

Global Environmentalism II

10. 1. 20

- Relationships with nature.
 - all contextual
 - product of time and space.

Q. What did Founders of Sociology say about Man-Nature relationships?

A. Weber:

→ Durkheim: misses social/economic impacts on nature and vice versa.

Most famous work on
Sociology
Started thinking about human-nature
relationships
But no theoretical analysis

why did anti-immigrant issues
rise only in fascism?

Marx and Engels: "nature" is historically produced
labour in transforming, alienating nature.

specificity of geography
in the NE and specificity
of wild economies.

Modern Sociology?

Giddens: first sociologist to go beyond "industrialism without Capitalism" debate and
says Capitalism + Industrialism → env. catastrophe.

Does not give full Marxist theory,
but gives some ideas.

Ulrich Beck:

- comes up with idea of Risk Society.
- influenced by Bhopal disaster and Chernobyl disaster
- new risks that are fundamentally new need new institutionalised responses.
- requires shift in "organised irresponsibility"

Now looking at the Politics of it - Environmental Movements.

Giddens
Habermas

All social theorists talk about the need to DEMOCRATIZE state-citizen relationships.

- limitations of representative Democracy.
- theories of pressure groups that aim to influence public perception.
- Habermas: problem with civil society groups → lobbying can be successful, all aspects of discourse are not considered.

idea of "public sphere" for rational discourse, eg of Indira Gandhi policy: listening to influential policymakers that were close to her
by this national policy, entire villages could get removed entirely for the parks.

— Beck: no policy is without politics
→ response to "rampant organised irresponsibility"
→ ecological democracy.

Roots of Rise in Global Environmentalism

Factors allowing the rise of Western Environmentalism

- Lynn White → places the roots of issue in Christianity.
"God created man in his image" → used to prove inherent superiority of human species over other species. Other species have no soul.
(most religions have this).
Main argument: since Bible makes this distinction clear,
Anthropocentric view of the World.
- John Muir → roots of commercialism.
"America's issue is excessive focus on individual tree enterprise". Increasing commercialism is bad.
• Why was it so easy to romanticize nature?
this does not come from tropical regions.
| Indian villages near forested areas don't have any such romantic view of envr.
temperate climate allows for romanticism.

Ramachandra Guha:

Three strands of Western Environmentalism.

- Agrarianism	Gandhi, Jefferson	Focus on
⋮		STAGE II
Relationship between village and town, organic symbiotic relationships.	TRIBAL bad, INDUSTRIAL bad as they are extreme ends.	

the idea that consumption, mass production is a problem.

- Wilderness / Primitivism	Focus on
<ul style="list-style-type: none">ideal civilization is pre-agrarianeliminate 90% of the human civilization if necessary.very low levels of technology.<ul style="list-style-type: none">- the plough is an agent of evil, decimates mother earth.	STAGE I

Ishmael
Conversation, gentle and men.
First middle: Agriculture (soilless)

- Scientific Industrialism

- needs to be regulated.
- does not trust the market to self-regulate.
- Taming done by
 - institutions of state.
 - legislations.
- "leave it to the experts"

Focus on

STAGE III

These three trends borrow from 3 philosophical foundations.

- golden mean of stewardship Agrarian
- human submission to nature Wilderness
- conquest of nature, scientifically. Scientific

There are dominant models in different areas.

((slides are good here))

Landmarks in Global Environmentalism

- 1962 Rachel Carson's "Silent Spring" — talks of uses of pesticides have caused species to die out.
- 1972 Club of Rome's "Limits to Growth" — Did a modelling of the world
- 1972 UN conf on env in Stockholm
 - Indira Gandhi goes and says "in India, poverty is the biggest problem"
 - Brazil says "smoke is the sign of progress"
 - That our pollution is a third world problem.
- 1973 Schumacher's "Small is Beautiful" — Buddhist economics, "the middle path"
- 1977 Mirst "The Social Limits to Growth"
- 1983 Report: Brundtland Commission.
- 1987 Brundtland Commission's book.

Indian Environmentalism must move beyond pretty trees and tigers.

Indian Themes in Environmentalism

17.1.20

Persistent Frameworks

can be represented by

three books

this fissured land — got a lot of criticism

this fissured land

Nature Culture and Imperialism

Chotti Nunda and His Arrow NOVEL

Common: persistent framework.

→ seeing things in binary

a lot of the reading is
"things changed for the worse"



there is some evidence, of course,
but

{ made more interesting by the
theory of degeneration in history}

- 1 Perfect Utopia, human - nonhuman relationship is perfect.
2. Exact opposite, const. strife.

→ writing history as moving from local control to settled, centralised control.

• persistent enemy in these environmental narrative is the state.

Ram Gopal:
→ there is a continuity of peasant unrest against rulers.
"always a ravan"

- Both these persistent frameworks lead themselves to a reading of history as Colonialism being an ecological watershed, disrupting human-nature relationships
 - as it disrupts local control, etc.

Looking at the first book (this fissured land)

- writing a history of resource use in this area
- time span: massive (ancient India → modern times)
- not working with usual categories (boxes of communism, capitalism, etc.)

→ tried to come up with patterns etc.

PART I

④ patterns of resource use in India

- hunting-gathering and shifting cultivation.
- nomadic resource use patterns,
- settled agriculture.
- Industrialism.

(not necessarily one after the other).

(all 4 exist currently in India)

→ each mode brings with it an ideology, way to explain things.

→ comes with a certain kind of technological use.

→ comes with its own economics.
(they were criticized for being economic determinists)

→ issue with writing ecological history:
figuring out tensions between types of resource use.

example of conflict

The Tsinga case as conflict between settled agriculturalists and nomadic pastoralists.

→ over time, became a conflict of religion

Book: existing battles between resource usage becomes something else as per shifting political climate

PART II

⑤ Shift of large society from hunting to settlement society caused massive ecological crisis in the 16th century (hasn't been read as such so far).

→ ((rise of Jainism and Buddhism)) in India happens at a specific ecological environmental crisis

↓ which leads to alternative ways of looking at this.

Interesting point

→ { typical history → rises as a response to Brahmanical hegemony.
Gudgil, Chetha → " " " " " environmental crisis brought around by settled agriculture.

Rise of village level environmental conservation systems

o "British come, and British destroy"

Black and white perspective follows the traditional frameworks

- slow and steady destruction of local conservation networks

PROBLEMS with the book

- cherry picking case studies.

e.g.: missing Dams,

- Linear history that does not look at certain evidence.

Edited collection of Articles
Nature Culture & Imperialism

- follows framework (see title)

Novel, originally in Bengali

Choti Munda and his Arrow

- referring to 1908, Munda.

| British introduce Ernest Danner

Standard Environmental Narrative

D Problems in the Rigid Framework

- serious methodological problems with this study of history

(i) Archana Rasada: - Rejects SEN.

- SEN requires a reading of tribes as technologically backward, without trade networks, etc.
- Baigas and Gonds became attracted to them cultivation due to factors.
↳ Resistance to centralisation and state

(ii) Tigers: - humans always had boundaries between field and forest

- what British did was probably not a fundamental reworking of human-nature relationships.

(iii) Weak Evidence to suggest SEN is.

Context of historical and social context of imperialism

FIRST THEME

Agrarian Change / Forest Transformation

- CSE's first Citizen's Report.

- British categorize forests

- strict rules or mode of control.

- for locals, suddenly forests become inaccessible.

- while the SEN framework is contested, there is evidence of Colonial Rule affecting stuff.

Concept of Wasteland.

- Viewing of Nature as a resource → notions that become more concrete with the coming of colonial rule

Agrarian Change / Forest Transformation

history
written
by victors.

- Pattern of criminalising marginal lifestyles
 - Nature is a resource to be productized
 - not using these is a criminal act.
- } Change in perspective on environment.

1908 legislation

Chhotu Nagpur tenancy act. → State recognizing their way of living.

Battle between Agriculturists and Nomads is something that exists to this day.

Gujjar-Nama tensions.

↳ tensions around resource use patterns

Agriculture:

- Large canal irrigation as the primary irrigation system in British India.

- earlier, there were many types of systems, suited to ecosystem
 - Hilly: water wheels.
 - South: Tank irrigation

indigenous ways of dealing with irrigation

- British wanted to grow area under irrigation (especially rice)
 - need a system not relying on rain
 - Canals setup as a permanent irrigation source.
(IIT Roorkee setup for civil work to man PWD)

; could not coexist very nicely with existing mechanisms of water management
best eg: Kosi

Impact of Canal Irrigation on various Aspects of Life in India

▷ Imperial State as a major source of socio-economic changes.

- massive increase in net cultivated area
 - " " " agricultural output
 - " " " trade
 - " " " revenue returns
- } given, most commonly noted.

Other changes

1. Slow ecological changes
 2. displacement of pastoral production system
 - overcropping
 - salinization at a massive scale
 - destruction of older systems
 - ↳ more of a systematic neglect
 - creation of swamps via percolation
- water sitting on soil changed its composition over time
long term, salinization made agriculture hard.

Slide 6, I think

- o Canals were constructed without consideration for ecological specificity
 - no natural drainage system checks.
 - ideological way of looking at water shifts.
- Siltation is a reason big dams work suboptimally.

Change in Social Structures

- o Existing dominant castes allotted more land for agricultural growth and tax collection
 - ↳ increase in influence.
- o Contraction of grazing grounds

Chenab region story, by Indu Modri: Land usage in Punjab.

Relationships with Animals

- o Reiteration: always been sort of informal human - nonhuman boundary.
 - never was a romantic loving relationship.
- o Village economies that relies on agriculture, relationship with (say) elephants.
- o On tiger conservation.
 - Sub-economy of poaching
 - the ^{direct} poachers are the ones most experienced with the forests.
 - One reason is purely economic.

Check Slides

— Before Colonial Rule no long state-sponsored project to eliminate carnivores.

1. Hunting is not this

Multi-headed problem: - saving cultivated land from cattle
- saving cattle from carnivores } multiple legislations to deal with this

implement western conservation policies in India, (National Park Model)

— inspired by romantic view of nature.

↓
boundaries constantly breached (slab)
→ requires extensive policing.

"Joining the Dots", CSE report

Entire communities eliminated / removed for this.

Other reason why model has collapsed.

Story from Africa

Elephants: strong community.
intelligent
nonviolent

'An Elephant Crackup'

elephants now raping and killing rhinos
other elephant.

Changing animal behaviour am external pressure changing direction of conservation.

- New examination of Religions from an ecological perspective

- attempts to reinterpret the original text.
- 1. pick up specific quotes
- 2. read between the lines.

} Deep interconnections in nature
} claims that we cannot see all of these

Suggest that ecology was at the foundation of the religion.

NOT A FOCUS IN THIS COURSE.

[[Read castes as ecological niches]]

- partitioning of resource usage among castes

traditional view of

Caste as:

- measure of social purity, rather than occupational.
- endogamic
- mutual repulsion
- hyperegotism

Gadgil and Mallotra:

- see caste as having a natural (ecological) basis.
- caste evolved to reduce competitive exclusion
- " " " " improve resource partitioning.
- caste is a social system by which ecological wisdom is transmitted over time.

PROBLEM WITH THIS EXPLANATION

- analogy with animal species.

- Methodological flaw: generalising a single region to the entire country.
- shifting caste occupations are not explained by the argument (should lead to ecological collapse, don't)
- at times, castes will reframe themselves. Some sort of permeability within units.
- Does not explain territorial/environmental mobility.

Are we potentially reading ecological reasons to things that don't have any?

[[Sacred Groves, Kerala]]

Kavu: worshipped as it is the garden of a deity, to keep the deity happy.

Rich Freeman: found evidence of varying rules across Kavus.

- How are these rules emerging?
 - "the deity desires"
 - cannot see env. cons. as single reason,
- ↳ human beings are constructing needs for the deity.
Needs are defined by culture ↳ [caste has a role in this].

parallel to Royal Garden

from here,

Depictions of Jesus.

- used to show that people construct gods in their image.
Similarly.

Examining narrative of a "loving relationship with nature"

- praying before entry to the forest: "please ensure I stay alive"

((check slides, pretty comprehensive))

Development and Environmentalism

Going over first class slides

- 1700s, Bishnoi
- Chipko
- Sardar Sarovar dams

Slight Aside

Public Hearings for development projects

- Representatives of the company sell the project to the public
- Usually, conflict arises between Resources and Resource Usage

- Elephants getting burned
 - Road construction
 - Can destroy migratory routes
 - Can change ecological balance

Water

- commonly in South Asia: Water as a common resource.

- impact of development on water resources

- "Water Conflicts in India"

- o Constant theme of rural-urban conflict
 - resource use benefits the cities, not so much villages near the resource use plant.

o Types of conflicts

- (<< slides >>)

- usage conflicts ... Industrial usage vs rest.

Agriculture vs personal

⋮

- equity, access, etc. Assume everyone's use case is the same. How will it be used and distributed?

India: Caste, gender, class

- Asia Bibi case [Christianity vs Islam
actually caste]

Same Resource Use ↪

- Water quality!

- Sand mining: Changes course of river

- Micro-level:

- Dams

- boundary water conflicts!

- Privatisation

A
S
I
D
E
Back to development

- o Some consequences are intended
- o Some/Many " " " unintended
 - e.g.: Connecting island to mainland with a bridge.
bridge completely alters ecosystem
- o General examples of environment fluxes:
 - e.g.: Cats introduced to an island eliminate entirely a smaller species
 - e.g.: Wolf in Yellowstone → river revived.

Official Inequality

- Water allocation per capita in Delhi

- throwing kerosene into a well to ensure Dalits can't access it.

- o Sometimes about resource use (Kaveri)

- o Sometimes about pollution (Delhi vs the rest)

Models

- o infrastructure only
- o distribution

- o now something can be denied on the basis of money.
- o Commodification

ECONOMIC

PHILOSOPHICAL

- o Impact on poor, landless. See SA, Johannesburg Case

- o Rasmus Water Limited: Extreme case

Concept of "waterlords"

↓
comes from social custom, not state
sponsoring

Other aspects of Development

• Urban pollution

- Case of Delhi

Developed: greater percentage of population in cities

Questions Raised by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy

- questioning development
- Considering democracy and decision making
- Fairly

Common Property Resources

- community assets
- cushion : Act as emergency risk-sharing mechanism.
- key to local economy in ecosystems.
- CPRs are declining. why?
 - human intervention had an impact on ecology
 - o CPRs → private land
 - o Distance to markets ↑
 - o Increase in land costs
 - Public Welfare leads to less focus on CPRs
 - 30-40% work key community-based projects
 - reduced mandate of the community
 - Increased inequality
 - o Green Revolution : overall increase in inequality

o what are CPRs

o what has development done to traditional CPRs

Check Slides

Check Slides :— Gender, Poverty, and Environment: Impact on Women

\ Example of the Buffalo scheme

Summary

- Dev has often caused
- decrease in access to resources
 - increase in inequality

Example on (a conception of) Equality

04.02.2020

Ubuntu: I am because we are.

not all concepts of equality are such.

Today, we look at conceptions of Justice

the law is not Justice

Justice / Rights / Equality are interdependent

not this subversion of Justice

- What should Justice mean?
- Can we have diff. concepts of Justice?

Read

John Rawls
theories

Rawls' theory of Justice: Justice has to be based on fairness

Critiques

- putting **Liberty** over all else, including principle 2a (affirmative action something)
(putting a structural obstacle to removing inequality)
- feminist attack:
 - he's concerned with **public policy/life** (ignoring private sphere)
 - In this process the **private sphere** (inside families, a primary concern for many feminists, as it concerns their life) is ignored
- - family has always been governed by public policy,
 - so laws of individual liberty, etc. don't apply within the family
- **Social reproduction theory:** the reproduction of labour happens in the private sphere
[legitimate labour contributing to the economy outside of public acknowledgement]

End State/Social Justice theories:

- Justice should be at a broad societal level

(in social life)

o if you constitute $\times\%$ of the population, you should also represent $\times\%$ in public life

two arguments

A: the unrepresented are not good enough

CA: are you implying that they inherently do not have the property

Problems

- how do you decide needs?

/ what is merit and what is not?

/ e.g. cricket vs hockey salary

Dushyant: Hissedarai leads to hisse/hisse

[Identity politics]

- Equal distribution will not meet needs, either exceeding or falling short

Rights discourse is subjective of.

Rights

- basic foundation for any modern political setup
e.g. Declaration of Rights (1776)

India:

earlier, • property
• literate } almost all countries have property
1947+: • universal race
had this

Multiple Rights Movements

- pushing the boundaries of Rights
- Women's
- LGBTQ
- ...

1976, ADJ? vs Shukla (Habeas Corpus)

- (OG) Chandrahas in the Panel

Judgment: State does not have to produce

Backdrop: emergency, random detentions

• (new) Chandrahas overrules this judgement

Point: Constitution did not change

Interpretation did \Rightarrow Rights conception will change.

Rights

Right to do something

Right to have something done to you

What grounds have claims to rights?

- legal
- but not all rights have a legal basis
- moral reprehensible
- ethical grounds
- human grounds

Negative Right of

Right to non-interference

Used often in Environmental Politics

Economic rights:

Political rights: expansion of OG Civil Rights

Civil Rights Movement: essentially Right to Equal Economic Opportunity

Divisional Rights are merely extensions of original discourse

Why the Rights discourse start getting problematic

Cultural Membership Rights

- in public sphere, almost immediately translates to demand for political autonomy.
e.g. Article 210, 369, 271, etc.

• have right to practice their culture

• " " defend invasion to culture

e.g.: Nagaland, women in public life.

• Right to cultural practice
• Right to equality for women

Affraying country: Considering culture as monolithic bodies

another, marxist org. aren't all cultures

based around consolidation of power

now, (Radhika)

democracies always have the danger of falling into majoritarianism

- so, active democracies need active minority spaces
- otherwise, democracy will not protect the minority

Now, most States go out of their way to protect minority rights

- PESA

- Scheduled Areas

Continuing on Rights

11.02.2020

o Concept on group rights (Multicultural perspective)

// group-differentiated rights

territorial autonomy (Naga JHU, etc)

veto (banville mining, one-off case)

guaranteed representation

land claims

language rights (not so much in India)

{ Jaipal Singh Munshi's plan for guaranteed representation in Constituent Assembly.

- theory of Natural Rights

- Right to remain as you are
- blocks interference of political authority
- used in many ways during segregation

- theory of Utilitarianism:

- maximum utility for the community

| "giving somebody something could mean the taking away of someone else's"

Assumption: Utility can be quantified

→ Nehru and the Hirakud Dam

L Questions - Who will quantify it?

- the quantifier will have biases.

{ eq' human beings externalise nature.

fail to take it into utilitarian policy decisions.

o As a principle someone IS going to lose.

Libertarian theory individual liberty.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- international recognition of certain rights as inalienable

- the State is the biggest player.

— Security
— Liberty
— Political

• Sees equality in terms of procedural equality

• Does not cover inequality in terms of equal access, etc.

— Due Process used to (mostly) protect against local police 'raj'

— Equality
— Welfare

— Group Rights — very connected to Env. Laws

o Examples, think of Rights etc

• Uranium Mining at Jadugoda

UTILITARIAN THEORY

• Ken Saro-Wiwa and oil Pollution in Nigeria

• Shrimp/Prawn farming skewed access largest problem

• Control over carbon sinks

— luxury vs subsistence emissions

— Historic but differentiated responsibilities

• CSE: per capita

Conflict Vocab

- ethnic cultural / political rights
- territorial rights, unequal resource exchange
- class struggles against corporate greed
- poor environmentalism
 - ↓ Survival study
 - less concern about resource conservation
 - economic opposition, not environmental.
- Tech not the solution

Imagine: Uranium mines in Lutyens Delhi

Due to disprop distribution of impacts

12. 2. 20

Environmentalism of the Poor (cont.)

Environmental racism in the US related to Ecological Distribution Conflicts

- schism in the US
 - in between Environmental Movement, Civil Rights Movements.
 - ↓ for about 15ish years, until they sort of reconcile
 - Study in 1987, toxic waste dumping spots in areas predominantly black/poor / latino.
 - Lawrence Summers, "redistribution of pollution", migrating dirty industries to LDCs.
 - ↓ unwritten policies just rationalized in text.

Reasons behind "siting preferences"

Economic Explanation

Justification: "maximising profit"

Industrial pollution \Rightarrow rich migration \Rightarrow area becomes poor.

Socio-political Explanation

siting is done in the area of least political resistance.

areas with no history of organised resistance.

NIMBY syndrome

Racial Explanations

- open discrimination. Not in my Backyard.

- subtle discrimination expressed through post open racism. Zoning Process

leads to current discrimination now racial overtone. Keeping white communities away from industrial zones.

- cultural, racial narratives of 'polluted' or 'unclean' people.

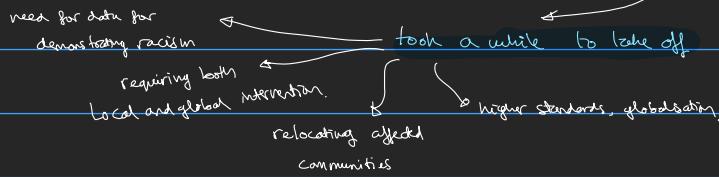
↳ used to explain transnational racism

1987 report: Toxic Wastes and Race

o which zip-codes have more hazardous wastes.

o correlated for race, class (with proxy indicators), etc.

o finding: massive correlation between colour and waste.



history: 1982 → "environmental racism" used.

- discriminatory policies

- official sanction of pollutants

- absence of black leadership in envr. movements

Emerging Common Ground between Civil Rights and Environmentalism

o Started with Warren County corporate irresponsibility

→ looking at long-term ecological impact

after a while → is there an element of race to this?

o Hesitation on both sides

- Environmentalism in America as an "exclusive, elitist" movement. Sierra club: 58% vote to not address concerns of ethnic minorities

- "the agenda is like a segregated bus" ... "ecological concerns distract the nation from human problems of brown/black Americans"

o Experience of environment was different for the whites and the others.

o Young Black people felt this was an issue to address

New Narrative of Environmental Justice

o Both communities looking to increase base.

o NIMBY as first response.

((Slides))

Environmental Citizenship

14.02.2020

Citizen?

- person with official status? Someone officially recognised to be part of a geographic location.

↓
(legal, formal status)

kind of old day. Requires 3 pillars: - State gives legal status
"traditional triad" - State gives some rights
- State imposes some duties } Vertical hierarchy.

At a particular juncture in European history, focus shifts from this, towards
universal rights → equality, diversity, diverse representation
egalitarian concept

4 phases of "day" of Citizenship

- Greece and

- Rome

- Universal Citizenship → Liberty introduced

Sparta: public participation as fundamental defn
Civic Republicanism

Athens: Some Civic Republicanism

• more liberty, equality, etc.

Rome: levels of citizenship

• some sort of universality

CONTINUED LATER

ASIDE
on
CITIZENSHIP

Why Citizenship in Env. laws?

- from discussions on climate change: discussion happens country wide, but
 - trying to solve global problem, impacts felt by everyone.
 - env. does not see national boundaries
 - borrowed ideas of citizenship for a more global use
- ↓
problem with defining environmental citizenship

Environmental Citizenship characterized by

- aware of env. concerns
- willingness to publicly address it
- ability to think not only of themselves, but in terms of large community

Civic
republican idea
Cosmopolitanism

More Civic Republicanism
here than
Individual Liberty.

- Key Value:
- Justice
 - not for nature/environment. For human beings across the globe.
 - Rights
 - to valuable ecological space.
 - both public + private

((Slides)) Characteristics of Env. Crt.

((and the next slide too))

- diminishing resources
- common pool resource
- consequences of Acting

traditional citizenship vs env. citizenship

- Rights - duties relationship
- more vertical citizen-state
- citizen-state
- less clear
- more horizontal citizen-state.
- citizen-citizen

less involvement of State

Citizenship

- simultaneous process of inclusion + exclusion.

need to define citizenship process involved?

- citizenship usually involved with simplifying identities. finding multiple identities, merging them.

Job of defining national Identity, trying to forget differences

- how it happens:

Relationship of citizens to each other, a defⁿ of citizenship requires this defⁿ

- hierarchies, etc.

↓
gives broader look at views on rights, justice, etc.

Who gets to participate (in nation) and who doesn't?

- democracy running is hard.

Another Aside: Cosmopolitan vs Multicultural

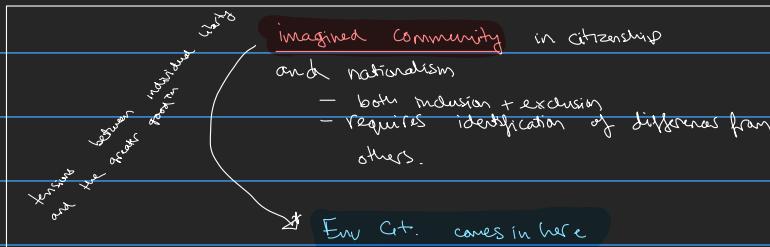
4 phases of defⁿ of Citizenship (Continued)

- Late Medieval Period:

- passive citizenship
- Commonality
- Education/Religion/Fear for local

- French Revolution

• Horizontal Citizenship



- Universal Citizenship

- Rights
- Criticisms

↳
Marx
Feminist
Multiculturalism

Environmental Law Discussion Framework

Q Who has a stake in this Law?

Q What are the tensions in Env. Law making

Q Who opposes them.