

**ENVIROMENTAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT OF
INDUSTRIALIZATION IN WAKISI SUB-COUNTY, NJERU MUNICIPALITY
BUIKWE DISTRICT**

BY

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
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DECLARATION

I, AJAMBO EVERINE hereby declare that this report is my own original work and that it has never been presented to any university, college or institution for any academic award.

Signature... Ajambo Date... 13th / 02 / 2023

Ajambo Everine

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research work for AJAMBO EVERINE; entitled "Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact of Industrialization on The Development of Wakisi Sub-County, Njeru Municipality Buikwe District ", has been submitted for examination with the approval of my University Supervisor

Signature... [Handwritten Signature] Date... 15/02/2022

Dr. TURYAHABWE REMIGIO

DEDICATION

To my lovely father Barasa Patrick, my mother Namuli Deborah, you were my inspiration challenge, supportive and encouragement all the way through my graduate studies.

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| CO ₂ | Carbon Dioxide |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| OECD | Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development |
| IEA | International Energy Agency |
| MI | Mission Innovation |
| CEM | Clean Energy Ministry |
| AGOA | African Growth and Opportunity Act |
| BUBU | Buy Uganda, Build Uganda |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Authority |
| SCOUL | Sugar Corporation Of Uganda Limited |
| UBOS | Uganda National Bureau Of Statistics |
| RMG | Readily Made Garments |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| NO _x | Nitrogen Oxide |
| NO | Nitrite Oxide |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen Oxide |
| Co | Carbon Monoxide |

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ABSTRACT

This project aimed at finding out “The Environmental and Socio-Economic Impact of Industrialization on The Development of Wakisi Sub-County, Njeru Municipality Buikwe District “. This study mainly focused on establishing the, negative biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county, positive biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county in Njeru municipality Buikwe district, negative socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county and positive socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county. Questioners, interview guides and recording methods were used by the researcher during data collection since a researcher saw it easier to administer questioners to respondents, conduct interviews and record the useful information, the objectives of the study were; to find out the negative biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county, to find out the positive biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county, to find out the negative socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county, and lastly to find out the positive socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county. The researcher discovered that the negative biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county which included; Air pollution, Land pollution, Water pollution and Deforestation which involved cutting down of trees so as to create more land for industrial development thus prolonged drought conditions , the positive biophysical effects of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county some of which included; Recycling of wastes, Fertilizers, and Animal feeds through processing of the industrial wastes, the negative socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county were; High crime rate, High population and Displacement of people so as to create more land for industrial development and the positive socio-economic impacts of industrialization on the development of Wakisi sub county included; Employment, Trade Settlement, Infrastructure, Government Revenue through imporsing of taxes on the industrial goods and workers. Further discoveries were on and in this study, we generated a short list of areas of more study and the preliminary list of references for use.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the back ground of the study, statement of the problem, the research objectives, research questions, scope of the study and the significance of the study.

1.1 Back ground of the study

Industrialization is a progressive transformation of the economic system from rudimentary productive methods to more complex manufacturing processes. It is a systematic change that aims to reshape the productive forces of a given country (Selden, 2016 AU69). Generally, industrialization is understood as any productive activities related to new innovation, creativity, skillfulness of workers and increased profit by maximization of machines and human effort. In Tanzanian context, industrialization has been understood to mean any manufacturing industry that contribute to innovation and growth of production technology, creation of massive employment in small and medium scale manufacturing industries such as textile, food and beverage, and iron and steel industries (Simon mwang'onda,2018).

Globally, in the pre-industrial period, the source of income was mainly from agriculture and economic status, prestige depended on the size of arable land holdings. Due to the sudden change in the economy, some people were attracted to new and economically advantageous occupations while others were forced to adapt to the new types of jobs. The fact that the international inflow of employers was relatively high due to increased employment opportunities resulted from rapid of industry in the formally agricultural area, there was also mobility between generations, with the young generation moving from the fathers' occupations to new and different work. In the past a son usually followed the occupation of his father who often trained him for this kind of job, the extensive mobility, geographical and economic appropriate to industrialization tended to reduce extended family identification (Muhammad Bello Muhammad, Rahimah Abdul Aziz Yew ,2018).

Industrialization also developed in the middle of the 1700S when the world's population had finally started recovering deaths of the of the plague in the 1300s that wiped out more than 75 million people. the planet's population exploited reaching one billion by 1800 and then

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