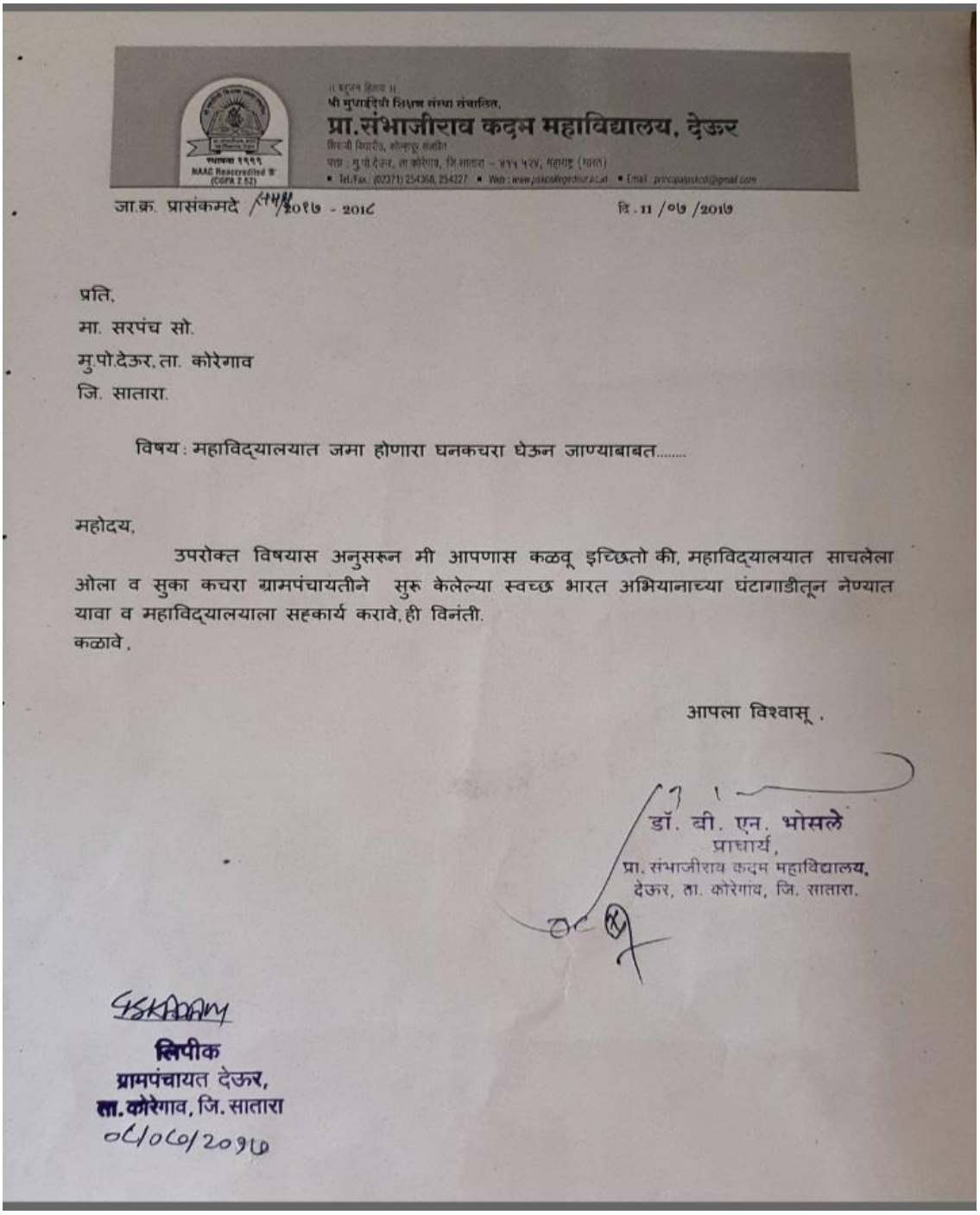
Prof. Sambhajirao Kadam College, Deur (Satara)

Relevant Documement

Letter to Grampanchayat



श्री भुपालदेवी शिक्षण संस्था संचालित,

प्रा.संभाजीराव कदम महाविद्यालय, देऊर

स्थापना १९९९

NAAC Reaccredited 'B' (CGPA 2.52)

मु.पो.देऊर, ता.कोरेगाव, जि.सातारा – ४१५ ५२४, महाराष्ट्र (भारत)

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जा.क्र. प्रासंकमदे /११४४/२०१७ - २०१८ दि. ११ /०७ /२०१७

प्रति,
मा. सरपंच सो.
मु.पो.देऊर, ता. कोरेगाव
जि. सातारा.

विषय : महाविद्यालयात जमा होणारा घनकचरा घेऊन जाण्याबाबत.....

महोदय,

उपरोक्त विषयास अनुसरून मी आपणास कळवू इच्छितो की, महाविद्यालयात साचलेला ओला व सुका कचरा ग्रामपंचायतीने सुरू केलेल्या स्वच्छ भारत अभियानाच्या घंटागाडीतून नेण्यात यावा व महाविद्यालयाला सहकार्य करावे, ही विनंती.

कळावे,

आपला विश्वासू,

डॉ. बी. एन. भोसले
प्राचार्य,
प्रा. संभाजीराव कदम महाविद्यालय,
देऊर, ता. कोरेगाव, जि. सातारा.

लिपीक
ग्रामपंचायत देऊर,
ता. कोरेगाव, जि. सातारा
०८/०८/२०१७

Local village Grampanchayat Vehicle

Local village Grampanchayat Vehicle

VERMICOMPOSTING

Introduction:

Vermicomposting is known to be the world's best fertilizer. Vermicomposting is a method of preparing enriched compost with the use of earthworms. It is one of the easiest methods to recycle agricultural wastes and to produce quality compost. Earthworms consume biomass and excrete it in digested form called worm casts. Worm casts are popularly called as Black gold. The casts are rich in nutrients, growth promoting substances, and beneficial soil micro flora and having properties of inhibiting pathogenic microbes. Vermicomposting is stable, fine granular organic manure, which enriches soil quality by improving its physicochemical and biological properties. It is highly useful in raising seedlings and for crop production. Vermicomposting is becoming popular as a major component of organic farming system. Using Vermicomposting can fulfill the requirements for organically grown products.

Objectives:

- To aware the students for increase the soil fertility by using animals.
- Awareness between students for use of organic substances.
- To compost organic wastes not for the disposal of solid organic wastes but also to produce superior quality manure to feed our "nutrient/organic matter hungry" soils.

Method:

- Vermicomposting is done by either bed or pit method. In bed method composting is done on the floor by making bed of organic mixture while in pit method it is done in the cemented pits.
- Vermicomposting unit should be in a cool, moist and shady site
- Cow dung and chopped dried leafy materials are mixed in the proportion of 3: 1 and are kept for partial decomposition for 15 – 20 days.
- A layer of 15-20cm of chopped dried leaves/grasses should be kept as bedding material at the bottom of the bed.
- Beds of partially decomposed material of size 6x2x2 feet should be made.
- Each bed should contain 1.5-2.0q of raw material and the number of beds can be increased as per raw material availability and requirement.
- Red earthworm (1500-2000) should be released on the upper layer of bed.
- Water should be sprinkled with can immediately after the release of worms
- Beds should be kept moist by sprinkling of water (daily) and by covering with gunny bags/polythene.
- Bed should be turned once after 30 days for maintaining aeration and for proper decomposition.
- Compost gets ready in 45-50 days. The finished product is 3/4th of the raw materials used.

Market Potential:

Vermicomposting has been emerging as an important source in supplementing and substituting chemical fertilizers in agriculture. Vermicomposting, also known as 'farmers' friend' is used for general crops and plantation crops. It is a valuable input for sustainable agriculture and wasteland development. It is a growth promoter and helpful in providing hormones required for plant growth. There is a lot of demand for vermicomposting among farmers as its use increases quality of agricultural products and it's price is also cheaper. It is also used widely in pot culture and in home gardens. In addition, many government departments including agriculture, forest and horticulture buy it in bulk. It's demand has decreased over the years. Government agencies and NGOs are popularizing organic agriculture using vermicomposting by organizing awareness campaigns and film show in rural and urban areas.

Benefits:

Soil:

- Improves soil aeration
- Enriches soil with micro-organisms (adding enzymes such as phosphatase and cellulose)
- Microbial activity in worm castings is 10 to 20 times higher than in the soil and organic matter that the worm ingests
- Attracts deep-burrowing earthworms already present in the soil
- Improves water holding capacity

Plant growth:

- Enhances germination, plant growth, and crop yield
- It helps in root and plant growth
- Enriches soil

Organisms (adding plant hormones such as Auxins and gibberellic acid)

Economic:

- Bio wastes conversion reduces waste flow to landfills
- Elimination of bio wastes from the waste stream reduces contamination of other recyclables collected in a single bin (a common problem in communities practicing single-stream recycling)
- Creates low-skill jobs at local level
- Low capital investment and relatively simple technologies make vermicomposting practical for less-developed agricultural regions.

Photograph: Vermicomposting

Student List :

Sr no.	Name of student	sign
1	Anuja Pharande	
2	Gayatri Raut	
3	Jivan Chavan	
4	Abhishek Dhumal	
5	Sana Pandu	
6	Sumit Ahirekar	
7	Bhushan Katkar	
8	Ashwin Jagtap	
9	Akanksha Sanas	
10	Rohan Deshmukh	

Name of teacher

Co-ordinator

Principle

Dr. B. N. Bhosale
Principal,
Prof. Sambhajirao Kadam College,
Peur, Tal. Koregaon, Dist. Satara.

Sanitary Napkin Vending Machine 1

Sanitary Napkin Disposal Machine 1