



Dr. Jayachandran's

INSTITUTE FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS

SOUTH INDIA'S PREMIER INSTITUTION FOR
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ENVIRONMENT

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**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION CAMPAIGNS /
MOVEMENTS / PROJECTS IN INDIA**

Chipko Movement or Chipko Andolan

Appiko Movement

Save the Himalayas campaign

Project Tiger

Tiger Protection Force

National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA)

Global Tiger Forum

Project Elephant

MIKE (Monitoring of Illegal Killing of Elephants)

Hathi Meera Sathi

Project Snow Leopard

Project Hangul

Seaturtle Project

Indian Rhino Vision 2020

Ganges Dolphin

Green Belt Movement

Pick Right Campaign

National Green Corps (NGC)

National Environmental Awareness Campaign (NEAC)

CHIPKO MOVEMENT or Chipko Andolan

Socio-Ecological movement, Practiced Gandhian methods of satyagraha and non-violent resistance against cutting of trees by hugging it. Movement was primarily a livelihood movement rather than a forest conservation movement.

First record of Chipko in Jodhpur 1730 AD. Modern Chipko started in 1974 by a group of Peasant women (Ecofeminism) in Garhwal Himalayas of Uttarakhand.

Movement spread all across India.

APPIKO MOVEMENT

Chipko Movement was replicated in Karnataka in 1993 by Men, Women and childrens in the name of Appiko.

SAVE THE HIMALAYAS CAMPAIGN

Campaign to save Himalayas from impact of climate change, snowfall patterns of Himalayas were drastically altered and glaciers were melting due to impact of global warming.

Save Himalayas campaign was launched in 2009, and taken internationally in UNFCCC at Copenhagen in 2009.

Campaign covered Himalayan states in India and neighbouring countries.

Campaign was to sensitize people on fragile ecology of Himalayan Region and the need to protect it.

To hold consultation with governments, eminent citizens, media, civil society groups in an attempt to invoke environmental awareness and consolidate opinions for specific development of policies.

PROJECT TIGER

Tigers were on the Verge of Extinction in 1972 (only 1827), IUCN in 1969(10th general assembly in New Delhi) recommended giving protection for Tiger, in 1970 hunting ban on was imposed.

Subsequently Wildlife (Protection) Act came into force in 1972.

Sustained international effort under World wide fund for Nature (WWF) led to launch of Project Tiger on April 1, 1973 as Centrally Sponsored Scheme from Palamau Tiger Reserve, **Jharkhand**.

Major Threats:

- * Poaching, Habitat destruction, Prey reduction.



Project Objective:

- * Limit factors that leads to reduction of tiger habitats and to mitigate them by suitable management. Damages done to the habitat were to be rectified to facilitate recovery of the ecosystem to maximum possible extent.
- * To ensure a viable population of tigers for economic, scientific, cultural, aesthetic and ecological values.

RESERVES:

- * Initially 9 tiger reserves were created now to 40.
- * State government on recommendation of National Tiger Conservation authority, notify a tiger area reserve.

A reserve has two zones**Core zone:**

- * Inner circle freed of all human activities.
- * has legal status of a national park or wildlife sanctuary.
- * kept free of biotic disturbances and forestry operations like collection of minor forest produce, grazing, and other human disturbances are not allowed within.

Buffer Zone:

- * Outer periphery with less protection. Identified in consultation with Gram sabha and Expert committee.
- * Promotes co-existence of Wildlife and people with recognition for livelihood, social and cultural rights of people.
- * No alteration/ denotifications of tiger reserve can be made by State govt except with approval of National Tiger Conservation authority and National Board of Wild life.

Tiger Estimation

- * for every 4 years from 2006. Initially used pug mark technique, now Camera trapping, DNA finger printing etc and also Prey population monitoring.

Mechanisms created

TIGER PROTECTION FORCE comprising ex-army personnel and local workforce.

NATIONAL TIGER CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (NTCA)

established in 2006 to aid in implementation of measure for conservation. Works closely with State governments.



GLOBAL TIGER FORUM of Tiger Range countries (TRCs) for addressing international issues.

PROJECT ELEPHANT

Centrally sponsored scheme launched in 1992

To assist states having free ranging populations of Wild Elephants.

To ensure their long term survival of identified viable populations in their natural habitat.

Major threats:

- * Fragmentation of Elephant corridors (mostly in NE, NW and central India) due to mining, railways ect, Poaching for tusks.

Objective:

- * To protect elephants, their habitat & corridors
- * To address issues of man-animal conflict
- * Welfare of captive elephants
- * Project is being mainly implemented in 16 States/UTs
- * States are given financial, technical assistance in achieving the objectives.
- * Elephant was declared **National heritage animal in 2010.**

MIKE (MONITORING OF ILLEGAL KILLING OF ELEPHANTS)

- * Programme of CITES from 2003. Project Elephant is implementing MIKE in India.
- * Measure Illegal Elephant hunting, Changes in trend, and study extent of change due to decision of CITES parties.

HATHI MEERA SATHI

- * Campaign to save Elephants by MoEF and Wildlife trust of India from 2011

PROJECT SNOW LEAPORD

Snow leopard found in high altitude above 3000 m in 5 Himalayan state Jammu Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarkand, Sikkim.

Major Threats:

- * Poaching, competition with other livestock.

Centrally sponsored launched in 2009.

Objective:

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- * To safeguard and conserve India's unique natural heritage of high-altitude wildlife populations and their habitats by promoting conservation through participatory policies and actions.
- * It aims at promoting a knowledge-based and adaptive conservation framework that fully involves the local communities.

Project covers all biological landscape in high altitude in 5 states.

PROJECT HANGUL

Hangul or Kashmir stag. It started with Kashmir government collaborating ICUN and WWF in 1970 created the project. But after 4 years there is no considerable success.

Major Threats:

- * Habitat destruction, over grazing by domestic livestock, poaching.

In 2009 Jammu and Kashmir government gave project another name 'Save Kashmir's Red Deer Hangul'.

SEATURTLE PROJECT

Launched by MoEF in collaboration with UNDP in 1999.

Major Threats:

- * Every winter they move to coastal water from sea for nesting and get entangled in fishing nets.

Objective:

- * Conservation of Olive Ridley turtles and other endangered marine turtles. Wildlife Institute of India is implementing agency and is done in 10 coastal states.

INDIAN RHINO VISION 2020

Project partners are Assam Forest Department, the Bodoland Territorial Council, WWF, IRF, and the US Fish and Wildlife.

Major Threats:

- * Poaching, Overcrowding

Objective:

- * To increase the count to 2000 from 3000 by 2020 involves Anti-poaching, monitoring, translocations and community conservation.



Moving rhinos to atleast 7 protected areas from Kaziranga National park and Pobitora Wild life sanctuary. In 2008 first movement happened to Manas National park.

GANGES DOLPHIN

Declared as the National Aquatic Animal of India in 2009

Major threats:

- * Multiple dams, Pollution by fertilisers (fish/food killed), Killing for their meat or oil (used as catfish bait), accidental entanglement in fishing nets.

Various campaigns to save Ganges dolphin

- * Vikramshila Biodiversity Research and Education Centre (VBREC), Whale and Dolphin Conservation Society (WDCS), Environmental Biology Laboratory of Patna University, and T.M. Bhagalpur University, has initiated a project to improve the conservation value of Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary.
- * Aaranyak, NGO has initiated a project 'Conservation of Gangetic dolphin in Brahmaputra river system, India' in collaboration with Dibrugarh University (Assam). The project aims to evaluate the conservation status of the Ganges River dolphin throughout the entire Brahmaputra river system by carrying out research into the species' population status, distribution, habitat preferences and threats.
- * WWF India also had started The Dolphin Conservation Programme to conserve the habitat.

GREEN BELT MOVEMENT

Started in 1977 in response to challenges of deforestation, soil erosion and lack of fresh water in Kenya,

India has joined Green belt movement with 'Plant for the Planet: Billion Tree Campaign' and pledged 2.6 million trees.

PICK RIGHT CAMPAIGN

Launched in 2009, Government launched Pick Right and Kaun banega Bharath ka Paryavaran Ambassador. Aimed at spreading awareness about climate change, its causes and effects. Paryavaran Ambassador campaign will help choose a person to be a



spokesperson on environmental issues, who can encourage people to make right lifestyle choices.

NATIONAL GREEN CROPS (NGC)

Aims at spreading environmental awareness among school children through **ECO-CLUB** activities, and through children in society at large. **Eco-Balmela** and **Mowgli Utsav** were undertaken by it.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGN (NEAC)

NEAC was launched in 1986 by MoEF with the objective of creating environmental awareness at national level.

Nominal financial assistance is provided to NGOs, schools, colleges, universities, research institutes, women and youth organisations, army units, government departments etc for conducting awareness raising and action oriented activities.

NEAC conducted every year on specific themes selected by the Ministry. 2015 the Combating Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought.

World Environment Day (celebrated on June 5, 2025)

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