



Development of Zero Waste Management and their Economic Growth

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INTRODUCTION

Zero waste is the principle of minimizing waste production as much as possible, then composting, reusing, or recycling any other waste generated. It is a way of conserving resources and protecting the environment and human health. It also involves redesigning products and systems to eliminate waste and promote circular economy. Refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and rot which avoid unnecessary items, buying less and better quality, repairing and repurposing what you have, recycling what you can't reuse, and composting organic waste. Buy in bulk to reduce packaging waste. You can bring your own containers or bags to stores that offer bulk bins or dispensers. Bring your reusable bags, water bottles, coffee mugs, utensils and straws when you go shopping or eating out. This will help you avoid single-use plastics and disposable items. Choose products with minimal or recyclable packaging. Look for items that are wrapped in paper, cardboard, metal or glass instead of plastic.

Compost your food scraps and yard waste at home or through a local service. Composting reduces landfill emissions and creates nutrient-rich soil for your plants. The current system of production and consumption is linear, not circular. This means that most products and materials are designed to be used once and then thrown away, instead of being reused, recycled or composted. There are many challenges and barriers to achieving zero waste, such as lack of funding, resources, expertise, facilities, legislation and incentives. There are some types of waste that are difficult or impossible to eliminate, such as hazardous chemicals, pesticides and pollutants.

Some of the disadvantages of zero waste are:

- It can be hard to find zero waste products or alternatives in some places or situations. This can make it inconvenient, time-consuming and expensive to shop for zero waste items.
- It can be difficult to achieve zero waste in a large household or with a limited budget. This can make it challenging to refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and rot everything.
- It can be misleading or unrealistic to claim zero waste. This can create confusion, green washing or false expectations about what zero waste means or entails.

- It can cause anxiety or guilt for some people. This can happen when they feel pressured, judge or overwhelmed by the zero waste movement or their own goals.

DESCRIPTION

Zero waste is not a priority for many governments, businesses and consumers, who may have other interests or concerns. However, reducing waste as much as possible is still a worthwhile goal that can have many benefits for the environment, the economy and society. It also aims to reduce or eliminate food waste. Cooking and eating food in a way that minimizes waste production. This can involve in refuse, reduce, reuse, recycle and rot. For example, refusing unnecessary ingredients, reducing portion sizes, reusing food scraps, recycling packaging and composting organic waste. Buying and consuming food that has been rescued from being wasted. This can involve supporting food rescue organizations that collect surplus or imperfect food from farms, supermarkets or restaurants and redistribute it to people in need or sell it at a lower price. Preparing and eating food that uses all parts of the ingredients and avoids discarding any edible parts. This can involve using peels, stems, seeds, bones and other parts of fruits, vegetables, grains and meats to make soups, stocks, sauces, salads and other dishes.

CONCLUSION

These disadvantages do not mean that zero waste is impossible or worthless. They just mean that zero waste requires awareness, creativity and flexibility to overcome the challenges and barriers. Recycling is one of the steps in the zero waste frameworks, but not the only one. It also includes refusing, reducing, reusing and rotting (composting) waste. It aims to eliminate waste at the source by redesigning products and systems to be more circular and sustainable. Recycling aims to recover materials from waste and turn them into new products. It can have more benefits than recycling, such as saving more resources, energy and money, creating more jobs and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Recycling can have some drawbacks, such as requiring more energy and water, producing lower quality materials and

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depending on market demand. However, both zero waste and recycling are important and complementary strategies to manage waste and protect the environment.