

IMPACTS OF KAJJANSI CLAY'S FACTORY ON THE BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SOCI  
ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF THE PEOPLE LIVING AROUND THE FACTORY IN KAMONKOLI SUB  
COUNTY IN BUDAKA DISTRICT.

By

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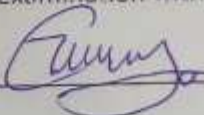
BU/UP/2019/3254

A RESEACH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY IN PARTIAL  
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE TO AWARD OF  
BACHELOR'S DEGREE IN SCIENCE AND EDUCATION OF  
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

APRIL, 2023

## APPROVAL

This research on the impact of kajjansi Clay's factory on the biophysical environment and socio-economic of people living around in Kamonkoli sub county in Budaka district has been submitted for examination with my approval as the candidate's university supervisor.


Signature  date 18/05/2023

DR. TURYAHABWE REMIGIO

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## DECLARATION

I MBOIZI JOHN, hereby declare that this research report on the impact of kajjansi Clay's factory on the biophysical environment and socio-economic in Kamonkoli sub county in Budaka district is my own original work and has never been presented for any award in any institution of learning.

Signature  date 07-05-2023

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(STUDENT)

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my beloved dear parents Mr. Geuma. G. William and Mrs. Namuge Moria who have been a constant source of support and encouragement throughout my life. They have been putting in their tireless efforts of supporting me emotionally and their strong financial support which has contributed to the completion of this research report with in the stipulated time frame,God bless them and give them long live.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise to my almighty God, the creator of the heaven and earth who plans and arranges all things in the way they are supposed to be in that he gave the opportunity and the peace of mind to enable me to complete this course.

I also extend my honored and sincerely appreciation to the faculty of science and education for the facilitation and knowledge granted to me while at the University and in the field. Satisfactory thanks go to my one and only university supervisor DR. TURAHABWE REMIGIO for the tireless guidance provided to me throughout the research journey, indeed, God bless you,Dr.

I would also in this opportunity appreciate all my course mates in the academic race of a bachelor's degree most especially my best friend, WAMOTO APPOLLO and OTHENO THOMAS for their words of encouragement and motivation in terms of needs.

Lastly, I extend my sincere thanks to my friends and the rest who have always been with me and my side in times of needs and guidance during the course of my being at Busitema university and in my research report formulation period which has made me better and enabled me to produce this document.

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## CHAPTER ONE.

### 1.0 Introduction.

The chapter presents the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objective of study, the research questions, scope and significance of the study.

### 1.1 BACKGROUND.

Ceramic materials are inorganic, non-metallic materials made from compounds of a metal and a non-metal. Ceramic materials may be crystalline or partly crystalline. They are formed by the action of heat and subsequent cooling. Clay was one of the earliest materials used to produce ceramics, as pottery, but many different ceramic materials are now used in domestic, industrial and building products. Ceramic materials tend to be strong, stiff, brittle, chemically inert, and non-conductors of heat and electricity, but their properties vary widely. For example, porcelain is widely used to make electrical insulators, but some ceramic compounds are superconductor.

Source: "Ceramics materials, 2013, the free encyclopedia."

Ceramics are intrinsically associated with human development, appearing in the archaeological record as early as 28,000 B.C.E. Ceramics have been used as building materials, containers, and decorative objects and in a wide range of infrastructural, technical and cultural artifacts. The ceramics industry comprises various products, including bricks and roof tiles, wall and floor tiles, household ceramics, vitrified clay pipes, sanitary ware, expanded clay for construction purposes, and refractory and abrasive ceramics for industrial applications. Ceramics are also an important component of the world economy. In Europe alone, this industry employs 338,000

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