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**Introduction**

 Environmental racism is recognized as the critical concept relevant to the broad approach of the environmental justice movement. The particular term of environmental racism is used to focus on the issue of environmental injustice that prevails in the forms of practice and policy implementation. Both the research studies presented by Pulido and Laura Pulido; Steve Sidawi & Robert O. Vos indicate different perspectives linked with the concept of environmental racism. Here the focus is to critically analyze both the research studies to effectively understand the main arguments of the research studies conducted by researchers.

**Discussion**

 Pulido, Sidawi, and Vos argued in their research work that implication of the qualitative research methods is essential to examine the issue of environmental racism in the context of historical procedures. Moreover, it is established by authors that race and class are two major categories closely linked with the perspective of social associations. The particular event of poisoning in Flint, Michigan was considered by Pulido to established the argument that it is one significant example of the concern of environmental racism and the domain of racial capitalism. The actual goal of the researchers in case of research study, “An Archaeology of Environmental Racism in Los Angeles” is focusing on various social relations and procedures in the overall history of environmental racism in Los Angeles to evaluate the adverse impacts of inappropriate resource distribution in the form of environmental racism (Pulido, Sidawi, & Vos, 1996). On the other hand, the main goal of Pulido for the research work is to reconsider the concept of capitalism in the form of racial capitalism to assess the actual cause of the poisoning in case of Flint.

 The research work presented by other researchers on this specific issue was cited by Pulido, Sidawi, and Vos in their research study to make their argument strong and relevant. The particular research work, “It’s racism what dunnit” by Cohen is one significant example of the research work considered by researchers to develop a better perspective about the issue of environmental racism. On the other hand, Pulido also cited different former research studies relevant to the main concerns of environmental racism and racial capitalism (Pulido, 2016). The race is the basic aspect of consideration that is present in case of both the readings. The elements of racism and class are critically discussed by the researchers, particularly in the form of environmental racism. Exploration of certain research questions is essential that provides the roadmap to the researchers about the entire research process. The researchers catered the basic question is to identify as the exploration of priority between humans and hazards. The question about the driving forces of environmental injustice is used as the guideline by Pulido in his research work. Critical consideration of historical, political, and economic domains directs the author to find out the solution to the basic research question of the study.

 The unique feature in case of the research study by Pulido, Sidawi, and Vos appeared as the critical comparison of the historical contexts of the early development of Torrance and East Los Angeles to attain better understanding about the evaluation of the concept of environmental racism. The unique perspective of the research work of Pulido is comprised of a critical understanding of different phases of evolution that further leads to poisoning of the city. Unitary concept of racism and positivist approach of research used as theoretical grounds by researchers to explain the perspective of environmental racial in the context of Los Angeles. Pulido utilized the perspective of racial capitalism to build the foundation for the main argument of the research work.

**Conclusion**

 In final remarks, it is essential to indicate that qualitative research methods were used by the researchers to illustrate the growing concern of environmental racism in the case of Los Angeles. On the other hand, Pulido attempt the prospect of thorough consideration of the historical domains as the method to identify the actual causes of the problem of the contamination of Flint. Both the readings are case specific as researchers only focus to discuss the concern of environmental racism in the context of Los Angeles and Flint.

References

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