The paper on “Development of fabric wrap for packaging in E-commerce as an alternative to plastic bubble sheet” aligns to my research on “Packing waste produced by Online shopping for shipping”. The rise of online shopping has created a new set of environmental challenges in the form of e-waste. The excessive use of plastic packaging materials, such as bubble wrap, thermocol sheets, and plastic wrap, has increased the amount of waste generated by online shopping. This waste not only harms the environment but also affects public health.

To decrease e-waste from online shopping, eco-friendly alternatives to traditional packaging materials must be promoted. Companies can focus on using sustainable packaging materials such as corrugated bubble sheets, green wrap, and indented Kraft paper, which are environmentally friendly and biodegradable.

Moreover, consumers can play their part by choosing to shop from companies that prioritize sustainable packaging. They can also reuse or recycle the packaging material that they receive with their online orders.

In addition, efforts can be made to develop new, eco-friendly cushioning materials for packaging. For example, using fabric instead of bubble wrap could be a promising alternative. This would not only reduce e-waste but also support the development of sustainable modules in the fashion industry.

In conclusion, decreasing e-waste from online shopping requires a collective effort from both companies and consumers. By promoting sustainable packaging and adopting eco-friendly alternatives, we can reduce the environmental impact of online shopping and move towards a more sustainable future.

The paper on “issue of plastic waste has become a pressing global concern in recent years, and this review sheds light on the potential reducing plastic waste: A meta-analysis of influences on behaviour and interventions” address the managing of E-waste produced through online shopping. The review utilized the AACTT and COM-B frameworks to categorize behavior's and variables associated with plastic waste, and the Behaviour Change Wheel and the behaviour change techniques taxonomy to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. The study found that variables reflecting capability, opportunity, and motivation all had medium-strength associations with behaviour, while interventions targeting 'persuasion', 'enablement', and 'environmental restructuring' were associated with the strongest changes in behaviour.

The study also highlighted the importance of targeting specific behavior's, such as recycling and online shopping, and identified communication and marketing, environmental and social planning, and service provision as effective policy options for reducing plastic waste. Interestingly, interventions targeting psychological capability had a negative effect on plastic waste reducing behaviors, while those targeting physical opportunity and reflective motivation had the strongest positive effects.

Overall, this study provides valuable insights for future research and efforts to reduce plastic waste, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions that address specific behaviour and utilize effective behaviour change techniques.

References

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