

# Appiko Movement

Listed are some crucial facts about Appiko Movement. It was a movement against deforestation in Karnataka.

- The Appiko Movement led by Paduranga Hedge has great significance.
- The Appiko movement started in September 1983.
- The meaning of the word Appiko is a hug in the native language of Kannada.
- It symbolizes the protection of the tree.
- The Appiko Movement was a similar environmental movement to the Chipko Movement.

In this Movement, the women and youth from Saklani and other villages came together and walked five miles to a nearby forest to hug trees.

- The people from the village also forced the contractors and fellers of the state department forest to cease cutting down trees.
- They protected green trees by demanding a ban on felling them.
- The main objective of the Appiko Movement was to conserve the Kalase forests in Karnataka.
- The villagers continued this Movement for 38 days until the state government finally agreed to complete their demands to withdraw the order to fell trees.

## Background of the Appiko Movement

The reason that led to Appiko Movement includes -

- In August 1983, the forest department refused to acknowledge the request of the Sirsi Taluk of Uttara Kannada villagers.
- In the request, the villagers ask not to continue the felling operations in the Bilikal forest.
- However, the forest department let contractors continue the clear-felling of their forests.
- This arrogance of the forest branch resulted in villagers struggling with the ill effects of deforestation, such as drying up perennial water resources and soil erosion.
- The deforestation effects hit the spice-garden farmers of Uttara Kannada and the people of Salkani village as they greatly depended on the biomass, leaf manure, fuelwood, and honey from the forest.

## Objectives and Processes of Appiko Movement

The objectives of the Appiko Movement include -

- Protection of the existing, young, and green trees of the forest.
- Promoting afforestation on denuded land.
- The utilization of forest resources with utmost consideration to conserving natural resources.

### Methodologies of Appiko Movement:

The Appiko Movement used diverse strategies to raise understanding. These include

- Slide shows.
- Folk dances.
- Foot marches in the internal forests.
- Street plays.

The Appiko Andolan succeeded: the state administration prohibited felling leafy trees in a few forest sites; only dead, breaking, and arid trees were felled to satisfy local necessities.

- The Movement extended to the four hill communities of Karnataka Province and potentially applied to the Eastern Ghats in Tamil Nadu and Goa.
- Appiko Movement sought to promote the planting of more trees or Afforestation on bared lands.
- Around 1.2 million saplings were grown in the Sirsi area between 1984-1985 with the help of the forest department.
- The Movement's background has conveyed an extensive use of chemical fertilizers in the forest conservatory, making it a capital-intensive, money-making agenda.

## Outcomes of the Appiko Movement

As a result of the Appiko Movement of Karnataka, the locals could save their primary life sources. Trees like bamboo are critical for making handcrafted items locals can sell to earn a living.

- This Movement also helped rescue trees with medicinal properties that locals could use for their good.
- Moreover, the Movement successfully created awareness among the villagers about the danger of falling trees.
- Like other forest-based environmental movements, this Movement also achieved successful results.
- The Appiko Movement, led by Panduranga Hegde, was about spreading awareness against cutting down and commercializing forests and ruining ancient livelihoods.
- The villagers embraced the trees and used several other techniques, such as folk dances, slide shows, and street plays, to raise awareness about conserving natural forests.

## Sustainable Measures of Appiko Movement

- The Movement found a unique way to reduce the load on the forest by constructing Gobar (Biogas plants).
- Appiko Andolan activists focus on providing cash to poor sections of society who do not have money to purchase Gobar plants.
- Few individuals try to recreate the forest area through inaccurate cropping methods.
- The Appiko movement attempted to fix an individual's wrong conventions.
- The Movement's goal is to establish a proportional connection between nature and people.
- To make an effort towards sustainability, conserve and preserve the resource for future generations.

## What is Chipko and Appiko Movement?

The primary purpose of the Chipko Movement was to rescue the Himalayan range trees from the tomahawks of builders. Appiko Andolan's central goal was to conserve woods against trading, commerce, and falling of genetic wildlife and the devastation of established livelihood.

**Similarity and Difference Between Chipko and Appiko Movement:**

Chipko Movement	Appiko Movement
Chipko Movement was called Hug The Tree Movement.	Appiko in Kannada means hugging.
It was initiated in In 1973 (Chamoli district of Uttarakhand).	It was started in September 1983 (Karnataka).
Sunderlal Bahuguna started the movement.	Panduranga Hegde began the movement.

