

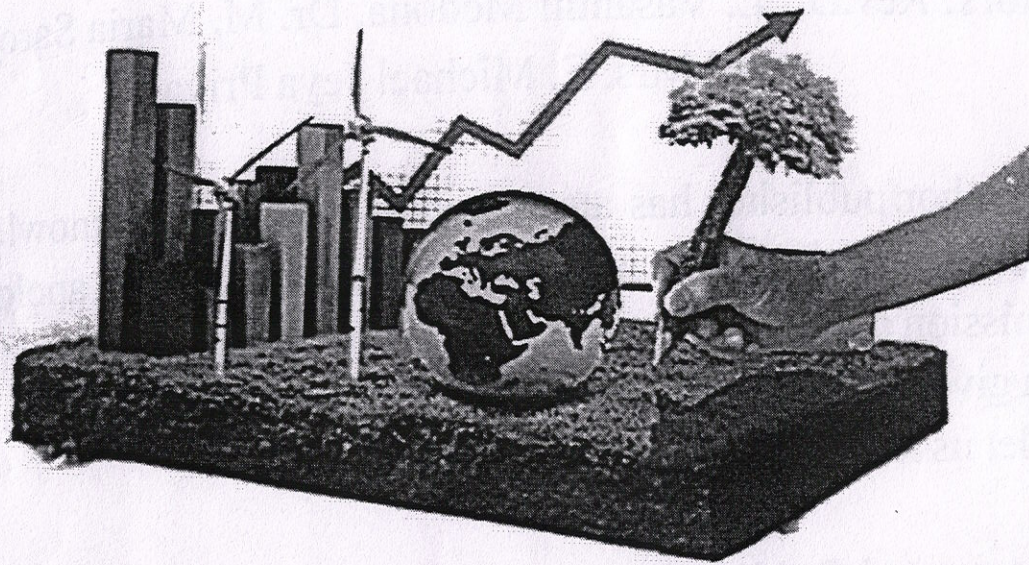
March 23

PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

10th March, 2023

ISBN : 978-93-95118-42-2

SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT: GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES AND CONTEXTUALIZED ACTION



EDITORS

Rev. Dr. L. Vasanthi Medona

Dr. M. Maria Saroja

Mrs. E. Michael Jeya Priya

Principal

St. Xavier's College of Education
(Autonomous)

Palayamkottai - 627 002

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE OF EDUCATION (AUTONOMOUS)



Accredited by NAAC at Grade A+ with 3.42 CGPA (Third Cycle)

Affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teacher Education University, Chennai

Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli- 627 002

Published by: Integrated Publications

Integrated Publications

H. No. - 3 Pocket - H34, Sector - 3,
Rohini, Delhi-110085, India

**Editors: Rev.Dr. L. Vasanthi Medona, Dr. M. Maria Saroja,
and Mrs. E. Michael Jeya Priya**

The author/publisher has attempted to trace and acknowledge the materials reproduced in this publication and apologize if permission and acknowledgements to publish in this form have not been given. If any material has not been acknowledged please write and let us know so that we may rectify it.

© Integrated Publications

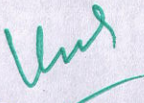
Publication Year: 2023

Pages: 335

ISBN: 978-93-95118-42-2

Price: ₹600/-

Digitized by
(Autonomous)
Palayamkottai - 627002


Principal
St. Xavier's College of Education
(Autonomous)
Palayamkottai - 627002

13.	THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON AGRICULTURAL INSECT PEST (<i>Epilachna varivestis</i> Mulsant) *Madhubala B	87
14.	ORGANIC FARMING – A POSITIVE LINE TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND HEALTHY FUTURE *Vinothini Sylvia A	92
15.	AIR POLLUTION *Shunmugap Priya N	99
16.	ORGANIC FARMING AS TOOL FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS OF WOMEN *Jebasheela Jenifer S	105
17.	CONCEPTUALIZING FEMINISM, ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES FROM ECOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES *Dr. Lavanya .V, **Balasubramanian R	110
18.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS *Dr. Theresita Shanthi N, **Rashmi Savera K	115
19.	ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY: A RESCUER OF NATURAL RESOURCES *Rawoofu Nisha J, ** Shiba R A	120
20.	WOMEN: A POWER FOR NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT *Dr. Guru Vasuki S, **Dr. Prema Latha S	126
21.	CLIMATE CHANGE: AN OVERVIEW *Kannan B, **Dr. Sengamalam @ Vaanathi R	132
22.	WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT IN ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION *Ramya S, **Dr. Antony Arockia Anufia Mel A	140
23.	PRACTICES AND POLICY PERSPECTIVE FOR ELECTRONIC WASTE MANAGEMENT IN INDIA *Lilly Maria Praveena A	144
24.	Marine Biodiversity: Importance and Threats *Bhuvanewari R, **Lakshitha Sri R	149
25.	CREATING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE: CONTRIBUTION OF IOT TO MOTHER NATURE *Ponmalar M	154
26.	CONSERVATION OF FOREST RESOURCES *Dr. Johney Rose P	160
27.	THE IMPORTANCE OF GREEN SPACES IN IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH AND REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION *Vennila Santha Ruby C **Dr. Delighta Mano Joyce M I	165
28.	ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND WOMEN'S HEALTH *Sujitha G, **Dr. Antony Vinolya S	171


Principal

**St. Xavier's College of Education
(Autonomous)**

Palayamkottai - 627 002

Conceptualizing Feminism, Environmental policies from Ecological Perspectives

**Dr. Lavanya. V*
Assistant Professor in Education,
Ignatius College of Education,
Palayamkottai

****Balasubramanian. R**
Assistant Professor in Education,
St. Xavier's College of Education, Palayamkottai

ABSTRACT

Women are the foundation of every society. Although their sacrifice and commitment to the political, economic, and social spheres are not recognized, their commitment to household activities can not be repudiated. On account of the denial, they are more inclined towards the environment. Women depend more on the environment to carry out their household jobs-right from cooking to relaxing. They are preeminent collectors of natural resources and it is inevitable to rely on water, land, and trees for their household chores. Therefore, the dilapidation of the environment directly affects the lives of women. This article attempts to illustrate the connection between women and the environment.

Keywords: *Feminism, Ecology, Environmental Movements & Policies*

Introduction

Ecofeminism started in the 1970s and 1980s as the multitude of forms of environmental theories, activists, and feminists in many parts of the country. The term "Ecofeminism" was propounded by Francoise d' Eaubonne in her book *Feminism or Death* published in 1974. It is a movement that envisages an intrinsic connection between the exploitation and deprivation of the environment and the subjugation of women and oppression in the existing society. It confronts contemporary patriarchal principles and embraces that the relationship between women and nature cannot be separated. The last decades witnessed many women environmentalists and environmental movements emerged for women's rights (Mellor, 1997).

Feminization of agriculture

A survey taken during 2017-2018 reveals that with the increasing rural-to-urban migration by men, there is a feminization of the agriculture sector, with a growing number of women in various roles as entrepreneurs, laborers, and cultivators. World widely, there is empirical evidence

that women have an influential role in ensuring preserving local agro-biodiversity and food security. In most parts of the world, women are given the responsibility of working on the farm and domestic food production (Tiondi, 2001). The number of women is expanding their involvement in agricultural work. It has been known that in many African tribes, more work associated with food production is left to the management of women (Boserup, 1970). The findings in a study conducted by Schultz et al (2001), revealed that 90% of women in the developing country keep engaging in farming and agricultural work. Women and nature have been regarded as subordinates entity by men throughout history, which expresses a close association between them (Wenz, 2001).

Attitude of Women towards Environment

Women in developing countries are chiefly responsible for the conservation and management of resources for their families. They indulge in accumulating and storing water, protecting fuel, food, and fodder, and managing and maintaining land –be it wetlands, forests, or agricultural land. In 1991, the World Bank opined that women play a significant part in the management of natural resources, including soil, forests, water, and energy. They have insightful traditional and contemporary knowledge of the natural world around them. As a result, the effect of environment has an on the well-being and health of women. Every home and society relies on women as they are principal caregivers to children, elders, and the sick. The hereditary and traditional knowledge on how to give medicines, nutritional balance food, and crop rotation methods are well known to most women. Women’s lives and family lives are deeply affected during drought, unpredictable rainfall, or rigorous storm affect their basic resources. Findings of several studies on the environment and women revealed that natural disasters excessively hit women, minimizing their life expectancy rates, particularly where there is disproportionate gender equality.

Ecological movements initiated by women

The contribution of women in the renovation and preservation of forests can be seen through their various activities in ecological movements. They are :

- 1. **Chipko Movement**-Chipko Movement started in 1973 intending to preserve and conserve the forests in Gharwala, Uttar Pradesh. The movement brought a situation of inconsistency in the status of women in society. Women raised chaos, that prevented Bhyunder valley, the Allahabad-based sports company, Symonds from felling fourteen ash trees. Women demand their rights in the

Principal
Xavier's College of Education
(Autonomous)
Palayamkottai - 627002

decision-making process along with men. Primarily the movement was a process of women's participation. (Jain Shobhita, 1994). The conflict reveals the connection between women and the environment.

2. Appiko Movement-The word 'Appiko' means 'hug' in Kannada, and was founded and led by Panduranga Hegde in 1983 in Karnataka. The movement initiated protests against the government policy to open forests for the development of industries. The agitated people including, men, women, and children hugged trees. The major part was organized by Adivasi women (Elwell, 2016).

3. Silent Valley Movement-The Silent Valley Movement was organized and led by Sugatha Kumar in the year 1976. It is one of India's last remaining parts of virgin tropical evergreen forest. This valley is an important biodiversity hotspot in the southern end of the Western Ghats in Kerala. This movement protested against the government's construction of a dam for the hydroelectric power project. Later, the forest was declared a National Park.

4.Narmada Bachao Andolan-The Narmada Bachao Andolan is a social movement organized by activist Medha Patkar in 1985. The protests aimed to stop the construction of large dams across the Narmada river. Nari Shakti ka Sanman was the popular slogan among the Adivasis, environmental activists. Women were ready to negotiate their life to preserve the river and stop the construction of the dam (Borah, B. (2020). Celebrities including Booker Prize Winner Arundhati Roy and Bollywood actor Aamir Khan also supported the movement.

5. Navdanya Movement-Navdanya is the largest organic movement led by Dr.Vandana Shiva in 1984. It means nine crops that represent India's collective source of food security (Warren, 2011). The primary focus of this movement was to save seeds from biopiracy. The activists were most women farmers from various states of India.

Women and Environment protection policies and programs

There are many environmental policies at the national and International levels. Various policies and programs have been created by the government, NGOs, and also by individuals. Women constitute half of the population so empowerment is required for the overall growth of the nation. Therefore women are expected to be a part of developmental policies about the environment as they

are ver
follow
are :

❖ Env
they
and

❖ Nati
the
Woi

❖ The
reso
also
won

❖ Fore
fore:

❖ Nati
prot
awa

Conclu

to envin
race. W
agents i
women
prospec
the

Therefo
involv
promoti

are very sensitive toward the environment. In light of this, the government of India undertakes the following environmental programs including women in the mission and vision of the nation. They are :

- ❖ Environmental Gender Index (EGI) ranks 46th out of 72 countries in the world. It advocates how they permit gender and environment into their policies and planning. It controls gender equality and women's empowerment in protecting the environment.
- ❖ National Forest Policy 1988 was introduced during the 1990s to control deforestation along with the support of state Forest Departments and local communities to reforest the degraded forest. Women comprise 33% of the membership of the Vana
- ❖ The National Policies for Women 201 gives importance to poor women as they can use natural resources and also collect and can make assets out of natural resources to encounter poverty. It also ensures that organically grown produce will be strengthened to make a decent life for women.
- ❖ Forest Rights Act permits women to use forest products and widens their roles in governing the forests
- ❖ National Television and All India Radio broadcast several programs about environmental protection. It has become a part of the education system in schools and colleges which promoted awareness among women about their role to protect the environment.

Conclusion

Women have a unique relationship with nature. Their interaction with nature and their actions to environmental violation must be analyzed and identified irrespective of gender, class, caste, and race. Women are the fatalist of environmental degradation and at the same time, they are active agents in reforming, restructuring, and protecting the environment. Practically being close to nature, women are always able to realize and observe environmental problems better. Since women are the prospective users of the facilities, it is important to regard their opinion and views in planning to save the environment and implementing projects for the same. Therefore, conservation of natural resources and promotion of environment cannot be done without involving the women in planning and training for promoting the values for conservation and promotion of environment.

References

- Ajayan, Silent Valle: 25 years of Ecological triumph, 2009.
- Borah, B. (2020). Women and Environment with Special Reference to India: An Assessment. *European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine*, 7(11), 2020.
- Boserup, E. (1970). Male and Female Farming Systems. *Women's Role in Economic Development*, 15435.
- Cornhiel, S. (2006). Feminization of agriculture: Trends and driving forces. Background Paper for the World Development Report. Rimisp-Latin American Center for Rural Development.
- Elwell, N., & Williams, Y. (2016). If you care about the environment, you should care about gender.
- Jain, S. (1984). Women and people's ecological movement: A case study of women's role in the Chipko movement in Uttar Pradesh. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 1788-1794.
- Mellor, Mary.(1997). *Feminism & Ecology*. New York: New York University Press.
- Sengupta Amit, Narmada Bachao Andolan; The Longest living Gandhian Satyagraha, National Herald newspaper, 2018.
- Tiondi, E. (2000). *Women, Environment and Development: Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America*.
- Warren, K. (2000). *Ecofeminist philosophy: A western perspective on what it is and why it matters*. Rowman & Littlefield.
- Wenz, P. S. (2001). *Environmental Ethics Today*. Oxford University Press.
<http://www.gdrc.org/gender/gender-envi.html>

Environ
environn
environn
and cost
improve
impleme
industry,
system a
Keyword
organiza
Introdu
E
environn
includes
maintain
(ISO) ha
that incl
processe
environn
Function
An Environ
• Ser
• Pr
affai