Environmental studies topics pdf

Independent, reliable guide to online education for more than 22 years! Copyright ©2020 GetEducated.com; Approved by Colleges, LLC All Rights Protected Hearst This past Christmas I received a battery holiday candle as a gift. It's a colorful and realistic look and best of all, I don't have to worry about leaving it lit all night for a long time. But one thing about it really upset me. There was a wire with a button coming out of the bottom with a tag that said Try Me. It was designed to allow shoppers to turn on the candle to see what it looked like. However, before I could use the candle at home, I had to turn off that wire. I realized that this piece of electrical wire would be thrown away and thrown into a landfill. In addition, the company had to source materials to make a wire, electricity was used to produce it, the device had to be tested to make sure it was working (either human or machine) and it had to be connected to the product, increasing its overall size and weight (yes, by a small amount, but if thousands are shipped around the world, that small amount can add up). And all this use of resources just so that consumers can see what the candle looked like when turned on! Although I know that this feature was designed to help sell the product, it has had a negative impact on me. Manufacturers need to be mindful of how every last detail will affect our land. Here at the Household Research Institute, we are very knowledgeable about environmental issues, and while we understand that every product may not have zero impact on the planet, we will always be happy to help you choose the ones that put the least leaks on our natural resources. One way we do this is by issuing a Green Good Homechemity seal. When you see our green emblem on products, you know that they not only work (and come with our limited two-year warranty), but that their manufacturers are taking steps to be environmentally responsible. Have you seen or purchased products that have made your blood boil because they are not green? Tell us about them. Be sure to check out Good Hosuekeeping's other related articles: About Green Good Homehod Printing, Green Good Housekeeping Printing Products, 15 Resolutions for Green New Year with thedailygreen.com. And if you're going to be in the New York area, be sure to come take a tour of the GHRI Labs! This content is created and supported by a third party and is imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You can find more information about this and similar content in piano.io ThoughtCo uses cookies to provide you with a great user experience. ThoughtCo, you accept our use of cookies. Environmental sociology is under the field of a broader discipline in which researchers and theorists focus on the relationship between society and the environment. Under the field took shape after the after The 1960s. As part of this profile, environmental sociologists explore a range of questions, including: how do specific institutions and structures (such as laws, policies and economic factors) relate to environmental conditions? For example, what factors influence the creation and implementation of laws to reduce pollution and carbon emissions? What is the relationship between group behaviour and environmental conditions? For example, what are the environmental consequences of such behaviour as waste disposal and recycling? How do environmental conditions affect daily life, economic livelihoods and public health? Climate change is perhaps the most important topic of research among environmental sociologists today. Sociologists examine the human, economic and political causes of climate change and explore the impact of climate change on many aspects of social life, such as behaviour, culture, values and the economic health of the population, with consequences. Central to the sociological approach to climate change is the study of the relationship between economics and the environment. The key analytical direction in this sub-environment is the special impact of the capitalist economy, based on constant growth, on the environment. Environmental sociologists who study this relationship can focus, among other things, on the effects of natural resource consumption in production processes, as well as on production methods and to win back resources that, among other things, are focused on sustainable development. The relationship between energy and the environment is another important topic among environmental sociologists today. This link is closely related to the first two listed as the burning of fossil fuels for energy recognized by climatologists as the central driver of global warming, and therefore climate change. Some environmental sociologists who focus on energy study how different populations think about energy use and its effects, and how their behavior relates to these ideas; and they can study how energy policy shapes behavior and outcomes. Politics, law and public policy, as well as their links to environmental conditions and problems, are also areas of concern for environmental sociologists. As institutions and structures shaped by corporate and individual behavior, they have an indirect impact on the environment. Sociologists who focus on these areas explore topics such as the extent of the measure and by which mechanisms apply emissions and pollution laws; How people act collectively to shape them; and forms of power that could allow or prevent them from doing so, among other things. Many environmental sociologists study the relationship social behaviour and the environment. In this area, there is a large degree of overlap between environmental and the sociology of consumption, as many sociologists recognize an important and consistent link between consumerism and consumer behaviour, as well as environmental problems and solutions. Environmental sociologists also study how social behaviors like the use of transport, energy consumption, waste and recycling practices, shape environmental outcomes, and how environmental conditions shape social behavior. Another important area, the focus of environmental sociologists, is the relationship between inequality and the environment. Environmental sociologists study how people have different attitudes to the environment based on relative privilege and wealth. Numerous studies have documented that income inequality, racial and gender issues make the population affected by it more prone to negative environmental impacts, such as pollution, proximity to waste and lack of access to natural resources. The study of environmental racism is, in fact, a specific area of focus within the framework of environmental sociology. Famous environmental sociologists today include John Bellamy Foster, John Foran, Christine Shearer, Richard Weedick, and Kari Marie Norgaard. The late Dr. William Freudenburg is considered an important pioneer in this sub-trial, which has made a great contribution to this, and the Indian scientist and activist Vandana Shiva is considered an honorary environmental sociologist by many. Students interested in environmental sociology will find many undergraduate programs with a focus in this field, as well as an increasing number of graduates of sociology and multidisciplinary programs that offer specialized training and training. To learn more about this dynamic and growing sociology profile, visit the American Sociological Association's section on environmental sociology. There are also numerous journals covering environmental topics of sociology, such as: Since the 1970s, we have made great progress on the environmental front. Federal and state laws have significantly reduced air and water pollution. The Endangered Species Act has made notable strides in protecting our most threatened biodiversity. However, there is a lot of work to be done, and below is my list of major environmental challenges that we now face in the United States. While climate change has effects that vary by location, everyone feels it anyway. Most ecosystems can probably adapt to climate change to the point, but other stressors (like other issues mentioned here) limit this ability to adapt, especially in places that have lost a number of species already. Mountain peaks, prairie potholes, and coral reefs. I argue that climate change is the number one problem right now, as we all feel more frequent extreme weather events, earlier spring, melting ice and rising sea levels. Sea. change will continue to grow, which will have a negative impact on the ecosystems on which we and the rest of the biodiversity rely. Natural spaces provide habitat for wildlife, space for forests to produce oxygen, and wetlands to purify our fresh water. This allows us to hike, climb, hunt, fish and camp. Natural spaces are also a limited resource. We continue to use land inefficiently, turning natural spaces into cornfields, natural gas deposits, wind farms, roads and subdivisions. Inadequate or non-existent land-use planning continues to lead to the expansion of suburbs, supporting low-density housing. These changes in land use are a fragment of the landscape, squeeze wildlife, put valuable property right into bushfire-prone areas, and upset atmospheric carbon budgets. New technologies, higher energy prices and regulatory approvals have significantly expanded energy development in North America in recent years. The development of horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing has led to a boom in natural gas production in the northeast, especially in the Marzell and Utic shale fields. This new experience in shale drilling also applies to shale oil reserves, such as in North Dakota's Bakken. Similarly, over the past decade, tar sands in Canada have been exploited at a much faster rate. All of these fossil fuels must be transported to refineries and markets via pipeline, road and rail. Fossil fuel extraction and transportation involve environmental risks such as groundwater pollution, spills and greenhouse gas emissions. Drilling pads, pipelines and mine fragment landscape (see land use above), cutting wild habitat. Renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, are also on the rise and they have their own environmental problems, especially when it comes to positioning these structures on the landscape. Incorrect placement can lead to significant mortality events for bats and birds, for example. A very large number of synthetic chemicals enter our air, soil and waterways. The main sources are by-products of agriculture, industrial operations and household chemicals. We know very little about the effects of thousands of these chemicals, let alone their interaction. Endocrine disruptors are of particular concern. These chemicals come in a variety of sources, including pesticides, plastics decay, fire retardants. Endocrine Disruptors Interact With Endocrine which regulates hormones in animals, including humans, causing a wide range of reproductive and developmental effects. Plant or animal species introduced into the new area are not indigenous or exotic, and when they quickly colonize new areas, they are considered invasive. The prevalence of invasive species correlates with our global trade: to more, we transport cargo across the oceans, and we we traveling abroad, the more we carry back unwanted hitchhikers. Of the many plants and animals we bring, many become invasive. Some of them can transform our forests (such as the Asian long-horned beetle), or destroy urban trees that have been cooling our cities in the summer (such as emerald ash drills). Prickly water fleas, zebra mussels, Eurasian water milfoils and Asian carp are destroying our freshwater ecosystems, and countless fish are costing us billions in lost agricultural production. While this one is not an environmental issue in itself, environmental justice dictates who feels these issues the most. Environmental justice is to give everyone, regardless of race, origin or income, the opportunity to enjoy a healthy environment. We have long been unequal in sharing the burden created by deteriorating environmental conditions. For many reasons, some groups are more likely than others to be in close proximity to a waste disposal facility, breathe polluted air or live on contaminated soil. In addition, fines levied for violations of environmental legislation tend to be much less severe when the affected parties are members of minority groups. Group. environmental studies topics for project. environmental studies topics for kindergarten. environmental studies topics in hindi. environmental studies topics pdf. environmental studies topics telugu. research topics in geography and environmental studies. research topics in geography and environmental studies pdf. environmental studies ppt topics