

Raniganj Girls' College

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Subject → Environmental Science ∴

Topic → Ecological movement initiated by woman.

Raniganj Girls' College

Course Name: Environment Studies

Course Code: AEE101

Topic of the project: Different aspects of Air, Soil, Water, Noise pollution

A Project Report

Submitted by Semester-I students (Academic Year 2021-22)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project titled “Different aspects of Air, Soil, Water, Noise pollution” submitted by the students for the award of degree of B.A. Honours/ Program is a bonafide record of work carried out under my guidance and supervision.

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Place: Raniganj

Date: 18.03.2022

Juhin Subhra Ghosh

Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology

Signature of the supervisor with designation and department

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my teachers Dr. Tuhin Subhra Ghosh as well as our Principle Dr. Chhabi De who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful Project on the topic of "Ecological Movements initiated by Women" which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I come to know about so many new things I am mainly thankful to them.

Thanks with regards

Moumita Banerjee
Student Signature

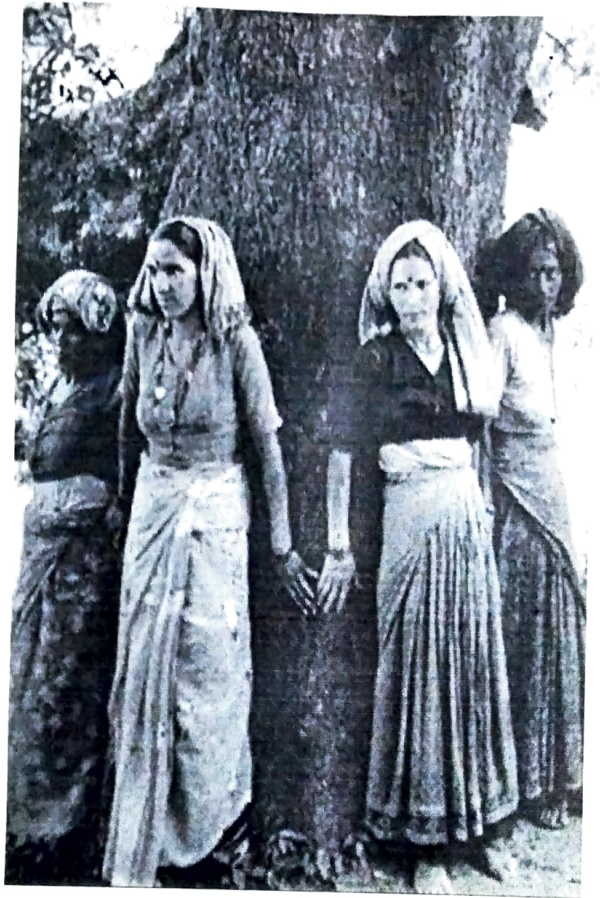
Teacher's Signature

Introduction

It is evident that India has a long history of the involvement of woman in environmental causes. In fact, the Chipko movement spearheaded many such movements by woman to save the forests, like Green Belt in Kenya, Save the Rainforest in the Amazon and Appiko in the Western Ghats.

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Chipko Movement

CHIPKO MOVEMENT

Chipko movement is also called "chipko andolan", non-violent social and ecological movement by rural villagers, particularly women, in India in 1970s, aimed at protecting trees and forests slated for government-backed logging. The movement originated in the Himalayan region of 'Uttarakhand' (then part of Uttar Pradesh) in 1973 and quickly spread throughout the Indian 'Himalayas'. The Hindi word Chipko means "to hug" or "to cling to" and reflects the demonstrators' primary tactic of embracing trees to impede loggers.

Background:-

With the conclusion of the Sino-Indian border conflict in 1963, the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh experienced growth in development, especially in the rural Himalayan regions. The interior roads built for the conflict attracted many foreign based logging companies that sought access to the region's vast forest resources. Although the rural villagers depended heavily on the forest for

subsistence - both directly, for food and fuel, and indirectly, for services such as water purification and soil stabilization - government policy prevented the villagers from managing the lands and denied them access to the lumber. Many of the commercial logging endeavours were mismanaged, and the clear-cut forest lead to lower agricultural yields, erosion, depleted water resources, and increased flooding throughout much of the surrounding areas.



The Green Belt Movement

THE GREEN BELT MOVEMENT

The Green Belt Movement, a Programme Initiated by Professor Wangari Maathai and the National Council of Women of Kenya (NCWK), Performs a double duty in organising the planting of trees. It both reduces the effects of deforestation and Provides a forum for women to be Creative and effective leaders. Working with green belts gives women the ability to change their environment and make their own decisions.

The ~~movement~~ movement also involves the transfer of technology from experts to the people, turning small scale farmers into agro-foresters. Ideally, Public awareness is raised on issues related to environment and development, and meeting related to tree planting activities encompass discussions on the relationships between food, Population and energy. The seedlings are sold to be the organisation and then

redistributed at no charge. Self-sufficiency for communities in terms of wood fuel also reduces the daily burdens on Kenyan women. Often the ravages of deforestation required women to search hours and miles for wood, while the daily requirements exceed the supply a woman can carry on her back.



Appiko Movement

THE APPIKO MOVEMENT

(Forest Conservation in southern India)

The famous Chipko Andolan (Hug the Trees Movement) of Uttarakhand in the Himalayas inspired the villagers of the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka Province in southern India to launch a similar movement to save their forests. In September 1983, ~~man~~ woman of Salkani "hugged the trees" in Kalase forest. (The local term for "hugging" in Kannada is "appiko"). Appiko Andolan gave birth to a new awareness all over southern India.

In 1950, Uttara Kannada district forest covered more than 81 Percent of its geographical area. The government declaring this forest district a "backward" area, then initiated the process of "development". These major industries - a pulp

and Paper mill, a plywood factory and a chain of hydroelectric dams constructed to harness the rivers - sprouted in the area. These industries have overexploited the forest resource, and the dams have submerged huge forest and agricultural areas. The forest had shrunk to nearly 25 percent of the district's area by 1980. The local population, especially the poorest groups, were displaced by the dams. The conversion of the natural mixed forests into teak and eucalyptus plantations dried up the water sources, directly affecting forest dwellers. In a nutshell, the three major P's - Paper, Plywood and Power - which were intended for the development of the people, have resulted in a fourth P: ~~Pros~~ Poverty.