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# VIRTUOSO

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**Chief Editor  
T. Sai Chandra Mouli**

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### 13. Globalisation and Ecofeminism

—Sanjeev Kumar Vishwakarma

#### Abstract

Environment begets culture. The very landscape where a particular culture originates determines habitat, social structure, planning, food, clothing, physical structure, colour, language, religion, belief, temperament and aesthetics of the people living there. Globalization combines them with one another and creates the possibility of sharing experiences, produces and helps minor cultures survive by demolishing their geographical boundaries. As globalization advances it starts affecting the culture and environment of the country and confirms the domination of powerful economies and cultures over the emerging ones. The paper tries to focus on the worst impact of globalization on the culture, environment and women of India with some well known examples and critiques.

**Key Words:** Globalization, Environment, Culture, Economy, Geography, Technology.

Environment is a complex creation of nature having a coexistence of lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere. Without any one of these, one cannot imagine of an ecosystem to take place. This is a unique phenomenon where shared experiences of all living objects in the form of flora and fauna appropriate themselves to reproduce their own images to continue their existence on earth, the only known planet suitable for life in our unfathomed universe. The climatic variations on this planet are responsible for various types of gene pools as richer resources of biodiversity to support the survival of species.

Culture is the byproduct of shared experiences of human beings with their environment including both plant and animal species. In its initial stages, a particular culture was a product of its climatic conditions supporting a specific type of vegetation and animal life as well as their beliefs and behaviours. For example, the Indian geographical region so called the Indian subcontinent is situated in tropical region and experiences Monsoon type of climate, has a large patch of field with alluvial soil, many mega biodiversity hot spots like Northeast regions, The Western Ghats and the Himalayan ecosystems, and is one of the largest producers of paddy in the world. The philosophy of Hinduism is based on vegetarian concept because India has always been a country and economy totally dependent on agriculture. Our gods and goddesses like Indra, Pawan, Agni, Matsyavataari Lord Vishnu and so on, our affection with animals like deer, lion (goddess Durga), snake ( Lord Shiva) and plants as mentioned in Kalidas' *Abhigyanashakuntalam*, tulasi plant in the courtyard of almost every Hindu family