

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3395.
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12.07.2019

e-Waste

3395. SHRI DIBYENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the electronic waste (e- Waste) is emerging as a serious public health hazard and environmental issue in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether more than 2 million tonnes e-Waste is generated annually in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to recycle e-Waste under the e-Waste Management Rules and provide support to set up industries for the purpose and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the present status of recycling industries in the country along with number of authorized recyclers, State-wise; and
- (e) the funds spent by the Government for setting up of e-Waste recycling/sorting plants during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO)

(a) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipments has resulted in increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. The toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", 20 lakh ton of e-waste generation was reported in the country in 2016. Recently

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has developed a guideline on uniform inventorization of e-waste in the Country.

(c) to (e) As per the information available with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 312 dismantlers and recyclers have been granted authorization by 18 State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs). These authorized dismantlers and recyclers have the cumulative annual processing capacity of 7,82,080MT. State-wise detail of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country is as given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Authorized Dismantler/Recycler	State Wise Capacity (MTPA)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	480
2.	Chhattisgarh	01	600
3.	Gujarat	16	49053
4.	Goa	01	103
5.	Haryana	28	82738
6.	Himachal Pradesh	01	1000
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	01	165
8.	Karnataka	71	52722
9.	Maharashtra	75	78179
10.	Madhya Pradesh	02	9600
11.	Orissa	03	3680
12.	Punjab	03	4850
13.	Rajasthan	26	90769
14.	Tamil Nadu	24	97271
15.	Telangana	11	41493
16.	Uttar Pradesh	41	243627
17.	Uttarakhand	04	19250
18.	West Bengal	03	1860
		312	7,82,080

In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The provisions of these Rules include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. The MeitY is involved in

developing technology to recycle e-waste in an environmentally sound manner. MeitY has set up a demonstration plant at Bangalore through a project titled “Environmentally Sound Methods for Recovery of Metals from Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs) – Phase II”, which is being implemented by the Centre for Materials for Electronics Technology (C-MET), Hyderabad and E-Parisara, Bengaluru at a total budget outlay of Rs. 1126.80 lakhs, over a period of five years since August 2014. A processing technology through physical separation and chemical leaching methods has been developed for recycling and reuse of electronic waste at National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur. MeitY has also established demonstration process at the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering & Technology (CIPET), Bhubaneswar- Autonomous academic institute under Department of Chemical & Petrochemicals, Government of India on converting plastics of e-waste to virgin master batch, which can be used for value added products.
