



ГЕНДЕР. ЕКОЛОГІЯ. ЗДОРОВ'Я

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Nowadays magazines have a lot of photos with slim models. A large number of young girls start to harass themselves with diets, this diets can lead to bad results (even to death). In 2005 famous Israeli fashion photographer A. Barkan said that he didn't want to propagandize unhealthy attitude to human body and he will never take photos of anorexian models. After that he attracted a bit of public interest to the anorexia problem and forced to think about anorexia social effects.

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VANDANA SHIVA AS A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ECOFEMINISM

Creating and civic activism of the Indian philosopher and public figure, Vandana Shiva, is essential for understanding of the contemporary ecofeminism, which today, after ten years of stagnation, is pivoting. She is an Indian scientist, feminist, author, ecologist and activist. She is known for her active struggle for peace, stability and social justice all over the world. Vandana Shiva wrote over twenty books. Her meetings with the public for a long time were remembered by active fighters for the preservation of nature and peace. Such communication and meetings not only inspired its participants to take active action, but also clarified the goals and objectives. Vandana Shiva established a research base for science, technology and ecology. For many years she has been advisor to the government in India and abroad. Non-governmental organizations are currently relying on methodological developments on the unity of the struggle for nature and the anti-discrimination struggle of women, for the unity among women in a situation of growing globalization. Across the world, her contribution to intellectual property rights, biodiversity, biotechnology, bioethics and genetic engineering is highly appreciated. Vandana Shiva is one of the leaders and members of the board of the international forum on globalization, as well as a member of an international organization for a common society. She was awarded the "Right to Life" award (1993), the Sydney Prize (2010), the Fukuoka Academy Auctions Award (2012) and the Mirodi Award (2016).

Vandana Shiva also participated in the non-violent movement in the 1970s and fought for changes in practices and paradigms in agriculture and food. In 1982, Vanda Shiva established a research base for science, engineering and ecology, which led to the creation of Navadanya, a network of seed keepers and organic producers, which are very popular in India.

Vandana Shiva openly points her as an ecofeminist. She understands ecofeminism as a socio-political movement, recognizing the connection between the dominant over woman and destruction of nature. Vandana Shiva devoted her life to the theoretical justification of the correlation of essential and constructivist moments in ecofeminism. But in her creativity the essentials motives are preferable. The theoretical interpretations of ecofeminism, proposed by Vanda Shiva, prevent the exaggeration of the significance of the constructivist tendencies in the contemporary ecofeminist theory.