

NATIONAL FAIR WINNER, BEST TEAM PROJECT – DELHI NATIONAL FAIR

Fibre Bags

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Non-biodegradable product i.e. Polythene bags are creating lot of problems in the society. For the betterment of environment as well as common man it's necessary to look for an alternative, which should be eco-friendly but should also has the quality of polybags.

Trees like peepal (ficus species), palash (butea monosperma) and patsan (jute species) are found abundantly in rural areas of India. The leaves of palash and peepal needs to be soaked in the pond. A good quality of veinous structure of leaves is recovered on removing the leaves from pond after 3-4 days. In the similar way, the bark of jute plant should be treated. Afterwards, we need to beat the bark so obtained which results in a very long fibre. This fibre serves as a raw material for gunny bags etc. Old newspapers and used papers should be collected and a preparation of paste out of it should take place. Then the veinous structure of the leaves of either plant should be mixed with the paste. From this, paper can be manufactured on a small scale level, which can be used for making stronger paper bags.

Though polybags have certain qualities, they pollute the environment in turn. So paper bags made out of such a paper substitute polybags in no other better way since the remains of leaves or jute fibre give extra strength to the paper, making the paper bag mightier.

Thus we can conclude by saying that modern researchers can appreciate the above-mentioned procedure for making durable paper bags.