HOW TO WRITE A PROFICIENCY BADGE NOTEBOOK?

- 1. THE PB SHOULD BE COVERED(WHITE/BROWN)
- 2. THE EMBLEM OF THE PB SHOULD BE DRAWN/PASTED ON THE COVER
- 3. THERE SHOULD BE A BIO-DATA PAGE
- 4. FIRST COH GIVING YOU THE PERMISSION TO START WORKING ON THE PB
- 5. SYLLAUBS OF THE PB (AS PER APRO PART 2)
- 6. FOLLOW-UP (NOTES)
- 7. SECOND COH CERTIFYING THAT YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE WORK
- 8. PB CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY THE INDEPENDENT EXAMINER IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMAT

(LET THE PICTURES GET PASTED ON THE LEFT SIDE PAGES OF THE PB NOTEBOOK)

Ecologist



Name of Scout/Guide:

BIODATA

Date: Scout / Guide has Name: Troop: been given permission to work on **District: Patrol:** completing the requirements (as per **BADGE REQUIREMENTS** APRO Part II) towards earning the **Date of Commencement:**badge. **Date of Completion:**

Scout Master

Court of Honour Permission to Earn Badge

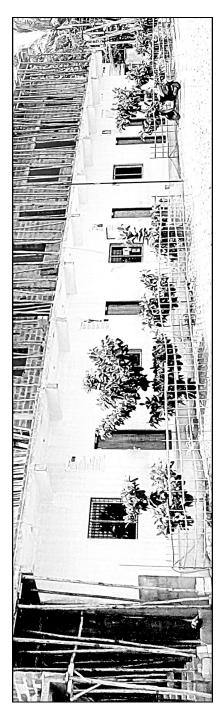
Syllabus (As per APRO Part II)

- 1. Know about the other agencies working for ecological balance
- 2.Enlist cooperation of a specialist in the vicinity to educate people about this by way of discussions ,audio visuals etc.
- 3. Propagate against cutting trees
- 4. Organise Van Mahotsav in monsoons
- 5.Educate people about pollution problems in the area
- 6. Work for solving any three of the following problems
- Soil Erosion
- Tree Cutting
- Killing Animals
- Wastage of water or water pollution
- Air pollution
- Littering



Agencies working for Ecological Balance in India

- Agency for Non-conventional Energy and Rural Technology (ANERT)
- 2. Babul Films Society (BFS)
- 3. Satpuda foundation
- 4. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)
- 5. Conserve Environmentalist Foundation of India
- 6. Delhi Greens (NGO)
- 7. The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI)
- 8. Poovulagin Nanbargal
- 9. Vindhyan Ecology and Natural History Foundation
- 10. Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE)
- 11. Save Aravali Trust



Vrindvavan School Campus

Outdoor Cooking

This year it was not the normal Vanmahotsav, or ritual planting of trees in Maharashtra during the monsoon season. Our Guides troop planned to plant trees in our new school campus Vrindavan.

We planted several Kadu Badami trees, cherry trees, a jackfruit tree, a few mango trees, a bamboo and event kenda sampige flower tree.

We take turns to ensure they are watered, We have even provided tree guards made from bamboo sticks and adorned with dried thorn branches to protect the plants from cows and pigs.



Key Pollution Problems in Kumarapatnam, Harihar and Surrounding Villages

Three main pollution problems that plague our area are

- **1.Algal Blooms in River Tungabhadra**: An algal bloom is a rapid increase or accumulation in the population of algae in freshwater or marine water systems, and is recognized by the discoloration in the water from their pigment. A harmful algal bloom (HAB) is an algal bloom that causes negative impacts to other organisms via production of natural toxins,
- **2.Thermal Pollution from Birla Pulp Factory**: Thermal pollution is the degradation of water quality by any process that changes ambient water temperature. A common cause of thermal pollution is the use of water as a coolant by power plants and industrial manufacturers. This can cause dealth of fish in large numbers and death of aquatic plants.
- **3.Untreated Sewage from Harihar town and villages**: Sewage refers to liquid wastes containing a mixture of human feces and wastewater from non-industrial human activities such as bathing, washing, and cleaning. In many areas of the world, sewage is dumped into local waterways, in the absence of practical alternatives. Untreated sewage poses a major risk to human health since it contains waterborne pathogens that can cause serious human illness. Untreated sewage also destroys aquatic ecosystems, threatening human livelihoods, when the associated biological oxygen demand and nutrient loading deplete oxygen in the water to levels too low to sustain life.