Developed sector already exists today and is active in Int markets which creates high consumption patterns within and development context

Rapid urbanization?

Niger and Mali have highest FR while Singapore and Taiwan have lowest

**Pop growth raises fears of:**
- Depletion of Earth’s resources
- Inability for a society to sustain itself
- Other affects on the environment Ex. Increases in pollution, consumption

**Fears of the depletion of the Earth’s resources: BUT:**
- Neglects the possibility of human adaption through technological or social change
  - Changing the resources being used or reducing the use of that resource, fertility decline

**Inability for a society to sustain itself- Pop. Policies:**
- Fear of limited resources and pop growth spurs pop policy
  - China: One-Child-Per-Family Policy (1979)
    - Experts determined optimal pop of 700 million
    - Need for quick FR decline followed by eventual pop decline
  - Singapore:
    - 3 phases of population policy: Anti-natal, ‘eugenics’, pro-natal
    - Current FR severely below pop replacement level

Pop policies can often be seen as a way to control specific groups within a society. However, they also disregard societies ability to adapt through social and technological changes

**Effects on the environment:**
- Increase in pollution: carbon emissions, soil erosion
- Climate change: rising sea levels, disease patterns
- Loss of biodiversity: land clearing
- But what about consumption patterns and pollution from already developed societies?

**Over population or over consumption?**:
- What is more detrimental?
- Carrying capacity ( ecological footprint): number of people earth can sustain given consumption habits
- \[ I = P \times A \times T \]
  - Various forms of environmental Impact = (pop, affluence, technology)
  - Paul Ehrlich and John Holdren (1972)
  - Together are primary causes for environmental destruction

**Blaming the other:**
- Measuring consumption is more difficult than measuring pop growth
- MDCs blame LDCs and DCs for pop growth, while DCs and LDCs blame MDCs for high consumption patterns
- Wealthy consume the majority of the earths resources
- But in some DCs where there is high FR there are already problems of resource shortages

**Action needed:**
- Limiting the use of certain resources or charging higher taxes on such resources
- Taxing individuals or countries based on their ecological footprint
Women trained as mechanics to repair broken hand pumps
-Training has given them identity and income of their own, control over water source, and addressed their problems of water scarcity and illiteracy, gender and caste-based discrimination

-Theories of Ecofeminism, Feminist Environmentalism and Feminist political ecology:
-Gender dimension of environmental issues rests on 2 linked claims:
  1. Women and men stand in different relationship to their environment (aka environment is a gendered issue)
  2. Women and men respond differently to environmental issues, in particular that women are more responsive to nature
-Claim that women are more responsive than men to environmental issues has been expressed in 2 ways:
  1. Social construction: women and nature are in a historically contingent relationship
  2. Biological essentialism: women have an elemental affinity to natural world based on biological sex differences

-Ecofeminism: origin and expansion of the concept
-Coined by French feminist Francoise d'Eaubonne in her book Le Feminisme ou la Mort (1974)
-Concept kept appearing throughout 70s with feminist authors like Rosemary Radford Reuther, Susan Griffin, Carolyn Merchant and Mary Daly
-Heavily rooted in the green movement and peace movements of the 70s in France, Germany, US, Italy etc.
-Changing tide in ecofeminist movement in 80s:
-Initial tendency to generalize white, western, middle class women’s experience, speaking of women in undifferentiated terms
-Now examinations of women and environment in the context of globalization of western economic structures in the Global South
-Move into realm of academic study
-Ecofeminists argue that dominant, Western model of development is male dominated and ecologically destructive:
  - A result of dualist nature of Western society, which prioritizes one aspect of society by denigrating its opposite/alternative (scientific/popular knowledge; public/private world)
  - 2 most significant dualisms: man, the masculine, prioritized over woman, the feminine, and human society and culture superior to nature
-Based on such dualisms, nature and women are rejected as by-products of 'modernity' (devalued in industrial economic systems)
  - Earth’s resources seen as either free (air and oceans) or only worth the cost of extraction or compensation paid to those who own or occupy the relevant areas
  - Work done by women in public sphere paid at low rate, in private sphere unpaid

-Maria Mies’ ecofeminist ideas as a case in point:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relationship between women and nature</th>
<th>Relationship of ‘man=hunter’ with nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Productive: women as first subsistence producers and inventors</td>
<td>Destructive: hunters destroy rather than productive life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
or the first productive economy

- Direct and reciprocal: women conceived of their bodies as being productive in the same way as they conceived the external environment as being so

- Indirect and non-reciprocal: mediated by arms; hunters appropriate life but cannot produce it, establishing property relations

- Cooperative: ‘to let grow and to make grow’

- Dominating/exploitative: hunters use arms to dominate over nature and fellow female beings; without dominance and control over nature, men cannot conceive of themselves as being productive

Vandana Shiva’s analysis most influential (1989):
- Male-dominated destruction of sustainable ways of life is two-fold
- Global capitalist market system has systematically destroyed more sustainable ways of life associated with subsistence economic systems
- Inappropriate application of western science and technology has destroyed biological diversity, causing catastrophic ecological damage
- Thinking based on the gendered division of labor in industrial systems failed to recognize centrality of women in subsistence farming

4 mains precepts in Ecofeminism:
- Commonalities between women’s oppression and environmental degradation, caused mainly by male Western dominance
- Women are more related to nature, and men are related to culture; culture superior to environment, and therefore both women and environment subjected by men
- Oppression of women and oppression of nature have occurred simultaneously, and thus women have responsibility to cease male domination over both
- Combine feminism and ecological thought as both work towards egalitarian, non-hierarchical structures

Critique of ecofeminism:
- Unintellectual, leaning towards spiritual and cultural discourse based on romantic notions of women as protectors of Gaia
- Biological essentialism aka women close to nature given their nature
- Women as homogenous category (within countries, across nations) aka. ALL women close to nature given their nature?
- Environment-friendly practices by women can be explained in terms of rational short-term interest but are misunderstood as women caring for future generations and for the good of the environment for its own sake
- Absence of gender terminology: women want X, men want Y
- Failure to locate environmental attitudes within particular economies
- Environmental relations of particular women also depend on a class-gender system; adverse effects of environmental degradation worse on poor women

Feminist environmentalism as an alternative approach:
- Link between women and environment should be seen as structured by given gender and class/caste/race organization of production, reproduction and distribution
- Focus on class-gender effects of environmental damage
-Labels, boycotts, buycotts etc. disassociating oneself from any such practice—up to demanding proofs that supply chains reorganized to avoid such harm
-However not well placed to address more structural transformations (lack of structure AND local analysis)
-Can actually reinforce current relations of power in the supply chain

**Practice approaches:**
-Reminder: consumption in practice approaches:
  -Consumption understood as a moment of everyday practices;
  -Supported by evolving conventions/norms (shared assumptions about what is 'normal') + infrastructures/technologies + skills/knowledge;
  -Enable us to understand patterns of use of resources—their emergence—their 'lock-in' through the 'reproduction' of practices

**Modalities of social change proposed in practice approaches:**
- Advocating interventions changing the conditions of practice implementation, e.g.: 
  -Re-crafting practices= changing the elements of the practice (conventions, knowledge and skills, infrastructures and materials) in a way that makes it more sustainable
  -Substitution practices (encouraging more 'sustainable' variants)
  -Changing how practices interlock (in sequence or synchronically)

**Re-crafting of practices:**
-The New Nordic Diet
  -An integrated policy program that aimed to develop a healthy, environmentally sustainable diet based on foods originating from the Nordic region.
  -Enrolled multiple actors (e.g. fashionable restaurants and chefs, high-profile political supporters, innovative scientists, disseminating media, and actively interpreting audiences) enabling rapid diffusion.
  -It addressed multiple elements of practice, including skills (offering cookery courses) and meaning (it was conceived as an identity movement), and actively sought to recruit practitioners to the novel culinary variant through organized dissemination and the enrolling and support of innovative initiates.

**Substituting/new interlocking of practices:**
-Cycle hubs in Manchester—encourage cycling and public transportation
-Improving the code for sustainable homes by promoting hangers rather than dryers

**Merits:**
-Seeking to move beyond the 'ABC' of social change: pointer on the practices, not individuals
-Most effort is focused on individual attitudes, behavior, choice price and persuasion
-However, the real issue lies in dynamic regimes of every life; changing definitions of normal practice; generate changing patterns of demand for energy, water, and other resources

**Problems:**
-The politics of such schemes.
-Structural change, rather than individual behavior—but who decides the ends?
-Risk of overtaking by technocratic governance
-No analysis of the political economy of the resources studied
- Social agenda: increase consumption, decreased social control
- Tensions:
  - Does economic growth trump everything else?
- Convergence:
  - Capitalist and Socialist states share
    - Economic growth as key metric—recent trend: financialisation
    - Modernist vision: technological fixes for environmental problems,
      Ecological modernization
- Divergence:
  - Capitalist and socialist states share
  - Differences: Political ideology and forms of organization
    - Representative democracy, degree of state control
- Responses:
  - Keep China blue: clean China’s water
  - Groundwater pollution
  - Urbanization and industrialization creates thirst for water
  - Asked to send pictures of the rivers in people’s hometown
- Resources for sustainability:
  - State control: Levers for change, investment in green economy
  - Socialism: welfare of people as paramount value, concern for justice
  - Traditional culture: social and natural world in harmony, Buddhist and Daoist teachings
- Summing up:
  - Modernism and industrialization: effects across socialist and capitalist states
  - Political systems matter: But resources for shifts towards sustainability also exist in authoritarian states
  - Environmentalism is global—social media network as new resource

Lec 19: China consumption:
- China could consume more than half of the world’s key resources within a decade
- China is presently consuming more than:
  - 1/2 of world’s seaborne iron ore
  - 1/3 of the world’s aluminum
  - 1/2 of the world’s copper
- China:
  - 104 million: China’s manufacturing workforce
  - 5.4 million: estimated loss of jobs in China for every 1% downturn in its economy
  - 1/10 the average wage in China compared to Europe and the US
Global production, global standards?:
- Need for a 'social clause' on labor and environment
- Central focus on transnational unions
- Only way forward?

EXAM WILL INCLUDE A QUESTION ON CHINA AND SUSTAINABILITY!!!

More on China:

Effects of varying configurations of state, market and civil society—contrast seen between socialist and capitalist systems

- Areas of convergence: concentration on economic growth, modernist visions

- Areas of divergence: political ideology and forms—representative democracies provide more open climate for civil society—but state control allows more action to pursue sustainability goals!

- Both capitalist and socialist systems provide resources for advocacy on sustainability China’s role as ‘world factory’ and exploitation of migrant workers through the ‘dormitory labour regime’ raise questions about social sustainability

- Social reproduction of labour externalized in production regime

- Legacies of Chinese socialism—rural/urban divide, temporary status of migrant workers in cities—make workers vulnerable to violation of labour rights

- Conditions mesh with complex, dispersed global systems of production aimed at minimizing costs—power of transnational corporations in this global order

Readings:
- Jackson T: Prosperity without growth: Economics for a finite planet
- Polyani: The great transformation: the political and economic origins of our time
- Weber: General economic history
- Weber: The Protestant ethic and the spirit of Capitalism
- Sayre and Lowey: Figures of romantic anti-capitalism
- Katz: Private productions of space and the preservation of nature
- Smith: Nature as an accumulation strategy
- Hagan and Kaiser: The displaced and dispossessed of Darfur: explaining the sources of a continuing state-led genocide
- Ratner: Equity, efficiency and identity: grounding the debate over population and sustainability
- Mears: Human genes cannot be patented
- Molony, Richey, Ponte: Darwin’s nightmare: a critical assessment
- Gamson and Modigliani: Media discourse and public opinion on nuclear power: a constructivist approach
- Cleaver: The Zapatista effect: the Internet and the rise of an alternative political fabric
- Beder: The role of technology in sustainable development