

One Day Multidisciplinary International Conference On
**Global Perspectives in Higher Education:
Issues, Challenges and Remedies**

9th March 2024

Volume 6 Issue 3

Conference Proceeding

Special Issue Editors

**Dr. Manoj Bhagat, Dr. Pravin Chandak
Dr. Sau. Aparna Patil, Dr. Sunil Chakave
Dr. Deepak Kute**

Organized by

Principal

Bapuraoji Butle Arts, Narayanrao Bhat Commerce and Bapusaheb Patil
Science College, Digras, Dist. Yavatmal
Mungasaji Maharaj Mahavidyalaya Darwaha, Dist. Yavatmal
Arts and Commerce College, Bori Arab, Dist. Yavatmal

Published by

Magnus Publishing & Distributors



Kitchen gardening: An approach towards food and nutritional security.

Dr. Aruna Tribhuvan Pawar

HOD, Biological Sciences
Smt. Vatsalabai Naik Mahila Mahavidyalay, Pusad
Dist. Yavatmal, Maharashtra

Introduction:--

Home gardens or kitchen gardens are a time tested local strategy that are widely adopted and practiced in various circumstances by local communities with limited resources. It is evident from the literature that home gardens are part of the agriculture and food production systems in many developing countries and are widely used as a remedy to elevate hunger and malnutrition in the face of a global food crisis.

Apart from having a good amount of production of vegetables, as at national level, the per capita availability in diet is quite low in our country. (Tripathi and Selvan, 2016)

Globally home gardens have been documented as an important supplemental Source contributing to food and nutritional security and livelihood. Food production on small plots, adjacent to human settlements is the oldest and most enduring form of cultivation.

For centuries, home gardens have been an integral component of family farming and local food systems home gardening is an ancient and wide spray practice all over the world and the literature home gardens are classified as mixed kitchen backyard, farm in compounds or home gardens

The inherent characteristics of home gardens as well as the contextual attributes, benefits and constraints captured in the literature are summarized.

Material and Methodology:-

The extensive literature search was conducted through the review of publications, reports and books covering various aspects of kitchen gardens to develop the theoretical framework.

This paper presents the developing countries experiences of home gardens and role of kitchen gardens to maintain healthy livelihood.

Discussion:-

Kitchen gardens are found in both rural and urban areas in predominantly small scale, subsistence agricultural systems (Singh P., etal 2016). The very beginning of modern agriculture can be dated back to subsistence production systems that began in small

garden plots around the households. These gardens have persistently endured the test of time and continue to play an important role in providing food and income for the family (Vani Bhushanam G and Usha Rani M 2013). Since the earliest studies of home gardens in the 1930s by the Dutch scholars Osche and Terra on mixed gardens in Java, Indonesia (Chayal K. et al ,2013) states that home gardens led to 18% of the caloric and 14% of the protein consumption by households in Kutowinangun, Indonesia. There has been extensive contributions to the subject, synthesizing, definition, species, inventors, functions, structural characteristics, composition, socio-economic status.

Home gardens or kitchen gardens are defined in multiple ways highlighting various aspects based on the context or emphasis and objectives of the research (Yusuf A.M,et al 2008). Gupta pointed out that the background and gender of the researcher or scientist may also bias their perception on home gardens and may not entirely reflect the opinion of the family involved in home gardening activities.

Recently countries like Bangladesh have been successful in increasing the availability and consumption of vitamin 'A' rich food items through the national home gardening programme. Reviews of studies from various countries reveal that the degree and combination of sociocultural impact on societies engaged in kitchen gardening varies across the boards. The most fundamental social benefit of kitchen gardens stamps from their direct contribution to household food security by increasing availability, accessibility and utilisation of food products, kitchen gardens are maintained for easy access to fresh plants and animal food sources in both rural and urban locals food atoms from kitchen, gardens and sustain sustainable source to the family energy and nutritive requirements on a continuous basis.

The two major national home gardening programmes in Sri Lanka are 'Api Wavamui', and 'Rata nagamu'.

Anne Nyaga, the chief administrative secretary, Nairobi, "Kitchen gardens are the easiest ways households can ensure supply of fresh vegetables, herbs and spices". Model kitchen garden is located in kilimo,Nairobi. There are more than one million kitchen

gardens across the country.

The food and agriculture organisation defines 'Food Security is a situation that exist when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life'. In some places of world home gardens are also engaged in mushroom cultivation, Bee keeping, small freshwater fish ponds etc incorporated into the garden space adding to the share of proteins and other nutrients available for the family.

Evidence from around the world suggests that home guidance can be a versatile option to address food security in various challenging situations and thus they have attracted sponsorship by numerous government and non-government organization.

Definition of kitchen garden:

* A small area of ground or part of garden where you grow vegetables and fruits for your own use.

* Kitchen garden is a vegetable garden where the vegetable crops are grown in the backyard of a house or any available space in the home compound to meet the daily requirement of the family.

The principle of Kitchen garden is to provide vegetable herbs and often fruits for a family table'. The fundamental principles to keep in mind while planning a kitchen garden are location, size, sunny environment and maintenance. Kitchen gardening directly provides food and nutritional security by making access to food that can be harvested instantly prepared and fed to family members daily or whenever required.

Size of kitchen garden arranging from 25 to 2 50 sq.ft. or more as per availability of open space around your home. Selected location should be open and sunny. Kitchen garden should be maintained i.e. weed free.

One should focus on diversity of plants as per space available, leafy, green, fruit vegetables, root vegetables and different fruits i.e. Fruiting altogether in one bed so that we can harvest them and enjoy them fresh.

The beauty of kitchen garden is that we can grow herbs like Lassi, mint, insulin, plants, et cetera veg is like coriander, spinach, Regula, cucumber bottle gourd, bitter gourd, pumpkins, curry leaf plant, spinach fruit, vegetables like tomato, brinjal, ladyfinger, drum stick etc.

There are many types of kitchen gardens. As per space available choose the suitable type, few of them are mentioned below. :-

1. Hanging kitchen garden:-

It is developed by using any type of container. Soil mixed with manure is placed and planted. It can be maintained by watering at specific intervals of 4 to 5 days.

2. Simple drip irrigation kitchen garden:-

The drip irrigation garden requires plastic containers and a wall or pole to fix. Ideal containers for this practice are the 5 L jerry cans which are placed vertically. One above another you can grow all sort of veg and short fruits. Plants in this type of kitchen garden

3. Tyre kitchen garden:-

Tire kitchen Garden is made from old vehicle tires. First of all cut the tire and remove the inner ream on both sides then next place on ground and fix it with soil and manure. We can grow leafy vegetables like spinach, coriander, Tregonella, mint etc.

4. Sack kitchen garden:-

At the freeze place available with full sunlight, the sex are lead, horizontally and field with

A mixture of manure and soil. It's ready for planting.

5. Potager kitchen garden:-

It's simply a kitchen garden near your kitchen where you can easily access fresh vegetables, fruits and herbs. The available space is divided into compartments to differentiate leafy vegetable fruit, vegetables, runners, clippers, and small herbs and fruit plants.

6. Container kitchen garden:-

It allows any type or shape of containers to be used. First of all identify the space with enough sunlight and arrange containers accordingly to need, then feel the containers with soil and manure, then cultivate desired vegetable fruits or herbs in it.

7. Staircase kitchen garden:-

It requires little space wood is used to create stairs. Here we can place rectangular or Pots and feel them with soil and manure its ready for planting. This type is especially used for leafy vegetables.

8. Cone kitchen garden:-

Cone kitchen garden is ideal for backyard space as it needs a single large space or a corner. First soil is humped to form a shape of cone, later horizontal rings are marked one above another and vegetables are planted on each ring. So different vegetables grown on different rings look attractive and give a beautiful look.

9. Aquaponics kitchen Garden:-

These type of kitchen garden is used for fish culture. Here little Abel fish species can be grown enough for a family aqua are miniature versions of the natural ecosystem. Fish in the aquatic eat food and release waste into water. The bacteria present in water metabolize the waste to form fertilizer for aquatic plants. After the aquatic plants have used up the nutrients, the water is clear enough and can be diverted back to the fish.

Conclusion:-

Multiple social benefits of kitchen gardens include enhancing food and nutritional security in many social, economic and political situations by improving family, health, human capacity, empowering women, promoting social justice and equality and preserving indigenous knowledge and culture.

While developing an organic kitchen garden, there is no use of any synthetic fertilizers or pesticides. The food produced is 100% pure made of home grown material completely fresh and also easy on the pockets.

Organic kitchen gardening can be done in tiny apartments especially with the concept of terrace gardening is in trending.

From all above discussion, I conclude by mentioning the benefits of kitchen gardening,

- You get fresh herbs, fruits and vegetables whenever you need.
- You know exactly what you are putting in your food
- It works out cheaper as plants don't cost much and once they get settled and they need little water and compost
- You become a lot healthier by growing medicinal plants like Tulsi, mint, aloe vera, et cetera. We can start eating one or two leaves of Tulsi and mint every day which is beneficial for our health.
- Gardening is a claiming activity that lowers your stress levels and helps you relax. Being around nature is supposed to be good for physical and mental health.
- You may scoff at the idea of Getting attached to plants, i.e. an unbelievable sense of accomplishment involved
- Kitchen card helps us in recycling household waste that is composing a part. From this, you can use the space and resources to ensure nutritional status of your family.
- Organic kitchen garden improves the nutritional quality of that food which we are going to consume
- Fruits and vegetables grown in kitchen gardens play an important role in feeling the gap in nutritional needs by providing access to food that is harvested prepared and consumed by family members.
- Homestead kitchen gardening along with nutrition intervention will improve the nutritional security and health in rural, semi urban and urban livelihood.

References:-

- Jana H., (2015) Rashtriya Krishi; 10(2),p13-16
- Gopal C., Ram, Shastri, B. V and Balasubramaniam S.C.,(1989) nutritive value of Indian food, revised and updated by Narasingha Rao B.S., Deosthala Y.G and Pant K.C., NIN Hyderabad

- Malabasari R. T and Hiremath U. S(2016) journal of farm science, 29(2), p251-256
- Sethu S.,Sarkar S. and Kumar M.,(2010),Ind. Res. J.Ext. Edu.,10(2), p89-92.
- Sharma K., Singh J., Dhaliwal, N.S and Yadav, V.P.S (2011)J. Comm mobilization and sustainable development.,6(1) , p96-99
- Biswas,P .K and Jamir S.,(2015) international journal of farm science,5(3),p207-211
- Awasthi N., Sahu A., Chandrakala and Singh K., (2016), Advances in social Res.,2(1),p49-51
- Singh P., Pandey A., Tiwari C., and Sharma D.,(2016), Journal of rural development., 35(4), p80-83
- Vani, Bhushanam G., and Usha, Rani M.,(2013),Am. Int.J.Res.in Formal applied and natural sciences.,3(1), p78-81
- Chayal K., Dhaka B.L.,Poonia M.K., and Bairwa R.K.(2013), Asian journal of home science., 8(2),p607-609
- Yusuf A M., Mustaque A M.,Badirul I M.?(2008) Int. Proceeding of national workshop on multi cropping held at Bangladesh. Agricultural Research Council., Farmgate, Dhaka, Bangladesh, on 23-24 April 2008.
- Christen.T.E,(2011) what is a kitchen Garden? Kitchen gardening technology introduced in LCWC Pakistan, educational news. Keiko.Y p1-2
- Tripathi and Selvan, (2016)
- <https://gharpedia.com>
- <https://Agriculturegoods.com>
- <https://homeguides.sfgate.com>
- <https://agritech.tnau.ac.in>
- <https://googlescholar.com>
- <https://heald.nga.gov>
- <https://kvk.icar.gov.in>
- <https://cabidigitallibrary.org>
- <https://blog.gardening knowhow.com>

B.Aadhar' International Peer-Reviewed Indexed Research Journal



Impact Factor - (SJIF) - **8.632**, Issue No. (CDXXXVI) 436-B

ISSN :
2278-9308
November,
2023

Impact Factor - (SJIF) - **8.632**

ISSN - **2278-9308**

B.Aadhar

Single Blind Peer-Reviewed & Refereed Indexed

Multidisciplinary International Research Journal

November - 2023

ISSUE No - (CDXXXVI) 436

One Day International Multidisciplinary Conference On

ECO FEMINISM

Conference Proceedings

Prof. Virag Sawade

Chief Editor

Director

Aadhar Social Research & Development Training Institute, Amravati.

Dr. Charushil Rumale

Executive Editor

Principal

Smt. Radhadevi Goenka College for Women, Akola (M.S.)

Editors

Dr. Umesh Patil

Dept. of English

Radhadevi Goenka

College for Women, Akola (M.S.)

Dr. Swapnil Ingole

Dept. of Marathi

Smt. Radhadevi Goenka

College for Women, Akola (M.S.)

Aadhar International Publication

For Details Visit To : www.aadharsocial.com

© All rights reserved with the authors & publisher

Nurture For Dr. Aruna Tiwar

Department of Biological Sciences Smt. Vatsal
Mobi- 98223653880. Email - a

Dr. Aruna Tiwar, Pusa
tiwar1969@gmail.com

ABSTRACT :-

Environment is the nature and surrounding in-
non living things only other food. Women are always
nature. Women are playing a key role in protection and
'Women's role in economic Development' by Easter
with the environment which was sparked largely.

Women participation in Environmental Protec-
Rajasthan by the Bishnoi Tribe Women. Amrita Bai
embraced the *Khejri tree* as Bishnois regarded this tree
Resistance in village. Amrita Bai and her Band of Women
ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD
movement started in *Champaran* district of Bihar. In
cultivation of British planters without giving payment
Secondly the infamous Salt *Satyagraha* Movement was
British Salt Tax Monopoly. In both of the above move-
as supported but mostly they were from urban areas.

According to the World Bank report in 19
management of natural resources including soil, water,
traditional and contemporary knowledge of the natural

Environment movements are organised from
Anthropogenic activities lead to degradation of natur-
are more dependent on natural resources. Hence va-
Bishnoi, *Chipko*, *Aapiko*, *Satpura valley*, *Narmada* Ba-
many other Environmental Protection movement took
and activists like Jane Goodall, Greta Thunberg, Mal-
Rachel Carson, Vandana Shiva, Sunita Narraine, Su-
Menaka Gandhi and many more are Playing Key role
In the 42nd amendment act of 1976 of Indian constitution
improve the natural environment

**Keywords - Women, environment, movement, protection
Introduction :-**

Mother earth nurtured every living being by p-
human being has been aggressively exploiting the nat-
Population explosion and anthropogenic activities are
natural resources. Time to time conscious people has
Conservation all over the world. Though environment
has intensified rapidly from the last few decades. Women
sensitive to degradation of environment as they are
household management and conserving natural resour-
in raising the voice against environment degrada-
technology. Indian Women largely visible in environ-
and conservation of water resources. Environment-
various parts of the world for the protection and
activities lead to degradation of natural resource
Environment Protection and environment movement
environmental movements in India led by Women

Objective :-

1. To Study Women participation in various environ-

all plants, animals, human being and other
to nature and very much dependent upon the
ervation of environment. The publication of
rup in 1970 emphasised women connection

can be traced back to 1731, near Jodhpur.
Khejarali village sacrificed her Life as she
sacred. As a consequence, there was a Strong
Bishnois can be considered as the "FIRST
". In general, one of the first ecological
led by Mahatma Gandhi, against the Indigo
it and finally plantations were abolished.
led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 against the
Women had vehemently participated as well

"Women are playing an essential role in
rest and energy". They often have a profound
around them.

be to time in various parts of the world.
ources. For household management women
significant environmental movements like
Andolan, Kenya's *Greenbelt* movement and
in leadership of women environmentalists
Vaz, Catherine heyhoe, Julia Lorraine Hall,
ra Abdul Ali, Kankari Devi, Medha Patkar,
conservation and protection of environment,
have made a fundamental duty to protect and

and conservation.

inding natural resources, but the Super animal
al environment to fulfil his or her own needs,
ing threats to the environment and exploit the
used voice for Environmental Protection and
vements in India had the recent origin but it
are more close to the nature and they are more
ostly dependent on the natural resources for
or their family. Women play a significant role
with the advancement of education and
it protection movement against deforestation
ements are organised from time to time in
ervation of the environment. Anthropogenic
is paper analyses the role of women in
So here we can cite some very important

environmental movement

2.To understand the leadership qualities in women.

3.To focus women gratitude towards environment.

Methodology :-

The present study is based on secondary data including books, journals, newspapers, Government records as well as Internet source.

Discussion :-

Women participation in Environmental Protection can be traced back to 1731, near Jodhpur, Rajasthan, by the Bishnoi Tribal Women. Amrita Bai of *Khejarali* Village sacrificed her Life as she embraced the *Khejri tree* as Bishnois regarded this tree as Sacred. As a Consequence, there was a Strong Resistance in Village. Amrita Bai and her Band of Women Bishnois can be considered as the "FIRST ENVIRONMENTAL MOVEMENT OF THE WORLD". In general, one of the first ecological movement started in *Champaran* district of Bihar in 1917 led by Mahatma Gandhi, against the Indigo cultivation of British planters without giving payment for it and finally plantations were abolished. Secondly the infamous *Salt Satyagraha Movement* was also led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 against the British Salt Tax Monopoly. In both of the above movement Women had vehemently participated as well as supported but mostly they were from urban areas.

It was from 1970s, the Women also rural India came into the front. In 1972, Chamoli district in Uttarakhand, *chipko* movement had started by Sunderlal Bahugana, Bachani Devi and Gaura Devi, these two Environmentalists played an important role. Another environmental movement was *Silent valley* movement in 1978, on the *Silent valley, Palakkad* District of Kerala. Here also, Sughatha Kumari, a women poet had played an Important Role. The movement was against the construction of hydroelectric project to conserve the Evergreen forest that runs through the silent valley. In 1982, *Navdanya Movement* was started by Environmental Activist Vandana Shiva. It was an equal feminist movement as she established *Navdanya*, an organisation promoting biodiversity and engaging Women. Again in 1983, *Aapiko Movement* was started by the people of Uttarakannada District of Karnataka state in the southern India states a large number of rural women participation. The movement was against the commercial forest policy which had caused the destruction on ecosystem of Sirsi Forest. Another most significant environmental movement where women had played a Pivotal role is *Narmada Bachao Andolan*. In 1989 under the leadership of Anandiben Patkar had launched this movement against the construction of sardar sarovar dam on the Narmada river Gujarat. Besides the above mentioned many other women actively contributed for the protection and conservation of environment. Padmashri Award winner *Sunita Narain*, who focuses on Sustainable development and fighting for climate change. Another Padmashri Award winner *Jamuna Tudu*, who is known as 'Lady Tarzan' of Jharkhand forest. She along with 100 Adivasi Women has been protecting Jharkhand Forest from mafia since last 20 years.

Our human society and environment or nature has an inseparable bonding, Society emerged as per the prevailing environment. Therefore the living styles dressing, food culture language and festivities occasion of the people are distinct. People living in hilly area have separate culture and habit from people living in plane areas. Environment can be divided into two categories that is natural environment and man made environment. With the exclusion of human population environment had started degradation very harshly due to which today entire world is suffering from global warming frequent earthquakes exclusion of volcanoes Tsunami Flood, acid rain and droughts etc. Dankelman and Davidson (1998) Said that women are playing an important role in the management of their natural environment and its resources and take various mechanisms to deal with the different types of environmental crisis.

Women have personified as powerful symbols of nature like Another Earth, Earth Goddess and Artemis in Greek mythology and Mother river etc.

The origin of environmental protection movement in India dates back to *Keljarli* Movement and Gained it's Momentum via *Chipko* Movement, *Chipko* Movement, *Save Silent Valley* Movement, and *Narmada Bachao Andolan* And the major trend of the Environmental Protection movement in India emphasises the fact that most participants are Women, Adivasis and poor people. More than 70% of the Indian population is rural based. Biomass plays a crucial role in meeting the daily survival needs of the vast majority of the household. Developmental imperatives have inevitably led to the destruction of the biomass through deforestation and environmental degradation.

Throughout history, men have looked at natural resources as a commercial entities or income generating tools, while women have tended to see the environment as a resource of support to their basic needs. Rural women collect the dead branches which are cut by storm for fuel would to use rather than cutting the live trees. Any changes in environment like deforestation have the most effect on women of that area and cause them suffer until they can cope up with these changes. An example of this is from india in 1906. As forest clearing was expanding conflicts between loggers and government and peasants communities increased. To thwart resistance to the forest leasing, the men were offered compensation site and loggers were sent to the forest. The women were left in the villages however protested physically hugging themselves to the trees to prevent the trees from Cutting Down. This gave rise to What we Call "Chipko" Movement. Women are more concerned about Environmental Protection and ecological preservation.

Moser (1991), distinguishes between 3 roles for Women

1. As managers or maintainers of Environment
2. Rehabilitators of the natural environment in the sense of sustainable development.
3. As innovators in use of appropriate technology in the development of the new environment.

Relevant legal provisions on environment in India:

The constitution, (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976 and made it a fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment .

Article 51, (a) provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment, including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion for living creatures .

Article 21 of Constitution guarantees the right to life, a life of dignity to be lived in a proper environment, free from danger of diseases and infections.

In addition to Indian constitution aspect, certain special legislations are also available in India to environmental protection such as:

- * The Air (Prevention, control of pollution) Act 1986
- * The Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974.
- * The Wildlife Protection Act. 1972
- * The Indian Forest act. 1927
- * The forest conservation act. 1980
- * Environmental protection act, 1986.

Recommendations:-

- * Women should be encouraged to participate in committees on environmental protection, projects, programmes and policies to address gender, imbalance in decision-making
- * Environmental education is required for every women for sustainable development and produce change in attitude of the peoples
- * Separation of plastic from municipal solid waste and recycling of plastic will help to reduce the contribution of plastic solid waste
- * Women, education and access to education for girls should be seen as a policy priority
- * To bridge the gap between environment and development women can play a significant role so it must be recognised, recognised and sustained.

Conclusion:-

This paper discussed the Women active participation in environment, protection and conservation of natural resources management in order to ensure sustainable use of it. The critical role of Women as resource managers as community activities as environmental advocates must be recognised when strategies for the protection of environment are being developed, women's should be encouraged to participate at the local, regional, national and international level.

History witnessed that how we have been playing an integral part and parcel in conserving and protecting environment, which is so much successful that every time they come forward and protected the environment, whether it was 'tree hugging or long the hunger strike' without bothering about their life. 'Development is necessary but it should not be at the cost of environment'.

resources as a commercial entities or income generating tools, while women have tended to see the environment as a resource of support to their basic needs. Rural women collect the dead branches which are cut by storm for fuel would to use rather than cutting the live trees. Any changes in environment like deforestation have the most effect on women of that area and cause them suffer until they can cope up with these changes. An example of this is from india in 1906. As forest clearing was expanding conflicts between loggers and government and peasants communities increased. To thwart resistance to the forest leasing, the men were offered compensation site and loggers were sent to the forest. The women were left in the villages however protested physically hugging themselves to the trees to prevent the trees from Cutting Down. This gave rise to What we Call "Chipko" Movement. Women are more concerned about Environmental Protection and ecological preservation.

1. As managers or maintainers of Environment
2. Rehabilitators of the natural environment in the sense of sustainable development.
3. As innovators in use of appropriate technology in the development of the new environment.

Relevant legal provisions on environment in India:

The constitution, (42nd Amendment) Act of 1976 and made it a fundamental duty to protect and improve the natural environment .

Article 51, (a) provides that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment, including forest, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion for living creatures .

Article 21 of Constitution guarantees the right to life, a life of dignity to be lived in a proper environment, free from danger of diseases and infections.

In addition to Indian constitution aspect, certain special legislations are also available in India to environmental protection such as:

- * The Air (Prevention, control of pollution) Act 1986
- * The Water (prevention and control of pollution) Act 1974.
- * The Wildlife Protection Act. 1972
- * The Indian Forest act. 1927
- * The forest conservation act. 1980
- * Environmental protection act, 1986.

Recommendations:-

- * Women should be encouraged to participate in committees on environmental protection, projects, programmes and policies to address gender, imbalance in decision-making
- * Environmental education is required for every women for sustainable development and produce change in attitude of the peoples
- * Separation of plastic from municipal solid waste and recycling of plastic will help to reduce the contribution of plastic solid waste
- * Women, education and access to education for girls should be seen as a policy priority
- * To bridge the gap between environment and development women can play a significant role so it must be recognised, recognised and sustained.

Conclusion:-

This paper discussed the Women active participation in environment, protection and conservation of natural resources management in order to ensure sustainable use of it. The critical role of Women as resource managers as community activities as environmental advocates must be recognised when strategies for the protection of environment are being developed, women's should be encouraged to participate at the local, regional, national and international level.

History witnessed that how we have been playing an integral part and parcel in conserving and protecting environment, which is so much successful that every time they come forward and protected the environment, whether it was 'tree hugging or long the hunger strike' without bothering about their life. 'Development is necessary but it should not be at the cost of environment'.

References :-

1. Awasthi, Bela. Women's Liberation and Movement World. Published by R. Kumar, Omsons Publications; 2002.
2. Baruah, Dr. SL. Status of Women in Assam (With Special Reference to Non-Tribal Societies). Published By R. Kumar, Omsons Publications; c1997.
3. Basu, Durga Das. Introduction to the Constitution of India. Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi; c1987.
4. Dodge, Norton. Women in Economic Development: A Review Essay. International Review of Education. 1973;19(1):161-166.
5. Gassah LS. Women Empowerment Movement in North-East India. Published by R. Kumar, Omsons Publications Prakash House, New Delhi; c2008.
6. Jain, Devaki. Women, Development and the UN: A Sixty-year Quest for Equality and Justice. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2000.
7. Kalita, Dr. Jovial, Malik, Dr. Abdul Forqan Md. Violence against Women in India. Digboi Mahila Mahavidyalaya; c2017.
8. Mahanta, Dr. Aparna. Journey of Assamese Women. Publication Board Assam; c2008. P. 1836-1937.
9. Menon, Ritu. Women Who Dared. Published by Director, National Book Trust, India; c2002.
10. Pathak, Guptajit. Assamese Women in Indian Independence Movement: With a Special Emphasis on Kanaklata Baruah. Mittal Publications New Delhi; c2010.
11. Revkin, Andrew C. An Ecologist Explains His Contested View of Planetary Limits. The New York Times; c2013.
12. Suchinmayee, Rachna. Gender, Human Rights and Environment. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors Pvt. Ltd.; 2008.
13. Aditya SK. Role of Women in Environmental Conservation. International Journal of Political Science And development. 2016;4(4):140-145.
14. Bhartiya, Tribhuvan Kumar. Assessment of Environmental Awareness among the Public of Assam (India). International Journal of Applied Environmental Sciences. 2017 Nov;7(12):1359-1365. ISSN0973-6071.
15. Das, Chunamoni, Taron, Rabindra. Ethnobotanical notes of the Rabha Community in Mataikhar Reserve Forest of Kamrup District, Assam, India; c2011.
16. Devi, Dr. V Hemlathu. Women in Environmental Protection. Sri Venkateswra University, India; c1994.
17. Ibang ME, Munoz LVM. Role of Women in Environmental Education. Open Access Journal of Science. DOI:10.15406/oajs.2018.02.00091. 2018;2(2):301-306.
18. Kalita, Kakoli Das, Kalita, Simanta. Role and Status of Women in Kaibarta Fisherman Families in Deeporbeel And Urapdheel Areas of Assam, India. IJGR Journal of Humanities and Social Science. 2019;24(08):32-41.
19. Koochi, Elhan, Md. Ghoheiri, Seyed Koochi, Farzaneh, Hossein. Women's Participation in Environmental Management and Development in Iran. The Open Access Journal of Resistive Economics; c2011, 3.
20. Mago, Dr. P Gunwal, Dr. I. Role of Women in Environment Conservation. University of Delhi.
21. Nikolaou Elani, Andreiadakis Nikos, Xanthopoulos, Matzanos, Dimitrios, Kaila, Maria. The Contribution of Women in Environmental Protection within the Context of Local Sustainable Development. International E- Journal of Advances in Social Sciences. 2019;15(5):1327-1332.
22. Rahman, Farhatnaz. Women: Custodians of the Environment. Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology, c2006.
23. Solomon Z Wuyeba, Vincent C Dung, Anin, Huhari, Dalong H Madaki, Baminda A Bipus. Women Participation in Environmental Protection and Management: Lesson from Plateau State, Nigeria. American Journal of Environmental Protection. 2014;2(2):32-36. DOI:1012691/env2-2-1.
24. Akwa L et al (2008). Analysis of Fuel Wood Utilization Among Rural Women In Akwanga Area of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The Abuja Journal of Geography and Development. Vol. 1(2).
25. Agrawal A (1989) Women in Rural Society Vol. 1. Pub & Distributors, Allahabad.
26. Agrawal B (1998). Neither Sustenance Nor Sustainability- Agricultural Strategies Ecological Degradation and Indian Women In Poverty. In Binod Agrawal (Eds); Structures of Patriarchy. Kali for Women, New Delhi

27. Agrawal B(2009). Gender and Forest Community Forest Governance. Ecological Economics in press.
 28. Maye (1994). Women: The Resource Managers. EP, Vol. 6(4) PP 23-24
 29. Mishra A (1978). Chipko Movement: Uttarakhand Women's Bid to save Forest-Wealth. People's Action. New Delhi.
 30. Mariama A and Henshall J (1995) Gender and The environment: Women's Time Use as a Measure of Environment Change. Global environmental Change. Vol 5 P 337
 31. Nightingale A. (2006) "The nature of gender: women and gender, and environment" Environment and Planning D: Society and Space 24(2) 165 – 185
 32. Pryde (1994). Environmental Chemistry: Analytical Chemistry. Cummings Publishing Company Inc. Philippines Press.
 33. Women Success in Environmental Management (2002). UNEP. Our planet. Vol.4(1) P 16.
 34. Tolb M (1992). UNEP Changes for Past Two Decades and the Prospects for the Future. UNEP. Our planet. Vol. 4(6)PP 8-11
 35. Wenz. Peter S. (2001). Environmental Ethics Today. New York: Oxford University Press.
 36. Yamey. Gavin (2012) The Bittersweet Sounds of the Modern Food Chain. Plos Biology. February 2006. Vol.4 (2) PP 165-166
- ✓ www. googlescholar.com
 - ✓ www.ilkogretim-online.org
 - ✓ www. journalofpoliticalscience.org
 - ✓ www. researchgate.net
 - ✓ https://portal.ct.gov