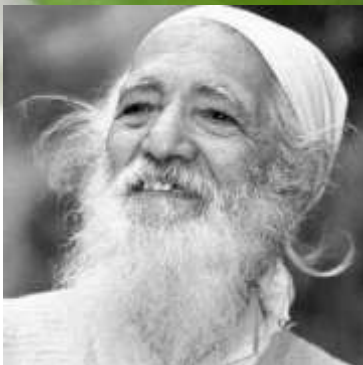


# CHIPKO MOVEMENT



Gaura Devi (1925-91)



# What is Chipko movement?



In the 1970s, an organized resistance to the destruction of forests spread throughout India and came to be known as the Chipko movement. The name of the movement comes from the word 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees, and prevented the contractors' from felling them.

# History of Chipko movement



The conflicts and tension from which the famous Chipko Movement has emerged can be traced historically to the drastic changes in forest management and utilization introduced into India during the colonial period. Forests, like other vital resources, were managed traditionally as common resources with strict, though informal, social mechanisms for controlling their exploitation to ensure sustained productivity. In addition to the large tracts of natural forests that were maintained through this careful husbanding, village forests and woodlots were also developed and maintained through the deliberate selection of appropriate tree species.

# Landmark of Chipko Movement



The landmark event of Chipko movement happened on march 26, 1974 in chamoli district, Uttrakhand, India. where a group of peasant woman hugged trees to prevent them from filling down. Their actions inspired hundreds of such actions at the grassroots level throughout the region. by the 1980's the movement had spread throughout India and led formulation of people sensitive forest policies, which put a stop to open filling of trees in regions as far reaching as vindhyas and the western Ghats of India. This movement was already famous worldwide and this is true lessons in our modern era.

# Why Chipko Movement?



- The forests of India are a critical resource for the livelihood of rural peoples throughout the country.
- These forests have been increasingly felled for commerce and industry.
- If the Himalayas are not saved all of India will be turned in to a desert, Fodder will not be available.
- There will be Soil Erosion and land slides.
- The Chipko movement was started to prevent the cutting of trees.
- Chipko Movement aimed at protection and conservation of trees and forests from being destroyed.

# Participation of Women



In the Chipko Movement, women became involved through a different process. There was a sustained dialogue between the Chipko workers (originally, men) and the victims of the environmental disasters in the hill areas of Garhwal (chiefly women). Women, being solely in charge of cultivation, livestock and children, lost all they had because of recurring floods and landslides. The message of the Chipko workers made a direct appeal to them. They were able to perceive the link between their victimization and the denuding of mountain slopes by commercial interests. Thus, sheer survival made women support the movement.

**Key women  
leaders were:**

Gaura Devi,

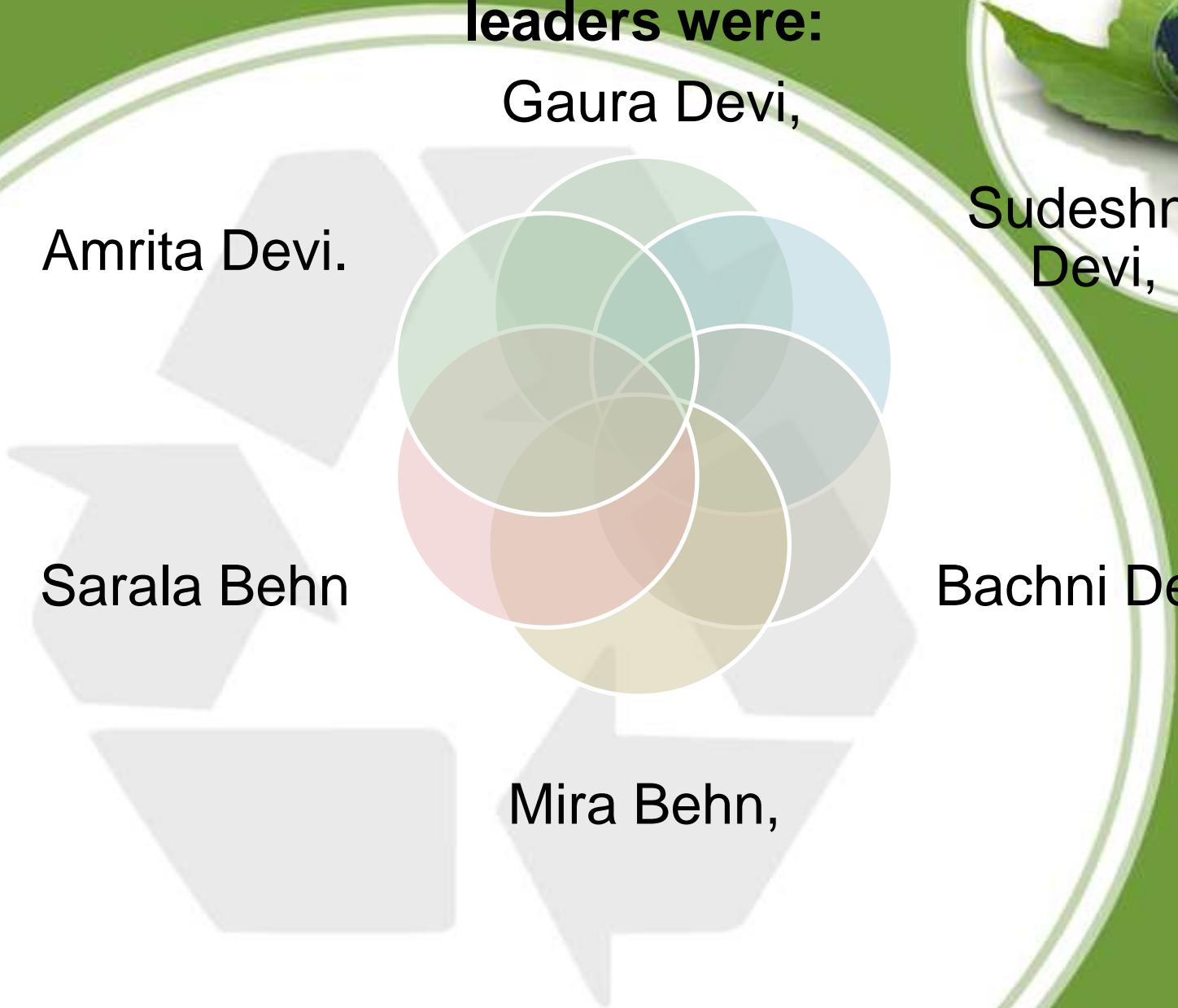
Amrita Devi.

Sudeshna  
Devi,

Sarala Behn

Bachni Devi,

Mira Behn,



# Some Major leaders of Chipko Movement



## **Chandi Prasad Bhatt:**

- A leader within the Chipko movement.
- Bhatt's teachings focus on the protection of the Himalayan Mountains from deforestation.
- Organized rallies to protect the forest from mass destruction.



# Sundarlal Bahuguna:

- He has contributed globally through awareness raising measures concerning deforestation.
- He was one of the first people to stop the construction of the Tehri Dam.



# Results of Chipko Movement



- Ban on cutting the trees for the 15 years in the forests of Uttar Pradesh in 1980.
- By 1981, over a million trees had been planted through their efforts
- It generated pressure for a natural resource policy which is more sensitive to people's needs and ecological requirements.
- New methods of forest farming have been developed, both to conserve the forests and create employment.
- The Chipko is still working to protect the trees today through the same nonviolent methods.

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**THANK YOU...**

