

Immunological and Biotechnological

Approach to Human Health-Care

Sunita Verma



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Edited by
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Managing Plastic Waste: Nature in Process

Dr. Manjula Uppal

Abstract: Plastic, the wonder invention of twentieth century over a time period of years has led to the piling up of a huge amount of non- biodegradable plastic component on the surface of earth and is proving out to be havoc to environment and life diversity. Reduced dependency, reutilization and recycling are being adapted to tackle this problem. A chance discovery of bacterial organisms "Plastispheres" feeding upon plastic waste in the ocean and landfills could be investigated further and incorporated in a big way to rectify these toxic compounds. Benevolence of nature through the process of evolution could become a shield to protect the environment and life diversity against this ever growing giant.

Over the decades with increasing population and reduction in eco-friendly artifacts, a major breakthrough has been taken by the synthetically created non-biodegradable component in the everyday routine articles. Increasing populace bulk has affected the environment and personal hygiene giving a way to throwaway items mainly created out of plastic. Starting from the disposable diapers of children to packaged food, kitchenware and medical equipment, plastic material has shown its predominance.

The first fully synthetic plastic Bakelite, a polymer of phenol and formaldehyde was invented in 1907 by Leo Hendrik Baekland, which did not contain any molecule found in nature. Consisting of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds, plastics are malleable and can be molded into solid object of diverse shapes. These are typically organic polymers of high molecular

*Dr. Manjula Uppal, Associate Prof. Zoology, S.L. Bawa D.A.V.College, Batala