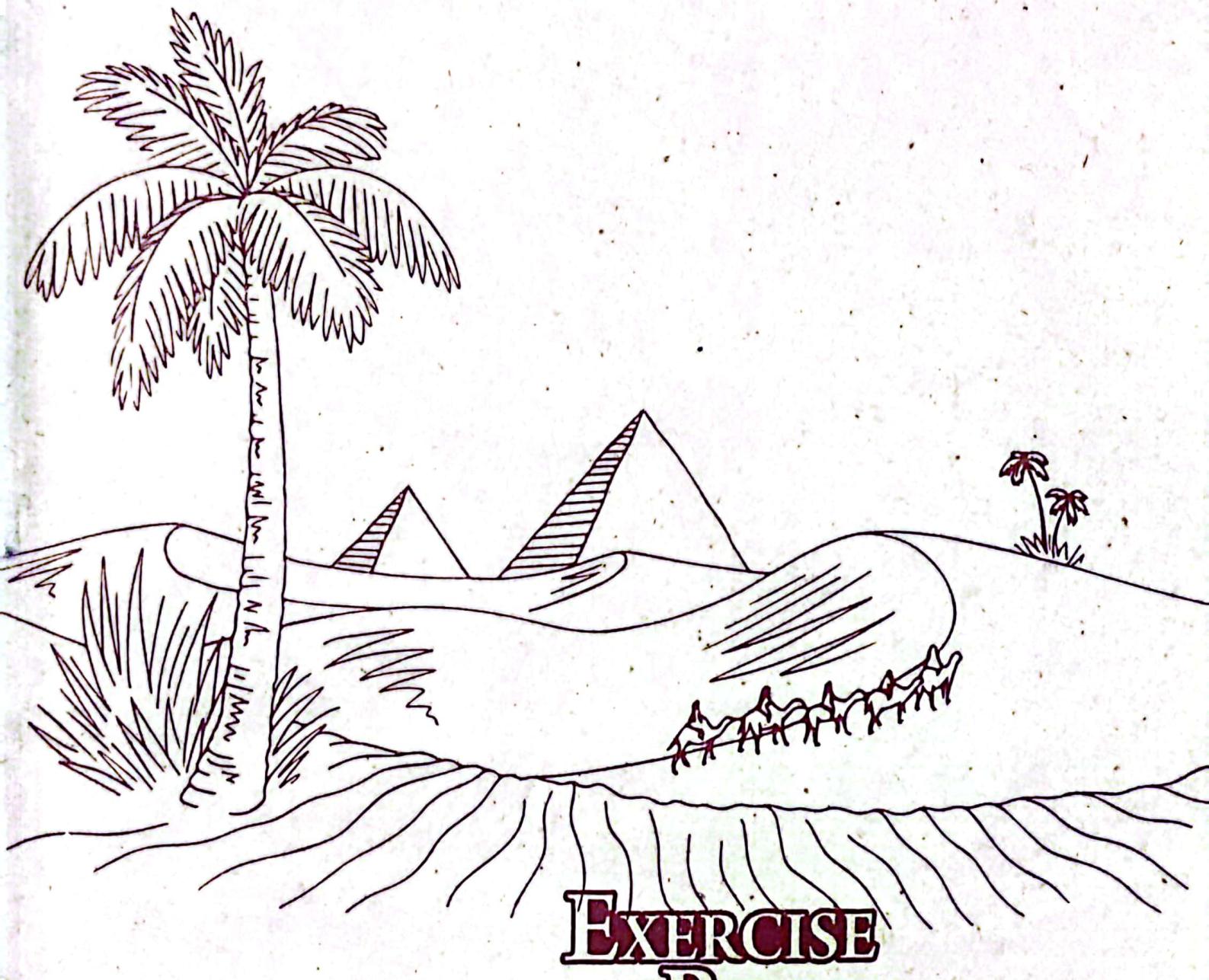


# CLASSMATE



## EXERCISE BOOK

Sadman

011221592

SOC

F

Lecture-1

Sec

Introduction:

(Five min) \*

- # Concept understanding of evolution of society → world turbid war began or principles are about
- # Definition of Society: → two part
- According to Giddings, Society is a union itself the organization the sum of formal relations in which associating individuals are bound together.
- # Nature of Society: →
- \* Society means likeness.
  - \* Society implies difference.
  - \* Inter-dependence.
  - \* Co-operation

\* Community.

# Archeologists think that Hidelberg man didn't know how to use of tools or equipment or weapon.

They only used the stones or branches & twigs of trees of prairies.

# Neanderthal man started using fire.

# Innovation of agriculture gave birth the matriarchal family in society.

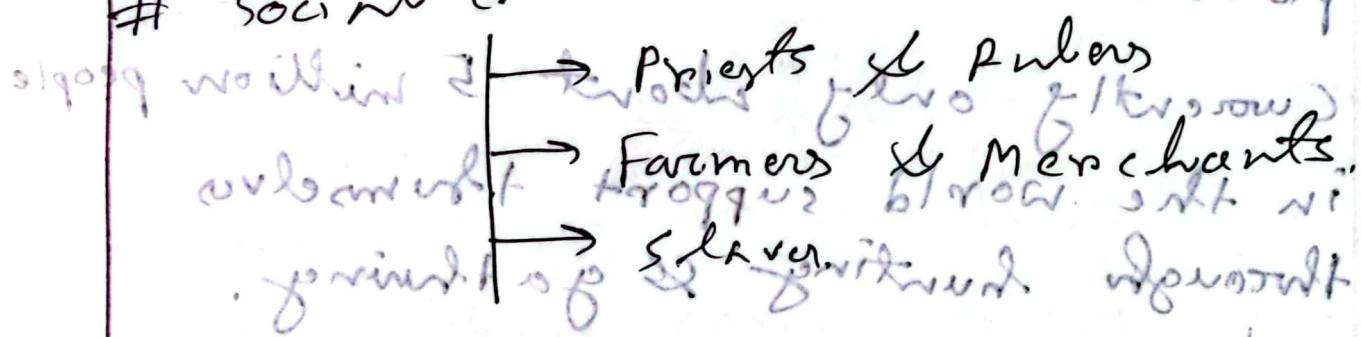
# The ~~conventionally~~ man passed ~~the environment~~ civilization ~~from~~ parents to children.

## (a) Signs

# There are four features that are part of a civilization:

- \* Cities & Government
- \* Cities & Agriculture & Irrigation
- \* Jobs & Technology
- \* Social classes & Religion
- \* Writing & Record keeping

# Social class:



# Evolution of society:

- (I) 1st revolution: Domestication of plants & animals.
- (II) 2nd revolution: Agriculture (plow)
- (III) 3rd revolution: Industrial (Steam engine)
- (IV) 4th: Information (Microchip)

L.W  
2.6.23

## Lecture: 2 (A2)

SOC

1. ~~the formation of society~~ → ~~the~~

# The earliest society:

\* Hunting & gathering societies:  
→ Society whose mode of subsistence is gained from hunting animals, fishing, and gathering edible plants.

Currently only about 5 million people in the world support themselves through hunting & gathering.

- Small in size
- Nomadic in nature
- Family and kinship are the only defined institutions
- Limited and no division of labour.

Capitalism, capitalism: with (1)

## \* Pastoral Societies

In early stages societies relied mainly on herds of domesticated livestock, whose subsistence derives from the breeding of domesticated animals: notably \* (Africa, middle east, Central Asia).

## \* Horticultural Societies

At some points hunting and gathering groups began to grow their own crops rather than simply collect those growing in the wild, this practice developed into horticulture.

(between 21 & 21) milibusz sziget <  
magyarország P. T. o a milotigáj <  
gyakran elvárt sőt néha

11

## # Agrarian societies → Dorothy \*

- Agrarian societies use agricultural technological advances to cultivate crops over a large area.
- \* Barter: Exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money.

\* Feudalism was a form of society based on ownership of land + A political & economic power → military protection. rather than with others

## # Industrialized societies → such

- Replace feudalism (15 & 16 century)
- Capitalism is an economic system based on the private ownership

I.T.

~~short summary~~

of wealth to which is invested and  
reinvested in order to produce profit.

- factory, office (urban area)
- machine production (steam or electricity)
- technological change
- civilization
- transportation, communications
- # Post-industrial society

- 
- This one society dominated by information, services & high technology more than the production of goods.
  - New technology
  - knowledge is the basis for invention and innovation.

## Lecture-2 Part-2

# Transformation of society can be defined as the transformation over time of the institutions and ←

## # Globalization

# Major factors of transformation

# Major factors of success  
of society: ~~work~~ ~~philosophy~~  $\leftarrow$

↳ physical environment ↳

→ physical environment

→ Political Organization

→ Political Organization

## → Culture and

→ Economics

Sp. L. vivax (nominotiv)

To wait until next year. It

more work will be done

• Goolewurst auch ↗

i of each set is unique =

not and get a sphenoradical

*notisvorax* 6-10

## Sample Question

# How do you define the term post-industrial society? What transformations led to the development of post-industrial society?

→ Post industrial societies are societies dominated by information, services and high technology more than the production of goods.

An increase in the size of the services sector or jobs that perform most services rather than creating goods. People must pursue greater education and shift in work place from cities to home. There is a shift focusing new technology how to create and utilize them as well as invent them.

Wait and Observe

→ How can you please elaborate on the "the evolution of a human society and its interaction with the environment."

→ Evolution of human society →

- hunting & gathering society
- Pastoral society
- Horticulture society
- Agriculture society.

This all are the part of pre-industrial society. After that

comes industrial and post industrial society.

Most only know it this

of pre-industrial society. Human  
no understand the basis of work  
hunting, domesticated animals,

consolidated & bring more things.

After that in 15 & 16 centuries  
most societies become more capitalistic.  
After that the societies become  
technology based. (writing job  
activities)

# What was the industrial revolution?

How did the industrial revolution  
transform and destroy the natural  
environment & social relations?

⇒ The industrial revolution was a  
period took place from the late  
18th to early 19th century. It  
was characterized by significant  
changes in agriculture, manufacturing,  
mining oil, steam traction, iron

It has formed the natural environment through pollution, deforestation and habitat destruction and also changed social relations by shifting urbanization creating poor living conditions and exploiting workers with long hours and low wages.

# How would you prove / disprove that "economic growth is not the same as economic development".

→ Economic growth and economic development are two separate concepts. In this way economic growth refers to an increase in the production and

P.T.P

consumption of goods and services within an economy

Economic development includes improvements in living standards, access to education, health-care, infrastructure and social well-being.

# Prove / disprove - "GDP per person is only a rough indicator of true economic well-being per person."

⇒ (Phone)

# How development is transforming and destructing the natural environment & social relations in Bangladesh? ⇒ (Phone)

# How does development alter the environment? Connection with the environment

→ (phone) telephone : ֆոն

# The development process part 5: training

- Observe his natural environment → prove / disprove

→ (phone) no 7001 - 5101 | 6001 44

1. Sustainable development is  
not to prioritize power &

→ phone

# sustainability? who needs (good) <

→ primaten (phone) in Evangelisch evott H.

Slow to start sprouting and

# 3 pillars of sustainable development  
political, social & economic

→ (Phone) (work) ← { Job adver.

- # Renewable energy sources  $\rightarrow$ 
  - $\rightarrow$  (phones) no waste tag energy
- # Efficient renewable energy for Bangladesh  $\rightarrow$  (phones) phones
  - expensive alternatives for no waste (phones)
  - whichever & which one
- # Production & consumption affect environment  $\rightarrow$  Phone
  - environmental impact
- # Waste management  $\rightarrow$  (phones)
  - expensive option & in India  $\rightarrow$ 
    - 6 filters per machine
    - other things
    - mesh networks
    - another way of doing
    - mesh networks
  - filter visitors environmental
  - still to filter

# To prove or disprove development process put strain on the natural environment, one can examine several lines of evidence -

- Data on environmental indicators (not always correct insights)
- Case studies & research
- Historical Analysis
- Environmental Impact Assessment (not always similar)

# GDP is a rough indicator

- income inequality
- poverty rates
- education levels
- health care outcomes
- education levels
- environmental sustainability
- quality of life.

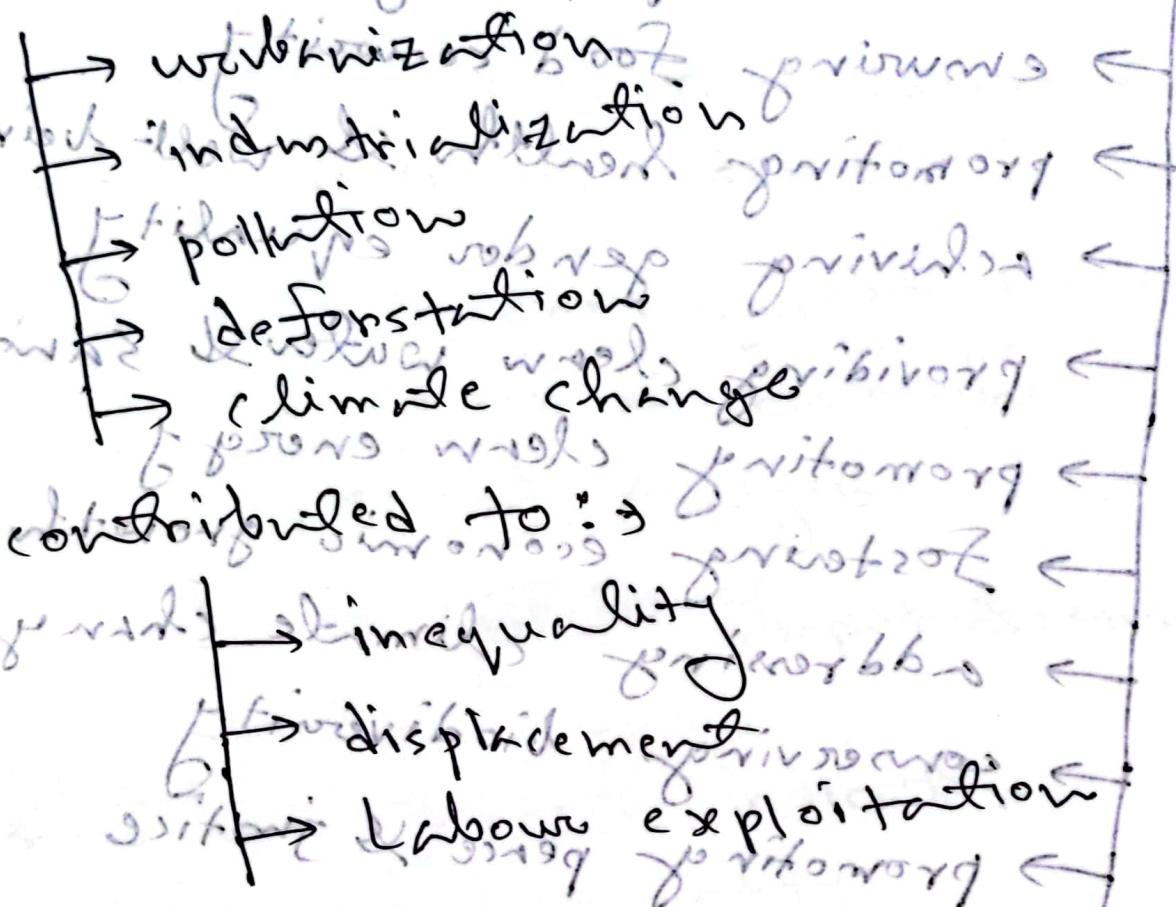
## # Sustainable Development goals (17)

- eradicating poverty & want
- ensuring food security
- promoting health & well-being
- achieving gender equality
- providing clean water & sanitation
- promoting clean energy
- fostering economic growth
- addressing climate change
- conserving biodiversity
- promoting peace & justice

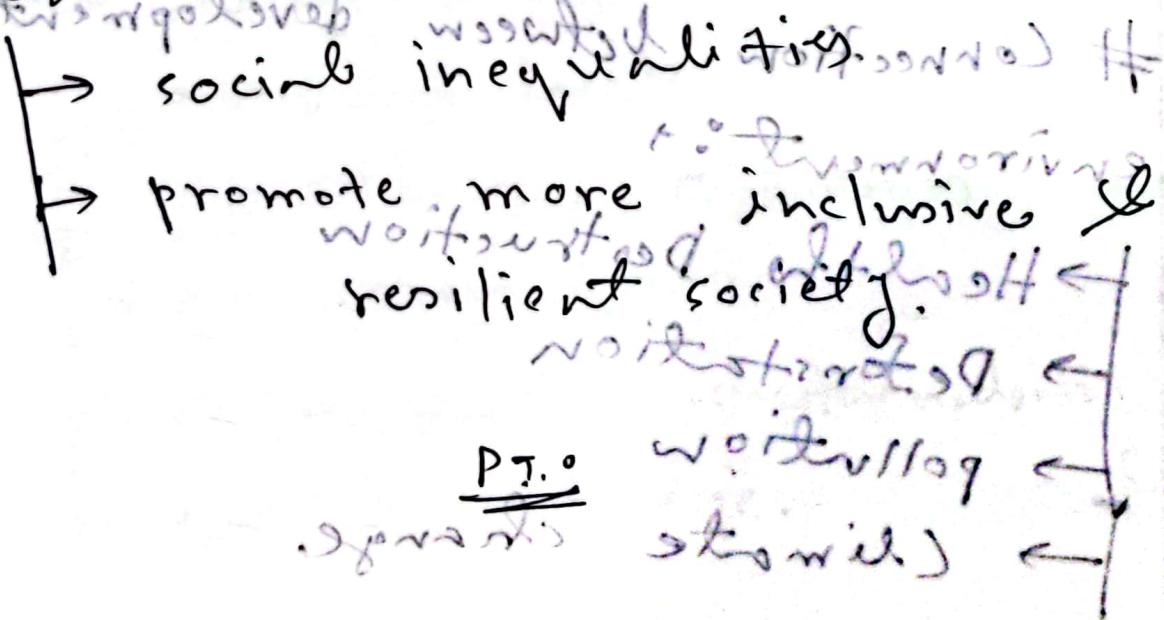
## # Connections between development & environment (with diagram)

- ↳ environment →
  - ↳ environmental degradation
  - Health destruction
  - Deforestation
  - pollution
  - climate change

# Development in Bangladesh has transformed the natural environment



↳ Social relation:



# 3 pillars of sustainable Development:

↳ Social pillar

$\rightarrow$  economic h

 → economic → environmental

~~Copper wires below 2300 m elevation~~

~~L.V  
20.6.23~~ I, P A T → Technology → Environment

Population & Envirochmen

Society

Eid ga wa 2nd class C.T  
monday T  
saturday F

Have intentions to accomplish  
whatever it takes of  
whatever I want to  
whatever I want to

C.W  
27.23

## Lecture-3

50c

### Industrial Revolution

- \* The industrial revolution refers to the greatly increased output of machine made goods. (in 18th to mid 19th century)
- \* Machines were invented which replaced human labour.
- \* Transportation improved:
  - Ships
  - Trains
  - Automobiles
- \* Communication improved:
  - Telegraph
  - Telephone
  - Radio
- \* Background of Industrial revolution
  - Scientific Revolution
  - Intellectual Revolution
  - Agricultural Revolution.

## \* Domestic System: →

- Hand tools (method)
- Home (location)
- Small hand tools owned by workers
- Small level of production.
- Sold only to local market
- Manufactured on pre-order basis.

## \* Factory System: →

- machines (method)
- Factories (location)
- Large power driven machines owned by the capitalist
- Large level of production
- Sold to a worldwide market
- Manufactured in anticipation of demand.

- \* why the industrial revolution started in England:
  - capital for investing in the means of production
  - colonies & market for manufactured goods of the world
  - raw materials for production
  - workers
  - merchant marine
  - geography

### Second Industrial Revolution (1870)

- use of electricity

### Third Industrial Revolution (1960)

- digital revolution
- use of electronics & ICT
- ICT, Internet, computer

Future

## \* 4th Industrial Revolution

- Future of cyber physical system
- Robotics, AI, etc.
- Internet of things
- Industrial v ~ living standard
- Cyber-physical system
- Augmented reality
- Virtual reality
- Biotechnology, nanotechnology
- autonomous vehicles
- cloud computing
- 3D printing

## Lecture-4

### Environment & Disturbance

\* The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives ~~with~~ or operates.

### Development

\* Development means less poverty, cleaner environment, more equal opportunity, greater individual freedom and richer cultural life.

### Economic growth

\* Economic growth is an increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods & services compared from one period to another.

### Air pollution

P.T.O

## \* Air Pollution:-

polluting effects

- Green house gases
- automobile emissions
- burning fuels in home for heating & cooking.
- factories & motorized vehicles
- 50% of deaths
- burning coal, fossil fuel
- cancer & lung disease
- damaging impact on other elements of their ecosystem.
- acid rain

## \* Sources of Air Pollutants:

- Agriculture (10%)
- Residential heating
- Commercial & residential
- Consumer & commercial products (8%)
- Transportation (27%)
- Industry (52%)
- Other (2%)

## \* Water pollution

-initiation of RA \*

- toxic chemicals, minerals, smart words →  
pesticides & untreated sewage
- sanitation systems remain  
under developed
- human waste products thrown  
into streams, rivers, lakes.
- over use of fertilizers

## \* Solid waste

-initiation of RA - preparing for  
desertification

## \* Soil degradation

-initiation of RA - preparing for  
desertification

## \* Deforestation (Effects)

- soil erosion
- loss of soil nutrients
- increased sediments in  
water bodies
- loss of water-holding  
capacity

(+FS) nitrogen fertilizer

P.J.

(+FS) water

(+FS) fertilizer

## \* Global warming

- gradual rise of earth's temperature
- function of green house effect
- $\text{CO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{CH}_4$ , CFCs (greenhouse gas)
- fertilizer use and decomposition of animal wastes
- burning fossil fuel & wood

## \* Sources of global ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) emission :-

- combustion of fossil fuel
- land use change & deforestation
- power generation & transport
- industrial process
- forest & wild fires
- Breathing and decomposition of plants & animals.
- oceans.

\* The potential consequences of global warming :-

- frequent temperature extremes
- changing rainfall patterns
- rise in sea level
- strong & coastal flooding
- Drought
- Air pollution
- Expansion of deserts
- Infectious diseases.

\* Economic growth

\* GDP (Gross Domestic Product)

→ It measures the market value of total production within the country in a given time period.

- \* GDP measures value of the production inside the boundaries of a country.
- GDP (Gross National Product) is what
- \* GDP measures output at market prices. It is being done in order to make a good comparison of GDP across countries, therefore, statisticians have decided to make a common set of international prices, to sum up the production & consumption in each country. This adjusted measure is called the GDP at purchasing power parity (PPP).

P.I.O

- \* Weit mehr als offizielle GATT-Maßnahmen
- \* nur die Güter und Dienstleistungen  
transfertiert in der Marktwirtschaft  
economie, nicht those that take  
place outside of the market  
price ~~are~~ such as production, selling  
that occurs without there being  
any contract, contracts, agreements, etc.
- # Economic growth measures the  
change in the GATT over a  
given period.  
The change in the use of existing  
international rules in negotiations  
between countries in establishing  
free trade agreements during the 1990s  
is reflected in the following table.

# What was the Industrial Revolution?

How did the Industrial Revolution transform & destroy the natural environment & social relation?

→ The Industrial Revolution refers to the greatly increased output of machine made goods.

Industrial Revolution transformed by improving transportation, communication system. It also improved the scientific method, intellectual method, agricultural systems. It also developed the factory system and destroyed the natural environment and social relations. It also → People move to cities.

P.S.

Problems of workers  
→ Poor working & living conditions  
→陋居陋食陋居陋食  
poor tenements & crowded apartment buildings.  
↓  
→ long hours - 12 to 16 hours  
days, dangerous machines, dirt, air-pollution, damage, workers lived  
in unsanitary, crowded slums, if  
they were lucky.

→ Health hazards & pollution

→ child labour was an accepted practice.

\* How would you prove? Improve  
the economic growth is not the  
same as economic development.

→ Economic development focuses on the income of the people, and on the improvement of the

living standards of the people of the country. Economic growth focuses on the income of the people of the country. Economic development increases in human poverty index, infant mortality, literacy rate etc. Economic growth increases in real GDP. Economic development is related to underdeveloped and developing countries of the world. Economic growth is related to developed countries of the world. Economic development is continuous process. Economic growth occurs in a certain period. So the two terms are not same.

Still to

Q1 How & would you prove / disprove  
that GNI per person is only a  
rough indicator of true economic  
well-being per person.

→ Because it has limitations like  
capturing factors such as income  
distribution, non-monetary aspects  
of well-being, externalities and  
sustainability. To have more  
accurate understanding of  
economic well-being, it is  
necessary to consider additional  
indicators such as income inequality,  
poverty rates, education levels,  
healthcare outcomes, environmental  
sustainability and overall quality  
of life.

# Can you explain, how development is transforming and destructing the natural environment and the social relations in Bangladesh?

→ Development in Bangladesh has transformed the natural environment through urbanization, industrialization and pollution. It has led to habitat loss, deforestation and climate change vulnerabilities. Socially, development has contributed to displacement and labor inequality, exploitation. A for sustainable development includes policies for environmental protection, climate

P.T.U.

229

2) Change or adaptation towards social equity.

Sustainable approaches are essential to address environmental degradation, social inequalities, and promote a more inclusive and resilient society.

# How does development alter the environment? Answer  
→ Environment & development have a close connection between development and the environment.

→ Here are some connections between development and the environment:

Habitat destruction: As development progresses, natural habitats such as forests, wetlands and grasslands are often cleared.

P.T.O

or modified to make way for agriculture, urban areas, and infrastructure projects. These can result in the loss of biodiversity, disrupting ecological balance.

Deforestation: ~~is a major source of numerous negative environmental impacts including~~

~~losses of carbon sinks, decreased soil erosion and biodiversity, soil erosion and increased greenhouse gas emission.~~

Pollution: Industrial activities

~~release pollutants into the air, water and soil, leading to air pollution, water contamination, soil degradation.~~

P.T.O.

Climate change: the burning of fossil fuels releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere intensifying the greenhouse effect and contributing to climate change.

# Development process put strain on the natural environment. →

Data: Analyzing data on environmental indicators such as deforestation rates, air and water pollution levels, greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity loss can provide insights into the impact of development on the environment.

P.T.

27

Research: Conducting case studies

and research specifically focused on the environmental impacts of development projects such as infrastructure development or industrial activities can provide detailed evidence.

Historical Analysis: By comparing

historical data & trends, periods of intense development with corresponding environmental changes, such as deforestation rates, pollution levels, one can establish a relation between development processes and strain on the natural environment.

and EIAs by reviewing ~~whether~~  
Environmental Impact Assessments  
and comparing them with the  
actual environmental outcomes,  
it is possible to assess the  
accuracy of the predicted  
outcomes. This will go  
some way to helping  
environment.

Example - Elephant Ivory  
Following a recent S. Africa raid  
which took place on  
22nd April, ivory trafficking  
was not flagged after most of the  
workforce had gone home.  
This was a major concern.

Surveillance however set no alerts

## Lecture 5

\* Environment and modern society

\* Technology & Environment

\* Environment and Sustainability

Disparities:  $\rightarrow$  income, Gliberations

$\rightarrow$  3 pillars: social, economic

and environmental

$\rightarrow$  Sustainability means meeting the

needs of the present generation

without robbing the future

generation of its resources

without robbing the future

generation of its resources

resources cannot last out and

resources of higher quality

are worse than the resources

we have to gliberations

Social: The ability of a social system to perform at a defined level of social well being for an indefinite time is known as social sustainability. Economic development, standard of living, human development, urban areas, quality education can be considered as a part of this pillar.

Environmental: The ability of harvesting renewable resources and depletion of non-renewable resources for an indefinite period is known as environmental sustainability. It has two formal scientific meaning with respect to environment-sustainability of resources and sustainability of an ecosystem.

Economic is the capability of the economy of a country to support a particular defined level of economic production indefinitely. It is known as economic sustainability. Different nations across the globe are explaining their economic goals in terms of GDP. It is calculated based on the total production of the nation in certain period. A country to be truly economical sustainable

keeping all the three pillars sustainable and stable should be ultimate goal for the welfare of society. The pillars work simultaneously with each other.

\* How industrial revolution transforms  
existing & creates of environment  
and destroy the natural environment  
and social relation

→ Natural Environment

→ Pollution

→ Deforestation

→ Resource exploitation

→ Social relations

→ Organizations

→ Exploitation of workers

→ Social inequalities

→ Changes in family structures

changes from one to another set up  
new cities throughout world

- \* GDP per person is only a rough indicator of true economic well-being per person.
  - income distribution
  - Quality of life factors
  - Non-monetary aspects.

- \* How development is transforming & destructing the natural environment and social relations in Bangladesh:
  - Natural environment:

- Urbanization & Infrastructure development
- Industrialization & pollution
- Climate change Vulnerability

- ↳ Social Inequalities: Money, Power, and Status
- ↳ Migration & Urbanization
- ↳ Labor Exploitation
- ↳ Inequality & Social Disparities
- ↳ Community Displacement

\* Connections Between Development &

Environmental Degradation

- ↳ Resource extraction
- ↳ Pollution & Waste Generation
- ↳ Land Use Changes
- ↳ Climate Change Impact
- ↳ Water & Air Stress
- ↳ Loss of Ecosystem Services

↳ Environmental Degradation

\* development process put strain on the natural environment:-

- Increased resource consumption
- Habitat destruction & biodiversity loss
- Pollution & waste generation
- Climate change impacts
- Water stress & depletion
- Land degradation & soil erosion

~~GW~~  
~~11.7.23~~

SOC

## \* Society & Environment

\* SDG

\* E-waste

\* Circular & waste to wealth technology

\* Circular & waste to wealth technology

\* Abstract → (5-6) line

\* Note about the summary of

\* Abstract is very brief

## \* Introduction

## \* Literature Review

→ The papers of review

→ 6-7

## \* Result & Discussion

Lecture-6

## # Sustainable development

⇒ Sustainable development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

① A society that people want to sustain because it meets their needs.

② An ecosystem that maintains its capacity to support human life and others.

③ A balance between present and future generations; and within the present generation.

# Sustainable development has three

pillars:

- Social (or political, cultural and economic)
- Environmental (to clean up)
- Economic (as priorities)

① Indicators of SD are different from traditional indicators of economic, social, environmental progress in terms of welfare.

Traditional indicators -

- unemployment rate or GDP growth
- stockholder profits, credits
- winter quality measure changes.

I.F.

\* Multi dimensional SD indicators that possess all these characteristics and show the links among a community's economy, environment and society are :-

- ① Gross National Happiness (GNH)
- ② Human Development Index (HDI)
- ③ Ecological footprint (EF)
- ④ The happy planet index (HPI)

\* GNH

I.H.

It is an attempt to define quality of life in a more holistic and psychological terms than Gross National Product. It is a well-being oriented and growth

## four pillars of GNH

- The promotion of equitable & sustainable socio-economic development.
- Preservation & promotion of cultural values.
- Conservation of the natural environment.
- Establishment of good governance.

### \* HDI

It is the measure of life expectancy, literacy, Education, standard of living, Especially child welfare. It tends to determine and indicate whether

P.T.C

a country is a developed, developing or underdeveloped country. Also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life.

\* The HDI measures three basic

dimensions of human development:-

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio.
- A decent standard of living, as measured by the log of ~~GDP~~ per capita.

\* EF

Ecological footprint compares human consumption of natural resources with Earth's biological capacity to regenerate them.

EF is an estimate of the amount of:

→ biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate the resources human population consumes and to absorb the corresponding waste.

→ given prevailing technology and current understanding.

P.T.

2019-20

## \* HPI

The happy planet index is an index of human well-being and environmental impact. The index challenges other well-established indices such as (GDP) and the (HDI). [Human Development Index].

The HPI is based on the principle that most people want to live long and fulfilling lives, and the country which is doing the best allows its people to do so. The

Happy Planet Index is an innovative measure that shows the ecological efficiency with which human

L1.

well-being is delivered. 57H8

## Lecture 7

~~SDGs~~ Millennium development goals:

$\Rightarrow$  The  $(MD_{k,i})$  are graphs that to  
the  $k$ -th problems

United Nations members started

have agreed to try to achieve

by the year of 2015:

→ Health considerations were

major components. suggestion from Prof

→ Clear evaluation strategy

→ 8 joints in double pattern

→ 18 targets along the banks

→ 48 independent tests 1,770

\* 8 (Eight) goals →

① Eradicate Extreme poverty and hunger

poverty.

② Achieve universal primary education.

③ Promote gender equality and empower women.

④ Reduce child mortality.

⑤ Improve maternal health.

⑥ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

⑦ Ensure environmental sustainability.

⑧ Develop a global partnership for development.

\* What is "Sustainable Development"? Write down the 8 Sustainable Development goals?

→ Sustainable Development means meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

① No poverty

② Zero Hunger

③ Good health & well-being

④ Quality education

⑤ Gender equality

⑥ Clean water & sanitation

⑦ Affordable & clean energy

⑧ Decent work & Economic growth

P71

- (x) Industrialization, innovation, infrastructure, and below 3% global emissions
- (xi) Reduced inequalities
- (xii) Sustainable cities and communities
- (xiii) Responsible consumption & production
- (xiv) Climate Action
- (xv) Life below water
- (xvi) Life on land
- (xvii) Peace, justice, strong institutions
- (xviii) Partnership for the goals

\* What is your understanding about sustainability? Why the world needs (SDGs) { Propose solution to ensure a more sustainable future }  
→ Sustainability means meeting the needs of the present generation using the resources that are available without bothering the future generations to come.

The world needs (SDGs) because:-  
People: to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)

Prosperity: to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social & technological progress occurs in harmony with nature. (~~7, 8, 9, 10, 11~~)

Planet: to protect the planet from degradation, including through sustainable consumption & production so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations. (12, 13, 14, 15)

Peace: to foster peaceful, just and inclusive society free from fear and violence. (16)

F.I.

~~Partnership~~ to mobilize the means required to implement this global partnership for sustainable development, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.

(17) soft dropper was fitted on  
earliest bus (early soft too  
(21.11.81.61). waiting now for  
bus first, dropping out of view  
and west west east Ghosar orientation  
(21) analysis bus

~~points~~

\* Transformation led to development of post industrial society:

- Technological Advancement
- Globalization
- Economic Restructuring
- Knowledge Economy
- Changing workforce & Employment patterns
- Social & cultural transformation

\* Primitive societies:-

- Subsistence economy
- Small-scale & kinship-based communities
- Oral tradition & limited communication
- Nomadic lifestyle
- Limited technological development

## \* Pre-Industrial Society \*

- Agricultural Economy
- Feudal Social Structure
- Limited Social Mobility
- Craftsmanship & Cottage Industry
- Limited Literacy & Education

## \* Industrial Society \*

- Urbanization & Cities
- Industrialization
- Social class & Labour division
- Technological Advancements

Information based - digital & Infrastructure

~~hi.~~

Bustling cities

Technological Development

## \* Post-Industrial Societies

- Service & Knowledge Economy
- Information & Communication Revolution
- Emphasis on Intellectual Capital and Innovation
- Flexible Work Arrangements & Globalization
- Importance of Education & lifelong learning.

## \* Evolution of human societies & its interaction with the environment

- Subsistence Strategies
- Settlement Patterns
- Technological Advancements
- Cultural practice & beliefs

P.T.

- environmental impacts
- Environmental Awareness
- determinism vs social constructivism:

\* Industrial revolution transform  
and destroy the natural environment

- Environmental Transformation
- Urbanization
- Exploitation of Workers
- Social Inequality
- changing family & gender roles
- Imperialism

Environmental degradation  
Global warming

~~Development is transforming) and  
destructing the natural environment  
and social relationships~~

→ Urbanization

→ Industrialization

→ Water management

→ Climate change

→ Poverty & Inequality

→ Labor exploitation

→ Gender Inequality

→ Displacement & Land conflict

Positive transformation:-

→ Poverty Reduction & Human development

→ Social Entrepreneurship

→ Disaster management

## \* Connection between development

and the environment :-

- Land use changes
- Pollution and waste generation
- Resource Extraction & Deforestation
- Climate change impact
- Water management & pollution
- Loss of biodiversity
- Environment Degradation
- Health impacts

→ Social and Economic

P.T.O

examples worth to note of global warming

greenhouse gases

Industrialization

# # SD Goals: To understand &

- No poverty
- Zero hunger
- Good health & well-being
- Quality Education
- Gender Equality
- Clean water & sanitation
- Clean energy
- Affordable & clean energy
- Decent work & economic growth
- Industry, innovation, infrastructure
- Reduced inequalities
- Sustainable cities & communities
- Climate action
- Life below water
- Life on land
- Peace, Justice, strong institutions.
- Partnership for the goals.

## \* Importance of SDGs

- Addressing global challenges
- Ensuring Inclusive Development
- Environmental Sustainability
- Partnerships & Collaboration
- Transition to clean energy
- Sustainable Resource Management
- Education & Awareness
- Social Equality
- Climate Resilience
- Sustainable Production & Consumption

\* Renewable energy

- Types and Benefits
- Environmental Benefits
- Advancement and technological innovation
- Global transition and policy support
- Energy Access & Decentralization
- Economic Opportunities

\* for BD Solar energy

- Abundant solar resources
- Energy independence & security
- Rural Electrification & Energy Access
- Environmental Benefits
- Cost Effectiveness & Affordability
- Economic opportunities
- Climate change Adaptation

## \* Ethical in terms of Consumption

- Sustainable and Fair Trade products
- Support local & small business
- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- Conscious fashion choice
- Energy & Resource Efficiency
- Ethical Investing
- Educate & Advocate

## \* Relation in Production & Consumption

- Resource Extraction & depletion
- Energy use & Greenhouse gas Emission
- Pollution & Wastes generation
- Land use change & Deforestation
- Water stress & pollution

Water scarcity & food security  
Climate change & biodiversity loss

\* Solid waste :-

→ Municipal solid waste

→ Industrial waste

→ Hazardous waste

→ Agricultural waste

→ Biomedical waste

→ Construction waste

→ E-waste

\* If fm & consultant

→ Waste Assessment & Infrastructure Development

→ Waste Reduction & Source Separation

→ Recycling & Resource Recovery

→ Organic waste management

→ Public Awareness & Education

→ Monitoring & Evaluation

10.8.23

slide-3

SOC

## Engineering Codes of Ethics

- \* The American Society of Civil Engineers  
~~Strength of Materials & Institutions~~  
(ASCE) (1851)
- \* The American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE) (1884)
- \* The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) (1880)
- \* The American Institute of Mining Engineers (AIIME) (1872)
- \* Social Responsibilities of Engineers.
  - \* Ensure the safety & well-being of the public
  - \* Ensure that society's funds and P.T.O.

problems concerning technology  
are well met.

- \* Refusing to work on a particular project.
- \* Speaking out publicly against a proposed project.
- \* Blowing the whistle on illegal or wrong doing.
- \* Contributing one's services to worthy, non-profit groups and projects.

### # IEEE code of ethic:

- \* to hold paramount the safety, health & welfare of the public, to strive to comply with ethical

PTD

## design and implementation

\* to avoid real or perceived conflicts of interest whenever possible, and to disclose them to affected parties when they do exist.

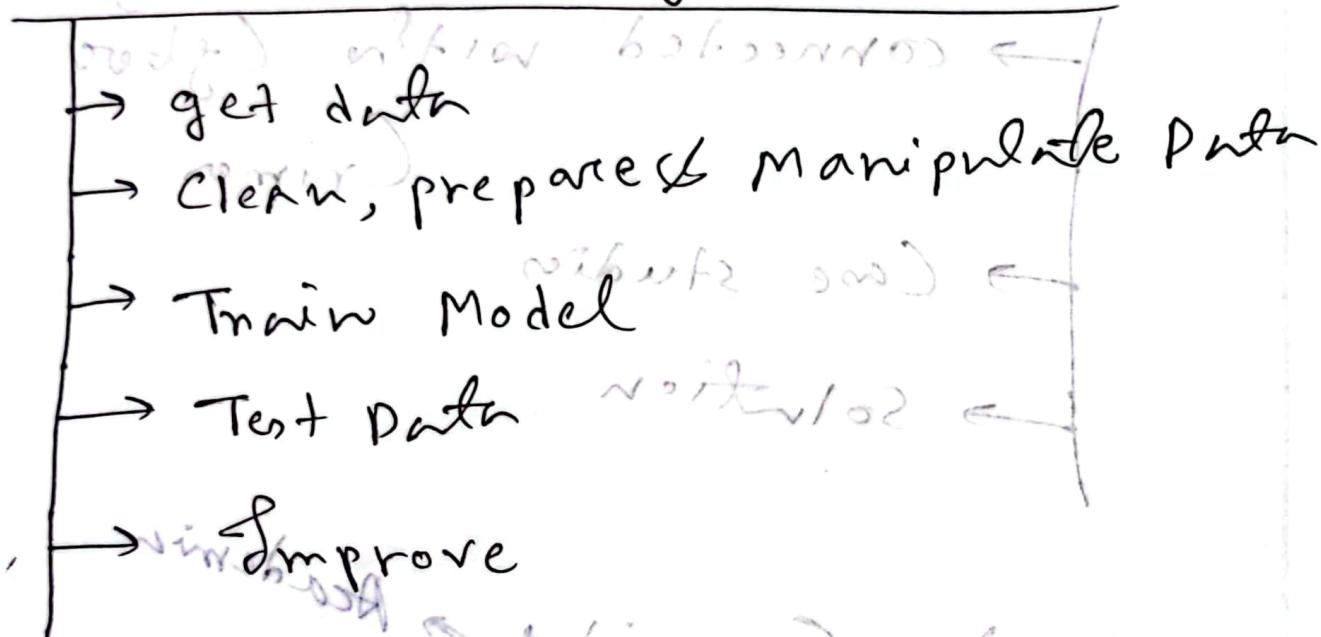
\* to be honest and realistic in stating claims or estimates based on available data, or in rejecting bribery in all its forms.

with whom IFTT#

Get out the money block of \$100000 to another by which  
possibilities. Ignorance of some of

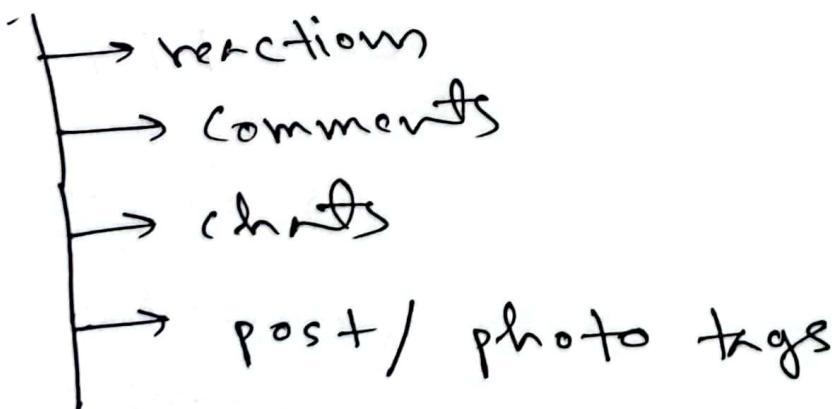
~~Slide - 2~~

## # Machine Learning Workflow



## # Facebook Machine learning :-

Facebook policy is to show you contents of those friends who you interact with the most



L.T.O.

## \* Data Protection & Privacy

- connected with Cyber  
Crimes
- Case studies
- Solution

## \* Cloud Security → Academic

- involved with Word
- IoT & Emerging Threats.
- need of Big Data
- need of other cloud such as  
from soft which

management  
streams

clouds

spot of any threat

2.7.1