

SOC101

ENVIRONMENT

CHAPTER 19



HUMAN ECOLOGY



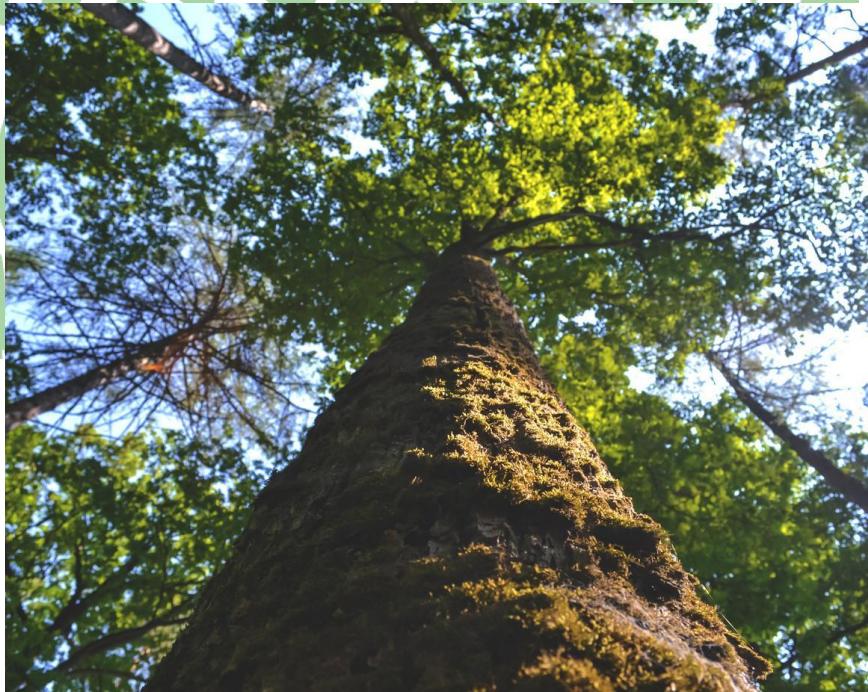
It is concerned with the interrelationships between people and their environment

Everything is connected to everything else.

“**INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF
PEOPLE AND THEIR
ENVIRONMENT**”



ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS



BIODIVERSITY

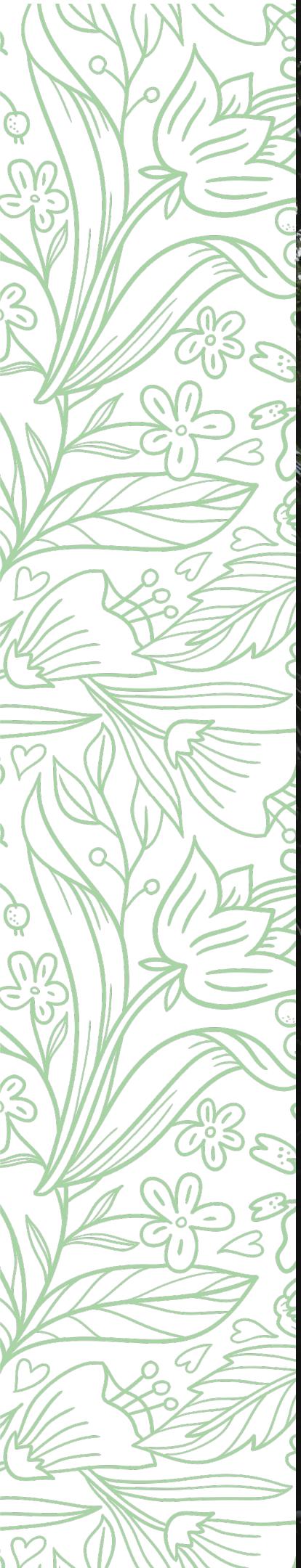
Habitat destruction, invasive species, overexploitation, illegal wildlife trade, pollution, and climate change are among the biggest threats to their survival. Happens through deforestation.

ENERGY

The known oil resources of the world will be completely consumed by the year 2050. New reserves of oil may be discovered, or alternative sources of cheap energy invented.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Rising temperatures result in the rapid shrinking of arctic ice caps, along with mountain glaciers; long-term droughts in some regions, with greater rainfall in others; an increase in hurricane activity and generally more turbulent in global weather.



ENVIRONMENT AS A SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUE: CONFLICT THEORIST PERSPECTIVE



Theorists contend focusing on developing countries for 'greener energy use' is ethnocentric



Developed countries remain major source of greenhouse gas emissions



North America and Europe account for only 12% of world's population but are responsible for 60% of worldwide consumption
Biggest threat to environment comes from the global affluent consumer class



Theorist Schnaiberg says to focus specifically focuses on the system rather than the affluent consumer class

WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?



WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Generally taken to mean that growth should, at least minimally, be carried on in such a way as to preserve and recycle physical resources rather than deplete them, maintain biodiversity, and keep pollution to a minimum by protecting clean air, water, and land.



The idea of sustainable development tends to focus attention only on the needs of richer countries; it does not consider the ways in which the high levels of consumption in the more affluent countries are satisfied at the expense of other people.

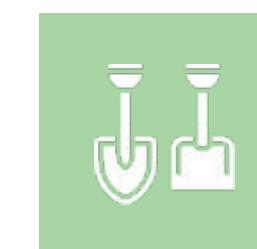




ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE



A legal strategy based on claims that racial minorities are subjected disproportionately to environmental hazards.



Minorities live near more hazardous locations due to lower housing prices



This exists beyond international borders, and are perpetrated by corporations who are often multinational entities

ENVIRONMENTAL THREATS IN BANGLADESH

01

FLOODING

CAUSING DISPLACEMENT; LOSS OF HOME, LIFE; INFRASTRUCTURAL DAMAGE. CYCLONES CAUSING DESTRUCTIONS.

02

AIR POLLUTION

BANGLADESH RANKS NO. 1 AMONG 240 COUNTRIES AS THE MOST POLLUTED ACCORDING TO AQI. ADDITIONALLY, THE UNMANAGEABLE URBANIZATION.

03

WATER POLLUTION

ONE OF THE LARGEST HEALTH THREATS DUE TO EMERGING POLLUTANTS AND DISEASES THAT FESTER.

04

CLIMATE CHANGE

DESPITE PRODUCING ONLY 0.56% OF THE GLOBAL EMISSIONS CHANGING OUR CLIMATE, BANGLADESH RANKS SEVENTH ON THE LIST OF COUNTRIES MOST VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE DEVASTATION

GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX SUGGESTS:

These threats are not abstract. The data shows that from 2000 to 2019, Bangladesh suffered economic losses worth \$3.72 billion and witnessed 185 extreme weather events due to climate change.

END OF PRESENTATION

**“THE
GREATEST
THREAT TO
OUR PLANET IS
THE BELIEF
THAT SOMEONE
ELSE WILL SAVE
IT.”**

— ROBERT SWAN

