

Women: Role in Environment Management

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Abstract: *Some environmental scientists may have been preparing for this goal in the past, and it is a part of sustainable development to think about culture and its impact on the environment. These findings were gathered to better understand the contributions of women in management and how they work together to foster an environmentally conscious society. Women's participation and administration of environmental culture have been shown to have a positive impact on society, according to this study's theoretical framework. Natural resource management is a key responsibility for women in their families and communities and they are the most vulnerable to environmental deterioration. Water, food, fuel, and agricultural land are all managed by women in many communities around the world. Women produce between 60% and 80% of food in impoverished countries, but inheritance rules and cultural norms frequently prevent them from owning or leasing land, obtaining loans or insurance. It's possible that environmental scientists all across the world were already making plans to reach this goal as part of their research into sustainable development and culture. The purpose of this study is to gain an understanding of the significance of women's management and collaboration in environmental culture. Theories that underpin this study's design are founded on the convictions of those who believe that women's leadership and involvement in environmental culture development and promotion has favourable outcomes.*

Keywords: Women role, environment, management, decision-making

I. INTRODUCTION

"Establishing equity across generations" and taking "social, economic, and environmental demands to protect non-renewable resources" as well as reducing industrialization's waste production are among Harcourt's definitions of sustainable development. As the earliest feminist movement, Women in Development (WID) aimed to improve the situation of women in developing countries. Women, Environment, and Development (WED) sprang out of this discussion, which emphasised the role of women in the household, rural economy, and market economy, and looked to the hierarchical institutions of western development to address the problems. WED-debates are rooted in a critical view of development strategies that emphasises the link between modernization, industrialization, and technology as well as the deterioration of the environment. When it comes to environmental issues, women are seen as having a special link to the natural world because of their biology, which gives them a special responsibility to protect and preserve it. Politically, this idea was recast as women's socially constructed connections to nature through global institutions.

In God's grace, there are creatures, resources, variables of coordination and situations that surround and rely on every living thing. The environment is the place where we live and where we provide the majority of our basic human requirements, as well as a host of other creatures. Environmental catastrophes occur from time to time due to human activity, particularly during the past one hundred years, in pursuit of progress and wealth and during the industrialization process, and can also occur as a result of environmental deterioration brought on by industrialisation.

International instruments have always recognised women as one of the most significant environmental groups, and without a doubt, with the removal of barriers, women will be able to utilise this potential in positions of interest (Esfandiari, 2006). The ecosystem, land, and water are safeguarded from damage caused by the over use of this substance by understanding the root causes of these issues. As a result of their intrinsic strengths, women have the ability to tackle environmental issues by utilising their skills as well as those of others in education and environmental protection. Additionally, they can care for their children and work both within and outside the home, allowing them to fulfil the role of environmental defender. When it comes to taking environmental action and making environmental decisions, however, women tend to be underrepresented in organisations and use resources at a higher rate than males do in most nations. When it comes to protecting the environment, it appears that middle-aged women take the most practical efforts, while younger generations are increasingly involved in environmental organisations and associations.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the United Nations' sustainable development goals (SDG-5) is gender equality, which prompted the need to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination in the socioeconomic and corporate sectors. In many parts of the developed world, domestic abuse, trafficking, forced marriage, and other forms of exploitation make a woman more vulnerable. According to the United Nations, women's rights must be protected so that they can take on household and family obligations as well as play an important part in the economy. Technologies of information and communication aid in the distribution of a technical grid throughout countries, while enabling the rapid empowerment of women through technological tools [1].

According to this study, the economy's true problem is a lack of women's autonomy and their ability to contribute to the improvement of air quality metrics in a country. As a result, the following study topics examine the contribution of women technologists to the long-term progress of the country. In the first place, are technological advancements putting women in a position to advance the green growth agenda? Considering that technological advancements are widely thought to be the primary cause of environmental degradation through excessive energy use, this question is critical in numerous economic dimensions [2].

Women's empowerment has been studied from a variety of angles in the past. There is a substantial corpus of research on women's contribution to economic development [3]. These studies show that women play an important part in the economy by using ICTs, micro financing, tourism development, reproductive healthcare decisions, and commercial entrepreneurship activities to make money. For the most part, past studies have focused primarily on the role of women in enhancing the global environment [4].

Prior research, such as Saleem et al. [5], established a one-way causal relationship between carbon emissions and maternal mortality rates in a panel of 21 Asian and African countries. Female parliamentarians are more likely than their male counterparts to have an environmental outlook, according to Salahodjaev and Jarilkapova [6]. According to Hillman [7], women's political participation in parliaments, either because of their pro-environmental conduct or because of the modernising effect, promoted legislation to limit GHG emissions. However, in both cases, women are viewed as more ecologically friendly than men.

Lv and Deng [7] believed that women playing an active role in the civil society can have a good impact on environmental conservation by reducing healthcare costs and improving access to healthcare.

III. METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study was to evaluate women's managerial roles and engagement in environmental preservation and cultural development using descriptive and documentary analysis. According to the research methodology, the research community encompassed all papers and Internet resources, as well as the library and other resources relevant to this study. As the obtained data are qualitative, we utilised qualitative analysis to examine them. The primary objective of this research, particularly in the field of women's management in the preservation and development of culture, environment is to begin explaining the causes of how and why the current state of problems exist?

3.1 Progress on Women's Environmental Decision-Making

Despite the slow pace of change overall, some progress has been made in boosting women's participation in environmental decision-making. The award of the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize to Wangari Maathai, founder of the Green Belt Movement, heightened global awareness of women's participation in environmental organising and campaigning. In 2002, a network of female environment ministers was founded, with the participation of 22 female environment ministers and 28 female environmental non-governmental organisation leaders.

- Additionally, there are specific examples of greater female participation in local water resource management.
- Nepal is implementing a community water supply and sanitation effort that is being directed by a women-led sanitation team that is in charge of 23 tap-stands that serve 160 families.
- Water minders are elected by the village water committees in Lesotho's Mantsonyane district, and they are responsible for maintaining the village's water infrastructure and latrines. Women make for up to 90% of water monitors.
- Women have initiated and run the majority of community water projects in Trinidad & Tobago.

IV. WOMEN AND ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENTS

1. Bishnoi first environmentalists of India:

Indian women's direct concern for environmental protection dates all the way back to 1731 A.D., when the Bishnoi people of Rajasthan were attributed with the first use of Chipko methods against tree chopping. The Bishnois movement began with Maharaja Abhay Singh's royal order prohibiting the chopping of Khejri trees, which are revered by Bishnois, for the construction of fortresses. The locals, led by Amrita Devi, demonstrated their opposition to the order by hugging the tree, a novel form of disobedience. Amrita Devi and three of her daughters were executed for violating a royal command. Amrita Devi remarked shortly before her martyrdom, "If a tree is spared at the cost of one's head, it is worthwhile." Maharaja halted the order when 363 Bishnois were killed in a non-violent way of tree protection.

2. Chipko movement (1973):

The Chipko movement began in 1973 in Uttar Pradesh's Garhwal district, particularly in Chamoli. Chandi Prasad Bhatt organised the protest movement, which was dubbed "ecology is perpetual economy." Sunderlal Bahuguna, Bachi Devi, Gauri Devi, and women from the Garhwali region spearheaded the Chipko campaign, which protected trees through their embrace. In 1977, under the leadership of Bachchni Devi, a significant number of rural women reclaimed the Adwani Forest. The protest began with the government's refusal to give ash trees to the Dasholi Gram Swarajya Mandal (DGSM), a workers' cooperative in Chamoli District, for use in a forest produce processing factory (particularly for plough manufacture). Rather than that, the government awarded Simon Company permission to down ash trees for the purpose of manufacturing sporting goods. The DGSM staged a protest over the government's decision to support Simon Company above villager-owned businesses. This contributed to the growth of the Chipko protest.

3. Appiko Movement (1983)

Appiko is a significant environmental conservation movement in Karnataka, dedicated to the protection of the Western Ghats forest. Panduranga Hegde founded the Appikko movement. A group of Salkanis (a community in the Western Ghats) gathered at Kalase forest in September 1983 to "hug the trees." The group included men, women, and children. This was a reaction to the government's strategy of reserving forest for industrial expansion. Mahila Mandal is made up of Adivasi women who have united to conserve the rainforest by writing to the government to demand an end to woodcutting. Village women raised awareness with marches, slide exhibitions, folk dance, street performances, and dramas.

4. Silent Valley Movement (1976)

Silent Valley is a significant biodiversity hotspot in Kerala's southern Western Ghats. The Silent Valley Movement was formed in opposition to Kerala's proposal to construct a dam for a hydroelectric power project in the Silent Valley forest. Sugatha Kumari, a Malayalam poet and environmentalist, was a pivotal figure in this movement's development and advancement. Despite the area's job and growth opportunities, residents, particularly women, rejected the hydroelectric project.

V. CONCLUSION

The world and nature have an impact on human life, and while we may argue that nature is a guarantee for him, human interference in the form of land and climate change areas has increased nature's ravages, disturbing the delicate balance. Nowadays, environments refer to a collection of living circumstances on the globe, as well as life's ways and human activities, and have undergone significant changes and anomalies, with some of the effects being devastation and pollution on local, national, regional, and worldwide sizes. Women have a significant impact on the environment due to their involvement in a variety of fields. Women are influenced by environmental quality and the extent to which each individual's scope of duty can provide for their families and society as a whole. Women can play a significant role in the management and protection of environmental cultures, as well as the conservation of natural resources. "Rhoda" believed that women are active participants in a range of vital human activities all throughout the world, including war and politics. Despite the fact that women account for less than half of the world's population, they are considered the most influential and significant social groups due to their direct engagement with young age groups, adolescents, and children, as well as

their effects on the other half of the population. The fact that women play such an important role in public office, the home, and child rearing has gotten little attention in both industrialised and developing countries. Because women pass on cultural and environmental information to future generations, they can have a significant impact on group activities, environmental and natural resource protection, and also contribute a bigger proportion of environmental pollutants. Women's advancement into decision-making positions, as well as the necessary training and environmental awareness rising are the influence of the environment can help to reduce environmental degradation and transfer their education to their children, training the generation that will protect the environment and nature in various areas. Increased participation of women in environmental decision-making processes not only raises their awareness of environmental issues, but it also stimulates them to participate more actively in various programmes, hence boosting the success of the environmental protection initiative.

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