



Intersection of Ecology and Gender: An Analysis of Ecofeminist Perspectives in Arundhati Roy's Works

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Abstract— *Ecofeminism is a social and political movement that links the oppression of women and the exploitation of nature. Ecofeminists advocate for gender equality and environmental sustainability, emphasizing the interconnectedness of gender and ecological issues. They seek to challenge and transform the structures that perpetuate these forms of oppression, promoting a more harmonious relationship between humans and the natural world. Arundhati Roy, a prominent Indian author and activist, has explored the intersection of ecofeminism in her literary works, offering a unique perspective on the interconnectedness of gender, environment, and social justice. Her writings delve into the idea that the oppression of women and the exploitation of the environment are deeply intertwined, and she challenges patriarchal and capitalist systems that perpetuate both forms of injustice. This abstract will provide an overview of how Arundhati Roy's works and her essays, thus examine the ecofeminist discourse by portraying the struggles of marginalized women and the ecological crises they face. Roy's writing not only highlights the importance of recognizing and addressing these interconnected issues but also calls for collective action to create a more equitable and sustainable world. Through her evocative prose and compelling narratives, Arundhati Roy invites readers to contemplate the essential relationship between feminism and environmentalism, inspiring a deeper understanding of the need for social and ecological harmony.*

Keywords— *ecofeminism, nature, gender.*

Ecofeminism is a multifaceted social and political movement that explores the interconnectedness of environmental and feminist issues. It posits that the domination and exploitation of both women and nature are linked, stemming from patriarchal and capitalist structures. In the context of the environment, ecofeminism emphasizes the disproportionate impact of environmental degradation on women, particularly in developing countries where they often bear the brunt of water scarcity, deforestation, and climate change consequences. This perspective calls for gender-inclusive environmental policies. Vandana Shiva, in her book *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Development* says, “the worldview that causes environmental degradation and injustice is the same worldview that causes a culture of male domination, exploitation and inequality for women.” Moreover, ecofeminism challenges the dominant worldview that treats nature as a resource to be exploited. It

advocates for a more harmonious relationship with the environment, drawing inspiration from indigenous cultures and their sustainable practices. Furthermore, ecofeminism critiques the aggressive pursuit of economic growth and consumerism, which often harm the planet. It calls for a shift towards eco-centric values that prioritize environmental preservation over profit. In a nutshell, ecofeminism is highly relevant in the environmental context as it sheds light on the intricate connections between gender-based oppression and environmental degradation. By recognizing and addressing these intersections, it provides a framework for building a more sustainable and equitable world.

Arundhati Roy is a renowned Indian author and activist known for her strong voice in environmental activism. She has been a prominent advocate for environmental causes, particularly in the context of India's



development and industrialization. Roy's environmental activism is closely linked to her concerns about social justice and human rights. She has consistently criticized large-scale development projects, such as dams and mining operations that have had detrimental effects on the environment and marginalized communities. Her book *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness* also delves into these themes, highlighting the impact of industrialization on India's natural resources and people. One of her most significant environmental contributions has been her support for the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA), a movement opposing the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River. Roy's involvement brought international attention to the issue and raised awareness about the displacement of thousands of villagers and the ecological damage caused by such projects. Her writings, speeches, and activism have consistently underscored the interconnectedness of environmental issues with broader social and political concerns. She continues to be a powerful advocate for environmental justice in India and beyond.

Ecofeminism, a philosophy that explores the links between the oppression of women and the degradation of the environment, is a recurring theme in Arundhati Roy's writings. In her works, Roy often intertwines issues of gender, ecology, and social justice to illuminate the complex web of interconnected injustices. These are vital issues pertaining to ecofeminism in Arundhati Roy's writings:

Critique of Patriarchy and Environmental Destruction: Roy highlights how patriarchal systems often parallel the exploitation and domination of both women and nature. She draws attention to the idea that societies that marginalize and oppress women are more likely to exploit and harm the environment. According to Ariel Salleh, "there is a parallel in men's thinking between their right to exploit nature and their exploitation of women."

Intersectionality: Roy's ecofeminist perspective is deeply intersectional. She argues that the most vulnerable communities, often comprising women, indigenous peoples, and marginalized groups, bear the brunt of environmental degradation. Her writings emphasize the importance of recognizing these intersections to address both gender and environmental injustices.

The Narmada Bachao Andolan: Her involvement in the NBA, a movement against dam construction and displacement, exemplifies ecofeminist principles. She highlights how large-scale development projects disproportionately affect women, who are often the primary caretakers of their families and communities. Her support for the displaced women of the Narmada Valley

underscores the connection between environmental activism and the struggle for women rights.

Roy celebrates the traditional ecological knowledge held by many indigenous and local communities. She argues that this knowledge, often passed down through generations of women, plays a crucial role in sustainable environmental practices. Roy's works champion the idea that these communities should be respected and involved in decisions concerning their environments.

In her novel, *The Ministry of Utmost Happiness*, Roy weaves ecofeminist themes into the narrative. The characters in the book are deeply connected to the land and nature, and their struggles for justice are intertwined with their relationship to the environment. Arundhati Roy's ecofeminist perspective serves as a powerful lens through which she critiques the existing power structures, advocating for a more inclusive and sustainable world. Her writings encourage readers to recognize the intimate connections between gender oppression and environmental degradation and to work towards a more equitable and ecologically balanced future.

In Arundhati Roy's novel *The God of Small Things*, the river, Meenachal, plays a central role in the story. It is not only a source of life but also a symbol of the female force and nature. The mistreatment and pollution of the river by the male-dominated industrial society represent the degradation of both women and the environment. Through characters like Ammu and Mammachi, Roy highlights the struggles of women in a patriarchal society. These women are often marginalized, and their stories reflect the oppression faced by women. This oppression can be paralleled with the exploitation of nature. The novel subtly suggests that the exploitation of women and the exploitation of the environment are interconnected. The patriarchal power structures that subjugate women also exploit nature for economic gain, without considering the long-term consequences. The breaking of traditional societal and familial norms in the novel mirrors the disruption of the natural order. The characters' actions, driven by societal expectations and prejudices, lead to personal and environmental destruction.

Ecofeminism, a social and political movement that combines ecological and feminist principles, has faced several challenges over the years. Critics argue that ecofeminism sometimes essentializes women and nature, reinforcing traditional gender roles. Ynestra King in Warren's *Ecofeminism* (1997), extends the distinction between feminism and ecofeminism as: "Ecofeminism's challenge of social domination extends beyond sex to social domination of all kinds, because the domination of sex, race, and class and the domination of nature are mutually

reinforcing" (Warren). It is important for ecofeminism to avoid oversimplifying the complex relationship between gender and the environment. Another challenge is achieving widespread acceptance and influence within mainstream environmental and feminist movements can be challenging. Also, translating ecofeminist ideas into concrete political action and policy changes can be difficult, as it often involves challenging existing power structures and economic systems. Despite these challenges, ecofeminism continues to evolve and adapt to address these issues and remain a relevant and important perspective within the broader environmental and feminist movements.

Arundhati Roy has offered a compelling perspective on the intersection of environmental issues and feminism. In her works, she underscores the urgent need to dismantle oppressive systems that exploit both women and nature. Roy's writings challenge us to reconsider our relationship with the environment and recognize that the exploitation of women and the exploitation of nature are interconnected. She argues that patriarchal and capitalist structures often exploit both female labour and the Earth's resources, leading to social and environmental injustices. In conclusion, Arundhati Roy's ecofeminist writings encourage us to reevaluate our values and systems, advocating for a more equitable and sustainable world. Her work serves as a reminder of the importance of recognizing the intertwined fates of women and the environment and calls for collective action to address these pressing issues. Through her powerful narratives and thought-provoking analysis, Roy contributes significantly to the ongoing discourse on ecofeminism and its potential to drive positive change in our world.

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