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ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF PAPER RECYCLING

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ABSTRACT

The method of paper recycling and bleaching has been investigated in the current article. The collecting of waste paper and cardboard is economically and ecologically inevitable due to geographical and temporal dispersion and the necessity to develop suitable methods, particularly in urban regions. The collection of waste paper in industrialized nations is managed in such a manner that waste paper is prevented from entering the waste cycle from the start. However, in third-world countries, despite having sufficient technical knowledge, the process does not work well for a variety of reasons, including a lack of regulatory organizations, a lack of sense of responsibility among professionals in the field of recycling, and public ignorance, and it is necessary to pay attention to proper waste paper collection. Due to the presence of valuable materials in municipal solid waste, which is sometimes referred to as "dirty gold," the municipality must spend a lot of money to collect them (75 to 80 percent), and often this waste can be recovered and buried in the ground by using proper and technical planning based on accurate and reliable data. Economic variables, the most significant of which are inflation, environmental issues, consumer patterns, raw resources, technology, and products are the most important elements influencing paper recycling, according to the findings of this research. Separating waste paper from the source is also the best method to collect it for recycling.

KEYWORDS: *Environment, Fossil Fuel, Recycling Paper, Renewable Energy, Waste Paper.*

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