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A Comprehensive Study of Ecofeminism

Mrs. Pooja Chagan Tupe

Department of English
Swami Vivekanand Sr. College,
Mantha, Dist - Jalna (Maharashtra)
E-mail: poojatupe19@gmail.com

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Abstract:

The researcher disputes that women's relationship to the environment is undecided. Ecofeminists look for nonviolent solutions to world problems. This research paper will be dedicated to the qualitative, analytical, and critical interpretation of ecofeminism and will be thoughtful the feminism and ecology, spirituality, loss of identity, exploitation, and accommodation. It identifies the abstract individual of neoclassical ecofeminism as a privileged male individual whose apparent 'autonomy' is predicated on the oppression of women, marginal people, and nature. The strategies effectively broaden Ecofeminism by insisting that understandings of the problems and development of solutions recognize the expertise of women.

Keywords: Ecology, feminism, women, Social, Philosophy

Introduction:

The term Ecology by German biologist Ernst Haeckel refers to the whole ecosystem, its spreading, development, interconnectedness, and all the concepts, efforts, and processes including objections for the sustainability of life on earth by protecting and keeping the natural resources. It is a scientific study of interactions of living organisms with one another and with their surrounding environment or and non-living factors as a whole ecosystem. Women and Environment are an amalgamated and inseparable part of every culture and civilization because women and Environment have contributed to the progress of mankind. "Ecofeminism is the theory and practice of examining and challenging the political, social, historical, epistemological and conceptual links between the domination of women and the exploitation of nature". Ecofeminism is also called ecological feminism and is a branch of feminism. That examines the connection between women and nature.

Both the concepts- 'ecology' and 'feminism' play a foremost role in human existence. Ecofeminism is an interdisciplinary movement that calls for a new approach of intellectual about politics, nature, and spirituality. Ecofeminism is a new movement born out of the high interest given, in the last few decades, to both feminism and ecological environmental movements.

In this research paper, I argue that Ecology and first world overconsumption are created by German biologist Ernst Haeckel discusses the whole ecosystem, its distribution, development, interconnectedness, and all the ideas, efforts, and processes including protests for the sustainability of life on earth by preserving and maintaining the natural resources. The term ecofeminism was first used by French radical feminist Francoise d' Eaubonne, 1974 in her book "Feminism or Death" (1980) to synthesize two movements previously thought of as separate: ecology and feminism. She saw clear interconnections between the domination of women and that of nature, and she hoped to rescue the planet from destructive effects by her activism. She expected to liberate the planet from destructive effects by her activism. Ecofeminism is a philosophy and movement, born from the union of feminist and ecological thinking, and the belief that the social mentality which leads to the domination and oppression of women, is directly connected to the social mentality that leads to the abuse of the environment. Nuestra King jagged out in the first ecofeminism conference at Amherst in 1980, that ecofeminism is about connectedness and wholeness of theory and practice which asserts the special strength and integrity of every living thing. She argues that the corporate warrior's devastation of the earth and her beings, and the military warrior's threatening of nuclear annihilation are of feminist concerns Ecofeminism, Feminism, Environmentalism, and resistance.

It focuses on the struggle of the Indian women in their efforts in sustaining and conserving life. Her work depicts various details of how modern economic life interrupted the traditional relationship between women and nature and scientific developments dominate and exploit women and nature. Various author studies on ecofeminism are Rosemary Radford Ruether, Ariel Salleh, Vandana Shiva, Mary Daly, Petra Kelly, Clarissa Pinkola Estes, Stephanie Kaza, Mary Grey, Robin Wall Kimmerer, Helene Norberg-Hodge, Allison Hedge Coke, Valerie Ann Kaaland, Arundhati Roy, Wangari Muta Maathai, Lynn Margulis, Barbara Walker and Karen J. Warren and some who social-environmental activist, social writer, and political activist.

Ecofeminism has faith in that woman's ethics are more rapidly to the environment than that of a man and devalue the female individuality. Women are a demonstrative part of the natural world, both in infancy and in practice. Women are also functioning in sync with nature, while men hold a hierarchical connection with nature. Ecology stretches equivalent significance to all living and non-living components in the formation of an ecosystem. Similarly, Feminism highlights the equality of males and females in the structure of the social system. Nowadays Ecological and Environmental concerns have become very important issues in the field of human gender relations aspects,

especially in women's lives and the interaction between nature/women and colonial patriarchal domination which begs for a feminist analysis. Eco feminists look for nonviolent solutions to world problems.

This research paper would be helpful to the students of literature for further research in this field and also looking forward to a new dawn where there is no exploitation that prevails against women and nature.

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