

Cultural Influence on the Utilization of Environmental Resources

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Introduction

Waste management is a multidisciplinary topic that addresses issues including society, economy, and the environment, for example, climate change, human health, food and resource security, as well as sustainable production and consumption. Waste management involves the processes of waste collection, transportation, processing, as well as waste recycling or disposal. Sustainable waste management systems include advanced management strategies to minimize environmental challenges and protect resources. It was widely recognized that the 3R (reduce, reuse, and recycle) principle of waste management encourages the general public to reflect on the entire life cycles of products and services, and explore solutions to preserve more natural resources for our future generations. It arouses the design for resource-saving and long-life products. Waste reduction by using waste as raw materials for other purposes is another promising alternative.

Waste minimization is a process of reducing the amount and activity of waste materials to a level as low as reasonably achievable. Waste minimisation is now applied at all stages of nuclear processing from power plant design through operation to decommissioning. It consists of reducing waste generation as well as recycling, reuse and treatment, with due consideration for both primary wastes from the original nuclear cycle and secondary wastes generated by reprocessing and clean-up operations.

Waste Management

Waste management is multidisciplinary activities that involve in engineering principles, economic, urban and regional planning, management techniques and social sciences to minimize the overall wastivity of the system under consideration. A systematic

approach of waste management encompassing the waste of all kinds of resources at all stages should be adopted.

Speedy economic development has increased the living standard of the populace around the globe. This has directly converted into more material utilization and more waste production. Solid waste material, generated particularly in the urban areas is as follows.

1. Organic waste
2. Plastic waste
3. Metal waste material
4. Glass waste material
5. Paper waste material, and
6. Electronic waste
7. Others (Ash, Sand, Grit, etc.)



Types of Waste Management

Waste control or waste disposal is all the behavior and acts necessary to handle the waste from its inception to its final disposal. This involves, but is not limited to, storage, transport, management and recycling of waste along with control and enforcement. It also covers the legislative and regulatory system for waste control, including recycling guidelines, etc.

The most popular types of Waste Management are:

Advantages of waste management

1. Practice is highly lucrative.
2. Keeps the environment clean and fresh.
3. Save the earth and conserves energy.
4. Reduce environmental pollution.
5. Waste management will help you earn money.
6. Creates employment.

Disadvantages of Waste Management

1. Process is not always cost-effective.
2. The resultant product has a short life
3. Needs More Global Buy-In

4. The sites are often dangerous
5. Practices are not done uniformly
6. Waste management can cause more problems

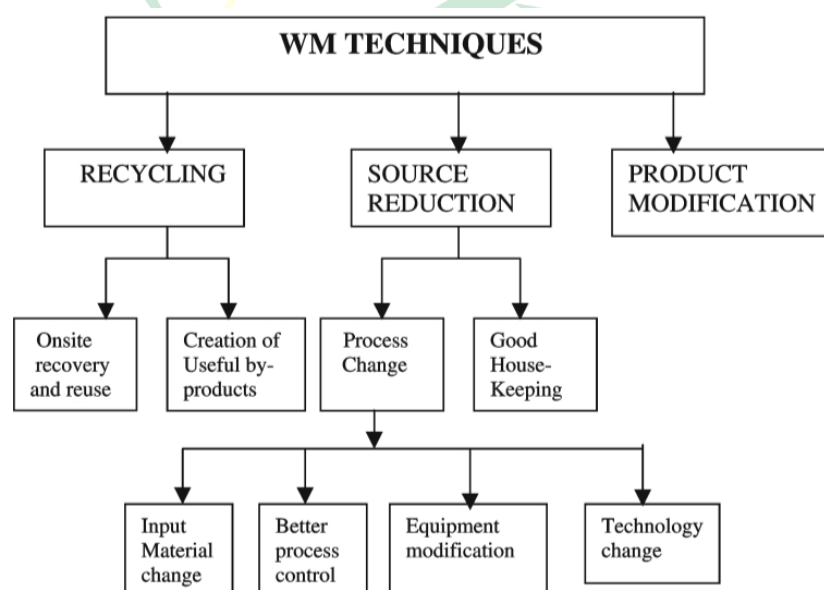
Waste Minimisation

Waste minimisation can be defined as “systematically reducing waste at source”. It means:

- Prevention and/or reduction of waste generated
- Efficient use of raw materials and packaging
- Efficient use of fuel, electricity and water
- Improving the quality of waste generated to facilitate recycling and/or reduce hazard
- Encouraging re-use, recycling and recovery.

Minimisation is also known by other terms such as waste reduction, pollution prevention, source reduction and cleaner technology. It makes use of managerial and/or technical interventions to make industrial operations inherently pollution free. It should be also clearly understood that waste minimization, however attractive, is not a panacea for all environmental problems and may have to be supported by conventional treatment/disposal solutions.

Waste minimization is best practiced by reducing the generation of waste at the source itself. After exhausting the source reduction opportunities, attempts should be made to recycle the waste within the unit. Classification of Waste Minimization (WM) Techniques



Advantages of Waste Minimisation

1. Waste management (refuse disposal, evaluation, etc.), represents a major cost for your business.
2. Waste is classified as products that are not sold and raw materials that are not used.
3. Investments in waste minimisation are amortised in a matter of months or a few years.
4. Minimisation measures are also tolls for rationalizing the processes and habits of companies.
5. Environmental risks are reduced and the health and safety conditions of your workers are improved.
6. The company is able to adapt to change and applicable regulations.
7. The environmental and legal situation of the company is improved.
8. Subsidies and other economic instruments can be obtained from the government.
9. It constitutes an advantage and a differentiating element with respect to your competitors.

The disadvantage of Waste Minimization

Waste minimization often requires investment, which is usually compensated by the savings. However, waste reduction in one part of the production process may create waste production in another part.

Conclusion

The Indian government and local governments should collaborate with its partners to encourage source separation, increase recycling rates, and produce high-quality compost from organic waste. While this is being accomplished and recycling rates are rising, plans should be put in place to deal with the non-recyclable wastes that are currently being generated and will continue to be generated in the future. State governments should be proactive in utilising their power to maximise resource efficiency. In our society, there is now relatively little awareness of this problem. The behavior of generating garbage is too dangerous not only for today's generation, but also for future generations. It is critical to educate people and encourage them to practice Recycle, Reuse, and Reduce instead of producing waste. Waste disposal should be a priority for municipalities and governments. Individual involvement is essential.

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