loang, Shantung, Szechwan, Shensi, Kanso and Hunan province.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (U.S.A)

The second largest coal producing country of the world. It produces about 24% world’s coal production. The main coal producing areas of U.S.A Northern Appalachian Coal Mines; these coal fields are considered to be the large coal mines in the world._Central Appalachian Coal Mines; these mines have second position according to production. The Southern Appalachian Coal Mines; these mines provide a very small quantity of coal.

INDIA

The third largest coal producing country of the world. Ranijang, Bokaro, and Karenpora are the main coal mining areas. Some coal is also found in Medhyapradesh areas.

Qno.4 Why Anthracite is called the best quality of Coal?

ANTHRACITE COAL

Anthracite, the highest rank of coal is a harder, glossy, black coal used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It contains from 80% of carbon. Anthracite is the best quality of coal with least ash content. Anthracite is a hard, compact variety of mineral coal that has a high luster. It has the highest carbon count and contains the fewest impurities of all coals, and has the highest calorific content as compared to other types of coals such as bituminous coal and lignite.
Qno.5 How many types of minerals are found in the world?

The minerals found in the world can be classified as under.

1. BASIC MINERALS:

Those minerals, which are considered to be the base of industry or machines. For example Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, etc.

2. POWER MINERALS:

Such type of minerals provides power to run machines, such as Coal, Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Hydro electricity.

3. PRECIOUS MINERALS:

Gold, Silver, Uranium, Platinum and Diamond, etc. are the examples of precious minerals.

Qno.6 Discuss the importance of Mineral Oil?

Mineral oil is light and best liquid oil for producing energy. Mineral oil is the most important source of lubricants and fuel. In addition to the petrol, other ingredients are also achieved from mineral oil which is used in the industries. Industrial development of the advanced countries of the world depends on the importance of mineral oil without which the developed nations cannot be survived. Mineral oil generates three times greater energy than the coal. Mineral oil could not be only stored easily but be also transferred from one to another.

Qno.7 What do you mean by OPEC? Write down the names of the members of OPEC.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in Baghdad, Iraq, with the signing of an agreement in September 1960 by five countries namely Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They were to become the Founder Members of the Organization. These countries were later joined by Qatar (1961), Indonesia (1962), Libya (1962), the United Arab Emirates (1967), Algeria (1969), Nigeria (1971), Ecuador (1973), Gabon (1975) and Angola (2007). Currently, the organization has a total of 12 members’ countries.
For Class XII-Commerce

They are Algeria, Angola, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Qno.8 Explain various types of Iron ore found in the world?

Following are the various types of Iron Ore found in the World.

LIMONITE:

The first kind of iron ore is known as Limonite. It contains 50% iron. It is available in gray and yellowish colours. This iron ore is found in Germany and France.

HEMATITE:

This is the second best kind of iron ore. It is available in reddish colour and contains 60 to 70% iron. It is achieved in the solid form. This ore is common in U.S.A, India and Russia.

MAGNETITE:

The best quality of iron ore is known as Magnetite. It contains the highest percentage of iron i.e. 72% approximately. Because of this higher iron quantity its colour is black. It is commonly found in Igneous and Metamorphic rock’s area.

SIDERITE:

It is ranked as the lowest quality of iron ore. It contains 30% to 40% of iron content. This ore has various varieties and colors ranging from ash gray to brown.

PIG IRON:

The first process of iron ore smelting gives, it is the shape of pig iron, and few impurities are removed.

CAST IRON:

After, the 2nd process by mixing of sulfur, phosphors, and lime stone it changes its shape as cast iron.
WROUGHT IRON:

To make the cast iron more pure, limestone and manganese is used in the third process, and it is converted into the bars, known as Wrought Iron.

STAINLESS STEEL:

It is known as best quality of iron. To make wrought iron more pure strong and bright during the fourth process, the chromium, nickel and tungsten, are used, and converted into stainless steel.

Qno.8 Write down the importers and exporters countries of iron production in the world?

IMPORTERS:

Sweden, Brazil, Australia, Venezuela, India, Chile, Mauritania, Algeria.

EXPORTERS:

U.S.A, Germany, France, U.K, Japan, Italy, Pakistan, etc

Qno.9 Write a note on the precious mineral “GOLD”

GOLD (PRECIOUS MINERAL)

Gold ranks an important position among all the precious minerals. The use of Gold is common in the world from olden days. Today it is used for making coins and ornaments. Gold reserves are the common measure of a country’s economy. Gold is heavier than so many minerals, but in spite of that it is very soft and can be converted into thin sheet. Gold occurs in veins or reefs of quartz. Mostly it is found in Igneous and Metamorphic rocks, but some gold is also found in the sands of some rivers.
Qno.10 Write down world Gold Production?

WORLD’S GOLD PRODUCTION

II. Major gold producing countries. (2011-2012)

CHINA
Gold mining in the People's Republic of China has recently made that country the world's largest gold producer. For the year 2007, gold output rose 12% from 2006 to 276 tones to become the world's largest for the first time -- overtaking South Africa, which produced 272 tones. For the third consecutive year, China is the world's largest producer of gold. It beat its previous record. Chinese gold production rose from 285 to 300 tons of gold from 2008 to 2009.

AUSTRALIA
Australia is the second largest gold producer in the world with 215 tones. Production is down 2.3% compared to 2008. Australia moves from fourth to second as its production declined more slowly than that of South Africa and USA.

SOUTH AFRICA AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
South Africa has lost its place of No. 1 gold production in 2007. It is now the third largest in the world with the USA. Gold production in South Africa is below that of 2008 (213t) with 210 tones of gold produced. Gold production in South Africa has almost halved since 2001 (402 tones of gold). The decline of gold production in South Africa in 2009, like 2008, can be attributed in part to problems of electricity production. But for 39 years, production of gold in South Africa decreases because of depletion of its best deposits.

The U.S. is third with a production of 215 tonnes of gold, the same output as South Africa. Gold production in the U.S. has declined since the peak (record year) of 1998. The state of Nevada produces 3/4 of gold production in the USA.

RUSSIA:
Russia gold mines produced 185 tonnes of gold in 2009, an increase of 5.1% over 2008 and 21% over 2001. The record year of gold production in the Soviet Union is 1989 with 304 tonnes. For Russia, 2009 with 185 tonnes of gold was a record year. The three largest producers of gold produced each year third of Russian gold. Russia guards, such as China, growth potential of its gold production.
Qno.11 What do you know about Uranium?

URANIUM

Uranium is a very heavy metal which can be used as an abundant source of concentrated energy. Uranium occurs in most rocks in concentrations of 2 to 4 parts per million and is as common in the Earth's crust as tin, tungsten and molybdenum. Uranium occurs in seawater, and can be recovered from the oceans. Uranium was discovered in 1789 by Martin Klaproth, a German chemist. Uranium has a melting point is 1132°C. The chemical symbol for uranium is U.

Qno.12 Why are accurate details about Uranium not available?

Reserves of Uranium are spread in all over the world at different places. It is such type of metal which helps in atomic energy that is the reason of keeping the reserves of Uranium secret by many countries. That is why it is very difficult to calculate the total reserves of Uranium in the world. Around 40 countries are showing their Uranium reserves. Following countries are very important among them: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic and China etc.

Qno13. Write down the uses of Uranium in the World?

Uranium is one of the most important mineral now-a-days because of its uses. It is getting importance day by day as its economics disadvantages are increasing.

Some of its uses or advantages are as following.

Raw Material of Nuclear Power:

It is used as an important ingredient in nuclear power production. Scientists have been developing atom bomb with the help of this mineral.

Atomic Energy:

It is a great source of atomic energy. Now a day's approximately 44 countries of the world are using this power in fulfillment of their energy or electricity demand.
Medical Uses:

Now-a-day’s uranium is used in diagnosis of different diseases and it is also used in the treatment of cancer.

Defensive Uses:

It is also used as an important ingredient in the defensive equipments of different countries. For example in rockets, ships use this energy which improve their efficiency.

Agriculture:

This energy is also helpful in agriculture field that’s why number of countries these days using it for the development of their agriculture sector and improving their yield per acre.

Production Sector:

These days’ different production sectors are using this energy as a raw material in their products or producing atomic base articles and so this energy is improving the production sector of an economy.

Qno14. Write down world Uranium producing Countries?

Canada:

Canada is leading in production of Uranium.

Australia:

Australia the second producing country of Uranium in the World.

Besides the above mentioned countries Uranium is also found in South Africa, France and other European countries in the world.
Qno.15. Write down the exporters and importers of Uranium?

**Exporters:**
Canada, Australia, South Africa, Nigeria, Turkey

**Importers:**
Japan, France, Italy, Belgium, India, U.K.

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**Qno.16 write short note on “COAL”**.

Coal is a combustible black or brownish-black sedimentary rock usually occurring in rock strata in layers or veins called coal beds or coal seams. The harder forms, such as anthracite coal, can be regarded as metamorphic rock because of later exposure to elevated temperature and pressure. Coal is composed primarily of carbon along with variable quantities of other elements, chiefly hydrogen, sulfur, oxygen, and nitrogen. Coal has been a useful resource for human consumption. It is primarily burned as a fossil fuel for the production of electricity and/or heat, and is also used for industrial purposes such as refining metals. Coal forms when dead plant matter is converted into peat, which in turn is converted into lignite, then anthracite. This involves biological and geological processes that take place over a long period of time.

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**Qno.16 Discuss the different types of Coal in the world**

**ANTHRACITE**

Anthracite, the highest rank of coal is a harder, glossy, black coal used primarily for residential and commercial space heating. It may be divided further into metamorphic ally altered bituminous coal and petrified oil, as from the deposits in Pennsylvania. It contains from 80% of carbon.
BITUMINOUS COAL

Bituminous coal is dense sedimentary rock, black but sometimes dark brown often with well-defined bands of bright and dull material, used primarily as fuel in steam-electric power generation, with substantial quantities used for heat and power applications in manufacturing and to make coke. It contains 60% to 80% percent of carbon, so it is high heating value.

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PEAT

Peat, considered to be a precursor of coal, has industrial importance as a fuel in some regions, for example, Ireland and Finland. In its dehydrated form, peat is a highly effective absorbent for fuel and oil spills on land and water. It is also used as a conditioner for soil to make it more able to retain and slow release water.

Qno.17 Discuss the different world Coal production Countries – 2011-2012

CHINA

China is the largest coal reserve deposits in the world. Now, its production has also gone higher enough, and its rank first position among coal producing countries. Here, coal is found in Loang, Shantung, Szechwan, Shensi, Kanso and Hunan province.

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- Northern Appalachian Coal Mines; these coal fields are considered to be the large coal mines in the world.
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The third largest coal producing country of the world. Ranijang, Bokaro, and Karenpora are the main coal mining areas. Some coal is also found in Medhyapradesh areas.

Qno.18 Why is anthracite called the best quality of Coal?

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Qno.19 Discuss the economic importance of the mineral oil.

Mineral oil is light and best liquid oil for producing energy. Mineral oil is the most important source of lubricants and fuel. In addition to the petrol, other ingredients are also achieved from mineral oil which is used in the industries. Industrial development of the advanced countries of the world depends on the importance of mineral oil without which the developed nations cannot be survived. Mineral oil generates three times greater energy than the coal. Mineral oil could not be only stored easily but be also transferred from one to another.

Qno.19 Write down the uses of Mineral oil in the World?

The mineral oil when extracted from the Earth, it has a shape of some black liquid, known as Crude Oil. Then it is bought into the refineries, where after passing so many processes it adopts the following shapes such as:
Commercial Geography Notes

For Class XII-Commerce

1. Gasoline
2. Petrol
3. Diesel
4. Kerosene
5. Furness oil
6. Road oil'
7. Wax of candles
Qno.1 Explain the importance of electronic media in the world. 2011(R) & 2010(R&P)

Electronic media is extremely important, as it is very widespread and easily accessible. It is highly influential, especially to adolescents and young adults who seriously value technology.

Electronic media: Media that uses electronics to reach audience. Telegraph, Satellite, Television, Internet, web-downloads, live streaming videos, Radio, Digital media marketing. Electronic Media is important because it allows the people who utilize it to transmit information to a larger audience. In this fast growing world, we try to go along with the world, following the same style of life. Now-a-days people are busy in their jobs, they find less time to read and thus print media’s popularity is decreasing.

Qno.2 Write down the importance of information technology.

- Access to variety of learning resources.
- Immediacy to information.
- Anytime learning.
- Anywhere learning.
- Collaborative learning.
- Multimedia approach to education.
- Authentic and up to date information.
- Access to online libraries.
- Teaching of different subjects made interesting.
- Educational data storage.
- Distance education.
- Access to the source of information.
- Multiple communication channels - e-mail, chat, forum, blogs, etc.
- Access to open courseware.
- Better accesses to children with disabilities.
- Reduces time on many routine tasks.
Qno.3 What is meant by E-Commerce? How does it operate?

Electronic commerce, commonly known as e-commerce, ecommerce or e-commerce, refers to the buying and selling of products or services over electronic systems such as the Internet and other computer networks. However, the term may refer to more than just buying and selling products online. It also includes the entire online process of developing, marketing, selling, delivering, servicing and paying for products and services. The amount of trade conducted electronically has grown extraordinarily with widespread Internet usage. The use of commerce is conducted in this way, spurring and drawing on innovations in electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems.

Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web at least at one point in the transaction's life-cycle, although it may encompass a wider range of technologies such as e-mail, mobile devices and telephones as well.

Electronic commerce that takes place between businesses is referred to as business-to-business or B2B. B2B can be open to all interested parties (e.g. commodity exchange) or limited to specific, pre-qualified participants (private electronic market).

Electronic commerce that takes place between businesses and consumers, on the other hand, is referred to as business-to-consumer or B2C. Electronic commerce is generally considered to be the sales aspect of e-business. It also consists of the exchange of data to facilitate the financing and payment aspects of business transactions.

Renewable & Non-Renewable Resources

Qno1. Explain the terms Renewable Natural Resources and Non-Renewable Natural Resources? 2011(R)

The natural resources which are produced in every season and are obtained repeatedly and are also used repeatedly are called Renewable Natural Resources. They are continuously available therefore called renewable. For example wood, food, water and construction materials are called renewable natural resources.
Commercial Geography Notes
For Class XII-Commerce

The natural resources which are used in different situation when once discovered and used, then their quantity decreases and ultimately they exhaust and become Non-Renewable Natural Resources. They include minerals both metallic and non-metallic and fossil fuels like coal, petroleum and natural gas.

Rubber Plant

Qno.1 Rubber is a plant of equatorial Region. Comment. 2011(R)

Rubber is the production of equatorial region. Rubber plant was originally found in Amazon forests of Brazil in South America. Later on these trees are cultivated in the rubber plantation of Indonesia. These trees produce 90 percent of all natural rubber consumed.

The actual homeland of rubber is Latin America and the region of South East Asia. This is called Equatorial region which provides rubber to all over the world. The name of a rubber tree is Hevea brasiliensis.

Transport Network

Qno1. Explain the role of transport network in the development of mining in any area. 2011(R)

Mining is included in primary commercial activities. It is a process of obtaining minerals from the earth. After the primitive Stone Age, copper age began as man discovered copper from mines and learnt its utility. The actual exploration of hidden minerals of the earth started with the industrial revolution, with the passage of time, mineral extraction has become commercial.

Railways, Airways, water ways and roads are included in transport network. Transport network can play a role in the development of mining in the world. Transport network provide help to transfer the minerals obtaining from mining easily from one place to another in time. The construction of better roads and the development of railway can play a role in the development of mining in the world.
Qno2. The construction and maintenance of roads and railways in the desert areas and equatorial regions is difficult. Discuss? 2011(P)

The deserts and equatorial regions are such regions of the world where the physical environment is very harsh for human population. The vast deserts extending from the Sahara in Africa. The equatorial region supports a small population, which practices shifting, or subsistence agriculture or animal rearing. Due to less population and unorganized agriculture, the construction of roads and railways and their maintenance is difficult.

Qno.1 Comment. “Farming is not practiced in Polar regions.”2012(P)

The most influencing factor on farming is the climate. The climate is the combination of temperature and rainfall. Farming cannot be done at a very high temperature. Similarly very low temperature also makes farming impossible. In the polar region of the world, the temperature remains very low throughout the year. When the temperature becomes moderate in this region then some lower