

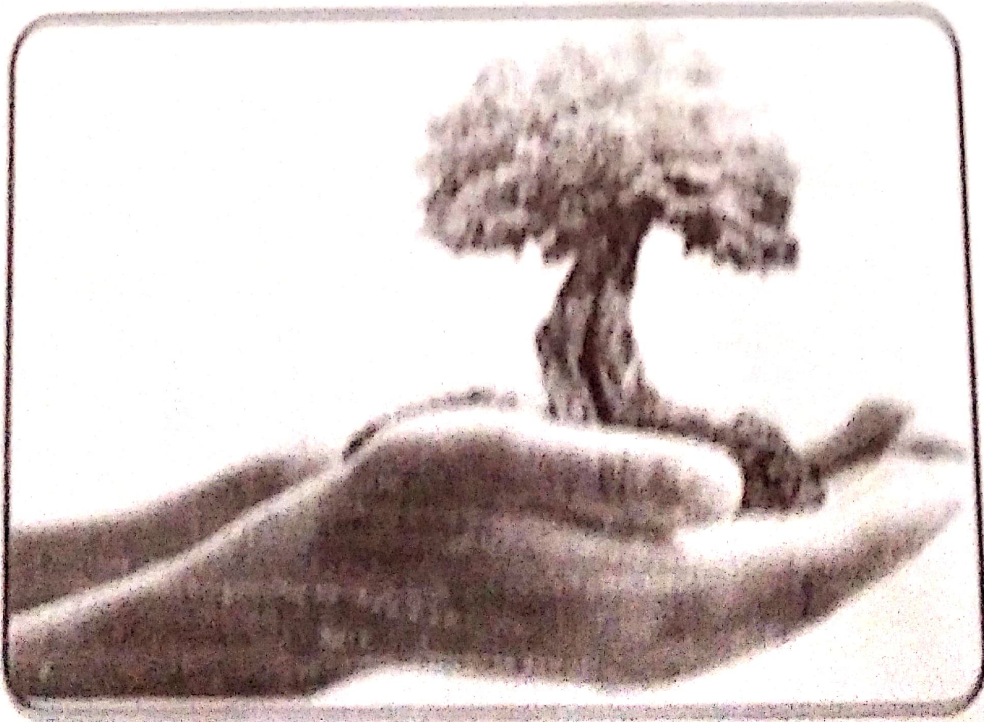
महाराष्ट्र शिक्षण समिती द्वारा संचालित

महाराष्ट्र महाविद्यालय, निलंगा

ता. निलंगा जि. लातूर



पर्यावरण प्रकल्प कार्य पुस्तिका



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प्रमाणपत्र

प्रमाणपत्र देण्यात येते की, कुमार / कुमारी Aade snho

Dhandiram इयत्ता B.Sc T.Y. हजेरी क्रमांक 4

शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०-२० मधील प्रकल्प कार्य Impact polythene
of bags disposal
या विषयावर मार्गदर्शक शिक्षक / प्राध्यापकाच्या मार्गदर्शनाखाली अपेक्षित
सर्व कामकाज, माहिती संकलन व अहवाल लेखन विद्यापीठाच्या कला लेखन
नियमाप्रमाणे प्रकल्प कार्य तयार केलेले आहे. सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित
विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेले आहे.

सदर प्रकल्प कार्य हे संबंधित विद्यार्थ्याने स्वतः संकलित केलेल्या
लेखन सामग्रीवर आधारित असून स्वतःच्या हस्ताक्षरात लिहिले आहे.

दिनांक :

Reddy
मार्गदर्शक

परिक्षक

Reddy
प्राचार्य / उपप्राचार्य

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पर्यावरण

प्रकल्प कार्य लेखन वही

(Environmentakl Project Work Book)

विद्यार्थ्यांचे नांव Aade sneha Dhondiram

वर्ग B.Sc Ty तुकडी CBZ क्रमांक L

प्रकल्प कार्याचे शिर्षक Impact of polythene

Bags disposal

प्रकल्प स्वरूप : वैयक्तीक / गटामध्ये :

१) _____

२) _____

३) _____

प्रकल्प मार्गदर्शकाचे नाव : R.S. choudhari mam

प्रकल्प मार्गदर्शकाचे नांव : V.A. Reddy sir



Issues of Polythene Bag Disposal

- Polythene bags have made life more convenient but have also harmed the environment through production and disposal.

- The examination of plastic product issues necessitates a whole life cycle approach. So far, the methods used to assess and deal with the effects of plastic bags have needed to be expanded and more.

- Understanding all of the hazardous consequences of plastic on human health is necessary to make a sensible judgement about how to reduce the danger.

- There are significant and intricate effects on human health at every stage of the plastic life cycle, from oil and gas field wellheads to oil refineries, from store shelves to bodies, from rubbish disposal to the ongoing effects of microplastic in the air, water, and soil. Several phases of this life cycle are presented to people everywhere.





1) Introduction -

The name plastic -

- The word plastic was derived from the words plastic (Latin for 'capable of moulding') and plastikos (Greek for 'fit for moulding').

- Plastics are organic polymers (synthetic or natural) of high molecular weight.

- The plastic is basically formless material which can be moulded under heat and pressure.

* Origin of plastics -

- Most of the plastics are made from three raw materials -

1) petroleum - Non-renewable
Natural resources

2) coal - Non-renewable
Natural resource

3) cellulose - Renewable / Natural R.

plastics



* PLASTICS -

- PLASTICS is a long, chain like molecules (polymer) made from petroleum. capable being molded, extruded or cast into various shapes.

- The first plastics was invented in 1862 by Alexander parkes.

- At first plastics could only be made in brown or black (Bakelite) color.

- In 1930's, 'Amino plastics' had been invented which could be made in lots of bright colors.



- properties of plastics -

- plastics are strong - light weight, flexible and durable.

- plastics show superior optical properties (clarity, gloss and colour).

- plastic can be easily moulded into a variety of shape and size.

- plastics have excellent mechanical strength (tensile properties - tear resistance and impact resistance).



- Production of plastics -

1) polythylene.

2) polymerization.

- Plastic are made up from fossil fuels.

- Fossil fuels contain hydrocarbons which provide small building blocks called monomers.

- These hydrocarbon monomers are link together to form long carbon chains called polymers.

- The process of forming long molecule is called polymerization.

- The polymerization form viscous - sticky substances known as resins, which are used to make plastic products.

- For e.g. ethylene is a gaseous hydrocarbon.

- When it is subjected to heat, pressure and certain catalysts, the ethylene molecules join together into long, repeating carbon chains.

- These joined molecules form a plastic resin known as polythylene.



- Synthesis of plastics -

1) addition polymerization

- Joining identical monomers.

- polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride, and polystyrene.

2) condensation polymerization

- Joining two or more different monomers.

- nylon (polyamide), polyester, and polyurethane.

• Categories of plastics -

1) Thermoplastics

2) Thermosets.

1) Thermoplastics -

- Thermoplastics can be repeatedly softened by heating and hardened by cooling.

e.g. polyethylene.

2) Thermosets -

- Thermosetting plastics harden permanently after being heated once. e.g. bakelite.

