

ON THE PLANE OF CONCRETE, WHAT WE THROW-AWAY? FOR LIVING.

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Abstract

An object implies an explicit reality that relies on the subject of the cultural diversity of human activity and cognition. Psychology is explained to gain additional human condition to comprehension. Behavioral social phenomena that influence our lives and evolving as we are. The internalization for the development of better mental functions in the efficiently was a certain problem. Disposable culture maybe one of those.

Keywords: Phylogenesis, Ethos, Residual Method, Psychological Objects, Embody Artefact

The Introduction and Historical Background of Disposable Cultures

In its August 1, 1955 issue, pp 43ff, Life magazine published an article titled "Throwaway Living". This article has been cited as the source that first used the term "throw-away society".

The **throw-away society** is a human society strongly influenced by consumerism. The term describes a critical view of overconsumption and excessive production of short-lived or disposable items over durable goods that can be repaired.

A **disposable** (also called **disposable product**) is a product designed for a single use after which it is recycled or is disposed as solid waste. The term often implies cheapness and short-term convenience rather than medium to long-term durability. The term is also sometimes used for products that may last several months (e.g. disposable air filters) to distinguish from similar products that last indefinitely (e.g. washable air filters). The word "disposables" is not to be confused with the word "consumables" which is widely used in the mechanical world. In welding for example, welding rods, tips, nozzles, gas, etc. are considered to be "consumables" as they only last a certain amount of time before needing to be replaced.

Materials

Disposable products are most often made from paper, plastic, cotton, or polystyrene foam. Products made from composite materials such as laminations are difficult to recycle and are more likely to be disposed at the end of their use.

Modern Western culture places an emphasis on new, quick, and streamlined. As we know, when buying new technology, it often seems outdated minutes after having left the store with it. But what does it mean for our world in a long-term sense when we're replacing example our phones every two years and our computers every four, eating our lunches with plastic ware, drinking our coffee from paper cups and our water from plastic bottles, and throwing out spoiled food we didn't have time to cook.

It is a "**requirement**" for the consumer society. Designed to be for or capable of being thrown away after being used or used up discarded. The power to deal with something as one, it had at this disposition would have been invincible.

Use these resources to explore what garbage says about us, find out what can be recycled, reused, converted, and composted to reduce what ends up in landfills or on garbage barges, and learn what steps can take in order to avoid accumulating excess stuff. It speaks to the new consumer paradigm of

purposeful pleasure. What can brands do to imbue their goods and services with greater meaning and longer-lasting satisfactions?

These days that strategy doesn't produce the bulk of our daily-use products. And today, of course, we don't need to throw away perfectly usable "dead" objects based on some arbitrary expiration date, because the goods we buy die of "natural" causes inherent in their making, or get tossed when they've become outmoded.

From the trade with relationships as a spiritual consumer and searching for the influences which affect how we deal with one another. One of those influences is that we live in a "**disposable society.**" When we are done with something then we throw it away and simply buy another to replace it. Such a mindset does not foster finding reasons for holding onto something. With such a disposable mindset when we are aggravated with someone, we are tempted to simply get rid of some people as well. A hallmark of our disposable culture is that of convenience, of being able to replace one object with another with relative ease. Being involved with people often see this insidious "disposal/convenience"^[1] mindset manifesting itself as a source of conflict in relationships, especially as the relationship moves into the more mature requirement of faithfulness to the other transcendental.

"What people seek in consumption is not so much a particular object as difference and the search for the latter is unending."

Jean Baudrillard. The Consumer Society: Myths and Structures (London: SAGE Publication, 1998), p.7.

Inordinate consumption of today's economic mechanisms promotes inordinate consumption, yet it is evident that unbridled consumerism combined with inequality proves doubly damaging to the social fabric. Inequality eventually engenders a violence which recourse to arms cannot and never will be able to resolve. The Idolatry of money has returned in a new and ruthless guise in an impersonal economy lacking a truly human purpose. Can we continue to stand by when food is thrown away while people are starving? This is a case of inequality. A clear limit in order to safeguard the value of human life, today also have to say such widespread economy genuinely disturbed kills.

Modern development has caused changes in all aspects of society. The positive impacts of the development are economic growth, the progress of material and public utilities, modern communication systems, and improvement and expansion of education. However, few of these results have reached rural areas or the underprivileged in the society.

On the other hand, rapid economic growth and the rise of consumerism has led to a state of economic dependence and deterioration of natural resources as well as the dissolution of existing kinship and traditional groups to manage them. The traditional knowledge and wisdom that have been employed to solve problems and accumulated in the past are forgotten and have started to disappear.

Significantly, what has dissipated is the people's ability to rely on themselves and conduct their lives and pursue their destiny with dignity.

The Society Economy and National Development

Nonrenewable resources are not meaning that one must constantly be frugal. A person can indulge himself in luxury once in a while, provided that it is within his capacity to do so. But the majority of the country's population often overspends beyond their means. The economy can lead to the goal of establishing economic stability. Fundamentally, Thailand is an agricultural country; therefore, the country's economy should be keyed towards agro-economy and food stability in order to establish a stable economic system to a certain degree. This is an economic system that can help lessen the risk or economic instability in the long run.

Disposable cultures can be applied to all levels, branches, and sectors of the economy. It is not necessarily limited to the agricultural or rural sectors, or even the financial, the real estate, and the

international trade and investment sectors by using similar principles of emphasizing moderation in performance, reasonableness, and creating immunity for oneself and society.

For the Environment should embarking on the study to understand the attitudes and motivations that shape consumer behaviour towards—through surveys, focus group discussions and in-depth interviews. It hopes to present a comprehensive set of conclusions on the reasons that the use of society continues to persist, the uses of resources that are valid and necessary and put forth a set of recommendations on how to minimize wastage and excessive usage of resources.

“Culture or Civilization” taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”^[2]

“There’s a reason we say ‘put your money where your mouth is.’ Where we put our resources - time, cash - on a daily basis creates, demonstrates confirms our commitments.”

We can’t commit to quality, to things that last a lifetime. We can’t commit to things that nurture us instead of make us sick. We have a serious problem with a commitment that is disposable bonds. The entirety of our culture can be thrown away and bought anew.

There’s nothing wrong with stuff, with consuming. But when treat stuff like it has no value—because it doesn’t—that attitude creeps into other parts of our life. Our “commitment problem” doesn’t just reflect outwardly—we stop even committing to ourselves.

We don’t commit to education, creativity, bodies, psyches, circumstances to distribution. We are constantly looking for the cheap way out.

And so we have a serious problem with money: the way we earn it, the way we save it, it the way we spend it. It’s a choice to consume something of real value nurtures. It is many parts of Thailand partial localism still enjoy capitalism. On those practices "some" localism particularly those in the rural areas. However, economic experts and those who are interested to modify it, or apply its principles in an effort to improve the country’s economy as well as that of the world.

The contradiction emphasizes between capitalism and economics, which favors long-term economic alignment with what is environmentally friendly, this being the main principle of the particularly in less-regulated markets. The model of sustainability is slightly different than Western sustainable development models. In the Western concept of sustainable development, the force that drives the will to protect the environment comes from society's long-term needs. In the Eastern model, maybe the driving force comes from the basic human psychological state of need. This psychological state of need can be refined through a far-sighted government education of the public.

Consumption is essentially about keeping the consistency in their place. The people and organizations that unaided are a wonderfully contradictory lot. The contradictions are massive. The moderation sits at the family and institutional capitalist corporations. In class terms, Economy becomes an ideology to justify inequalities. It is the self- promoting political agenda in countries as populist localism.

Disposable Cultures as a political agenda of countries

Disposable Cultures is being strengthened through the link between nationalism and capitalist. The criticism itself is often portrayed as a national barrier that guards against the consumer, investor foreign, neglected, scheming capitalists...

The understanding of the people, one problem of the Disposable Cultures is to use. The application may not have sufficient knowledge of corrigible. Both can't analyze or question on mendable or supported by the government's economic policy, and the institution commands the respect and reverence of people.

Most of the police powers are exercised by the government in accordance with the constitution of countries, the prerogative of assent by a power of the law.

Examples

Thai fast food grows up. The advent of the technological economy and the adoption of modern life are fast contributing to this growth.

Based on rising disposable income, changing consumer behaviour and favourable demographics is tremendous growth in its. Additional reasons include exposure to western cuisine, which are also having a significant impact on consuming out trends and growth of the industry in the country.

For a nation that is particular about its food and significantly, this trend is showing the globalization and increase of new markets before. With an increasing number of people consumption out the industry offers major opportunities to the players to capture a larger consumer base. As a result of the trend, all the international food players are investing a huge amount of money to grab a share of this highly lucrative market.

Getting rid of society's disposable culture for the environmental cause. How can we manipulate their use?

They are the misconception of fragile and don't manipulate. Example, plastic bags are regarded as one of the biggest threats to the environment today. They are symbols of the way in which the by-products of our everyday lives—that we accept so readily when we need them, and casually discard when they have served their purpose—affect the environment. This is frequently utilized in awareness campaigns to reduce the unnecessary use, where non-biodegradable plastic waste is not concerned. Getting rid of society's disposable culture for the environmental cause. How can we manipulate their use?

It's symptomatic encourage of proliferation and the larger problem of a “disposable culture”, characterized by a rise in the consumption of single-use products, often made of plastic and paper. Plastic bags, plastic cutlery, paper towels and disposable food containers are just a few of the things that make our life more convenient, but unfortunately, also more harmful to the environment in our daily lives.

Not only can this disposable culture be linked directly to its impact on our lives, the amount of resources that go into producing these single-use products and then incinerating, landfilling or recycling them is astonishingly high. The greenhouse gas emissions resulting from this sector are proportionately high.

The accompany experience of trying to shift away from the “disposable culture” initiatives and products that inspire, creative ways that have repurposed items, and what motivates to invest that extra time and effort into going Green.

Throwaway culture: Unlike earlier days when things were made to last, today everything is disposable.

The ‘built-in obsolescence’, designing devices in such a way as to make them disposable almost as soon as have bought them. What is known as ‘consumer durables’ should more appropriately be called ‘consumer disposables’ in today's transient technology where yesterday's new is today's old.

In earlier times, people didn't merely buy durable goods. They weren't just mechanical devices; they were part of the family, and like other family members they often developed all manner of idiosyncratic behaviour – rattles, genuinely, endearing traits that humanized them cherished.

Objectives of Research Project

To criticizes, an influence of ‘Disposable Cultures’ by study and research from the problem, mistaken and defect for database and turn in the way of aesthetic and art. Because criticizes of the imagination

and creation can go over the invincible and can be right or wrong to the corrigible, the aesthetic of artworks is the freedom of cognitive prerogative.

Under this manipulate, no one can be penalized for imagining or for communicating what imagines. Human freedom can be affirmed is by eliciting pleasure from the free acts and bound to the logic of recognition and spontaneous balance.

Aesthetic culture alone can develop consistent in ways that reflect the rational nature of causality people, development of individuality possible, and just as artistic creation implies the working of the critical faculty, and so *Criticism* is really creative in the highest sense of the word. Criticism is, in fact, both creative and development. Where is this true to find out?

To creation, the impaction unaided and development irrevocably to the context of transcendence and transform in aesthetic and art.

Data and Methodology

The weakness of the Disposable Cultures of development is an emphasis on only economic factors, but a lack of attention to people development. To increase sustainability in development, there is a need to create a balance among three aspects: the environment, the society, and the economy. The concerns associated with each of these three aspects require people to be put at the trajectory of development, without being sustainable development, cannot be true interface causality. The concepts and ideas of developing people for achieve development have been proposed by many scholars and agencies but engendering eligibly subsistence.

This absorbs and researches have relied mainly on qualitative techniques. Data will collect from documents, observation, and discussion on the factor of consumption in Thailand. The study's questions are "*What is the nature of people development for sustainability in the utilize cognitive of Disposable Cultures?*" and "*How could these Disposable Cultures influence developing in the context for aesthetic and arts?*" This researches attempting to analyze and synthesis identify the realization of the behaviourism concept comprehensible empirical basis.

Bionomics or Ecology are the scientific study of the distributions, abundance and relations of organisms and their interactions with the environment. Ecology includes the study of plant and animal populations, plant and animal communities and ecosystems. Ecosystems describe the web or network of relations among organisms at different scales of organization. Since ecology refers to any form of biodiversity. Some of the most pressing problems in human affairs—expanding populations. Objects of study include interactions of organisms with each other and with abiotic components of their environment, and all the attendant sociological and political problems—are to a great degree ecological.

Ecology is evolved and distinguished from natural history, emerged from the natural sciences in the late 19th century, which deals primarily with the descriptive study of organisms. It is a sub-discipline of biology, which is the study of life and many other natural features of scientific, historical, economic, or intrinsic value.

Like many of the natural sciences, a conceptual understanding of ecology is found in the broader details of study, including:

- life processes explaining adaptations
- distribution and abundance of organisms
- the movement of materials and energy through living communities
- the successional development of ecosystems, and
- the abundance and distribution of biodiversity in context of the environment.^[3]

Physical environments

Water: An **aquatic ecosystem** is an ecosystem in a body of water. Communities of organisms that are dependent on each other and on their environment live in aquatic ecosystems. The two main types of aquatic ecosystems are marine ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems.^[4]

The rate of diffusion of carbon dioxide and oxygen is approximately 10,000 times slower in water than it is in air. When soils become flooded, they quickly lose oxygen from low-concentration (hypoxic) to an (anoxic) environment where anaerobic bacteria thrive among the roots. Water also influences the spectral properties of light that becomes more diffuse as it is reflected off the water surface and submerged particles.^[5] Aquatic plants exhibit a wide variety of morphological and physiological adaptations that allow them to survive, compete and diversify these environments. For example, the roots and stems develop large cellular air spaces to allow for the efficient transportation gases (for example, CO₂ and O₂) used in respiration and photosynthesis. In drained soil, microorganisms use oxygen during respiration. In aquatic environments, anaerobic soil microorganisms use nitrate, manganic ions, ferric ions, sulfate, carbon dioxide and some organic compounds. The activity of soil microorganisms and the chemistry of the water reduces the oxidation-reduction potentials of the water. Carbon dioxide, for example, is reduced to methane (CH₄) by methanogenic bacteria. Salt water also requires special physiological adaptations to deal with water loss. Salt water plants (or halophytes) are able to osmo-regulate their internal salt (NaCl) concentrations or develop special organs for shedding salt away.^[6] The physiology of fish is also specially adapted to deal with high levels of salt through osmoregulation. Their gills form electrochemical gradients that mediate salt excursion in salt water and uptake in fresh water.^[7] Wetland conditions such as shallow water, high plant productivity, and anaerobic substrates provide a suitable environment for important physical, biological, and chemical processes. Because of these processes, wetlands play a vital role in global nutrient and element cycles.^[8]

Natural historians were arguably the first ecologists—dating back to the Greek philosopher. However, today's ecologists are rigorous, quantitative scientists. To run controlled experiments, use statistics to find patterns in large datasets, and build mathematical models of ecological interactions. In nature are driven by interactions among organisms as well as between organisms and physical environment. One core goal of ecology is to understand the distribution and abundance of living things in the physical environment.

“Many human-nature interactions occur indirectly due to the production and use of human-made (manufactured and synthesized) products, such as electronic appliances, furniture, plastics, airplanes, and automobiles. These products insulate humans from the natural environment, leading them to perceive less dependence on natural systems than is the case, but all manufactured products ultimately come from natural systems.”^[9]

Environmental Impact

The processes of dismantling and disposing of electronic waste in developing countries led to a number of environmental impacts as illustrated in the graphic. Liquid and atmospheric releases end up in bodies of water, groundwater, soil, and air and therefore in land and sea animals – both domesticated and wild, in crops eaten by both animals and human, and in drinking water.^[10]

While this may appear to be ideal, this could only be, arguably, realistic given limitless resources of the organism, food, and biosphere. Let think about, for example, rock or metal (not the head banging kind) or put our heads together!

Journalism important as a data visualization of motivation

The most important function of journalism is to convey information, as it brings transparency to society. On the other hand, journalism lets the policymakers know what kinds of effects their previous decisions have had and what kinds of decisions have been made elsewhere. Journalism also lets the policymakers know what the public expects of them. Media has the power both to blow things out of proportion and to sweep them under the rug.

A day-to-day manifestation of news media are developing and using audience data, tools, organization, and culture developing analytics capability. This source is related to quick analysis and learnings from a visualization. Looking at neutrality comments, things people around the world identify as their biggest threat. New approaches to storytelling. It delivers world peace, a way to see things might not otherwise see.

Analysis to insights, an action also shares how the visualization inspired to apply the lessons analytics data and connect the inspiration of work as a motivational analyst. Adapting to changes in our information environment.

Example (*summary lead – published features and news interest*)

Deluge of electronic waste turning Thailand into 'world's rubbish dump'

Hannah Ellis-Petersen in Bangkok, The Guardian, 11 July 2018

Thailand has been swamped by waste from the west after Chinese ban on imports.

At a deserted factory outside Bangkok, skyscrapers made from vast blocks of crushed printers, Xbox components and TVs tower over black rivers of smashed-up computer screens. Labels showed the waste had mainly come from abroad.

This is a tiny fraction of the estimated 50m tonnes of electronic waste created just in the EU every year, a tide of toxic rubbish that is flooding into south-east Asia from the EU, US and Japan.

Thailand, with its lax environmental laws, has become a dumping ground for this e-waste over the past six months, but authorities are clamping down, fearful that the country will become the “rubbish dump of the world”. The global implications could be enormous.

Until the beginning of this year, China was a willing recipient of the world’s electronic waste, which it recycled in vast factories. According to the UN, 70% of all electronic waste was ending up in China.

To having calculated that the environmental impact far outweighed the short-term profit, China closed its gates to virtually all foreign rubbish. It has prompted something of a global crisis, not just for e-waste but plastic waste as well.

However, after five months in which e-waste imports have increased to 37,000 tonnes so far this year (more is thought to have entered illegally), Thailand has become the first south-east Asian nation to follow China’s example and crack down on the legal and illegal e-waste coming in.

Described some of the recycling set-ups as “frightening”, with primitive and contaminating methods used to extract valuable metals from the electronics while the rest is thrown into vast incinerators that pump out toxic smoke.

Where most of the world’s e-waste is sent before it is bounced to less-developed countries, there is already a backlog of e-waste in shipping containers. If south-east Asian countries do not take it, it has nowhere to go.

“If a crisis does hit, hopefully this will make these countries think hard about how to be cleaner and more efficient about this waste we are producing on such an enormous scale, and finally take some responsibility.”

Waste Tourism: Is Thailand Becoming the New E-Waste Dumping Ground?

For Immediate Release, Jim Puckett, Executive Director of Basel Action Network, 24 May 2018

Chinese e-Waste Traders Move to Thailand Now that Beijing Says "No" to Imported Pollution.

That distinction appears to have migrated to Thailand and perhaps other Southeast Asia and South Asian nations.



Image 1. Drone shot of Wai Mei Dat grounds sprawling with imported e-Wastes in Super Sacks.
By The Nation, Thailand Portal, 2018

Image 2. Undocumented workers rounded up by Royal Thai police at Wai Mei Dat. Clip from raid video produced. By CameraFi, Thailand, 2018

BAN's GPS Trackers Find Hidden Breakdown Hidden "Dioxin Factory" Site

GPS Trackers employed in Europe as part of Basel Action Network or BAN's e-Trash Transparency Project cooperating with the Thai Government was discovered by some site, also run by an unnamed owned and operated by Chinese business and employing laborers from Myanmar and Lao, was a very large but dangerously primitive and polluting facility. The site is involved in breaking down computers in the back, shredding such equipment in the front of the plant and melting circuit boards and other copper-bearing material both by hand and by throwing the components into a large smelter in the heart of the facility. The smelter had no pollution controls whatsoever and thus the smoke belching out of the stack and the fugitive emissions are assuredly laden with highly toxic heavy metals, dioxins, furans, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. This smoke and ash fell out over workers and over cattle grazing fields, likely contaminating the local milk and meat supply.

"Most of this toxic electronic junk comes from unscrupulous recyclers in the US -- a country that is not even a Basel Convention Party." *"But by ratifying the Ban Amendment, countries like Thailand can send a strong global message that will be impossible for the US or other countries to ignore and that is...Don't Dump on Us!"*

India's Air Pollution Rivals China's as World's Deadliest

Asia Pacific, The New York Times, by Geeta Anand, 14 February 2017



Smog blanketed New Delhi in 2016. About 1.1 million people die prematurely in India every year from the effects of air pollution. Credit Roberto Schmidt Agence France-Presse

NEW DELHI — India's rapidly worsening air pollution is causing about 1.1 million people to die prematurely each year and is now surpassing China's as the deadliest in the world, a new study of global air pollution shows.

The number of premature deaths in China caused by dangerous air particles, known as PM2.5, has stabilized globally in recent years but has risen sharply in India, according to the report, issued jointly on Tuesday by the Health Effects Institute, a Boston research institute focused on the health impacts of air pollution, and the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, a population health research centre in Seattle.

Coal-fired power plants ‘partly to blame for Bangkok pollution’

National, *THE NATION*, by Pratch Rujivanarom, 09 February 2018

Eastern industrial estate linked to air quality as PM2.5 levels exceed safe levels.



Image 4. Coal-fired power plants 'partly to blame for Bangkok pollution', The Nation/Asia News, Feb 09, 2018

Bangkok’s serious air pollution was partly generated from coal-fired power plants, Greenpeace has revealed.

“Therefore, air pollution in the capital is not solely generated by traffic within the city, but also from the coal-fired power plants far away.”

The BLCP and GHECO-One coal-fired power plants both use imported high-quality bituminous coal as fuel for electricity generation. They have the capacity to generate 1,434 megawatts and 660MW respectively.

Disease Control Department director-general, that despite the situation there were no reports of increased sickness due to air pollution. The advised for people to protect themselves by breathing through a wet handkerchief and to avoid working and exercising outdoors. Also urged people to regularly check updates from the authorities about the pollution situation and how to keep themselves healthy.

Consequences

Temperature inversion stops atmospheric convection (which is normally present) from happening in the affected area and can lead to the air becoming stiller and murkier from the collection of dust and pollutants that are no longer able to be lifted from the surface. This can become a problem in cities where many pollutants exist. Inversion effects occur frequently in big cities such as:

- Beijing, Chengdu, China
- Los Angeles, San Francisco, United States
- Mexico City, Monterrey, Mexico
- Milan, Italy
- Mumbai, India
- Santiago, Chile
- São Paulo, Brazil
- Tehran, Iran, etc.^[11]

Cloud – Inversion

A cloud is an aerosol consisting of a visible mass of particles suspended in the atmosphere phenomenon of a planetary body. The temperature inversion, a reversal of the normal behaviour of temperature in the troposphere (the region of the atmosphere nearest the Earth’s surface).

In the troposphere, the weather-sphere, inversions cause an increase in stability and tend to limit the upward growth of cloud, preventing further upward from the ground is communicated to the air by conduction and convection. When particularly strong, with high potential temperatures that suppress small-scale convection in the layers beneath them, they are often termed capping inversion. The lowermost layer of air frequently becomes an inversion layer known as surface inversion. There are four kinds of inversions: ground, turbulence, subsidence, and frontal.

Clouds are classified into two basic interesting cause: Natural phenomena from water or various other chemicals may compose the liquid droplets or water vapor.

The atmospheric phenomenon of the sky by dust, smoke, and other dry particulates obscure the clarity. Sources for haze particles include farming (ploughing in dry weather), traffic, industry, and wildfires. Includes into categories of fog, mist, ash, sand, and snow.

Inversion (meteorology)

In meteorology, an inversion is a deviation from the normal change of an atmospheric property with altitude. It almost always refers to an inversion of the thermal lapse rate, measured by radiosonde. Air temperature increases with height to the inversion height.

An inversion traps air pollution, such as smog, close to the ground. An inversion can also suppress convection by acting as a "cap". If this cap is broken for any of several reasons, convection of any moisture present can then erupt into violent thunderstorms. Temperature inversion can notoriously result in freezing rain in cold climates.

Normal atmospheric conditions

Usually, within the lower atmosphere (the troposphere) the air near the surface of the Earth is warmer than the air above it, largely because the atmosphere is heated from below as solar radiation warms the Earth's surface, which in turn then warms the layer of the atmosphere directly above it, e.g., by thermals (convective heat transfer).^[12]

Causes

Given the right conditions, the normal vertical temperature gradient is inverted such that the air is colder near the surface of the Earth. This can occur when, for example, a warmer, less-dense air mass moves over a cooler, denser air mass. This type of inversion occurs in the vicinity of warm fronts, and also in areas of oceanic upwelling. With sufficient humidity in the cooler layer, fog is typically present below the inversion cap. An inversion is also produced whenever radiation from the surface of the earth exceeds the amount of radiation received from the sun, which commonly occurs at night, or during the winter when the angle of the sun is very low in the sky. This effect is virtually confined to land regions as the ocean retains heat far longer. In the polar regions during winter, inversions are nearly always present over land.

A warmer air mass moving over a cooler one can "shut off" any convection which may be present in the cooler air mass. This is known as a capping inversion. However, if this cap is broken, either by extreme convection overcoming the cap, or by the lifting effect of a front or a mountain range, the sudden release of bottled-up convective energy – like the bursting of a balloon – can result in severe thunderstorms. Such capping inversions typically precede the development of tornadoes. In this instance, the "cooler" layer is actually quite warm, but is still denser and usually cooler than the lower part of the inversion layer capping it.

Subsidence inversion

An inversion can develop aloft as a result of air gradually sinking over a wide area and being warmed by adiabatic compression, usually associated with subtropical high-pressure areas.^[13] A stable marine layer may then develop over the ocean as a result. As this layer moves over progressively warmer waters, however, turbulence within the marine layer can gradually lift the inversion layer to higher altitudes, and eventually even pierce it, producing thunderstorms, and under the right circumstances, tropical cyclones. The accumulated smog and dust under the inversion quickly taints the sky reddish, easily seen on sunny days.

Smog in a Thermal Inversion

A reminder of why clean air standards is important. The lack of effort shown by public authorities to even consider this inversion as the serious health crisis that it is alarming. In order to try and raise awareness to the hypocrisy of the issues in which local government chooses to address I thought a billboard that reads "The Inversion Contains Porn" would do the trick. Also give us all a little laugh while we're at it.

Background

Comparison between the New York photogenic smog and river pollution 1953, it was



Image 5. Smog in New York City as viewed from the World Trade Center in 1988. Author: Dr. Edwin P. Ewing, Jr.
Image 6. A World Trade Center view of the Manhattan Bridge, Brooklyn Bridge, and the East river in 1992. Author: Fanghong. Images from:

https://1991-new-world-order.fandom.com/wiki/The_New_York_Photochemical_Smogs_and_river_pollution
more of a traditional 'smokey' smog (poor air circulation + heavy fog, smoke and ash). Later smogs would be photochemical smog in nature. The 6 days of smog that caused at least 200 deaths. In early 1966, kill as many as 10,000 people.

The 1966 smog is a milestone that has been compared with other pollution events, including the health effects of pollution from the September 11 attacks and pollution in China. Los Angeles or New York City as the city's most vulnerable to a large-scale lethal smog in the United States, and London, Hamburg, or Santiago as other the most vulnerable internationally.

Also, by 2010, the city had 3,715 hybrid taxis and other clean diesel vehicles, representing around 28% of New York's taxi fleet in service, the most of any city in North America.^[14]

During a severe inversion, trapped air pollutants form a brownish haze that can cause respiratory problems. The Great Smog of 1952 in London, England, is one of the most serious examples of such an inversion. It was trapped in a deadly cloud of fog and pollution for five days. At the time, the city ran on cheap coal for everything from generating power to heating homes. So, when an anticyclone caused cold air to stagnate over London, the sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, and smoke particles mounted — and ended up choking as many as 12,000 people to death.

Cloud Formation, Development, Weather

Clouds are visible accumulations of water droplets or solid ice crystals that float in the Earth's troposphere (the lowest part of the Earth's atmosphere), moving with the wind. From space, clouds are visible as a white veil surrounding the planet.

How clouds form: Clouds form when water vapor (water that has evaporated from the surface of the Earth) condenses (turns into liquid water or solid ice) onto microscopic dust particles (or other tiny particles) floating in the air. This condensation (cloud formation) happens when warm and cold air meet, when warm air rises up the side of a mountain and cools as it rises, and when warm air flows over a colder area, like a cool body of water. This occurs because cool air can hold less water vapor than warm air, and excess water condenses into either liquid or ice.

Clouds require key atmospheric ingredients to form: *water - dust particles - temperature or pressure changes*

Water molecules must have a surface on which to collect. The air is constantly full of water. When you look into the sky and see a cloud, it is actually moisture you are seeing. Most of the time, water vapor in the air cannot be seen unless it collects and condenses to form a cloud.

Clean air (without any dust or particles) will not produce clouds without supersaturation (or relative humidity above 100%). Luckily for us, Mother Nature and humans put lots of Cloud Condensation Nuclei or dust into the atmosphere. This dust comes from sources such as volcanoes, cars, sea spray from the ocean, and fires. Other particles in the atmosphere, including bacteria, can also play a role in serving as condensation nuclei.

When temperatures or pressures decrease, the air cannot hold as much water. The lower the temperature, the greater the condensation of gaseous water to liquid water.

Water Conservation Technologies

Today's more efficient about washing machines use so much less water than older machines that some consumers wonder whether their washer will get their clothes clean. This is especially true for people who have switched from a traditional agitator top-loader to a high-efficiency top-loader. Some are so concerned that they add more water to the machine with a bucket or garden hose.



Image 7. Consumer Reports compared 3 types of washers consume water. By Kimberly Janeway, 2017

And a simple way to recycle graywater from your washing machine for irrigation. Everyone is looking to “save water.” But besides cutting back on use, it’s also wise to use water more than once.

We didn’t ever get to the failed of conjecturing that gravity is a result of simple pushing force. What object would be easier for high-energy celestial bodies to throw around without being faulted?

Creative ways with retired old washing machines

Every landfill is close to overflowing with our broken and used things. So, there is an extra fee to haul away large appliances. Can we try to be creative and put the old washer to good use in its second life.

Why washing machine doors explode

There’s maybe no single clear and obvious reason why these glass doors are shattering. We’ve talked to several experienced repairers, who all agreed that it’s likely to be a combination of factors. However, we can turn glass doors to something else for the motivation of diversity ideas back to the old meaning and function by aesthetic considerations factor. The convective material developing in a different enthusiasm conception.

The interesting experimental nature distribution and effects of elevated enrichment and additional on the impact of the occurrence and function of nutrient in understory nature.

Water system proposed for inclusion into area, air designed in accordance with all appropriate standards, include all landscape demands for residential common areas, have those demands integrated into the demand calculations, and maintain the following the experimental look very complicated to know about how delicate detail of the natural process, the result was very small different water in the air when the nature circulation taking by the tree, is a computation that as though the absurdity.

How to give the filling of absurdity to contents, the object become a meaning of material of art. (ontology of abstract identity object) The absurdity driving force behind human behaviour of every life. It's become to false arrest in the nature truth that is true, but false or... (wrong for the right reason)

However, an artist can choose to embrace their own absurd condition. According to one's freedom – and the opportunity to give object meaning – lies in the recognition of absurdity. If the absurd experience is truly the realization that the universe is fundamentally devoid of absolutes, then we as individuals are truly free to work without appeal.

Air and Water Pollution: environmental pollution and the global burden of disease

The Effect of emission sources on atmospheric pollutant concentrations of causes, burden, and nature need to be aware of the potential health risks caused by air and water pollution and to know where to find the more detailed information required to handle a specific situation.

Pollutants are increasingly, and on a restricted scale they can be trapped inside and outdoor pollutants. Pollution can occur from natural causes or from human activities. The effects of pollution mainly on human health, attention is being directed to environmental quality and amenity.

A lifespan of white goods

Professor David MacKay said *“attempts to cut energy consumption and hit green targets are being hampered by the rush to buy new appliances instead of adopting a ‘make do and mend’ mentality.”*

When the products break happens, that's part of life. People in business will often go to great lengths to avoid spending a tiny bit of extra money or effort to fix the problem. Some will knowingly produce a product with a short lifespan that could be fixed with a better part that literally costs an extra ten cents.

The idea of encouraging people to be less wasteful in their everyday lives along with a practical coalition by the government, to stop throwing things away and get them repaired instead, if that getting lower costs for labour is a big part in making it more rational to repair rather than just to buy cheap and throw away. It's to do for sustainable consumption.

The public must learn to keep using appliances until they stop working, and then have them broken down for spare parts.

However, some of the blame must also go to consumers, for example, for longer warranty periods, companies would respond. Also, people should take a little time to better research products, and not just buy the cheapest one as so often happens, we'd see better quality.

One reason is the way in which economic activity and growth currently are coupled to buying lots of stuff and then throwing it away because families will have more money to spend on new purchases.

The people had to get used to the idea of reusing parts from appliances instead of dumping electricals and buying brand new replacements.

The whole system could use significantly less energy if we designed things to last if we only bought things we need to use, if we used them for their full life, repairing them when necessary, and then disassembled them carefully so that components could be re-used. However, appliances are likely to be more energy efficient than inefficient. We realized that would need even more investment to make the choice viable.

One difficult challenge product lifespan or product lifetime is the time interval from when a product is sold to when it is discarded. It is slightly different from service life because the latter considers only the effective time the product is used.^[15]

Another difficult challenge reason for the innovation in this policy is that the economy and government have to be currently very robust. The power to outstrip its spending to wiped out of the throwaway society.

The quantity from consumption is increasing, but more interesting to make it more effort from affecting the climate are decreasing.

Summary: lifespan is an essential parameter for the accounting and analysis of material stocks and flows, one of the main research topics in industrial ecology. Lifespan is also important as a parameter that portrays the current and historical situation of industrial metabolism, which is an area of interest to industrial ecologists.

However, regulation isn't always the best approach. It can be manipulated to favor things for everyone and do those things in the right way. To make the product lifespan in the results, we will consume far more energy.

Example printed images evaporate nature - A process to developing to the work



Image 8. Working process

The working technique

Collage - Overlap - Translucence – Revival - Apply - Reveal – Trace (engram) – Delineation

The reveal this unusual view repurposed a ubiquitous component of waste and consumerism — by turning them to an idea of inducement, then transforming element into works of art by transcendence format using the reflective condition, the merging with the accomplishment into possible advantage possibility

The stimulus shapes maybe instantly recognized for what they are, a by-product of our culture of production, consumption, and waste,” these wastes will once again become something much more intimate than what they just were ostensible, much more intriguing than the objects themselves.

Some part of experimental artwork



Image 9. A part of experimental artwork, 2018

Waste and socioeconomic situation

Electronic Waste, 'e-waste', 'e-scrap', either 'Electronic-disposal', has increased due to higher consumption of electronics. The rapid expansion of technology means that a very large amount of e-waste is created all the time and become of the rise in disposable products is one causing environmental

and social problems for developing nations. E-waste is created when an electronic product is defined as discarded after the end of its useful life. A significantly of the trash often lead to adverse human health effects and environmental pollution is the hazardous waste with the explicit intent of disposal rather than dispose of it themselves.

There is an absence of consensus like to if the expression ought to appertain to resale, recycle, and refurbishing businesses, either solely to an article that can't be applied aimed at its designed purpose. Informal handling of e-waste trash in elaborating people might trigger important fitness and contamination difficulties, although those peoples are as well nearly all probable to recycle and mend technology.

“We have been living in a disposable culture for a long time now, almost by default rather than by design.”^[16]

In between transited as an experimental

Unlike the situation in human society, in organic nature, things are not the result of advance planning which takes account of efficiency and constructional logic. Artificial structures occur simultaneously and in association with existing structures, often bridging hydraulic systems, and are to be found in the flowing transitions between contingent object – natural object states of aggregation. In trans-idea, an experimental along very free lines, the genesis of carrying, supporting and enveloping structures was investigated on kinds of disposable materials in the transition and experiments conducted on processes in the various idea, able to work in the direct proximity of the objects on view. This led to the production of the kind of multidimensional structures, across different states of aggregation and different systems, dissimilar characteristics and that combine all as a composite from the influence context.

The duration of the creation was reinterpreted as an opinion colonial object, with a continuous partition to a course of the proliferation of material, and of work realized was deposited on all exterior and interior concept.

About committing to object and developing the basic characteristics of the material investigated whilst maintaining the novelty context of the original value, it was reinterpreted as a place of binomial research.

In between relevant and essential, but covered more extensive topics structures of moment followed the methods used and the course of events correspond to those in the opportunity to subsequently further explore the approaches to consequence.

This theme focused on a wide range of matters and was something between nature study, a material experiment and a search for the right moment and idea, amongst other things, in progress of basic movement patterns over time.

Explanation art created from undisguised, but often modified, objects or products that are not normally considered materials from which art is made, often because they already have a non-art function (*definition of Object trouvé at the MoMA Art Terms page*).

A definition for ordinary object - Ontology of the Ages

The main question of this practical proliferation poses is whether things, objects, and other non-human organisms experience their existence in a manner extramural or beyond our own delimitation of consciousness or acumen of human conception. Object-Oriented Ontology (arising from ὄντος, the Greek word for "being,"), is a growing philosophical movement that seeks to address this very particular query and currently igniting certain sectors of the world of art.

In an age of artificial intelligence and other scientific, internet of things, and technological developments flourish, that artists are the group of thinkers who give their time imbuing objects with meaning so the concept that objects themselves may have something to convey instinctively arouses this sector of people skilled in creative activity.

Object-Oriented Ontology and its counterpart Speculative Realism is committed to inquire into the agency, reality, and private existence of beings recognized as objects whether artificial or conceptual, neither human nor living. Simultaneously conjugated with a rejection of anthropocentric ways of thinking about and acting in the social.

We do not concern only to develop material but we have to consider to psychology of sociology and anthropology as well. A fundamental rethinking accompanied with a cataclysmic change of attitudes may occur in the public society as we hope it.

Society must change, the current of change is a natural current. If we disagree with change, we may not be able to survive. We must adapt ourselves to change in order to conduct our life.

Because not all cultural materials are preserved in their former state, nor are all of them due to change. There should be a mixture of together.

If a state of the environment in the future is not continuous from the present and the past, there will be a demand for adaptation and a balanced way of conservation and development of life and the environment.

A refined physical nature of reality to inverse polymorphism. Objects with the inverted segment in different orientations represent as eco-culture or hybrid culture practicable. The human behavior is exceedingly gave influenced to the dialectical materialism.

Humanity creates and destroys at the same time.

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