

GLOBAL SOUTH PERSPECTIVE ON CIRCULAR ECONOMY – THE CASE OF INDIA

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Abstract Environment deterioration, waste management, and energy deficiency are inherent problems in India's linear model of industrialization. The drive to transform Indian carbon and waste burdens by 2030 is under implementation by the government of India. In one domain, i.e., waste management, India has progressed from 18% waste processing in 2014 to 70% in 2021. Household and agricultural waste is significant in size to India's organic waste and is experiencing a transformation from linear to circular biotreatment methods, producing compressed natural gas (CNG) and contributing to the energy and farming needs of the country. The change is an outcome of catalyst factors identified by multi-stakeholders in the ecosystem, which are demand, policy, and supply. Based on primary and secondary research, our research presents a catalyst framework to transform the linear model into a circular model in the bio-waste sector in rural and urban India.

Keywords:

Bio-CNG,
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