# RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT OF GREEN PRODUCTS IN KARNATAKA

#### V.S. RAVI KUMAR

Faculty Member, Department of Commerce Extension Centre for PG Studies & Research Akkamahadevi Women's University Mandya, Karnataka - 571 446

#### Dr. RENUKA S. MANDRUP

Department of Women Studies Extension Centre for PG Studies & Research Akkamahadevi Women's University Mandya, Karnataka - 571 446

#### **Abstract**

This article describes the waste management system. It explains the fundamentals of waste management system. The key factors of waste management are reduce, reuse and recycle. This paper mainly concentrated on recycle. It explains the importance of recycling, methods and possibilities. Karnataka state became the first to get a green growth strategy which details what can be done in adapting to the climate change and how the state can play its part in reducing emissions' consortium of institutions led by the Bangalore Climate Change Initiative, Karnataka in partnership with Seoul-based Global Green Growth Institute. The purpose of this paper is to find out the effect of waste disposal on the environment, and explore the effect of renewable resources in the economy.

**Key words:** waste management, renewable resources, environmental protection, environment quality life, green products.

#### 1. Introduction

The waste management is one of the main problems of environmental economics. The growing needs of the world population increase both the demand for natural resources and the quantity of waste produced. If we improve waste disposal and renewable resources, the government will get more profits and that should be bringing a better environment. The use of waste recycling as a pollution abatement technology allows us to alleviate the pressure on natural resources and, more in general, on the environment. Waste management is now not about merely dumping the unwanted things in a random way it but has become a systematic process consisting of collection, transportation, and proper disposal of garbage, sewage and other waste products. This also offers solutions for recycling the items, putting the waste to productive use. Human's daily lifestyle and consumption are causing more waste. The wastes include solid, liquid, gaseous or radioactive substances. Disposal of public installation assumes the more important by technology; provide people with power, new energy sources or natural gas, etc.

## 2. Methods of waste management

Following are the effective methods of waste management except ocean dumping which has been controlled, regulated and banned in some cases in order to stop the hazardous materials to be dumped.

- Ocean dumping
- Sanitary landfill
- Incineration
- Composting
- Waste separation, recycling and recovery
- Mechanical sorting of wastes
- Mechanical and biological waste treatment
- Recycling rubbish

# 3. Benefits of waste management

- Waste minimization, recycling and reuse
- Water table contamination is halted
- Emissions reductions generation by methane capture or elimination
- Reduced land use due to reclaimed landfill area
- Direct jobs are created via WTE plants
- Indirect jobs are created to support the plant and the output infrastructure
- Upgrading legislation and environmental standards to provide safe living standards to the surrounding residents

## 4. Green products and companies in Karnataka

Green tea: Owing to a vast experience and profound knowledge, we have emerged as a prevalent manufacturer and supplier of solar green tea based in Karnataka. Owing to its numerous health benefits, strong taste, and long shelf life, it is highly demanded. This product is produced by trading company.

Coir products: The products are made with the natural Indian coir ranging from the most common coir mats to the special purpose coir geo textiles.

Earthware: Earth ware is a brand owned by Earthware Products Private Limited and promoted by Samanvi Bhograj, a social entrepreneur with keen interest in the environment and sustainable energies.

Aloe Vera: Aloe Vera can be taken internally and applied externally. Working of Aloe Vera Juice, Aloe works in two main areas of immune system and epithelial tissues. It works by providing a rich cocktail of nutritional elements whose combined action and improves the blood circulation throughout the body and helped in blood sugar balancing and regenerates the cells.

**Green cleaning:** Green cleaning refers to using cleaning methods and products with environmentally friendly ingredients and procedures which are designed to preserve human health and environmental quality.

**Himalaya Drug Company:** The Himalaya Drug Company is established in Bangalore in 1930. It produces health care products under the name Himalaya Herbal Healthcare whose products include ayurvedic ingredients. Himalaya Herbal Healthcare has a very wide range of products, which include personal care, baby care, well-being, nutrition and animal health products.

## 5. Recycling

Recycling is an effectual process of managing waste. It is the collection and use of materials that would otherwise have been unwanted as the raw materials in the production of new products. It is the process of converting waste products into new products to avoid energy usage and utilization of fresh raw materials. Recycling is the third component of reduce, reuse and recycle waste hierarchy. The methods of recycling are as follows:

Plastic recycling: It is the process of recovering scrap or waste plastic and reprocessing the material into useful products, sometimes completely different in form from their original state. For instance, this could mean melting down soft drink bottles and then casting them as plastic chairs and tables.

**Physical recycling:** Some plastics are remelted to form new plastic objects. For example, water bottles can be converted into polyester destined for clothing.

Chemical recycling: For some polymers, it is possible to convert them back into monomers, for example, PET can be treated with an alcohol and a catalyst to form.

### 6. Conclusion

The 21st century is the era of circular economy. Recycling economy requires the traditional oneway flow of "resources -products -pollutant" linear economic model into a "resources-products-renewable resources" circular economy model of the feedback process. Through publicity and educational work, community residents, more and more to increase the knowledge of the meaning of wastes sorting work enhanced participate in wastes sorting work initiative. With the popularity of waste grinder, people will have more understanding about waste disposal. In the future, we can use the waste grinder to reduce the cost of waste disposal, because we can take some charge when the citizens use it.

## 7. Reference

- Behzad Esmaeilian., & Ben Wang (2018). The Future of Waste Management in Smart and Sustainable Cities. A Review and Concept Paper.
- Chanakya, H.N., Ramachandra, T.V., & Vijayachamundeeswari, M. (2007). Resource Recovery Potential from Secondary Components of Segregated Municipal Solid Wastes. Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 135, 119-127.
- Colin, W. C. (1995). Ecological Resources and Economics Growth. Ecological Economics, 22 (3), 275-276.
- Natarajan, C., & Kavitha, M. (2016). Implementation of Green Supply Chain Management in Steel Industries at Salem District, Tamilnadu. SMR BIZAD Research Review, 2 (1), 281-283.

