

Anthropocentric Climate Change, Inequality and Social Change, for Bangladesh.

My forthcoming essay is to be about anthropocentric climate change and how and why it creates significant social change and inequality issues, for the nation of Bangladesh. Indeed I will argue that anthropocentric climate change, has / will create social change and inequality issues, for Bangladesh. Such as, food, water and material insecurities, while also displacing many of its people, so that they have / will become climate change refugees. I will elaborate on my argument, via a qualitative and narrative inquiry method, incorporating a review of articles, reports, literature and any relevant information, related to this topic, etc. Which will in turn, be examined / analysed, via a comparative analysis process. However 1st off, there needs to be an understanding as to what anthropocentric climate change is and how and why it can cause social change and inequity issues. What then is anthropocentric climate change? This is weather / climate change, which is manufactured / influenced, by human beings actions (Rahmstorf, 2008, pp.35-37) (Kostigen, 2008, pp.96-101). Thus within the context of this essay, it is also necessary to understand how and why anthropocentric climate change, causes social change and inequity issues within Bangladesh. In fact the social change issues, in regards to anthropocentric climate change and Bangladesh. Is how and why Bangladesh is / has to *adapt to all climate change scenarios*, so as to achieve the status, of a developed country (Praveen, Faisal, 2009, p.1). While inequality issues, in regards to anthropocentric climate change and Bangladesh. Are related to, how and why Bangladesh is *to cope at present and in the future, to all climate change scenarios*. Such as, climate induced natural disasters like, cyclones, sea level rises, floods, droughts, salt water intrusions, crop failures, and social disasters like, culture losses, poverty and displaced peoples, etc (Huo, Asaduzzaman, 1999, pp.1-10).

Yet according to Fagan, climate change is not a new concept, as it's been around for thousands of years (West, 2004, pp.309-310). In fact, Fagan, indicates that global climate variations can be hard to predict. As a result to assume that human actions can impact upon global climate variations, is fraught with difficulties (Ibid, p.309). Thus to imply that some past / present human actions are liable and accountable, for any inequalities to another, due to a global, anthropocentric climate change scenarios, maybe wrong. Indeed it could be implied, that much of Bangladesh's current social change, inequities and poor development issues, are not due to any supposedly anthropocentric climate change issues. But is more dependent upon Bangladesh's ability to adapt, to its centuries old, past and present, natural climatic events. Such as the annual Bengali delta floods and it's heavy monsoon, rainfall events, etc. Which in turn, impact upon the 7th most populated country in the world, in a very dramatic fashion (Schendel, 2009, pp.3-9). Indeed within Bangladesh's political, economical and cultural context, there is evidence indicating, that it has many programs in place, which enhance the overall equity, of the Bangladeshi population. For example, Bangladesh has the intersectionality, subjectivity and agency processes of, having mitigation, accountability and adaptation concepts, so as to deal with their centuries old, past and present, natural climatic events. Such as, implementation of the microloan - Grameen Bank, floating crop structures and climate resilience seeds, fertilizer, etc (Yu, Alam, Hassan, Khan, Ruane, Rosenzweig, Major, Thurlow, 2010, pp.105, 107).

However it has also been indicated, that human beings actions, have indeed caused our present anthropocentric climate change scenarios (Norda's, Gleditsch, 2007, p. 628). For example, in 1938, the scientist, Callender, indicated that due to human beings actions, from the early 19th century - industrial revolution onwards, there was / is an ongoing increase in carbon dioxide levels, which has / is creating a global warming effect (Drake, 2000, pp, 133,125). Moreover within a political, economical and cultural context, I will suggest that much of Bangladesh's current social change, inequities and poor development issues, are due to anthropocentric climate change issues. Indeed this is evident, in that, as Bangladesh is a natural resources dependent county and any disruption / lack of these natural resources, creates much social change and inequalities for Bangladesh (Henson, 2006, pp.41-158). For instance, when there are sea level rises, (*which climate change is doing now*), it destroys local mangrove and timber industries, creates flooding and salt water intrusions, etc, and then also creates, crop failures, etc (Yu, Alam, Hassan, Khan, Ruane, Rosenzweig, Major, Thurlow, 2010, pp pp.31,51,106). In addition, it is because of these natural resource disruptions, etc., that dispossession of population's eventuate. As a result, in Bangladesh's case this seems unfair, because they are not recognised as refugees / asylum seekers within an environmental / climate change refugees context? (McAdam, 2012, pp. 1-7). In deed much of Bangladesh, present intersectionality, subjectivity and agency processes, are oriented towards not reducing its present carbon emissions agendas. This is because, as Bangladesh is a developing country, it feels that it has the right to attain a developed county status, as much as any other county (Thaker, Leiserowitz, and p.108).

In conclusion, as I stated at the outset, I have suggested that anthropocentric climate change, has / will create signifiant social change and inequality issues, for Bangladesh. Such as, food, water and material insecurities, while also displacing many of its people. I intend to analyse this augment, via a comparative analysis process. In fact the words of Roberts are indeed relevant within my forthcoming essay, when he mentions. "Global warming is all about inequality, both in who will suffer most its effects, and in who created the problem in the 1st place."p.501 (Roberts, 2001, p.501).

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