



K.M.G. COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

R.S.ROAD, AMMANANGKUPPAM, GUDIYATTAM – 635 803.

Approved by Govt.of Tamilnadu & Permanently Affiliated to Thiruvalluvar University

Recognized under section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act 1956

Accredited By NAAC with 'A' GRADE (CGPA of 3.24/4 - IInd Cycle)

PH: 04171- 227906, 227306, 229206

Email: kmgcollege@gmail.com

website: www.kmgcollege.edu.in

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP SWACHHTA & RURAL ENGAGEMENT CELL (SES REC) ANNUAL REPORT (24-25)

EVENT-1

REPORT ON WASTE MANAGEMENT-COMPOSTING

Composting Process

Composting is the natural process of recycling organic matter, such as leaves and food scraps, into a valuable fertilizer that can enrich soil and plants. Anything that grows decomposes eventually composting simply speeds up the process by providing an ideal environment for bacteria, fungi, and other decomposing organisms (such as worms, sowbugs, and nematodes) to do their work. The resulting decomposed matter, which often ends up looking like fertile garden soil, is called compost. Fondly referred to by farmers as “black gold,” compost is rich in nutrients and can be used for gardening, horticulture, and agriculture.

Compost ingredients

Organisms that decompose organic waste need four key elements to thrive: nitrogen, carbon, air, and water. Since all compostable materials contain carbon, with varying amounts of nitrogen, composting successfully is just a matter of using the right combination of materials to achieve the best ratio of carbon to nitrogen and maintaining the right amounts of air and water to yield the best results. The ideal carbon-to-nitrogen ratio for a compost pile is 25 to 30 parts carbon for every 1 part nitrogen. If pile has too much carbon-rich material, it will be drier and take longer to break down. Too much nitrogen-rich material can end up creating a slimy, wet, and smelly compost pile. Fortunately, these problems are easily remedied by adding carbon-rich or nitrogen-rich material as needed.

Temperature

Hot composting is achieved when the balance of greens, browns, air, and water creates ideal conditions for aerobic organisms to thrive. The optimal peak temperature for aerobic composting is 130 to 140 degrees Fahrenheit, which occurs when aerobic macro- and microorganisms are breaking down waste and reproducing at a fast rate. This high temperature also kills any lingering bacteria or weed seeds.

Consistent aeration

Aeration encourages an aerobic environment, which helps to speed up the composting process and reduce odors. It is recommended around once a week during summer and at minimum once every three to four weeks during winter and can also added piping or large sticks to help increase natural airflow.

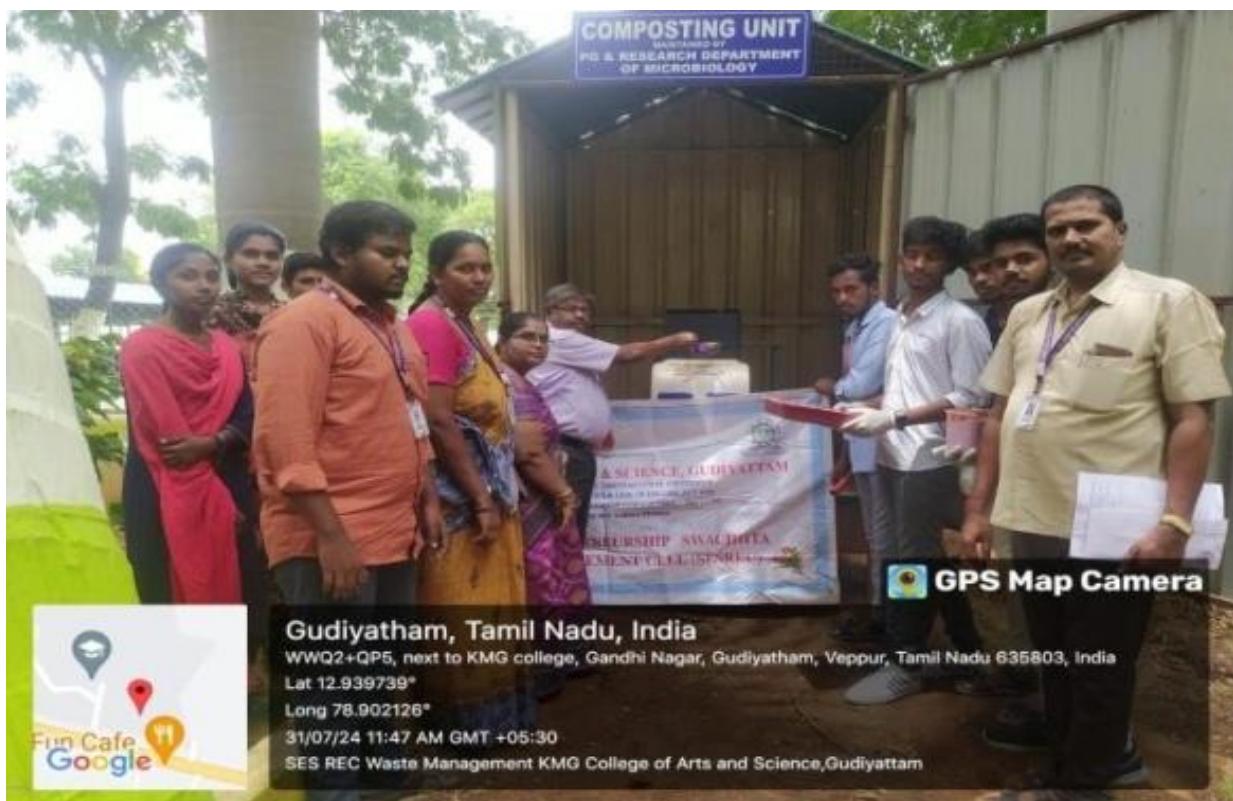
Maintaining moisture

Moisture is essential for composting. Too dry a pile may cause the composting process to slow down. Too wet a pile may create an anaerobic environment, which can cause bad odors and also slow down decomposition. Water your pile (or add more wet materials) if it becomes too dry, and add carbon-heavy browns if it becomes too wet.

A 3-foot cube is the ideal size for a compost bin or pile. Chop up larger pieces of food or yard scraps before adding to bin or pile. The smaller the pieces, the quicker the decomposition process. The ideal compost location is a dry and shady spot. To start pile, add alternating thin layers of greens and browns, ending with a layer of browns. Wet the compost pile if needed layer. Then leave the pile alone for four days to allow initial decomposition to begin, after which regularly aerate pile or bin by turning with a pitchfork or garden fork and regularly monitor the moisture level.

Composting offers benefits to colleges as well. By diverting waste from landfills, campuses can reduce waste disposal costs. Instead, they can allocate resources towards composting infrastructure, such as compost bins, turning facilities, and educational programs. Moreover, by producing their own compost, college can reduce or eliminate the need to purchase commercial fertilizers, leading to long-term cost savings. Composting initiatives provide opportunities for collaboration and engagement among students, faculty, staff, and the wider campus community.

This composting process was conducted on 31.7.2024 in our college







EVENT-II

A REPORT ON ONE DAY AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEUR

Social Entrepreneurship Swachita & Rural Engagement cell, IQAC, & EDC Jointly Organize One Day Awareness Programme on “AGRICULTURAL ENTREPRENEUR” held on 2 nd September 2024 with the invocation of staff members and students of K.M.G. College of Arts and Science.

The Programme began with Thamizhthai Vaazhthu. Dr. C. Dhandapani, M.A., M. Phil., Ph.D., Principal of K.M.G College of Arts and Science felicitated the chief guests with shawl and gift and presented the presidential address to the audience.

Mr. K. Senthamil Selvan, B. Sc., CAIIB Senior Bank Manager (Retd.), UBI Pallikonda Coordinator, People's Welfare Market gave the keynote talk and shared his thoughts on creative trash management concepts.

He started his lecture by explaining about the term Entrepreneur. He further explained the concepts of Innovation and creativity which are embedded in the process of entrepreneurship. He also emphasized and explained the stories of various successful entrepreneurs. He concluded his talk by stating in detail the funding agencies through which funds for new entrepreneurs can be acquired. At the end Question and Answer session was held for students which was undertaken by the expert.

The formal vote of thanks was accorded . Students also have enthusiastically participated in this program.Last but not least, the National anthem closes the show with a wonderful respect for the country.





EVENT-III

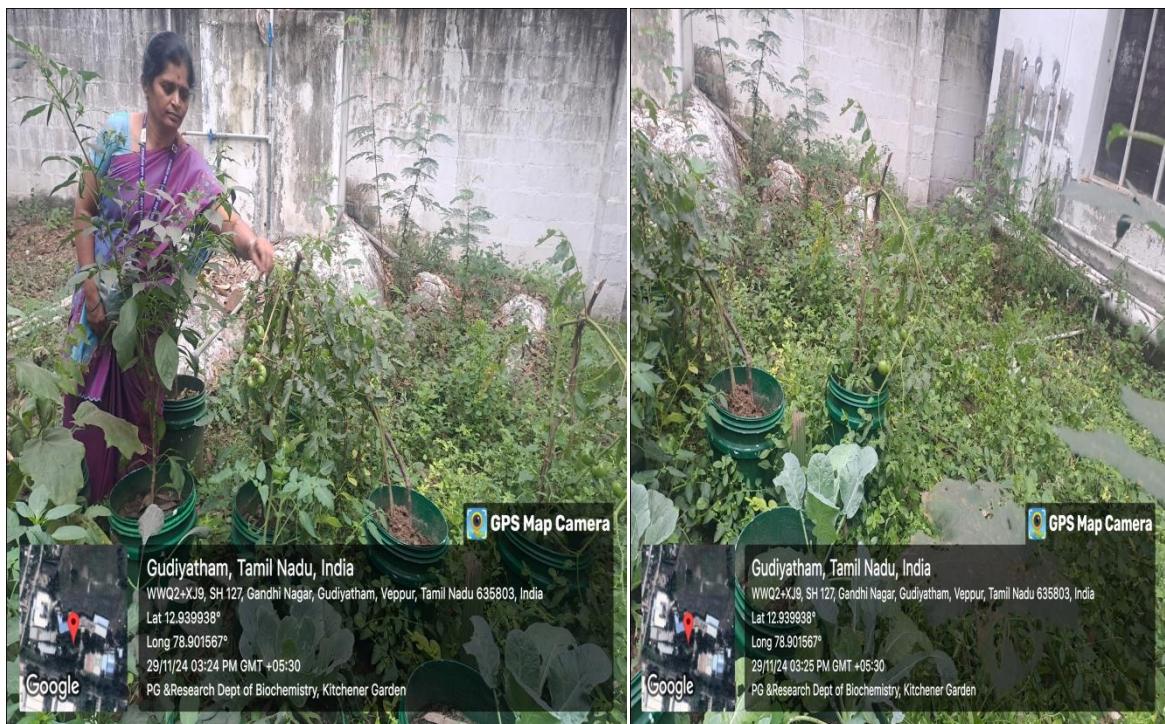
PLANTING KITCHEN PLANTS

Report:

SES REC Cell organized programme on “**Planting Kitchen plants**” on 29.11.2024. Our college Principal Dr. C. DHANDAPANI, M.A, M.Phil., Ph.D, inaugurated and presided over the function. Students of Biochemistry have participated and planted greenary plants.

No of students participated: 12





SES REC COORDINATOR

PRINCIPAL