

Chapter 3

Global Perspectives on Waste Management Education in Tourism and Hospitality

Pradip Kumar

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5138-736X>

Assam University, Silchar, India

Himanshu Bhusan Rout

Mizoram University, India

ABSTRACT

Waste management practices are crucial in mitigating the negative impacts and promoting sustainability in the tourism and hospitality sectors. This chapter uses relevant case studies to explore global perspectives on waste management education, regional variations, cultural considerations, innovative methodologies, obstacles, opportunities, and future recommendations. It highlights the challenges in different regions, from Asia to Europe's eco-conscious destinations and Africa's emerging markets. Challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited funding, and low stakeholder awareness persist, yet these also present opportunities for international cooperation and knowledge sharing. The chapter advocates leveraging technology, increasing stakeholder participation, and integrating waste management education into broader sustainability initiatives. Recommendations are provided for policy-makers, business leaders, educators, and community leaders. Emphasizing cultural sensitivity, creativity, cooperation, and long-term vision, the chapter underscores the importance

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3693-6110-8.ch003

1. INTRODUCTION

The tourism and hospitality industry is a massive driver of the world economy, but its quick growth has created severe environmental problems, especially concerning waste production. A wide range of waste products, including food waste, plastics, paper, and hazardous materials, are produced by tourists and hospitality establishments, which adds to pollution and environmental deterioration. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, tourism contributes around 5% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, with waste management playing a significant role in this impact (UNEP,2019). Moreover, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC,2020), the average hotel visitor creates around 1 kilogram of waste every night, mostly in landfills or the ocean. This emphasises the critical need for sustainable waste management techniques that reduce waste output, improve recycling and reuse, and ensure efficient residual waste disposal. Sustainable waste management reduces environmental damage and has economic and social advantages by increasing resource efficiency and providing green jobs. “Development that fulfils the demands of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” is how the United Nations (UN) defined sustainable development almost forty years ago (World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), 1987, p. 43). The UN unveiled the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015 as a standard blueprint for a sustainable future on a global scale (United Nations, 2015). Agenda 2030 was a set of seventeen interconnected Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that called on all nations and sectors of the economy to form international alliances to accomplish social justice, economic expansion, and environmental preservation (Scheyvens & Cheer, 2021).

This chapter will explore worldwide perspectives on waste management education in the tourist and hospitality industries, emphasising regional differences, cultural impacts, creative training techniques, and the existing difficulties and possibilities. The chapter uses cases from different regions and methods applied to efficient waste management and preservation of the environment. Regional disparities in waste management procedures show the various issues and solutions applied worldwide, ranging from Asia's high-density tourism hotspots to Europe's ecologically aware destinations and Africa's burgeoning tourism markets. Cultural conventions, beliefs, and attitudes strongly affect waste management practises, needing instructional initiatives customised to individual cultural situations. Innovative instructional methods, such as interactive workshops, digital platforms, and gamified learning settings, have increased awareness and encouraged sustainable habits.

22 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/global-perspectives-on-waste-management-education-in-tourism-and-hospitality/362919

Related Content

Nation State and Fighting the COVID-19 Pandemic Shock: Who is Responsible?

Olga Ivanovna Pilipenko, Zoya Andreevna Pilipenko and Andrey Igorevich Pilipenko (2022). *Research Anthology on Business Continuity and Navigating Times of Crisis* (pp. 1767-1797).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/nation-state-and-fighting-the-covid-19-pandemic-shock/297382

Is Current Understanding Adequate for Green Banking Practices in Nepal: A Lesson Learned

Niranjan Devkota, Udaya Raj Paudel and Ghanashyam Khanal (2021). *Handbook of Research on Climate Change and the Sustainable Financial Sector* (pp. 84-98).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/is-current-understanding-adequate-for-green-banking-practices-in-nepal/280961

A Modified-SCD for Optimize Performance Rate at Polar Code

Prakash K Mand G S. Sunitha (2019). *International Journal of Green Computing* (pp. 1-21).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-modified-scd-for-optimize-performance-rate-at-polar-code/232692

Efficient Heuristics for Large-Scale Vehicle Routing Problems Using Particle Swarm Optimization

A. Chandramouli, L. Vivek Srinivasan and T. T. Narendran (2012). *International Journal of Green Computing* (pp. 34-50).

www.irma-international.org/article/efficient-heuristics-large-scale-vehicle/69997

Regionalization as a Factor of Agriculture Development of the Republic of Serbia

Anton Puškaric, Jonel Subic and Bojana Bekic (2013). *International Journal of Sustainable Economies Management* (pp. 46-54).

www.irma-international.org/article/regionalization-factor-agriculture-development-republic/77342