

Model Program Book



SHORT-TERM INTERNSHIP (On-Site/Virtual)

Designed & Developed by



**ANDHRA PRADESH
STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION**
(A STATUTORY BODY OF GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

PROGRAM BOOK FOR
SHORT-TERM INTERNSHIP
(Onsite / Virtual)

Name of the Student: URLAPU. SRIRAM

Name of the College: Govt. Degree College (MEN), SRUM

Registration Number: 2122001050047

Period of Internship: From: 18/08/23 To: 30/09/23

Name & Address of the Intern Organization Pattapattanam
Forest Department,
Pattapattanam.

Ambedkar

University

YEAR

2021-24

An Internship Report on

FOREST DEPARTMENT

(Title of the Internship)

Submitted in accordance with the requirement for the degree of

B.Sc (MPCS)

Under the Faculty Guideship of

M.V.S Sridevi Kella

(Name of the Faculty Guide)

Department of

B.Sc (MPCS), GDC(MEN), SKM

(Name of the College)

Submitted by:

URLAPU. SRIRAM

(Name of the Student)

Reg.No: 2122001050047

Department of

Govt. Degree College (MEN), Srikakulam.

(Name of the College)

Instructions to Students

Please read the detailed Guidelines on Internship hosted on the website of AP State Council of Higher Education <https://apsche.ap.gov.in>

1. It is mandatory for all the students to complete 2 months (180 hours) of short-term internship either physically or virtually.
2. Every student should identify the organization for internship in consultation with the College Principal/ the authorized person nominated by the Principal.
3. Report to the intern organization as per the schedule given by the College. You must make your own arrangements for transportation to reach the organization.
4. You should maintain punctuality in attending the internship. Daily attendance is compulsory.
5. You are expected to learn about the organization, policies, procedures, and processes by interacting with the people working in the organization and by consulting the supervisor attached to the interns.
6. While you are attending the internship, follow the rules and regulations of the intern organization.
7. While in the intern organization, always wear your College Identity Card.
8. If your College has a prescribed dress as uniform, wear the uniform daily, as you attend to your assigned duties.
9. You will be assigned a Faculty Guide from your College. He/She will be creating a WhatsApp group with your fellow interns. Post your daily activity done and/or any difficulty you encounter during the internship.
10. Identify five or more learning objectives in consultation with your Faculty Guide. These learning objectives can address:
 - a. Data and Information you are expected to collect about the organization and/or industry.
 - b. Job Skills you are expected to acquire.
 - c. Development of professional competencies that lead to future career success.
11. Practice professional communication skills with team members, co-interns, and your supervisor. This includes expressing thoughts and ideas effectively through oral, written, and non-verbal communication, and utilizing listening skills.
12. Be aware of the communication culture in your work environment. Follow up and communicate regularly with your supervisor to provide updates on your progress with work assignments.

13. Never be hesitant to ask questions to make sure you fully understand what you need to do your work and to contribute to the organization.
14. Be regular in filling up your Program Book. It shall be filled up in your own handwriting. Add additional sheets wherever necessary.
15. At the end of internship, you shall be evaluated by your Supervisor of the intern organization.
16. There shall also be evaluation at the end of the internship by the Faculty Guide and the Principal.
17. Do not meddle with the instruments/equipment you work with.
18. Ensure that you do not cause any disturbance to the regular activities of the intern organization.
19. Be cordial but not too intimate with the employees of the intern organization and your fellow interns.
20. You should understand that during the internship programme, you are the ambassador of your College, and your behavior during the internship programme is of utmost importance.
21. If you are involved in any discipline related issues, you will be withdrawn from the internship programme immediately and disciplinary action shall be initiated.
22. Do not forget to keep up your family pride and prestige of your College.

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Student's Declaration

I, Uslapu Sriram a student of B.Sc (MPCS)
Program, Reg. No. 2122001050047 of the Department of Computer Science
College do hereby declare that I have completed the mandatory internship
from 18/08/23 to 30/09/23 in Tattapatnam Forest Dept (Name of
the intern organization) under the Faculty Guideship of
 (Name of the Faculty Guide), Department of
B.Sc (MPCS), Govt. Degree College (MEN), Srikabulam.
(Name of the College)

U. Sriram 02/11/23
(Signature and Date)

Official Certification

This is to certify that URLAPU. SRIRAM (Name of the student) Reg. No. 2122001050047 has completed his/her Internship in Pathapatnam Forest Department (Name of the Intern Organization) on Forest Department (Title of the Internship) under my supervision as a part of partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of B.Sc (MPCS) in the Department of GeDC (MEN), Srikakulam (Name of the College).

This is accepted for evaluation.


(Signatory with Date and Seal)
Forest Range Officer
PATHAPATNAM

Endorsements

Faculty Guide



Head of the Department



Principal

Certificate from Intern Organization

This is to certify that Uslapu. Sriram (Name of the intern)
Reg. No 2122001050047 of GDC(NEN), Srikakulam (Name of the
College) underwent internship in PPI- Forest Department (Name of the
Intern Organization) from 18/08/23 to 30/09/23

The overall performance of the intern during his/her internship is found to be
good (Satisfactory/NotSatisfactory).


Forest Range Officer
Authorized Signatory With Date and Seal

Contents

- 1) Executive Summary - CHAPTER - 1
- 2) Overview of the
organization - CHAPTER - 2
- 3) Internship Part - CHAPTER - 3
 - * Activity log book
 - * Weekly report for 6 weeks
- 4) Outcome description - CHAPTER - 4
- 5) Evaluation
- 6) Photos

CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The internship report shall have only a one-page executive summary. It shall include five or more Learning Objectives and Outcomes achieved, a brief description of the sector of business and intern organization and summary of all the activities done by the intern during the period.

1) What is a forest and

- *. Useful products comes from forest.
- *. About Medical plants and its uses.
- *. Small rivers originated and about minings.
- *. Dominated and Endangered specieses.

2) Forest Development activities

- *. SMC works in plantations, nursery and briefly information about dams.

3) Forest Department Cadres.

- *. Briefly information about Cadres and roles of the Cadres.

4) Protection of Forest and Acts to protect forest.

5) Different types of animals and their life styles.

CHAPTER 2: OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATION

Suggestive contents

- A. Introduction of the Organization
- B. Vision, Mission, and Values of the Organization
- C. Policy of the Organization, in relation to the intern role
- D. Organizational Structure
- E. Roles and responsibilities of the employees in which the intern is placed.
- F. Performance of the Organization in terms of turnover, profits, market reach and market value.
- G. Future Plans of the Organization.

✨ Introduction of Forest Department ✨

- *. Briefly a note on information about what is forest & different types in it.
- *. Government provides different types of field officers & Range officers DFO, FRO and other officers to protect the forest.
- *. Systems are available and they prescribed data in it.
- *. Planning to improve their protection for forest.
- *. Protection of forest is the ultimate aim of this organization.

CHAPTER 3: INTERNSHIP PART

Description of the Activities/Responsibilities in the Intern Organization during Internship, which shall include - details of working conditions, weekly work schedule, equipment used, and tasks performed. This part could end by reflecting on what kind of skills the intern acquired.

- *. Conduct a survey on nearest forest division and field work.

- *. Different types of forest protection schemes.

- *. Soil Conservation Act (SCA) and Forest Wild Life Act, Bio diversity Act and W/ALTA Act.

- *. Working of percolation tanks for different types animals like Spotted Deers, etc...

- *. Field Work.

- 1) Plantation of plants by using different types of Micro-bags (4x7, 6x9, 8x12, 12x18) cm

- 2) How to calculate the life span of a tree by seeing gashes on its ft.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIRST WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 21/08/23	About forest and its types	Deeply information about forest and its types	12.11.23 Forest Beat Officer RUGADA
Day -2 22/08/23	Useful products comes from forest	Honey, wood fruits etc.,	H. Gaudin
Day -3 23/08/23	About Medicinal plants	Nature and how to reduce diseases	23/08/23 FOREST BEAT OFFICER CUD. RAKONDA
Day -4 24/08/23	About rivers originated from forest	Types of rivers originated in forest	AA
Day -5 25/08/23	Minings	About legal minings	AA
Day -6 26/08/23	About Domesticated and land species	Endangered species	H. P. R. for Exo B.N. P. R. for

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 1 (From Dt. 21/08/23. to Dt. 26/08/23.)

Objective of the Activity Done:

About Forest & Types of Forest

Detailed Report:

DAY - 1

Date :- 21/08/23

*. What is Forest ?

A forest is an area of land dominated by trees. Hundreds of definitions of forest are used throughout the world, incorporating factors such as tree density, tree height, land use, legal standing, and ecological function. The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines a forest as, "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a hectares with trees higher than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural

TYPES OF FORESTS IN INDIA :-

Coniferous Forests, Broadleaved Forests, Evergreen Forests, Wet Evergreen, Deciduous Forests, and Mangrove Forests are some main types of forests found in India. Total Forest and Tree Cover rises to 24.56% of the total geographical area of India. In this article, we have published the properties of the types of forests in India.

*. Forest Types in India :-

a) Coniferous Forests :-

This type of forests grow in the Himalayan mountain region, where the temperatures are low. These forests have tall stately trees with needlelike leaves and downward slopping branches so that the snow can slip off the branches. They have cones instead of seeds and

*. Usefull products from Forest :-

Forest supply us with clean air to breathe, food, medicine, and other resources such as timber, fodder, and other raw materials. Forests help to keep the earth surface stable by preventing soil erosion. Spices, wood, medicines, paper, and gum are five forest products.

*. Types of Forest Products :-

Forest products can have classified into 2 types into Food products, Wood and Non-Timber products.

However, we have classified forest products into Food products, Wood and Timber products as well as other forest products like Medicinal supplements.

* Medical plants in forest :-

Forests are a vital source of medical medicinal plants for both traditional and modern healthcare systems.

Approximately 80 percent of people worldwide rely on herbal medicines to meet their primary healthcare needs. Similarly, modern medicine often depends on compounds sourced from nature. For instance, half of all anti-cancer drugs introduced since the 1940s are either natural products or their derivatives.

Research has shown that the success rate of discovering new drugs is higher when components are sourced from nature, and when drug candidates are based on Indigenous knowledge. Globally, 25 percent of drugs used in modern medicine are derived from rain-forest plants, many of which might still be unknown if

* Smaller Rivers of India Organated by Forest :-

Peninsular Rivers are significantly older than Himalayan Rivers. A huge number of rivers, as well as their tributaries, flow to the east. There are several tiny rivers that connect to the Bay of Bengal, and while they are little, they are significant in their own way. Important rivers include the Subarnrekha, Barakani, Brahmani, Vamsadhara, Penner, Talar, Dhamodhar and Vaigai. A huge number of rivers, as well as their tributaries, flow to the east. This article will explain to you about the smaller rivers of India flowing towards the East.

1. Subarnarekha River :

- The Subarnarekha River is one of the largest east-flowing interstate rivers.

*. Colour Stone mining in the forest :-

Semi-precious stones such as cat's eye and Alex are being illegally mined and traded in the Agency areas and adjoining mandals of the district.

VISAKHAPATNAM :- Semi-precious stones such as cat's eye and Alex are being illegally mined and traded in the Agency areas and adjoining mandals of the district. Apart from the old quarries a new quarry has being unearthed near Tapusettipalem in Golugonda mandal four days ago, according to sources.

Trade of around Rs 30 lakh has taken place in the last four days, the sources added. Mining has been rampant in the old quarries at Meduru and Siginapalli quarries in Chintapally mandal in Visakh Agency. The new site is on the assigned lands near Suddalapalem and Addalava forest land close to the Tapusettipalem

* Dominant Species in Forest :-

Not surprisingly, the dominant plants in any kind of forest are trees. With their height, resource use and shade production, they greatly influence what and where other vegetation can grow and also influence what kinds of animals will live in the forest. Just as there are many different types of forests in the world, the dominant species in each can vary. In a northern boreal forest, with its long, frigid winters, conifers including spruce, fir and larch dominate. Their fallen needles help create acidic soil vegetation can grow. In the very wet, temperate coastal rainforests in Washington, Canada and Alaska, the coast Douglas fir is king. Just south of that, in northern California, fog replaces high precipitation, and coastal redwoods dominate old-growth forests. Even further south, in southern California, shrubby forests with small, evergreen, aromatic, leathery leaves inhabit dry, fire-prone areas called Mediterranean scrub or

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SECOND WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 28/08/23	Perfury Trenches / Forest boundaries	about forest boundaries	 FOREST SECTION OFFICER PATHAPATNAM
Day -2 29/08/23	Rock-Feld Dams	briefly informati- on about Rock-Feld dams	G.P. R FBO BSNR Est
Day -3 30/08/23	Holiday		
Day -4 31/08/23	C.C.T Dams	about CCT dam and it's structure	 Forest Beat Officer RUGADA
Day -5 01/09/23	Percolation Tanks	about how to construct PT tanks for wild animals	G.P. R FBO DNTN Est
Day -6 04/09/23	S.M.C works in Plantation	Usefulness of S.M.C works	 Forest Beat Officer ANTHARABA

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 2 (From Dt. 28/08/23 to Dt. 02/09/23.)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Forest Development Activities

Detailed Report:

DAY - 1

Date: 28/08/23

* Forest Development Activities :-

* FOREST BOUNDARIES *

Boundaries should be geographically recognisable, such as rivers, streams, ridges and gullies. Terrestrial roads and trails may also be used. Boundaries should be recorded on all forest management maps. Compartments should as far as possible comprise uniform forest types and be physi-cally recognisable on the ground.

Reserve Forest area of Narisipatnam Division, and is 2.34 km away from the nearest Sarugudu - 1. Reserve Forest boundary..... Reserve forest area, and was at a distance of 2.34 km from the nearest Sarugudu - 1 reserve forest boundary.

* Rock - Fill Dam :-

Rock fill dams are mainly made from dumped and compacted rock fill. Rock fill dams are permeable. They have an impermeable core or an impermeable layer on the upstream face of the dam to prevent seepage through the porous core. The impermeable parts are usually made of reinforced concrete, asphaltic concrete or clay.

Other compacted earth and rock fill dams are under construction dams are under construction to greater heights, including Tehri Dam in India at 853 feet (260 m) high and Rogun Dam in Tajikistan at 1,100 feet (335 m) high." The highest compacted earth and rock fill dam in the USA is the New Melones Dam in California at 627 feet (191 m) high.

Rock dams are small barriers made up of stone, sand or gravel across a

*. Construction Cost Trends (CCT DAMS) :-

The Bureau of Reclamation's Construction Cost Trends (CCT) were developed to track construction relevant to primary types of projects being constructed by the organization. All the various cost indexes consist of two elements: contractor labor and equipment costs and contractor supplied materials and equipment.

When the indexes were originally developed, the substantial amount of construction work being performed by Reclamation provided a large data reference for the 35 construction categories. Actual field cost data were used to develop the costs' baselines and their respective incremental increases over time.

Since the early to mid-1980, the number and magnitude of construction projects being performed by Reclamation has declined. There are fewer construction projects in general and no new large dam or hydroelectric projects. The number of data references from our own construction has therefore declined as well.

*. Percolation tanks :-

Up to a depth of 500 m from the boundary of the RF in the lower reaches of the watershed, big percolation tanks should be constructed invariably so that over a period of time these percolation tanks will naturally become perennial.

At a time when water bodies everywhere are drying up, a qualified engineer turned environmentalist from Tamil Nadu has been silently going about restoring and bringing back dead water bodies to life. Nimal Raghavan has stored 127 lakes till now in his home state using the percolation tank technique. And now people all across the country are drawing inspiration from him.

1990-batch IFS officer Mohan Chandra Pargaien, who is Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (PCCF Development), Hyderabad, recently shared Mr. Raghavan's story, also giving examples of percolation tanks inside the forests in Telangana that provide

*. Soil and Moisture Conservation (SMC) :-

Forest is the origin for the streams and rivers, therefore it is very important to conserve soil and moisture in its catchment area.

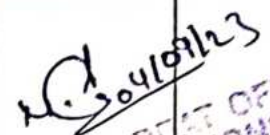
⇒ Work of SMC :-

The main objective of soil moisture conservation is to minimize the amount of water lost from the soils through evaporation (water loss directly from the soil) and transpiration (water loss occurring through the plants) - or combined, the evapotranspiration.

⇒ SMC techniques :-

- Crop rotation - growing different types of crops every season helps improve soil structure and thus water holding capacity. Examples include rotating that make use of previously unused soil moisture, as plants draw water from different depth levels within the soil.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE THIRD WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 04/09/23	Cadres , their jobs charts	Role of the cadres in forest	 FOREST BEAT OFFICER CUD. RAIKONDA
Day -2 05/09/23	Forest Development	Developing forest by using Nurseries, Bed formations	
Day -3 06/09/23	Plantation	Process , types and methods of plantations	
Day -4 07/09/23	Holiday		
Day -5 08/09/23	Maintenance After Plantation (1 st year)	Plantation and its place & Measure - ments	 FOREST BEAT OFFICER RUGADA
Day -6 09/09/23	Maintenance of Plantation (2 nd & 3 rd year)	Protection of plants from various types of situations	 FRS BAPMAN F&A

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 3 (From Dt. 04/09/23.. to Dt. 09/09/23..)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Forest Plantation & Maintenance in Plantation

Detailed Report:

DAY - 1

Date :- 04/09/23

FOREST DEPARTMENT CADRES :-

* Forest Department cadres & their charts & roles
of the Cadres :-

Their services are placed under various state cadres and joint cadres, being an all indian service. they have the mandate to india service. They have serve both under the state and central Govt. They are eligible for state and central deputations as their counterpart IAS and IPS officers.

Officers are recruited through an open competitive examination conducted by the UPSC and then trained for about two years by the Central Government at Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy. Their services are placed

* Developing forest by using Nursery like

Bed formation, micro bags 4x7, 6x9, 8x12, 12x8, :-

Tree seeds germinate and trees grow readily under natural conditions. These delicate young seedlings and young trees are exposed to adverse dry season conditions and intense competition from other plants in natural forests or plantations.

Forest nurseries can provide optimum care and attention to seedlings during their critical juvenile stage, resulting in the production of healthy, vigorous seedlings. In many cases, successful reforestation requires nursery grown seedlings, since degraded areas have unfavourable conditions making natural vegetation or direct seeding not feasible.

Forest nursery is a managed area, designated to produce tree seedlings grown under favourable conditions until they are ready for planting.

* Plantation & Types in Plantation :-

Forest plantations are defined as forest stands established by planting / seeding the area for afforestation or reforestation. They are either of introduced or indigenous tree species with minimum area of 0.5 ha; tree crown cover of at least 10 percent of the land cover and total height of adult trees above 5m.

The most prominent plantation species are eucalyptus, popular, acacia, silver oak, rubber, teak, and pine. According to FAO, nearly 45 percent of India's forest department plantations are fast-growing, short rotation species.

The most common and known purpose of tree plantations is forestry. The forest is very important for maintaining the ecological balance of the environment of the earth. Also, earlier the forest used to cover a major part of the surface of the earth.

Process for Plantation :

The Panchayats should prepare the plan for raising plantations and get approval from the Zilla Parishads for release of funds. The whole idea is to improve the green cover in the state, generate income to the Panchayats and wage employment to the local people.

Today, in India, forest protection happens against all odds. There is no economic value seen in forests, but there is value seen in the development project for which forest land is required. Clearly, this is not the way to go. We need a value to be paid for standing forests; It needs to be shared with people who inhabit these lands; we need to grow trees in ways which bring money to the poor; and we need to learn how to protect, regenerate and grow trees, all at the same time.

The last time India seriously tried planting trees was in the late 1980s. The then prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, had declared that he wanted to make tree plantation a people's movement.

Types in Plantation :-

Planting in a field has numerous methods varying widely in techniques and tools used. Successful plantation depends upon the ability of roots of the planted tree to region contact with the soil so that uptake of water and nutrients can be resumed. Different plants have different planting methods. Some of the planting methods are as follows.

- Planting with naked roots.
- Notch planting
- planting with a ball of earth.
- planting with containers
- deep planting
- Stump planting
- branch and stem cutting
- root cutting
- rhizome
- brick planting

This method is applied in case of deciduous spp. In this case, a pit is dug with spades.

DAY - 5

Date :- 09/08/23

* Maintenance of the Plantation :-

Once a plantation has been established, the work should not be considered finished. It will be necessary, for example, to protect the plantation against weather, fire, insects and fungi, and animals. A variety of cultural treatments also may be required to meet the purpose of the plantation.

⇒ Protection

Weather Phenomena :-

The occurrence of damaging weather phenomena is usually damaging unpredictable. Little can be done to protect forest plantations against the damage caused by weather, except to grow tree and shrub species known to be resistant to the detrimental effects of local weather patterns, and locating the stands of trees or shrubs in sheltered areas. Some tree and shrub species are more wind-firm than others, or are less prone to crown and branches breaking off in high winds. Other species are more tolerant to salt spray and, therefore

DAY-6

Date :- 09/09/23

* Growth & Maintenance in 2nd & 3rd year
plantations :-

In general no plantation shall be maintained beyond second year of maintenance. However in case of Clonal Eucalyptus Plantation, even the second year maintenance is not permissible. The 3rd and subsequent year maintenance of plantations may be taken up with permission of PCCF provided it is part of the approved APO and budget is available under the relevant schemes during like CA scheme, etc---.

In case of Avenue Plantation, the maintenance during the 2nd year is restricted to watering during April-June, tying of prunopsis heavy twigs and watch and ward upto March.

⇒ 2nd YEAR MAINTENANCE :-

* Watering :- To be done through tractor-fitted water trailers (preferably through Tender) with benchmark for survival (90%) and average incremental growth

This operation can be carried out will be submitted by DFO to circle Head and with written approval, the work can be undertaken.

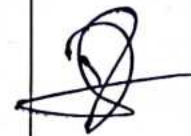
* 3rd Year :-
~ ~ ~

Plants/trees get their daily requirements for growth from natural sources, and they don't necessarily require human beings for their growth. Water is obtained from rainfall, there is natural sunlight available, and nutrients are available in the soil.

As with all living things, trees have a life cycle - from conception (seed), to birth (sprout), to infancy (seedling), to juvenile (sapling), to adult (mature), to elderly (decline), and finally to death (snag/rotting log).

Trees, like all green plants, create the food they need to live and grow through photosynthesis, a process that occurs in their leaves. To manufacture food (in the form of glucose and other sugars), a tree needs energy from sunlight, carbon dioxide from the air, and water.

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FORTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 11/09/23	Protection of plants	Protection of plants from wild animals	
Day -2 12/09/23	Illegal mining & Construction of roads	Briefly information about illegal minings	 FOREST SECTION OFFICER PATHAPATNAM
Day -3 13/09/23	Soil Conservation Act-	Introduction about this Act	
Day -4 14/09/23	Forest Wild life Act	Introduction and proceedings	 14/09/23 FOREST BEAT OFFICER CUD.RAMKONDA
Day -5 15/09/23	Bio Diversity Act	information about this act	
Day -6 16/09/23	WALTA Act	How to helpful to forest- by this act	 16/09/23 Forest Beat Officer RUGADA

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 4 (From Dt. 11.07.23 to Dt. 16.07.23..)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Wild Animals & life style

Detailed Report:

DAY-1

Date :- 11/07/23

* Protection of plants and Wild Animals :-

Wild Animals :-

The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, forests and protection of wild animals and birds was transferred from state to concurrent list. Article 51 A (9) of the constitution states that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment including forests and wild life. The wild life protection Act of 1972 establishes various provisions for wildlife habitat protection. including establishing national park and sanctuaries. These parks and sanctuaries ensure and preservation of endangered species.

*. Planting trees

*. Going to wildlife protection forums

*. Creating a wildlife-friendly home.

⇒ Protection of Forest :-

Forest (Conservation) Act. 1980 is a unique piece of legislation and a regulatory mechanism that reflects the collective will of the nation to protect its rich biodiversity and natural heritage and that permits only unavoidable use of forest land for various developmental purposes.

The first forest Act in India was passed in 1865. It would be necessary enacted in the coming years. The Indian forest Act of 1927 would become the most consolidated of all the forest Acts. The Indian forest Act, 1927 was largely based on previous Indian forest acts implemented under the British.

The Indian forest Act- 1927 aimed to regulate the movement of forest produce and duty leviable forest produce. It also explains the

DAY - 2

Date:- 12/09/23

*. Illegal mining & Illegal construction of roads and illegal current lines :-

Illegal mining Activities are identified as the cause of environment problems such as water pollution, deforestation, poor soil, fertility and limited access to land for agriculture productivity. Illegal mining is mining activity that is undertaken without state permission, in particular in absence of land rights. Mining licence and exploration & Mineral Transportation permits.

Even though forests restore themselves. the council has observed the activities of illegal gold miners are destroying the natural Agriculture of the native trees. Making the restoration of degraded Ecosystem with such species a difficulty. It can lead to deforestation, soil erosion, and water pollution and can result the destruction of habitats for wild life which can

DAY-3

* Soil Conservation Act :-

(No. 25 of 1951).

An Act to make provision for the conservation of soil resources, for the prevention or mitigation of soil erosion and for the protection of land against damage by floods and drought.

This Act describes the requirement for landholders to prevent soil loss or deterioration from taking place or to stop loss or deterioration from continuing. The Act delegates authority to local municipalities and outlines the powers and duties of the designated officers.

⇒ Aim : Soil Conservation is proven to increase the quality and quantity of crop yields over the long term because it keeps top soil in its place and preserves the long term productivity of the soil.

DAY - 4* WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT :-

The Wild life (Protection) Act, of 1972 provides a legal frame work for the protection of various species of wild animals and plants, management of their habitats, regulation, plants, and products made from them.

The "Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972" was enacted by the Parliament of India in order to conserve animals, birds, plants connected there with in 1972.

The act also lists schedules of plants and animals that are afforded varying degrees of protection and monitoring by the government. India's entry to the CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered of Wild Fauna and Flora) was made easier by the Wild life Act.

Earlier, Jammu and Kashmir was not covered by the wild life Protection Act of 1972.

DAY - 5*. Biological Diversity Act :-Biological Diversity Act of 2002 :-

The Biological Diversity Act, 2002. was passed by the parliament of India to protect biodiversity and facilitate the sustainable management of biological resources with the local communities.

The primary objective of this act is to provide a legal framework for the conservation, sustainable use, and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the country's biodiversity.

Benefits to societies from biodiversity include material welfare, security of communities, resilience of local economies and human health.

The benefits of biodiversity to humans are sometimes called 'ecosystem services'.

'Biodiversity' refers to the variety and variability of life on Earth.

DAY - 6

* WALTA ACT :-

For protection and Conservation of water sources, land and matters connected therewith. To regulate the exploitation and use of ground and surface water. This Act came into force w.e.f 19-4-2002. This Act contains 6 chapters, 47 sections and 30 rules.

⇒ Andhra Pradesh water, land and trees act (2002) :-

The act allows appointment of authority at state, district and mandal level to promote water conservation, enhance tree cover and regulate exploitation of ground and surface water in state.

The Andhra Pradesh WALTA Act, 2002 repealed the APWALTA Ordinance as well as the AP Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE FIFTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 18/09/23	Holiday	-	✓
Day -2 19/09/23	Animals & their living style	Types of animals according to their food habit & life style	M. Q. 19/09/23 FOREST BEAT OFFICER SULAKKONDA
Day -3 20/09/23	Field Day	1. Estimation of life span of tree 2. Small ponds	G. Inu R FBI Bhupat
Day -4 21/09/23	Field Day	3. Humane and animal bonding 4. About Red sandalwood	✓
Day -5 22/09/23	NTF Brochures	Introduction about Brochures	K. Lakshmi Narayan FOREST BEAT OFFICER ANTHARABA
Day -6 23/09/23	NTF Brochures	How to use full to forest dept by this NTF Brochures	FOREST SECTION OFFICER PATHAPATNAM

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 5 (From Dt. 18/03/23. to Dt. 23/03/23.)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Animals & Types of Animals

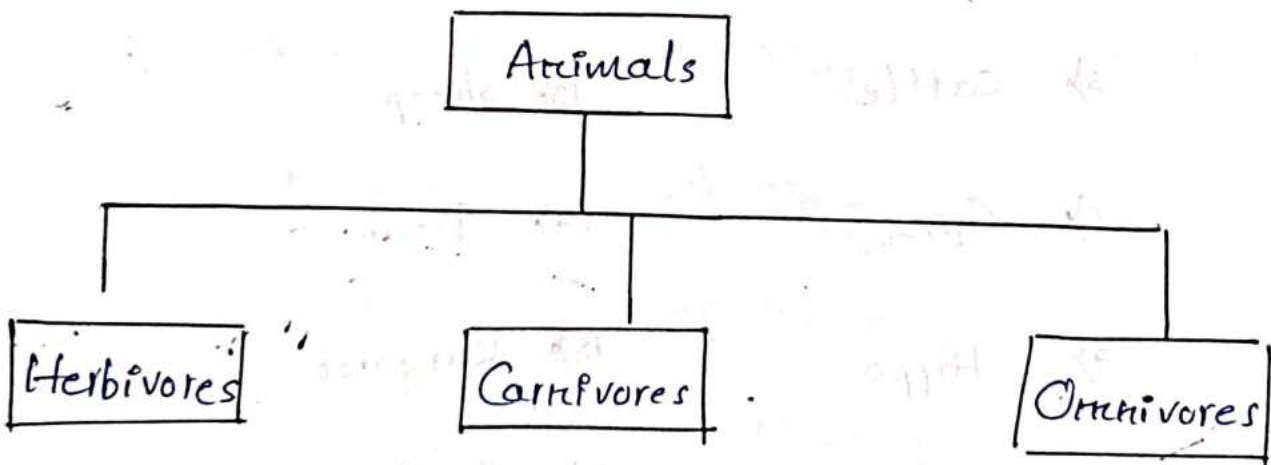
Detailed Report:

19/09/23

DAY - 2
~ ~ ~

* Animals and Types of animals :-

The three diets of animals include creatures that eat only plants, those that eat only meat, and animals that eat both plants and meat. Animals that eat plants exclusively are herbivores, and animals that eat only meat are carnivores. When animals eat both plants and meat, they are called omnivores.



⇒. Carnivore animals :-

A carnivore is an organism that mostly eats meat, or the flesh of animals.

Some times carnivores are called predators. Organisms that carnivores hunt are called "prey". Carnivores are a major part of the food web, a description of which organisms eat which other organisms in the wild.

Examples :-

1) Tiger

2) Lion

3) Wolf

4) Fox

5) Bears

6) Shark

7) cheetah

8) Panther

9) Hyenas

10) Mongoose

11) Jaguar

12) Badger

13) Kacoor

14) Wolverine

15) Meerkat

16) Snake

17) Eagle

⇒ Living style of an Herbivore animal :-

1. Rabbit :-

Rabbit is a small mammal known for its long ears, fluffy tail, and hopping movement. It belongs to the family Leporidae and is often kept as a pet or found in the wild.

Rabbits are 'herbivores' and are known for their ability to reproduce rapidly. They are also a common symbol in folklore and are associated with traits like agility and fertility.

→ Types of Rabbits in India :-

1) Angora rabbit

2) Netherland Dwarf rabbit

3) Polish Rabbit

4) New-zeland rabbit

5) Holland lop

6) Dwarf Hotot

7) Mini lop

8) Mini Rex

DAY (3E, 4)

⇒

-^o FIELD DAY :-

⇒ Estimation about life span of a tree :-

The girth of a tree can be used to estimate its age, as roughly a tree will increase its girth by 2.5 cm in a year. So, simply measure around the trunk of the tree (the girth) at about 1 m from the ground. Make sure you measure to the nearest centimetre. Then divide the girth by 2.5 to give an age in years.

0.01 - 0.30 → U pole

0.31 - 0.45 → Weger

0.46 - 0.60 → Baiju

0.61 - 0.90 → Dulam

0.91 - 1.05 → K₁

1.06 - 1.20 → K₂

1.20 - above → pole

DAY (5 & 6)

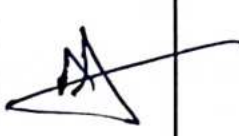
*. NTF Brochures :-

NTF India has been renowned as a leading manufacturer, developer and supplier of engineering plastic and composite parts mainly for transport sector including majority automotive parts and systems. Since its inception in 1984 the company has emerged as a leading manufacturer in light weight Reinforced Plastic parts and composites in single skin and also in sandwich construction. The company was the first one to introduce been expanding our operations to include various technologies like Injection Moulding, first time in the country PU RIM, Thermo compression molding of wood plastics composite sheets and Vacuum Forming.

Vision

To be A world Class Organisation Having Global network, Focusing On Environment Friendly Engineering

ACTIVITY LOG FOR THE SIXTH WEEK

Day & Date	Brief description of the daily activity	Learning Outcome	Person In-Charge Signature
Day -1 25/09/23	Accounts	Branches & types of accounts	M. Q. 25/09/23 FOREST BEAT OFFICER SUD. RAIKONDA
Day -2 26/09/23	DET	Classification of DET	
Day -3 27/09/23	Survey	I learnt that how to survey the R.F	17. V. K. S.
Day -4 28/09/23	FSR Rates	About FSR Rates	
Day -5 29/09/23	SMC works	Work, Techniques of SMC Conservation	14. V. K. S. Forest Beat Officer RUGADA
Day -6 30/09/23	climate (pollution)	Briefly information about pollution	Ch. In. K. S. R. B. S. K. S.

WEEKLY REPORT

WEEK - 6 (From Dt. 25/09/23.. to Dt. 30/09/23.)

Objective of the Activity Done:

Accounting & Forest Schedule Rates

Detailed Report:

25/09/23

DAY-1

*. Accounts

A summarized record of transactions relating to a person or things is called an account.

The art of recording, classifying and summarizing in terms of money transactions and events of financial character and interpreting the results thereof is defined as Accounting.

An analysis of the definition of accounting indicates that it passes through the following stages.

- 1) Recording
- 2) Classifying
- 3) Summarizing
- 4) Financial transactions

to money or things having money value. The facts that are incorporated into accounting records are described into "Transactions".

⇒ Branches of Accounting :-

There are three main branches of accounting

i. Financial Accounting

ii. Cost Accounting

iii. Management Accounting

i) Financial Accounting :-

It is original or pioneer form of accounting. It is mainly confined to the preparation of financial statements for the use of outsiders like creditors, Banks and financial institutions. The chief purpose of financial accounting is to calculate profit or loss made by the business during the year and exhibit the financial position of the business at a particular date.

DAY - 2

⇒ DET Classification :-

DET means Departmental Extraction Timber & Bamboo.

Means of Transport Fixed: The means of transport to be adopted for a Division to the Conservator of Forests each month giving the following details.

§ Preparation of Logging Plan :-

The Working Plan prescribes the annual cut and fixes the coupes under each working circle into which the annual cut is divided. One unit is taken up each year in each taking the local demand and availability of labour into consideration. More often the external. But with the introduction of Department-Extraction, this system does not exist any longer. For proper and effective supervision, It is availability

DAY - 4

* FOREST SCHEDULE OF RATES :-

1) For raising tall seedlings for Avenue and Institutional plantations, transplanting from $4'' \times 7''$, $5 \times 9''$ & $6'' \times 8''$ and other size bags with minimum height of 75 cms excluding bag height shall be done into $8'' \times 12''$, $9 \times 11''$, $10'' \times 16''$, $12'' \times 13''$ and other size bags in the month of September - October and maintained upto planting in the subsequent year.

2) For semi-mechanised plantations, the clear felling and uprootal of stumps should be done atleast four months in advance of planting and Tractor ploughing should be completed within twenty (20) days of receipt of first showers of rains.

3) The felling in coupes should be started in the FIRST WEEK of April and should be completed before and .

DAY - 5

⇒ SMC (Soil Moisture Conservation) :-

Soil Moisture Conservation works in the forest area marked for the plantation activity are carried on watershed basis. This approach is aimed at enhancing land productivity and to increase the soil moisture availability for a longer period.

Forest is the origin for the streams and rivers, therefore it is very important to conserve soil and moisture in its catchment area. The Department has started soil and moisture conservation works such as check-dams, gully plugging, and forest taulis (Van-Taloo) movement in the Conservation works have become integral part of the Forest Department.

Soil Moisture Conservation works in the forest area marked for the plantation activity are carried on watershed basis. This approach is aimed at enhancing land productivity and to

increase the soil moisture availability for a longer period.

⇒ Nature of SMC works :-

Emphasis is given to the drainage line treatment. The above described SMC works are predictive and general. SMC works on the site are carried out as per the site specific approved treatment plan.

⇒ SMC works :-

Gradoties, Contour dykes, Van-talavadi, line Small earthen Check dams are prepared depending on site conditions. Emphasis is given to contour line treatment with small and medium SMC works.

So far as the SMC and area development works are concerned, entire coupe would be treated as a unit. In area prone to soil erosion, pukka nala-bunds or check dam are constructed.

Ring bunds at the heads of the nala and gullies

CLIMATE CHANGE :-

Climate change is a long term change in the average weather patterns that have to come to define earth's local, regional and global climates. These changes have a broad range of observed effects that are synonymous with the term.

Changes observed in Earth's climate since the mid 20th century are driven by human activities, particularly fossil fuel burning increases heat-trapping greenhouse gas levels in Earth's atmosphere, raising Earth's average surface temperature.

Natural processes, which have been overwhelmed by human activities, can also contribute to climate change, including internal variability and external forcings. Climate heat, increased food and water scarcity, more disease, and economic loss.

Human migration and conflict can also be a results. The world Health organization calls climate change the greatest threat to global

CHAPTER 5: OUTCOMES DESCRIPTION

Describe the work environment you have experienced (in terms of people interactions, facilities available and maintenance, clarity of job roles, protocols, procedures, processes, discipline, time management, harmonious relationships, socialization, mutual support and teamwork, motivation, space and ventilation, etc.)

I experienced a very good working environment with professional, knowledge and kind people. In this organization all staff are very punctual in attending office.

They had taken to time spent for us being working schedule are appreciable and we those there all for their extended operators and co-operations in our internship program.

In doing this internship, improved myself in their organization working culture.

Describe the real time technical skills you have acquired (in terms of the job-related skills and hands on experience)

- * Each work is systematically managed.
- * POR Formate, Report and statement taken from Acused and whitness people.
- * Field work - how to plant trees with suitable measures distance between them.
- * Information about Rock named whitch briefly infomation about trees.
- * Everyone is using and know about the forest and officers whose lives are danger to wild life animals.
- * Forest- Schmes. like general plantations.
 - 1) AR
 - 2) ANR

Describe the managerial skills you have acquired (in terms of planning, leadership, team work, behaviour, workmanship, productive use of time, weekly improvement in competencies, goal setting, decision making, performance analysis, etc.

I achieved the real-time governance procedural practice which is very sensitive and given the management competences and analogy skills.

Every work is time bounded and can't be neglected, whole world is observing the activity and decision making is very important.

For doing any task, professional knowledge is must & should. secondly / planning and thirdly the procedure for implementation.

Describe how you could improve your communication skills (in terms of improvement in oral communication, written communication, conversational abilities, confidence levels while communicating, anxiety management, understanding others, getting understood by others, extempore speech, ability to articulate the key points, closing the conversation, maintaining niceties and protocols, greeting, thanking and appreciating others, etc.,)

My communication skills are modest and I improve myself with communication different people in different places.

My written communication is poor, I improve it by writing my evaluation description / thoughts.

My confidence levels are very high and very patient and listen to men when ever I face anything & I learn more anxiety management technology.

Describe how could you could enhance your abilities in group discussions, participation in teams, contribution as a team member, leading a team/activity.

In group discussions, I always
speak with point to point and don't try to
improve. I will be clear of what I am saying.

I also encourage others to participate
in the discussion to share their ideas.

I always conclude the group
discussion in a friend & family manner.

Describe the technological developments you have observed and relevant to the subject area of training (*focus on digital technologies relevant to your job role*)

Student Self Evaluation of the Short-Term Internship

Student Name: Utlapu. Srirani

Registration No: 2122001050047

Term of Internship: 18/08/23 From: 18/08/23

To: 30/09/23

Date of Evaluation:

Organization Name & Address: Govt. Degree College (MENN), Srilakshmi

Please rate your performance in the following areas:

Rating Scale: Letter grade of CGPA calculation to be provided

1	Oral communication	1	2	3	4	(5)
2	Written communication	1	2	3	(4)	5
3	Proactiveness	1	2	3	4	(5)
4	Interaction ability with community	1	2	3	(4)	5
5	Positive Attitude	1	2	3	4	(5)
6	Self-confidence	1	2	3	(4)	5
7	Ability to learn	1	2	3	4	(5)
8	Work Plan and organization	1	2	3	4	(5)
9	Professionalism	1	2	3	4	(5)
10	Creativity	1	2	3	(4)	5
11	Quality of work done	1	2	3	4	(5)
12	Time Management	1	2	3	4	(5)
13	Understanding the Community	1	2	3	(4)	5
14	Achievement of Desired Outcomes	1	2	3	4	(5)
15	OVERALL PERFORMANCE	1	2	3	4	(5)

Date: 02/10/23

U. Srirani 02/11/23
Signature of the Student

Evaluation by the Supervisor of the Intern Organization

Student Name: *Uthappa. Sriram*

Registration No: 2122001050047

Term of Internship: From: 18/08/23 To: 30/09/23

Date of Evaluation:

Organization Name & Address: *Forest Range Officer PATHAPATNAM*

Name & Address of the Supervisor with Mobile Number *FOREST Range Officer*

Please rate the student's performance in the following areas:

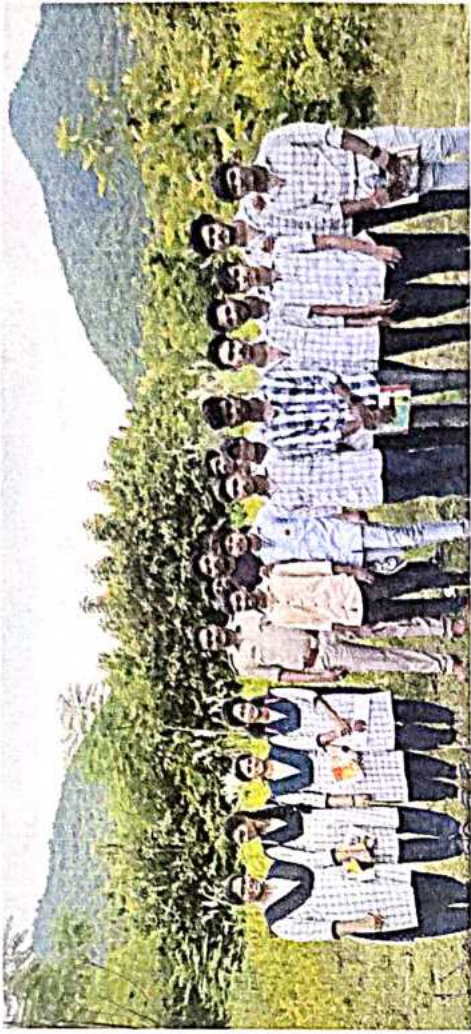
Please note that your evaluation shall be done independent of the Student's self-evaluation

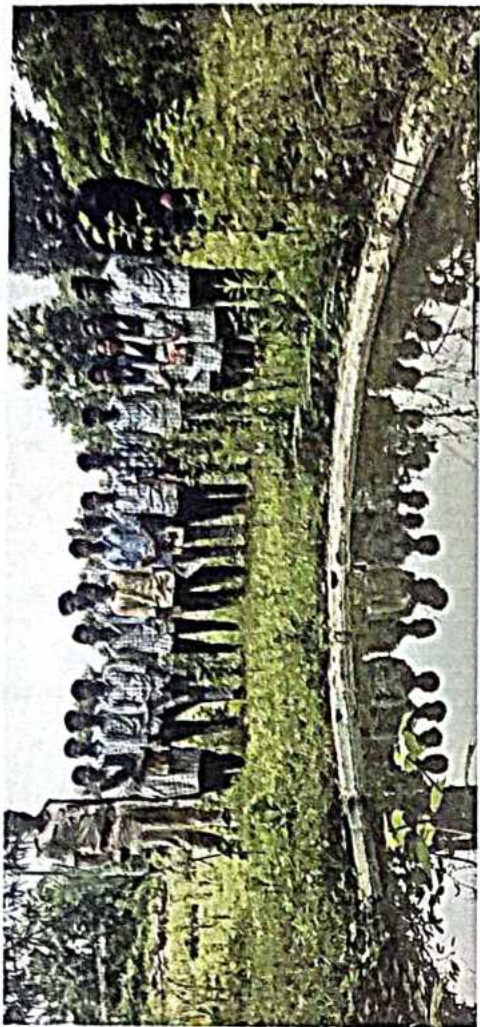
Rating Scale: 1 is lowest and 5 is highest rank

1	Oral communication	1	2	3	4	5
2	Written communication	1	2	3	4	5
3	Proactiveness	1	2	3	4	5
4	Interaction ability with community	1	2	3	4	5
5	Positive Attitude	1	2	3	4	5
6	Self-confidence	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ability to learn	1	2	3	4	5
8	Work Plan and organization	1	2	3	4	5
9	Professionalism	1	2	3	4	5
10	Creativity	1	2	3	4	5
11	Quality of work done	1	2	3	4	5
12	Time Management	1	2	3	4	5
13	Understanding the Community	1	2	3	4	5
14	Achievement of Desired Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5
15	OVERALL PERFORMANCE	1	2	3	4	5

Date: 12/10/23

[Signature]
Forest Range Officer
Signature of the Supervisor
Pathapatnam





Internal Evaluation for Short Term Internship (On-site/Virtual)

Objectives:

- To integrate theory and practice.
- To learn to appreciate work and its function towards the future.
- To develop work habits and attitudes necessary for job success.
- To develop communication, interpersonal and other critical skills in the future job.
- To acquire additional skills required for the world of work.

Assessment Model:

- There shall only be internal evaluation.
- The Faculty Guide assigned is in-charge of the learning activities of the students and for the comprehensive and continuous assessment of the students.
- The assessment is to be conducted for 100 marks.
- The number of credits assigned is 4. Later the marks shall be converted into grades and grade points to include finally in the SGPA and CGPA.
- The weightings shall be:
 - Activity Log 25 marks
 - Internship Evaluation 50marks
 - Oral Presentation 25 marks
- Activity Log is the record of the day-to-day activities. The Activity Log is assessed on an individual basis, thus allowing for individual members within groups to be assessed this way. The assessment will take into consideration the individual student's involvement in the assigned work.
- While evaluating the student's Activity Log, the following shall be considered –
 - a. The individual student's effort and commitment.
 - b. The originality and quality of the work produced by the individual student.
 - c. The student's integration and co-operation with the work assigned.
 - d. The completeness of the Activity Log.
- The Internship Evaluation shall include the following components and based on Weekly Reports and Outcomes Description
 - a. Description of the Work Environment.

- b. Real Time Technical Skills acquired.
- c. Managerial Skills acquired.
- d. Improvement of Communication Skills.
- e. Team Dynamics
- f. Technological Developments recorded.



ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF HIGHER EDUCATION

(A Statutory Body of the Government of Andhra Pradesh)

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