Module 4/4

CLASS VI

CHAPTER 16

Garbage In, Garbage Out

Recycling of Paper

Paper recycling pertains to the processes of reprocessing waste paper for reuse.

Waste papers are either obtained from paper mill paper scraps, discarded paper materials, and waste paper material discarded after consumer use.

Examples of the commonly known papers recycled are old newspapers and magazines.

Process of Recycling of Paper

- Tear the paper into small pieces. Put them in a tub or a bucket and pour water in it. Let the pieces of paper remain submerged in water for a day.
- Make a thick paste of paper by pounding it.
- Now, spread the wet paste on the wire mesh fixed to the frame.
- Pat it gently to make the thickness of layer of the paste as uniform as possible.
- Wait till water drains off.
- If required spread an old cloth or a sheet of newspaper on the paste to let it soak up the extra water.

Now, carefully remove the layer of paste from the frame, spread it on a sheet of newspaper in the sun.

• Keep the corners of the newspaper sheet pressed by putting some weights so that these do not curl up.

• You can add food color, pieces of dry leaves or flower petals or pieces of colored paper in the paste before spreading it. It would help you to get a recycled paper with beautiful patterns on it.

Process of Recycling of paper



Recycled paper



250 100 ml tray 4 24 hours 9

Benefits of recycling paper.

Recycling is an excellent and cost-efficient way of conserving the environment and saving energy.

It takes 24 trees to produce one ton of paper. By recycling paper deforestation reduced.

Recycled paper produces less pollution (approx 73%) as compared to preparing from raw materials.

It Preserves Trees & Lessens Deforestation.

PLASTICS – BOON OR A CURSE?

Plastic As Boon

- **Extreme versatility and ability to many materials.**
- Lighter weight than competing materials, reducing fuel consumption during transportation.
- **Extreme durability.**
- Resistance to chemicals, water and impact.
- Good safety and hygiene properties for food packaging.
- Excellent thermal and electrical insulation properties.
- Relatively inexpensive to produce.

Plastic - Curse Non biodegradable. Obstruct underground water percolation. Microbes cannot destroy them. Produce harmful gases when burnt. Plastic bags thrown into the open drains and sewers clog them and cause stagnation of water, which in turn poses health hazards. Disposable syringes, drip bottles, blood and urine bags and other medical accessories when disposed off in an irresponsible manner, cause a lot of serious health problems.

Animals sometimes feed on plastics and die painfully as plastic chokes their digestive and respiratory tracts.

The disposal of plastics products also contributes significantly to their environmental impact. Because most plastics are non-degradable, they take a long time to break down, possibly up to hundreds of years.



After learning so much, it should be everyone's top priority to do their bit in saving the environment:

- 3Rs- Reduce, Re-use and Recycle. Reducing the use of plastic and re-using harmless plastic to help reduce its over-production.
- Recycling paper and such articles whenever possible.
- Carrying jute and cloth bags when carrying out errands to avoid the use of polythene bags.
 Properly disposing plastic and polythene bags
 Not using plastic products and bags to store eatables.

Never burning plastic or dry leaves etc. and disposing them properly.

- Using registers and notebooks made of recycled paper as much as possible.
- Avoid putting waste materials in polythene bags and throwing them on the street.
- Adopting practices like recycling paper and vermicomposting to make the best use of biodegradable waste.
- This not only helps to reduce the waste that we produce but also becomes a valuable addition to the soil and helps in the nourishment of crops and plants.

The 4' R formula

Most Preferred

REDUCE

Reducing consumption of nonessential products.

REUSE

Reusing waste in its current form.

RECYCLE & COMPOST

RECOVER

ENERGY

Processing waste to recover commercially valuable products.

Recovering energy, like heat or fuel, through the waste treatment process.

RESIDUALS

Safely disposing of waste in a landfill.



Earth is the only planet having favorable environment for life! So, save it.

THANK YOU