

Lesson Plan 5: Keeping School Clean



Lesson Description



The lesson focuses on the meaning of waste and types of waste that is generally found in school premises. The lesson plan also discuss on various techniques and practices to manage such waste generated in school.

Learning outcomes



At the end of the session, participants will be able to:

1. Define waste
2. Describe different waste management techniques and practices

Materials



- Newsprint paper
- Marker
- Masking tape
- Chocolate with wrapper

Preparation



- Write the learning outcomes or lesson description on flip chart paper
- Prepare a prize with multi wrappers for the winner.

Introduction

10 minutes



1. Provide a chocolate to each participants and note practices of participants on managing the chocolate wrapper.
2. After all participants have chocolate, collect the wrapper from all participants.
3. As all wrappers are collected, ask participants if anyone of them wants to take it and utilize it further.
4. Collect participants' response and explain to participants that we will discuss more about it on the session.
5. Present the lesson description or learning outcomes.

Waste in School and Management

40 minutes



1. Linking to the introduction session, explain when we don't need any material or resources anymore they become waste to us however that might be great for others. Example: I got new TV at home so old one is a waste to me or simple in the earlier situation, while wrapping the gift, I was in dire need of wrappers, beautiful papers, but now as I am done, they are burden to me, they are waste to me but if someone else who is making decoration piece from it can use it more appropriately, or some of you could just take it away to wrap another gift.
2. Inform participants that now they are going for the group activity. In their group, participants are to discuss and name the waste generated in schools. Ask participants to remember a school and it's compound and write the waste seen around, one in each meta-card. Ex. pen, paper, pencil, leaves, etc.
3. Divide participants into groups of 5 and provide 3 minutes time for the activity. After the time, ask a group to share their points. Ask other groups to add missing points.
4. As participants name the waste, collect the meta-cards and separate the waste card as per the type of waste.

5. Ask participants if they could figure out the category of the waste. And name the category and inform participants by categorizing it into 'degradable', 'non-degradable' and 'waste water', as it will be easier to manage those waste.

Trainer note: categorize waste as per convenience

6. Again in their groups, provide a newsprint paper and a marker and ask groups to discuss and note down the points on managing the different types of waste.
7. Provide 10 minutes time for the activity. After the time, ask groups to present their discussion, one after another group. Note, the most repeated management technique from the group discussion.
8. Summarize all waste management techniques in to basic 3Rs principle as:
 - a. **Reduce:** Reduce the wastes at sources. For example; use of jute bag, use of commodity with less packaging, reduce in water use by closing tap whiling brushing, etc. Linking with school, if all students bring lunch from their home in their tiffin box then there is reduction of plastic and paper waste in the school.
 - b. **Reuse:** Use the waste again as a resource. For example; making basket and mat from plastic wrapper, using grey water to flush toilet, watering plants, irrigation, etc. In school water that come after hand washing can be reuse in flushing the urinal inside the toilet or used for irrigating their garden.
 - c. **Recycle:** Use again the waste by changing the physical characteristic. For example; making slippers by melting the waste plastic bags, using waste water for flushing, vehicle wash after recycling, etc. water recycled to use for flushing, cleaning and gardening purpose. Paper that is produced can be given to scrap dealer for recycling process. Decomposable waste can be composted to produce compost for garden.

Review

10 minutes



1. Ask participants to stand in a circle. Ask participants to stretch their legs for this Ask to walk around the hall and greet each other on the way.
2. After a while of participants' movement, ask them to stop by buzzing the pip-pip ball at the point they are standing at. Ask participants to find a partner just close to themselves.
3. Now ask participant to form a pair along with their partner and ask to discuss what they understand by waste with their partner.
4. Again in pair, ask participant to discuss a thing that he/she would bring into practice instantly as they are out of the hall.
5. Ask few pair to share their idea in the large group.

Reflections on Lesson

Trainer Reference: Keeping school clean

Waste

Waste is that material which rises from various human activities and is normally discarded as useless or unwanted. That unwanted/ discarded materials could be resources for others.

“Resources at wrong place”

Ex. I got new television set in my home and replaced the old one. Old television set is a waste to me, but some other would take it more than happily.

Types of Solid Waste: Solid waste and Liquid waste

1. **Solid waste:** The term solid waste means: material such as household garbage (includes recycling), food wastes, yard wastes. It also includes discarded items like household appliances, old torn clothes, worn out shoes, plastics, animal waste, furniture, scrap metal, machinery and abandoned or junk vehicles.
2. **Liquid waste:** Liquid waste can be defined as such fluids as wastewater generated from kitchen, washing clothes, bathing along with faecal sludge, etc.

Wastewater can originate from a combination of domestic, industrial, commercial or agricultural activities, surface runoff or storm water, and from sewer inflow or infiltration

Solid waste, it can be further categorized into 3 types:

1. **Degradable-** Able to be chemically or biologically degraded. For example; fallen leaves, vegetable residues. Among the wastes, 65% to 70% wastes are degradable.
2. **Non-degradable-** Not able to be degraded. For example; broken bucket, plastic bag. 20% to 25% wastes are non-degradable
3. **Hazardous-** Involving risk or danger. For example; used syringe. Hazardous wastes are 5%. Ex. Pesticide bottles, expired pesticides and chemicals

Management of Waste

1. **Reduce:** Reduce the wastes in sources. For example; use of jute bag, use of commodity with less packaging, reduce use of water by closing tap while brushing, etc.
2. **Reuse:** Use the waste again as a resource. For example; making basket and mat from plastic wrapper, using grey water to flush toilet, watering plants, etc.
3. **Recycle:** Use again the waste by changing the physical characteristic. For example; making slippers by melting the waste plastic bags, using waste water for flushing, vehicle wash after recycling, etc.

Possible ways to manage waste in school:

- Fencing around school
- Formation/ management of sanitation fund
- Formation of sanitation club/ group
- Availability of broom and dustbin in each classroom
- Extra-curricular activity on WASH
- Focal teacher on WASH
- Pit to collect and manage waste
- Proper and regular use of latrine
- Child club mobilization
- Regular monitoring