

Chapter- VI

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary of Findings and Concluding Observation

In a rapidly changing global scenario, the importance of women participation is second to none. Women, who make up half of the world's population, have benefited more than men from the progress in economic and social development in the last three decades. Nevertheless, they continue to be over represented among the world's most vulnerable groups. Gender is a goal in its own right but also a key factor for sustainable economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability. By providing the same opportunities to women and, including in decision making in all kinds of activities, a sustainable path of development can be achieved to ensure that women's and men's interests are both taken into account in the allocation of resources.

This study covers a wide spectrum of female population in the district of Nadia. Transcending man-made, societal and traditional borders of division it proves deep into the lives of the subjects. Evaluation and concept formation of their attitudes, background and responses have been a varied and fruitful experience, though painstaking at times.

This study was conducted to get the answers of a set of objectives in relation to women and their participating in environmental management in the district of Nadia. In this connection four Gram panchayets namely Nokari (Ranaghat block-2); Rowtari (Chakdaha block); Fatepur (Haringhata block); Chapra

(Krishnagar block) and the four Municipalities namely Ranaghat, Chakdaha, Kalyani, Nabadwip in the district of Nadia have been surveyed.

Collected data were analysed logically and statistically keeping the objective in mind. The educational reports of district Nadia highlight that the women in Nadia division have not given adequate stress in comparison with the education of men. Therefore the study was conducted to estimate the literacy rate of the women with reference to the different categories of people. The general assumption is that education increases awareness among the people. Accordingly higher educated women are more expected to aware about their environment. Therefore it is a clear indication about the lack of awareness and participation among SC and ST in the various Gram Panchayets and municipalities in the district of Nadia are due to illiteracy and poverty.

To obtain the clear-cut findings on the issue of educational status, occupational background, age structure, family income, marital status and nature of family sample survey, conducted in the various Gram Panchayets and Municipalities in the district of Nadia. In this connection about 300 village women were selected. A comparative analysis has been made to estimate the relation and nature of trend in those areas.

6.2 Findings

6.2.1 Findings from Hypotheses Testing

After successful completion of the statistical analysis of the collected data, the researcher obtained the following major findings of her study :

Findings 1: The researcher has discerned no significant difference of mean in Rural Students between age group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 2: The researcher has discerned significant difference of mean in Rural Housewives between age group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 3: It has been found that there is no significant difference of mean in Rural Policy Makers and Service Holders between age group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 4: It has been observed from the study that there is no significant difference of mean in Urban Students between age group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 5: The researcher has discerned no significant difference of mean in Urban Housewives between age group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 6: The researcher has found that there is no significant difference of mean in Urban Policy Makers and Service Holders between age

group upto 25 and above 25 with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 7: The researcher has discerned no significant difference of mean in age upto 25 between Rural and Urban Students with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 8: It has been found from the study that there is significant difference of mean in age upto 25 between Rural and Urban Housewives with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 9: It has been observed from the study that there is significant difference of mean in age upto 25 between Rural Policy Makers and Service Holders and Urban Policy Maker and Service Holder with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 10: The researcher has observed that there is no significant difference of mean in age above 25 between Rural Students and Urban Students with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 11: The researcher has discerned no significant difference of mean in age above 25 between Rural Housewives and Urban Housewives with respect to participation in environmental management.

Findings 12: It has been observed from the study that there is no significant difference of mean in age above 25 between Rural Policy Makers and Service Holders and Urban Policy Makers and Service Holders with respect to participation in environmental management.

6.2.2 General Findings

- Findings 1:** Promotion of environmental participation through awareness and education is a social need.
- Findings 2:** Indian women should take a great role in conservation of environment, as there is always irregular and unplanned development in rural and urban areas.
- Findings 3:** Sympathetic attitudes towards environment should be development among general people by the women.
- Findings 4:** Women can ensure that it is our responsibility to participate in different programme of environmental awareness.
- Findings 5:** Achievement and awareness are keenly related on the basis of environmental values which must first come from mother who is also a woman.
- Findings 6:** They are women who can create necessary arrangements to protect environment and its necessary diversities.
- Findings 7:** Women have greater awareness regarding environment, as their life-patterns are very much linked and dependent on environment.
- Findings 8:** Lack of awareness about conservation can cause extinction of many rare species from the environment; it is women who being a mother can teach her child or children to protect them.

- Findings 9:** Cutting few trees if required is not harmful statistically accepted but may cause a great disaster in future generations. A woman can interpret it better to the next generation.
- Findings 10:** Wildlife conservation, creation of National Park and other preservative measure are not necessary for maintaining environment awareness, accepted in calculation.
- Findings 11:** It is inferred from the statistics that human values especially woman value, can protect environment.
- Findings 12:** Rural women are more environment-friendly.
- Findings 13:** Natural influence and contribution of Environment Education are influencing for generating environmental awareness.
- Findings 14:** Plantation is an urgent need in awareness-generating programme.
- Findings 15:** Environmental awareness is not directly or indirectly balancing the ecosystem but it is environmental participation, which can do it properly.

6.2.3 Findings from Graphical Analysis

- Findings 1:** About 87% people (women from both rural and Urban) believed positively that the nature elements like tree, water, soil, air etc. would be very important for an living directly or indirectly where 11.5% believed it normally and to 1.5% it did matter nothing.

Findings 2: 70.5% women believed positively that the amount of rainfall would lessen if the numbers of trees would be reduced.

Findings 3: 74% women in both rural and urban areas positively believed that if one would be compelled to cut old trees, then the individual should plant new tress.

Findings 4: 17.5% women believed positively that there would be no harm in washing clothes in ponds. 82.5% women in urban areas believed that water bodies ought to be protected. What would be amazing should be that in rural areas, especially in most of the Gram Panchayet areas 42% rural and illiterate women believed that there would be no harm in washing clothes in ponds. Hence, the environment education should come in.

Findings 5: 66.5% women positively believed that the use of bio fertilizer in cultivation would never pollute but would enhance fertility.

Findings 6: 71% women agreed with the view that forest animals should be conserved and protected.

Findings 7: 47.5% women in both rural and urban areas agreed that the disposal of garbage in the house should be done in adjacent road or pond.

Findings 8: 60% was of the strong opinion that we should drink purified water; 22.5% would drink normally, 8% knew nothing; to 9.5% it did not any matter whether water should be purified or not.

Findings 9: 61% women in both rural and urban areas used cane bamboo basket to keep fruits, but in urban areas 38% women used fashionable thermocol dishes in household occasions. 43% women in both rural and urban areas liked to use plastic bags for shopping.

Findings 10: 82.5% women in both rural and urban areas agreed that they would like to plant flowers and fruit trees in vacant places of houses. Hence they took the support of their families. Hence the percentage was of 55.5%.

Findings 11: In rural areas, now a days too 49% women cooked in earthen pots.

Findings 12: Only 10.5% women believed that waste papers also would pollute our environment.

Findings 13: 60.5% women in both rural and urban areas believed that plastic bags should be banned.

Findings 14: 33.5% women in rural areas lived with animal husbandry. But they were almost ignorant about their nurturing. Only 08% believed that in case of illness they should be treated. But 40.5 % believed that they should be sold if diseases would have affected the domestic animals.

Findings 15: 53.5% women in both rural and urban areas believed that their opinion had no values regarding the purchase of household products like food, utensils, dresses etc.

Findings 16: 53% women believed that a woman would decide herself the number of children. But in reality, it would not. So, women participation should be increased to manage the environment well.

Findings 17: Regarding health consciousness, women would also lagging behind. In both rural and urban areas above 60% women believed that when any of their family members would fall ill, they would bring medicine from shop without consulting doctors and vaccination would have no value to protect child's health. 65% women did not know the meaning of 'sanitation'. The same population believed that Aids might be transmitted by touch. Only 11% women believed that it should be essential to brush our teeth at night than morning. 88% mother was of the opinion that breast milk should be the primary food for building a child's health. But the service holder mothers could not do the practice well. So, women would have an important place in decision making.

Findings 18: 16.5% women believed that they could do nothing regarding wastage of water from tap. 46% women in both rural and urban areas would waste water unnecessarily. It might be alarming.

Findings 19: 83.5% women from both rural and urban areas believed that education not only would create scope for employment but also would teach how to keep environment clean.

Findings 20: 84% women from both rural and urban areas had firm belief that the first step to be independent should be to respect oneself.

6.3 Conclusion

The findings showed participation and awareness in recycling and green spaces including factors such as creating, protecting and preserving green spaces, garbage segregation, collaboration and following up on neighbourhood's environmental issues. Women should take a great step towards preserving the environment and can increase their participation level. Women's participation in these matters, in neighbourhood's level, can protect the environment from destruction, Planting trees is one of utmost effective and economical ways to soften the urban environment. Planting on rooftops, front yards and neighbourhood's parks not only clean the air but also enhance the city's look. Since women represent the most influential social group on the environment, as the household's managers they can play the most important and crucial role by collaborating and taking part in garbage segregation from where it starts. Household waste segregation is the most important step in reducing environmental risk. Separating wet waste such as fruit peel, used tea, greens and food leftovers can increase the production of compost fertilizers, which are made from recycling wet waste. Separated dry waste which includes all kinds of garbage such as glass, paper, cardboards, plastic, metals, iron, aluminium and bread will not only be reused but will also prevent the loss of national assets. In addition, women can reduce the toxin waste level by separating hazardous household garbage such as insecticides, fluorescent lamps, shaving razors, paper napkins and batteries. Garbage segregation from its origin in executing the recycling project is a continuous attempt, which can make long-term goals of recycling waste possible, and women play a key role in this matter.

In this current century many women have come outside the home and have made an identity of their own but still there is far way to go. If women would not get their due respects in their own home, the achievement outside the world would not satisfy them. The opposite of patriarchy should not ever be matriarchy but it should be equality. So women should not be overpowered they should be equally powered so that the gender liberalisation comes to an end. It is a work for man, and it is a work for woman – this kind of thinking should be given a new thought. Both the home and the world are equally important for men and women so they should help each other in both the spheres to make this society a better one. Lastly women are being addressed as homemakers but if they are maltreated in their homes the home they would make will only be made by concrete elements not by affections. Home and Society should not be a place of domination for women rather it should be a place of free expressions for them. Then and only then, we can get a cleaner, greener and better-balanced society for ourselves and for our next generations.

The focus of this study was also to conduct the study of

- a) Women literacy rate
- b) Scope of women education
- c) Environmental awareness of women
- d) Women's participation in Environmental activities
- e) Women's awareness to reduce pollution in natural resources (water, air, energy etc.)
- f) Women's consciousness regarding health, nutrition and child care

- g) Women's consciousness regarding self-employment
- h) Other activities towards upliftment of the status of rural women in the society as well as the urban one.

Globalisation and the policies of economic liberalisation have come to dominate the national and international debate both at the educational and economic level. With the advent of globalisation and the course of new-liberal adjustment, women's movements world wide for education are taking on new arenas, new goals and strategies, and in some cases a whole new vocabulary. To mainstream women's concern and perspectives at all levels and to reach the dual objective of sustainable poverty reduction and preservation and enhancement of indigenous livelihood, the 21st century has seen that it is necessary to go beyond the conventional project method. A lot of studies on women and environment have shown that women are significant actors in natural resource management and they are major contributors to environment rehabilitation and conservation. In addressing some key environmental problems, women play a dominant role.

Human interaction with the environment started from the moment the life appeared on earth. The early man being afraid of lighting, thunder, dense forests and darkness started worshipping different aspects of nature. Human activities or interaction with the environment then had very little impact on it. Gradually, the human beings started making radical changes in the environment to satisfy his needs. These phenomena had reached their summit to say on a work scale in the modern century.

The failure to understand the place and role of man in the environment, the absence of elementary knowledge of the biosphere among people in most countries of the world and the booming scientific revolution have created serious imbalance. The modern development of science and technology has led too often to a wasteful intensification of the exploitation of natural resources.

Besides, there are waves of globalisation. The first wave of globalisation has started fifty years prior to the World War I, while the second and the third waves have taken place in 1950s to 1960s and 1980s to 1990s respectively. However, until recently, globalisation focuses mostly on issues such as new modes of Capitalist growth, expansion of market economy, expansion of new information and communication technologies and new liberal policies. According to new-liberals, globalisation and liberalisation are depicted as a fast express train to higher levels of development (Cheru, 2000). This fast express train has choked the tongue of environment and its soothing green.

Now it is high time to come forward to save and restore our environment. It is found that women have been responsible for subsistence and survival for water, food, fuel, fodder and habitat, though they rarely get the credit for nurturing these life support systems. Added to these environmental destruction, exacerbates women's problems in a way very difficult from that of men. There is the re-establishment and the symbiosis between communities, women and natural resources. This trend has a positive impact on existing development paradigms.

It is found that women have always been the principle conserver of biodiversity. Even today they perform duties such as seed selection, multiplication and conservation. The on-farm conservation traditions of rural and tribal women, with

reference to agro-biodiversity are well known. Unfortunately current food security systems depend on too few crops. It is important to expand the basis of food security by including large numbers of species and varieties of food plants still maintained by tribal and rural families.

Now, the fundamental and most important task is to educate and empower women. In view of low literacy rate of women and the gigantic task of educating the women a suitable strategy must have to be planned. The success of any strategy of women involvement, development and empowerment depends upon the following factors :

1. Level of education.
2. Concept of environmental education.
3. Social custom.
4. Family planning.
5. Health, medical services, cleanliness.
6. Environment, tree-growing, kitchen gardening.

The platform for ‘Action and the giving declaration’ states that equitable social development that recognises empowering the poor, particularly women living in poverty, to utilise environmental resources, sustainability is a necessary phenomenon. It is quite clear that without addressing the livelihood, it needs half of the humanity, it is not possible to achieve the human centred development that is needed to sustain us through the next century.

At the core of women’s development agenda for the 21st century is women’s vision of genders equity as the central principle of a new developmental process that would benefit women and men equally. This agenda aims to empower

women to re-orient, and re-shape policies and decisions through their active and full participation in the entire developmental process, seeking to empower women in claiming their basic right to education for sustainable livelihoods and secure lives.

Experience worldwide indicates women can ensure sustainable development and bio-diversity. By addressing the structural obstacles to the advancement of women, education has sought to facilitate the redefinition of gender roles and relations in the family and society. Efforts to enhance women's capabilities to promote social transformation, rural and economic development and the peace agenda have begun bearing fruit. Such efforts must encompass not only women's social needs and economic advancement, but also their increased participation in community organisation and in the political process, thereby building capacity and self-esteem. So what participation of women in environmental management does are the following :

6.3.1 The Strength of Women must be Built

Women have long been custodians of valuable indigenous knowledge related to the management of natural resources. Education has realised the importance of revitalising indigenous knowledge and blending it, where appropriate, with modern technology to achieve a greater and more sustained impact. Nevertheless, research support is often required to increase productivity and improve new products reduced costs.

6.3.2 The Recourses and Benefits must be Distributed Equally among Women

The design and implementation of policy and legislation (tenure, benefit-sharing, free prior and informed consent, intellectual property rights etc.) need to acknowledge that women folks are not passive and that mechanisms need to be

established to provide equitable representation of women and allow for transparency, accountability and conflict resolution. Often mechanisms need to be developed to ensure that the rights and interests of women are protected, without sacrificing the potential gains of others.

6.3.3 Holistic Approach should be Adopted

In approaching women, there is a need for a holistic perspective that embraces the totality of the social organisation, and economic and political life in which the household is embedded. This approach is also required in view of the plurality and diversity that characterise women. Moreover, sensitivity to cultural issues and language is an essential ingredient. The promotion of indigenous culture and languages through education has proved a key element in the strengthening of women's identity.

6.3.4 Equipping Women with Adequate Natural Resources and Other Assets

Creating new natural capital by transferring long term rights to forest assets to women can be a powerful poverty reduction strategy that also enhances biodiversity. Secure access or ownership rights to natural resources need to be pursued systematically as they pave the way for compensating local people for the environmental services these resources provide. Moreover, reorganising local rights over natural resources can help prevent conflicts. Similarly, access to new financial assets (through micro credit, local development funds etc.) has proved an important ingredient for self-empowerment and building confidence and self esteem. Ultimately the involvement of local women producers in policy negotiations, either directly or through partners, will result in more practical and realistic laws and regulations.

6.3.5 The Self-Help Group of Women must be Entrusted with Funds and Resources

UNDP (United Nations Developmental Programme) has long recognised that capacity building, self development and ownership can be considerably enhanced by entrusting women's groups with direct management of resources and funds. This has been borne out by several initiatives in India and Vietnam where funds are channelled through project implementation agencies, directly to interest groups promoted by the projects.

6.3.6 Rights-Based Approach should be Developed in Planning

Recent experience indicates that such an approach may be required when dealing with women. In all instances, training women on their rights has proved extremely useful as it increases their awareness of the claims they can make and provides opportunities for enhancing their political capital and their participation in the policy process. Similarly the establishment of legal defence funds has assisted women in asserting their claims and accessing their entitlements.

6.3.7 Isolated Successes must be Sealed up

Using resources to catalyse the linking up of local success stories and skills and benefits in developmental investment more evenly throughout the rural space has started bearing fruit in both poverty reduction and bio-diversity enhancement.

To enhance women's participation in environmental management for sustainable development; education, especially the environmental education is

required. Education must have an impact to change the traditional and conventional attitude of the public. Following are some suggestions to make our environment greener, cleaner and fair :

6.3.8 Different Kinds of Hobbies Especially Gardening should be Developed

We all are familiar with the fact that these days houses are very small. Our women can come forward by developing hobby of gardening. They can keep the environment to their houses healthy. Plants add to the beauty of the houses, provide freshness to the eyes are helpful in keeping the nearly environment clear. Tulsi plant is being worshipped since long. It is a good source of oxygen as well as this plant has medicinal value. Vegetables like Turai “Beans” does not need much space to grow. Besides keeping the surrounding atmosphere healthy, money is also saved. Saplings of plants can also be shared with neighbours. Again, our women can make use of their management ability by using empty cans, bottles, tins etc. As pots for growing the plants.

6.3.9 Garbage Boxes such as Dustbins should be Used

Many people just litter the streets with pieces of paper, oranges, banana peels, plastic bags etc. Usually, we are in the habit of throwing the rubbish and the waste after cutting the vegetables, grinning, wiping and cleaning the floor, on the municipal road, just outside our house. This creates nuisance, which gives birth to mosquitoes and Malaria or other viral diseases. The women who are managers of household should use the garbage boxes kept outside the municipality. If this habit is developed, we will not only be able to keep our houses clean but, the colony, the city, and our surrounding environment will also become orderly, tidy and healthy.

6.3.10 Non-Conventional Sources of Energy should be Used

India has limited resources of conventional energy. Dependency of our mass population for fuel on forests is additional cause for the vanishing of forest wealth and disturbing eco-systems. Wood remains the main sphere of energy in many urban and rural areas of the developing countries. In developing countries like India, women are collecting fuel wood from nearby forests, carrying it for domestic purposes and also selling it elsewhere to supplement their family incomes. The firewood etc. burnt in open country chulha wastes 82% of the fuel, since efficiency of heat utilisation is only 12% (UNICEF 1991). Out of the total amount of the wood harvested in India, 42.3% is burnt on firewood & charcoal. The soil, water and forest can be conserved if alternative kitchen fuel is provided. Our women can again contribute in this direction and come forward by using solar lights, solar geyser, solar cooker, smokeless chulhas etc.

6.3.11 The Cultural Norms of a Small Family should be Adopted

Today, the greatest problem, which the world community is confronting, is the problem of population explosion. It is the root cause of all other problems. If we follow the small family norm, we will be able to check the environment pollution also. Our late prime minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi echoed, “its our paramount duty to educate our rural masses, about the value and the benefit of family planning, so that we may put a check on population explosion and may lead a better healthy, hygienic and peaceful life”. Our women can shoulder this responsibility too.

6.3.12 Minimum Use of Electricity should be Practised

In near future, we will face another pollution i.e. light pollution. Our streets are flooded with Sodium lights, the rays of these lights are harmful for our eyes and body. We must make minimum use of light, only when it is need. Scientific data reveals that one unit of saving of electricity is equivalent to 1.25 unit of electricity generation. Use of compact Fluorescent lights are environment friendly. Our women again play a contributory role as they are the managers of their family.

6.3.13 Good Habits should be Developed among Children

Mother is the first teacher. It is she who plays an important role in the development of the personality of the child. She can install in future generations, a respect for nature and the value of bio-diversity. She can develop good habits in the child from the very beginning as :

1. Not to throw the rubbish here and there.
2. Keep the things in a tidy manner.
3. Not to spit here and there.
4. To have love and respect for the nature.
5. Not to spoil and harm the plants, trees, during their visits to gardens, public parks and school garden etc.
6. Not to allow the children to waste to paper – the children are usually in habit of tearing away papers from their note books, a mother can keep a check on

this bad habit of the child. She can make them understand that for paper production the wood is used and deforestation can bring unhappiness by disturbing the eco-system.

6.3.14 Avocation for Farming should be Developed among New Generations

Tribes in dense forests wherein the villagers clear small trees, the branches of the big trees bushes and burn them for getting cultivating land practise it. Whenever the natural fertility declines they repeat the same practice at another place. This practice affects the forest wealth. Women of these areas with their men folks may contribute much to conserve environment provided they should be aided with the modern agricultural inputs like fertilisers, seeds, and other agricultural equipment etc.

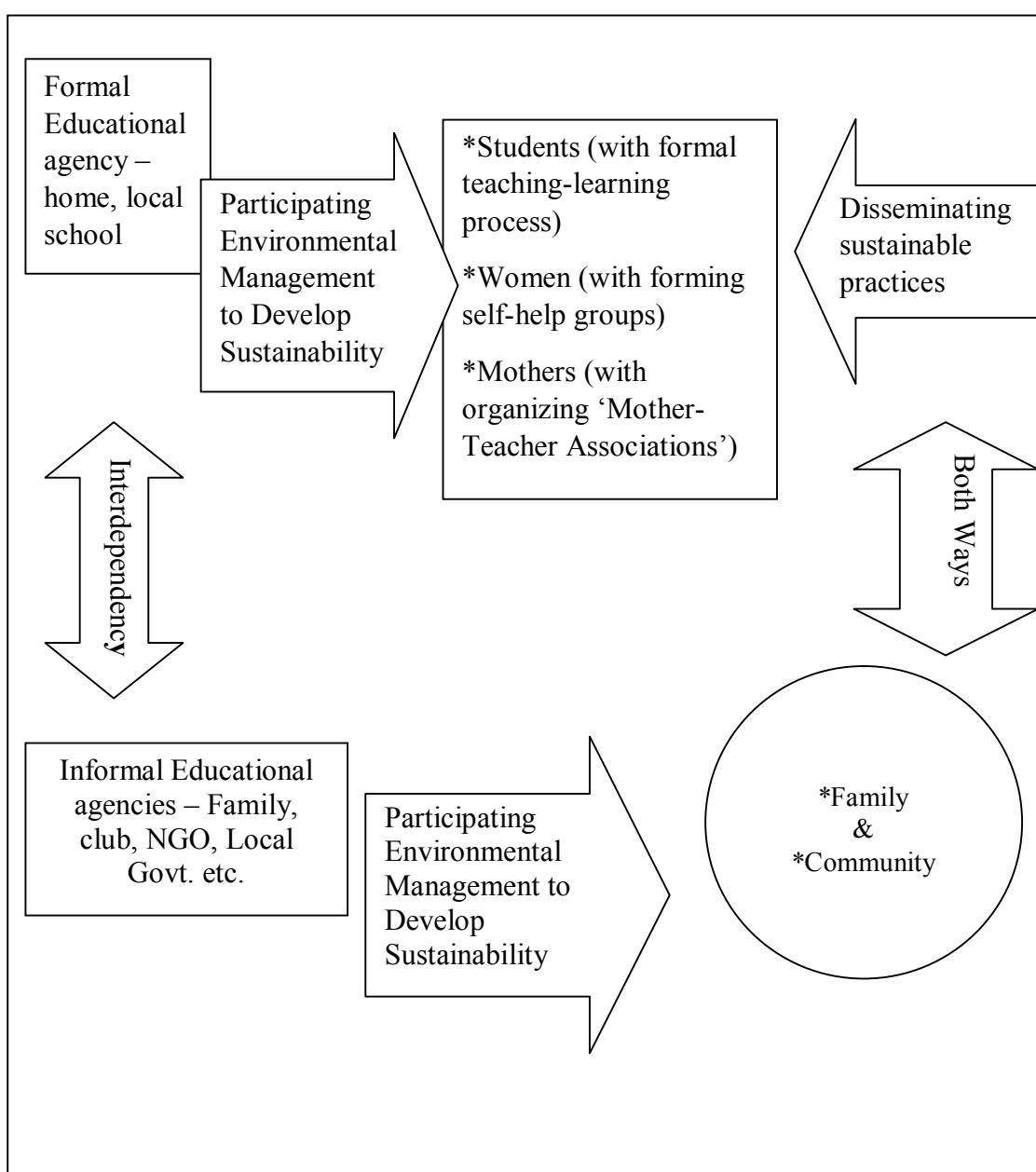
6.3.15 Women should be Enriched with Traditional Knowledge

India has a rich tradition of indigenous medicine. Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Amchi – besides a vast collection of living traditions of ethno-medicine scattered across the country. Even today a large percentage of rural households in

India utilise home remedies, the recipes of which have been handed down from generations. Since women are more likely to nurture the needs of the family, they tend to be primary practitioners of the indigenous knowledge. Surveys have revealed that a vast majority of local folk healers are women. Economic advancement within a community and urbanisation factors propelling larger numbers of young men in rural areas to migrate. Women are thus becoming responsible for maintaining indigenous knowledge of traditional medicine in rural areas.

These initiatives may be figured with a dynamic diagram, and that will not only disseminate sustainable practices but also develop a healthy and inter-dependent bondage among local agencies of education (both formal and informal), especially by the women. It must work as a dynamic process shown in the following diagram:

Diagram 6.1. Interaction of Women with Society in Environmental Management



6.3.16 Engaging Women for Sustainable Development

Engaging can be defined as a “multi-dimensional social process that helps people to gain control over their own lives. it is a process that power (i.e. the capacity to implement) in people, for use in their own lives, their communities, and in their society, by acting on issues that they define as important” (Page and Czuba,1999).

The discussion about Women’s participation in social and environmental management for sustainable development is very relevant. Sustainable development is development, which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability for future generations to meet their own needs.

6.3.17 Create an Enabling Environment

Women’s participation requires an enabling and supportive Environment. This includes removing the obstacles and barriers to equal participation and rewards for women. Creating an enabling and supportive Environment encompasses action at all levels, as well as initiatives and support by the private sector, civil society, family and friends.

A dual approach for positive action and gender mainstreaming is most beneficial to create an enabling Environment for women.

6.3.18 A Safe and Healthy Environment for Women

The most basic and important premise for women’s participation is peace and the absence of violence, including domestic violence. A safe environment also means not being exposed to health risks created through environmental degradation

such as air, bad water pollution. Women works to safeguard the environment and human health, working with the family members to reduce pollution in order live happily.

6.3.19 A Life Course Approach to Social Security and Support

Women are primary care givers for children, disabled and elderly family members. This unpaid ‘labour for love’ puts women at a disadvantage over the course of their lifetimes. They spend fewer hours in paid employment than men and often have interrupted employment records due to years taken out of the labour force to care young children. This penalises them in old age as they will have acquired fewer years of pension contributions. Since Women’s life expectations are higher than men’s, they spend more years depending on social security than men, often needing long-term care which puts them at additional risks of old age poverty.

6.4 Limitations of the Study

- a) The study has been restricted only four Gram-Panchayets and four Municipalities in the District of Nadia.
- b) A large number of village women working in the field of agriculture and women in service have been taken for the study. Thus findings of the study cannot claim for generalisation.
- c) The rapport has been made with the samples but tribal women have some conservation, which may have some reflections on the responses.
- d) In some situations, electronic gadget has been used at the time of collection of data which may have some impact on the responses.

6.5 Suggestions for Further Research

- a. Studies may be conducted in different categories of Women separately for Socio-Political Employment.
- b. Comparative study may be done on Gender Participation in Environmental Management.
- c. Self-Help Groups and Sustainable Development may be studied thoroughly.
- d. National Policy for the empowerment of Women and the Implications of those Policies can be thoroughly chalked out.
- e. Studies may also be conducted on Women and Minority Groups in Environmental Management etc.
- f. Studies may also be conducted on Women and Environment Awareness.
- g. Studies may also be conducted on Women, Natural Greenery and Eco-friendly Activities.
- h. Studies may also be conducted on studies may also be conducted on Women and Household Management.
- i. Studies may also be conducted on Women, Health, Sanitation and Nutrition.
- j. Studies may also be conducted on Women and Animal Husbandry.

- k. Studies may also be conducted on Women and Solid Waste Management.
- l. Studies may also be conducted on Women and their Participation in Reducing Pollution.
- m. Studies may also be conducted on Women and Empowerment.
- n. Studies may also be conducted on Chipko Movement and the Role of Women.
- o. Studies may also be conducted on Appiko Movement and the Role of Women,
- p. Studies may also be conducted on Narmada Bachao Andolon and The Role of Women,
- q. Studies may also be conducted on Green Belt Movement and The Role of Women,
- r. Studies may also be conducted on Navdanya Movement and The Role of Women,
- s. Studies may also be conducted on Kenyan Land Takeover etc. and The Role of Women.



Picture 1. A Woman in Rowtari Block is Preparing her Kitchen Garden.

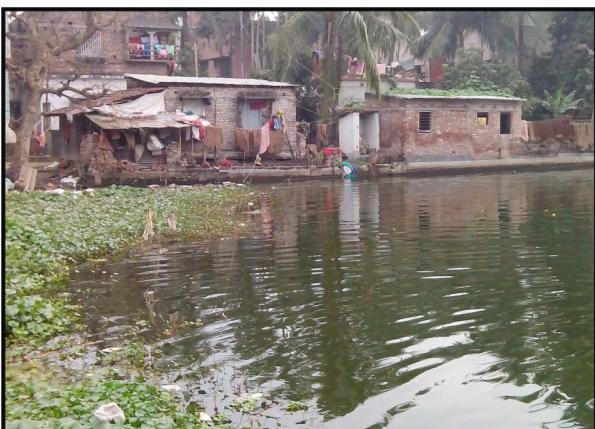


Picture 2. A Village Woman in Fatepur Block is Engaging Herself in Animal Husbandry.



Picture 3. A Village Woman in Chapra Block is Collecting Water from Pond for Household Use.

Picture 4. A Village Woman in Nokari, Ranaghat Block is Collecting Fuel for Household.



Picture 5. Water is Being Polluted by Day to Day Use of Local People in Chakdaha Municipality Area.



Picture 6. An Urban Women in Ranaghat Municipality Area is Earning for Livelihood by Bidi Binding.

Picture 7. An Urban Women in Nabadvip Municipality Area is Earning for Livelihood by Weaving.



Picture 8. Solid Wastes are Being Collected by Female Children in Kalyani Municipality.

Picture 9. Urban Female Children are Earning for Their Livelihood on Open Street in Ranaghat Municipality.



Picture 10. Water is Being Contaminated by Solid Wastes Even in Rural Areas in Rowtari Gram Panchayet.