



ECOFEMINISM AND SDG AGENDA 2030: AN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE



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ABSTRACT

Ecofeminism, also called ecological feminism, is an offshoot of feminism that establishes and examines the ties between women and nature. Ecofeminism uses the foothold of feminism and shares its premises of parity between sexes, a reassessment of non-patriarchal or nonlinear structures, and a vision of the globe that pays reverence for “natural” lifestyle. It promotes use of organic products, opposes the mindless onslaught on natural resources, and believes in harmony inculcated in the philosophy of Symbiosis. Ecofeminism is committed to the protection of the environment and an awareness of the associations made between women and nature. Specifically, this philosophy emphasizes the ways both nature and women are treated by patriarchal society. Ecofeminists scrutinise the impact of gender categories

in order to pinpoint the ways in which social paradigms cast dominance over women and nature. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 SDGs are integrated; they imply that action in one area will affect the same in others. The SDGs envisage development as moving forward keeping fine balance between social, economic and environmental sustainability. They are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls. The present paper is a dispassionate attempt to touch upon different aspects of SDG Agenda 2030 and test the feasibility of its accomplishment in the light of the journey of ecofeminism in the developing countries like India.