

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva

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soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva is more than just a phrase—it represents a powerful movement and philosophy championed by one of the most influential environmental activists of our time. Vandana Shiva, an Indian scholar, environmentalist, and food sovereignty advocate, has long emphasized the critical connection between healthy soils, sustainable agriculture, and justice for communities impacted by environmental degradation. In an era dominated by climate change concerns, her message resonates louder than ever: true environmental justice begins with the soil beneath our feet, not the oil that fuels industrial exploitation.

The Roots of “Soil Not Oil”: Understanding the Philosophy

At its core, the “soil not oil” concept challenges the dominant global reliance on fossil fuels and industrial agriculture, both of which have led to devastating ecological and social consequences. Vandana Shiva’s work highlights the intimate relationship between soil health and climate resilience, advocating for a shift toward regenerative farming practices that protect biodiversity and empower local communities.

The phrase encapsulates a broader environmental justice framework. It calls for equitable access to natural resources, recognition of indigenous and small-scale farmers’ rights, and an end to corporate control over agriculture and energy sectors. By prioritizing soil restoration and sustainable land management, Shiva argues, we can confront the climate crisis more holistically.

Why Soil Matters in the Climate Crisis

Soil is often overlooked when discussing climate solutions, yet it plays a pivotal role in carbon sequestration and ecosystem stability. Healthy soils:

- Absorb and store vast amounts of carbon dioxide, helping to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.
- Support diverse microbial life essential for nutrient cycling and plant growth.

- Enhance water retention, reducing vulnerability to droughts and floods.
- Provide the foundation for food systems that are resilient and sustainable.

Vandana Shiva's advocacy emphasizes that degrading soil through chemical-intensive farming, deforestation, and industrial monocultures not only accelerates climate change but also threatens food security and livelihoods, especially for marginalized communities.

Vandana Shiva's Environmental Justice Vision

Vandana Shiva's approach to environmental justice intertwines ecological health with social equity. She critiques the commodification of nature, particularly through patents on seeds and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which often disenfranchise smallholder farmers and indigenous populations.

Seed Sovereignty and Farmer's Rights

One of Shiva's seminal campaigns revolves around seed sovereignty—the right of farmers to save, exchange, and plant indigenous seeds. Through this lens, seed sovereignty is a form of environmental justice, ensuring that communities maintain control over their agricultural biodiversity and resist corporate monopolies.

This is vital in an age of climate crisis because diverse, locally adapted seeds are more resilient to changing weather patterns. Protecting seed sovereignty helps maintain genetic diversity, which is crucial for adapting food systems to climate stressors.

Linking Soil, Oil, and Social Inequality

The environmental justice perspective that Shiva promotes recognizes how dependence on oil-driven technologies and industrial agriculture disproportionately affects vulnerable populations. Fossil fuel extraction often leads to land dispossession, pollution, and health hazards for indigenous peoples and rural communities.

By advocating for “soil not oil,” Shiva encourages a transition to agroecological practices that reduce fossil fuel use, promote biodiversity, and restore community control over natural resources. This shift is essential not only for environmental sustainability but also for addressing systemic

inequalities entrenched by extractive industries.

Practical Steps Toward Soil-Centered Environmental Justice

Adopting the principles of soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis requires both grassroots action and systemic change. Here are some practical ways communities and policymakers can embrace this vision:

1. Promote Agroecology and Regenerative Farming

Agroecology integrates ecological principles into farming, emphasizing biodiversity, soil health, and local knowledge. Regenerative agriculture goes a step further by actively restoring degraded soils and ecosystems. Supporting these practices reduces reliance on chemical fertilizers and fossil fuels.

2. Support Smallholder Farmers and Indigenous Communities

Empowering farmers who steward the land sustainably is crucial. This includes securing land tenure rights, providing access to resources and markets, and respecting traditional ecological knowledge.

3. Reduce Fossil Fuel Dependence in Agriculture

The industrial food system is heavily dependent on oil—from machinery to synthetic fertilizers. Transitioning to renewable energy sources and low-input farming methods can lower the carbon footprint of agriculture.

4. Advocate for Policy Changes

Government policies can incentivize sustainable land management, protect biodiversity, and regulate corporations that exploit natural resources. Legal frameworks that prioritize environmental justice can help address historical inequities.

The Global Impact of Vandana Shiva's Advocacy

Vandana Shiva's influence extends well beyond India. Her activism has inspired global movements fighting for climate justice, food sovereignty, and ecological sustainability. By framing the climate crisis through the lens of soil health and justice, she offers a compelling alternative to techno-centric, fossil-fuel-based solutions.

Her work also emphasizes the interconnectedness of environmental issues with human rights, gender equality, and economic justice. For example, women often play a central role in managing seeds and soil in many cultures, so empowering them is integral to sustainable development.

Challenges and Criticisms

While widely celebrated, Shiva's work sometimes faces criticism, particularly from proponents of biotechnology and industrial agriculture who argue that GMOs and modern technologies are necessary to feed a growing global population. However, her insistence on ecological balance and social equity invites a broader discussion about the kind of future we want.

Why Soil Not Oil Matters More Than Ever

As climate change accelerates, the need for holistic solutions that integrate environmental health and social justice becomes urgent. The "soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis Vandana Shiva" framework reminds us that:

- The ground beneath us holds the key to resilience against climate shocks.
- Communities historically marginalized by industrial development deserve a voice and control over their natural resources.
- Sustainable agriculture and energy systems must work in harmony with nature, not against it.

Incorporating these principles into climate policies and everyday practices can help build a more equitable and sustainable future.

The soil beneath our feet is more than dirt—it is a living, breathing system

that sustains life, supports biodiversity, and offers hope in our fight against climate change. Vandana Shiva's call for "soil not oil" environmental justice challenges us to rethink our relationship with nature and recognize that true climate solutions require restoring balance, respecting communities, and protecting the earth's vital resources. Through this lens, the climate crisis becomes not just an environmental problem but an opportunity to create a fairer and greener world for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who is Vandana Shiva and what is her role in environmental justice?

Vandana Shiva is an Indian scholar, environmental activist, and author known for her work in environmental justice, biodiversity, and sustainable agriculture. She advocates for the rights of farmers and indigenous communities and promotes ecological sustainability.

What is the main message of 'Soil Not Oil' by Vandana Shiva?

'Soil Not Oil' emphasizes the importance of protecting soil health and promoting sustainable agriculture as a solution to the climate crisis, rather than relying on fossil fuels and industrial agriculture that harm the environment.

How does Vandana Shiva connect soil health to climate change?

Vandana Shiva highlights that healthy soil acts as a carbon sink, absorbing CO₂ from the atmosphere, thus mitigating climate change. Degraded soils contribute to carbon emissions, worsening the climate crisis.

What environmental justice issues are addressed in 'Soil Not Oil'?

The book addresses issues such as the exploitation of farmers, loss of biodiversity, the impact of industrial agriculture on marginalized communities, and the need for equitable access to natural resources and sustainable farming practices.

Why does Vandana Shiva advocate for 'soil' over 'oil' in the context of climate crisis?

She advocates for soil because it represents renewable, life-sustaining

resources critical for food security and ecosystem health, whereas oil represents finite fossil fuels that drive environmental degradation and climate change.

How does 'Soil Not Oil' relate to indigenous and farmer rights?

'Soil Not Oil' champions the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and small-scale farmers who practice sustainable agriculture, opposing corporate control over seeds, land, and food systems.

What alternatives to fossil fuels does Vandana Shiva propose in 'Soil Not Oil'?

Vandana Shiva promotes agroecology, organic farming, renewable energy, and decentralized, community-based resource management as alternatives to fossil fuel dependency.

How can individuals support the principles outlined in 'Soil Not Oil'?

Individuals can support these principles by choosing organic and locally produced foods, advocating for farmers' rights, supporting sustainable agriculture policies, and raising awareness about the impacts of fossil fuels on climate and communities.

What impact has 'Soil Not Oil' had on global environmental movements?

'Soil Not Oil' has inspired environmental and social justice movements worldwide by linking climate action with food sovereignty, farmers' rights, and the protection of biodiversity, influencing policies and grassroots activism.

Additional Resources

Soil Not Oil Environmental Justice in an Age of Climate Crisis Vandana Shiva

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva encapsulates a critical discourse at the intersection of environmental activism, climate justice, and sustainable agriculture. Vandana Shiva, an influential environmentalist and scholar, has long championed the cause of soil health and ecological harmony as pivotal elements in addressing the multifaceted climate crisis. Her advocacy pushes beyond traditional energy debates, emphasizing the intrinsic value of soil as a living system essential for food sovereignty, biodiversity, and climate resilience. This article explores the principles of the Soil Not Oil movement, Vandana Shiva's

contributions to environmental justice, and the broader implications for policy and climate action in an era defined by ecological urgency.

Understanding Soil Not Oil: A Paradigm Shift in Environmental Justice

The phrase “soil not oil” symbolizes a fundamental shift from fossil fuel dependence toward regenerative agricultural practices that prioritize soil conservation and ecological balance. This movement advocates for the recognition of soil as a vital natural resource that not only supports food production but also acts as a significant carbon sink. In contrast, oil extraction and consumption have long been linked to environmental degradation, greenhouse gas emissions, and socio-political conflicts.

Vandana Shiva’s environmental justice framework situates soil at the heart of climate solutions, arguing that restoring soil health directly addresses the root causes of climate change rather than merely mitigating symptoms. Her work underscores the need to challenge the dominant industrial agricultural model, which relies heavily on chemical inputs and fossil fuels, thereby depleting soil fertility and exacerbating ecological harm.

The Role of Soil in Climate Mitigation

Soil is increasingly recognized by scientists and policymakers as a critical ally in the fight against climate change. Healthy soils can sequester significant amounts of carbon dioxide, contributing to reduced atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), soils store more carbon than the atmosphere and all plant life combined, making soil regeneration a powerful climate mitigation strategy.

Vandana Shiva’s advocacy highlights small-scale, organic farming techniques that promote soil carbon sequestration. Techniques such as agroecology, permaculture, and composting enhance soil organic matter and biodiversity, which contribute to greater resilience against climate extremes. These methods contrast sharply with industrial monoculture farming, which often leads to soil erosion, nutrient depletion, and increased vulnerability to droughts and floods.

Vandana Shiva’s Environmental Justice Advocacy

Vandana Shiva’s environmental justice efforts extend beyond ecological restoration to encompass social and economic dimensions. She critiques the concentration of land ownership, corporate control of seeds, and the

commodification of nature, which disproportionately affect marginalized communities, particularly indigenous farmers and women.

Her arguments emphasize food sovereignty—the right of people to define their own food systems—as a cornerstone of environmental justice. By empowering local farmers to maintain biodiversity through seed saving and traditional knowledge, Shiva challenges the dominance of multinational agribusinesses that promote genetically modified seeds and chemical fertilizers.

Soil, Food Sovereignty, and Community Empowerment

The connection between soil health and food sovereignty is fundamental in Shiva's work. She points out that soil degradation directly threatens the ability of communities to produce nutritious food sustainably. In many regions, soil erosion and contamination have undermined local agriculture, leading to increased reliance on imported food and agrochemicals.

Empowering communities to restore and manage their soils fosters autonomy and resilience. Vandana Shiva's initiatives often involve training farmers in agroecological practices that improve soil fertility without external chemical inputs. This approach not only enhances environmental outcomes but also supports livelihoods by reducing costs and increasing crop diversity.

Challenges and Critiques in the Soil Not Oil Movement

While the Soil Not Oil framework presents a compelling vision, it faces several challenges. The scalability of regenerative agriculture remains a subject of debate, especially considering global food demand and economic constraints. Critics argue that transitioning away from industrial agriculture requires systemic changes in policy, infrastructure, and market incentives that are difficult to achieve.

Additionally, the tension between urgent climate mitigation and long-term soil restoration raises complex trade-offs. For example, some renewable energy projects, including biofuel plantations, have been criticized for encroaching on agricultural land and affecting soil quality, illustrating the need for integrated land-use planning.

Vandana Shiva's outspoken critique of biotechnology and global trade policies has also attracted controversy. Some experts contend that her opposition to genetically modified organisms (GMOs) may hinder innovations that could enhance crop resilience in a changing climate. However, Shiva maintains that ecological integrity and farmer autonomy should not be compromised for technological fixes.

Policy Implications and Global Movements

The Soil Not Oil environmental justice perspective calls for comprehensive policy reforms that support sustainable land management, equitable resource distribution, and climate adaptation. Key policy areas include:

- **Land Rights:** Securing land tenure for indigenous peoples and smallholder farmers to enable sustainable soil stewardship.
- **Agroecological Incentives:** Providing subsidies and technical support for regenerative farming practices.
- **Climate Finance:** Redirecting investments from fossil fuel subsidies to soil and ecosystem restoration projects.
- **Seed Sovereignty:** Protecting farmers' rights to save and exchange seeds, preserving genetic diversity.

International forums such as the United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COP) have increasingly included soil health and agroecology in their agendas, reflecting growing recognition of these issues. Vandana Shiva's thought leadership continues to influence grassroots movements and policy debates, bridging scientific, social, and ethical considerations.

Soil Not Oil in the Broader Climate Crisis Context

The urgency of the climate crisis demands multifaceted solutions that address emissions, ecosystem degradation, and social inequality. Soil Not Oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis Vandana Shiva frames soil regeneration not only as an environmental necessity but as a pathway toward systemic transformation.

This approach aligns with the principles of just transition, which emphasize fairness and inclusivity in shifting to sustainable economies. By centering soil health and community empowerment, the movement challenges entrenched power structures that have prioritized short-term profits over ecological and social well-being.

The increasing frequency of climate-induced disasters highlights the vulnerability of degraded landscapes. Restoring soil functions enhances water retention, reduces erosion, and supports biodiversity, thereby reducing climate risks. Vandana Shiva's emphasis on local knowledge and participatory governance underscores the importance of involving affected communities in adaptation strategies.

Future Directions and Innovations

Advancements in soil science and technology offer promising tools to complement traditional knowledge. Remote sensing, soil microbiome research, and precision agriculture can improve soil monitoring and management. However, integrating these innovations within the Soil Not Oil framework requires careful consideration of equity and accessibility.

Collaborative efforts between scientists, policymakers, farmers, and activists are essential to foster sustainable soil stewardship. Educational initiatives that raise awareness about the centrality of soil in climate mitigation can galvanize public support for environmental justice causes championed by figures like Vandana Shiva.

As global momentum builds around regenerative agriculture and climate resilience, the Soil Not Oil movement exemplifies a holistic approach that links ecological health with human rights and social justice. In an era marked by complex environmental challenges, this paradigm offers a hopeful blueprint for transformative change.

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soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: *Soil Not Oil*
Vandana Shiva, 2007

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Soil Not Oil
Vandana Shiva, 2015-10-06 This modern-day Silent Spring addresses climate change head on, arguing that the solution to this global crisis lies in sustainable, biologically diverse farms In Soil Not Oil, Vandana Shiva explains that a world beyond dependence on fossil fuels and globalization is both possible and necessary. Condemning industrial agriculture as a recipe for ecological and economic disaster, Shiva champions the small, independent farm: their greater productivity, their greater potential for social justice as they put more resources into the hands of the poor, and the biodiversity that is inherent to the traditional farming practiced in small-scale agriculture. What we need most in a time of changing climates and millions who are hungry, she argues, is sustainable, biologically diverse farms that are more resistant to disease, drought, and flood. "The solution to climate change," she observes, "and the solution to poverty are the same." Soil Not Oil proposes a solution based on self-organization, sustainability, and community rather than corporate power and profits.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Soil, Not Oil
Vandana Shiva, 2016 'One of the world's most prominent radical scientists.' The Guardian This book is classic of the environmental movement. In it, Vandana Shiva envisions a world beyond our current dependence on fossil fuels and globalization, and makes the compelling case that food crises, oil dependency and climate change are all inherently interlinked. Any attempt to solve one without addressing the others is therefore doomed to failure. Condemning industrial agriculture and biofuels as recipes for ecological and economic disaster, Shiva instead champions small independent farmers. What is needed most, in a time of hunger and changing climates, are sustainable, biologically diverse farms that are better able to resist disease, drought and flooding. Calling for a

return to local economies and small-scale agriculture, Shiva argues that humanity's choice is a stark one: we can either continue to pursue a market-centred approach, which will ultimately make our planet unliveable, or we can instead strive for a people-centred, oil-free future, one which offers a decent living for all. This edition features a new introduction by the author, in which she outlines recent developments in ecology and environmentalism, and offers new prescriptions for the environmental movement.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Climate Crisis, Psychoanalysis, and Radical Ethics Donna M. Orange, 2016-09-13 Psychoanalysis engages with the difficult subjects in life, but it has been slow to address climate change. *Climate Crisis, Psychoanalysis, and Radical Ethics* draws on the latest scientific evidence to set out the likely effects of climate change on politics, economics and society more generally, including impacts on psychoanalysts. Despite a tendency to avoid the warnings, times of crisis summon clinicians to emerge from comfortable consulting rooms. Daily engaged with human suffering, they now face the inextricably bound together crises of global warming and massive social injustices. After considering historical and emotional causes of climate unconsciousness and of compulsive consumerism, this book argues that only a radical ethics of responsibility to be my other's keeper will truly wake us up to climate change and bring psychoanalysts to actively take on responsibilities, such as demanding change from governments, living more simply, flying less, and caring for the earth and its inhabitants everywhere. Linking climate justice to radical ethics by way of psychoanalysis, Donna Orange explores many relevant aspects of psychoanalytic expertise, referring to work on trauma, mourning, and the transformation of trouble into purpose. Orange makes practical suggestions for action in the psychoanalytic and psychotherapeutic communities: reducing air travel, consolidating organizations and conferences, better use of internet communication and education. This book includes both philosophical considerations of egoism (close to psychoanalytic narcissism) as problematic, together with work on shame and envy as motivating compulsive and conspicuous consumption. The interweaving of climate emergency and massive social injustice presents psychoanalysts and organized psychoanalysis with a radical ethical demand and an extraordinary opportunity for leadership. *Climate Crisis, Psychoanalysis, and Radical Ethics* will provide accessible and thought-provoking reading for psychoanalysts and psychotherapists, as well as philosophers, environmental studies scholars and students studying across these fields.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Political Theory Teena Gabrielson, Cheryl Hall, John M. Meyer, David Schlosberg, 2016-01-07 Set at the intersection of political theory and environmental politics, yet with broad engagement across the environmental social sciences and humanities, *The Oxford Handbook of Environmental Political Theory*, defines, illustrates, and challenges the field of environmental political theory (EPT). Featuring contributions from distinguished political scientists working in this field, this volume addresses canonical theorists and contemporary environmental problems with a diversity of theoretical approaches. The initial volume focuses on EPT as a field of inquiry, engaging both traditions of political thought and the academy. In the second section, the handbook explores conceptualizations of nature and the environment, as well as the nature of political subjects, communities, and boundaries within our environments. A third section addresses the values that motivate environmental theorists—including justice, responsibility, rights, limits, and flourishing—and the potential conflicts that can emerge within, between, and against these ideals. The final section examines the primary structures that constrain or enable the achievement of environmental ends, as well as theorizations of environmental movements, citizenship, and the potential for on-going environmental action and change.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Foodshed dee Hobshawn-Smith, 2012-04-03 In this intimate guide to Alberta's sustainable food scene, writer, poet, professional chef, and food advocate Dee Hobsbawn-Smith profiles more than seventy-five of the province's growers and producers. Learn the A to Z's of each producer, from Asparagus growers to Zizania cultivators, and enjoy the twenty-six original recipes, one for each type of produce. The

book also examines the ground that farmers stand on: government involvement, sustainability and the environment, animal welfare, farm labour, and organizations from Slow Food to the grassroots Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) movement. An (agri)cultural examination of modern farming that offers a clear look at current government policies and sustainable growers' best practices, Foodshed sets forth some of the issues that modern farmers face, as seen by the growers themselves.

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Environment and Sustainability in a Globalizing World Andrea J. Nightingale, 2019-03-27 From the Foundations in Global Studies series, this student-friendly text follows a two-pronged approach to help readers understand the globalizing processes relating to environment and sustainability, which are examined in a range of disciplines, including environmental studies, geography, global studies, political science, international affairs, comparative politics, and other disciplines. First, it presents foundational material that gives students the conceptual underpinnings required for rigorous analysis. Following the Introduction and Overview, Part One presents a brief historical overview of the concerns revolving around environmental sustainability in the modern era. The text then covers key concepts and theoretical constructs that define the global context for sustainable environmental practices, such as the key thinkers and theories pertaining to sustainable environmental practice, and the key international agencies and treaties involved in global discussions. The first part then explores the various models and ways to measure sustainability, the range of environmental domains at play in the sustainability dialogue, and the controversies surrounding them. Part Two employs case studies to examine theory and practice at work in particular situations. The case studies have been selected with an eye toward comprehensiveness of coverage across disciplines and across regions.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: my curry

tastes of porridge Laonikos Psimikakis-Chalkokondylis, 2012-06-02 Fifteen people, spanning an age-range of more than 20 years, from entirely different backgrounds and more than seven countries, were all brought to the 16th International Wilderness Guide course in Kuru, Finland, because of a common passion. This collection reflects some thoughts and attitudes of our group and our teachers. The titles of the chapters were given by each of the participants, and the content of this book consists of fragments from short interviews with the students and teachers. The content is presented anonymously and each chapter contains a mixture of everyone's answers. I like to think of this as an anthology, in a very literal sense: each of the statements made here has been nurtured and nourished by each person's experiences, and has grown, like a flower, until the moment of the interview. All I did was collect those thoughts and ideas and dry them between the pages of this book. NOTE: The price reflects solely the printing costs and this book is sold for no profit to the authors.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Writing

Wild Kathryn Aalto, 2020-06-23 Re-centers and gives voice to a diversity of women naturalists and writers across time. —Cultivating Place In Writing Wild, Kathryn Aalto celebrates 25 women whose influential writing helps deepen our connection to and understanding of the natural world. These inspiring wordsmiths are scholars, spiritual seekers, conservationists, scientists, novelists, and explorers. They defy easy categorization, yet they all share a bold authenticity that makes their work both distinct and universal. Part travel essay, literary biography, and cultural history, Writing Wild ventures into the landscapes and lives of extraordinary writers and encourages a new generation of women to pick up their pens, head outdoors, and start writing wild.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Religion and

Environmentalism Lora Stone, 2020-07-01 A foundational resource for readers investigating religiously motivated environmentalism, this book provides both a global overview of the subject and a detailed discussion of key figures, concepts, organizations, events, and documents. Beginning in the late 1960s, a growing number of activists, scholars, and scientists asserted that traditional religions had been major contributors to the environmental crisis. In response, theologians, religious

organizations, and religiously motivated activists became increasingly involved in environmental issues. At the same time, emerging nature-based belief systems emphasized values and lifestyles based in environmentalism. More recently, religiously motivated environmentalism has become a powerful force in shaping environmental policy and human action globally and has joined with secular environmentalism to address related issues. This book explores the background and current state of religious environmentalism. The book begins with an overview essay examining the history and context of religious environmentalism and its significance today. A chronology then profiles the most important events related to religious environmentalism. A section of more than 50 alphabetically arranged reference entries follows, with each entry providing objective information about people, places, events, movements, works, and other topics. The entries include cross-references and suggestions for further reading, and the book closes with a selected, annotated bibliography of major works.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: African Political Economy in the Twenty-First Century Ernest T. Aniche, Stephen N. Azom, Emeka C. Iloh, 2023-09-12 African Political Economy in the Twenty-First Century: Theories, Perspectives, and Issues edited by Emeka C. Iloh, Ernest T. Aniche, and Stephen N. Azom fills the gap in the discourses on African political economy from an African perspective. Since the end of colonialism in the second half of the twenty-first century, a wide-ranging debate has opened on the future of African development and the nature and character of its political economy, especially as it concerns its web of relationships in the international political and economic system. Two decades into the twenty-first century, the debate still rages on and is likely to continue for a long time. This book contributes to the debate by addressing the important question of how African countries can strategically and tactically approach global political economy at multilateral, continental, and regional levels in view of North-South versus South-South configurations. African Political Economy in the Twenty-First Century further suggests how African countries can effectively utilize global forces to Africa's advantage in advancing domestic, regional, and continental development objectives.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Food and the City Jennifer Cockrall-King, 2012 Discusses how urban agriculture can help revolutionize the environmentally unsustainable modern food industry, providing evidence of thriving urban farms within food deserts and describing the global movement towards alternative food production.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: **Transformative Ecological Economics** Ove Jakobsen, 2017-04-21 When we look at the state of the world today, what is most evident is the fact that the major problems of our time – energy, environment, economy, climate change and social justice – cannot be understood in isolation. They are interconnected problems, which means that they require corresponding systemic solutions. Today's global economy has brought about critical distress for ecosystems and societies and we have to go to the very root of the problems to find a way out. This volume develops a synthesized interpretation of ecological economics integrating different levels: (economic) system, (business) practice and the (economic) actor. It discusses how changes on a systems level are connected to changes in practice and development of individual consciousness. Transformative Ecological Economics delves into the insight and knowledge from different sources of inspiration (thermodynamics, Darwinism, anthroposophy and Buddhism) as well as into an integrated story describing and illustrating the core ideas, principles and values that characterize a utopian society anchored in ecological economics. Implementation of the deep changes demanded depends on our ability to write a new story, a utopian one for sure, but one which is in accordance with and based on the reality in which we live. This book will be of interest to those who study ecological economics, political economy and environmental economics.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: *80:20* Tony Daly, Ciara Regan, Colm Regan, 2016-10-17 A development education resource designed and written by an international group of authors and educationalists. It explores inequalities and injustices in an

accessible and understandable fashion, with infographics, figures, graphs, photographs and cartoons. Now in its seventh edition, it is extensively used in universities, schools, adult and youth groups and NGOs. Tony Daly is co-ordinator of Irish development education and human rights organisation 80:20 Educating and Acting for a Better World and project manager for an NGO consortium website www.developmenteducation.ie. Previously, he led a pilot project advancing a human rights approach to community development with the British Institute for Human Rights, London and has been directly engaged in human rights education, development education, curriculum reform and research projects in Ireland, Northern Ireland, the United Kingdom and Australia for over 15 years. He holds degrees from University College Dublin and University College London. Ciara Regan is education consultant to 80:20 Educating and Acting for a Better World. Since 2010 she has worked directly on the developmenteducation.ie website and has researched and published in the area of women and development in the context of HIV and AIDS in Zambia. She has worked on community art projects in Lusaka, Zambia and across Dublin on a wide range of issues such as public accountability, women's rights, diversity and interculturalism. She holds degrees from NUI Galway and Birkbeck, University of London. Colm Regan initiated and, for many years edited 80:20 Development in an Unequal World – the reader is now widely used internationally, particularly in Africa. He is former co-ordinator of 80:20 in Ireland and has been professionally active for over 40 years in education for human rights, justice and human development – subjects he has written extensively on. In this context, he has worked in development education in Ireland, the UK, Australia, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Brazil and Zambia. He holds post graduate degrees from Simon Fraser University, Vancouver and McGill University, Montreal and now lives, writes and teaches in Gozo, Malta.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Global Capitalism and Climate Change Hans A. Baer, 2012-06-28 Many progressive scholars, particularly in the social sciences, have increasingly come to acknowledge that anthropogenic climate change constitutes yet another contradiction of global capitalism. This book constitutes an effort to develop a critical social science of climate change, one that posits its roots in global capitalism with its emphasis on profit-making, a treadmill of production and consumption, heavy reliance on fossil fuels, and commitment to ongoing economic expansion. It explores the systemic changes necessary to create a more socially just and sustainable world system that would possibly start to move humanity toward a safer climate and discusses the role of a burgeoning climate movement in this effort.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Democratic Eco-Socialism as a Real Utopia Hans A. Baer, 2017-10-01 As global economic and population growth continues to skyrocket, increasingly strained resources have made one thing clear: the desperate need for an alternative to capitalism. In *Democratic Eco-Socialism as a Real Utopia*, Hans Baer outlines the urgent need to reevaluate historical definitions of socialism, commit to social equality and justice, and prioritize environmental sustainability. Democratic eco-socialism, as he terms it, is a system capable of mobilizing people around the world, albeit in different ways, to prevent on-going human socio-economic and environmental degradation, and anthropogenic climate change.

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: *Constructing the Pluriverse* Bernd Reiter, 2018-08-23 The contributors to *Constructing the Pluriverse* critique the hegemony of the postcolonial Western tradition and its claims to universality by offering a set of “pluriversal” approaches to understanding the coexisting epistemologies and practices of the different worlds and problems we inhabit and encounter. Moving beyond critiques of colonialism, the contributors rethink the relationship between knowledge and power, offering new perspectives on development, democracy, and ideology while providing diverse methodologies for non-Western thought and practice that range from feminist approaches to scientific research to ways of knowing expressed through West African oral traditions. In combination, these wide-ranging approaches and understandings form a new analytical toolbox for those seeking creative solutions for dismantling Westernization throughout the world. Contributors. Zaid Ahmad, Manuela Boatcă, Hans-Jürgen Burchardt, Raewyn Connell, Arturo Escobar, Sandra Harding, Ehsan Kashfi, Venu Mehta, Walter D.

Mignolo, Ulrich Oslander, Issiaka Ouattara, Bernd Reiter, Manu Samnotra, Catherine E. Walsh, Aram Ziai

soil not oil environmental justice in an age of climate crisis vandana shiva: Worlds at Stake Aaron Saad, 2022-10-31T00:00:00Z The intensifying climate crisis has put the world on high alert. For those living in the high-consuming, high-polluting swaths of the world, it is clear that something about our society, our politics, our economy — our very way of life — must change. But the nature of those necessary changes is a source of seemingly intractable dispute. Does the answer lie in stimulating the dynamism of capitalist market forces with a carbon price, or in the deployment of new, climate-engineering technologies? Or does it lie in still more radical changes — something akin to a wartime-like mobilization to rapidly build a more just post-carbon world, or a shift to an ecologically bounded society that has transcended perpetual capitalist growth? Our ideologies — the competing ways we believe the world should be — powerfully affect how we see the problem of climate change and what we think ought to be done about it. In this highly original and accessible book, Saad presents an erudite survey of political perspectives and ethical arguments about how we should respond to the climate crisis. By arranging these approaches into two broad categories of “system preserving” and “system changing” frameworks, Saad takes the reader on a journey through competing ideas about how we can address our collective responsibility to create a livable global future.

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