

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4529
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.07.2019

Plastic Waste

4529. SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAWAN RAJENIMBALKAR:
SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE:

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

- (a) the average annual consumption of plastic in the country and the quantity of plastic waste generated;
- (b) the names of the major Cities/ States responsible for generation of maximum plastic waste;
- (c) whether the Government has conducted any study regarding the harmful effects of plastic waste on human health and environment and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued any directions/ guidelines in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (f) the steps being taken by the Government for management and safe disposal of plastic waste including plastic packaging along with the measures taken to ensure safety of workers engaged in plastic industry in the country?

ANSWER

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

- (a)&(b) According to National Accounts Statistics 2015, brought out by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the average production/consumption of plastic products during the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 (up to September 2015) is 707 Million Metric Tons per annum with the growth rate of 8.3% per year in chemical and chemical products sector. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted a study in 60 major cities of India wherein it been estimated that around 4059T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. The major cities generating plastic waste are Delhi, Chennai, Kolkata, Mumbai and Bengaluru. Extrapolating the plastic waste generation data from 60 major cities to the entire country, it is estimated that around 25,940T/day of plastic waste is generated in India.
- (c) In a study by Central Pollution Control Board, it was observed that heavy metals, chlorides, phthalates etc. migrate from plastic waste into the surrounding medium

because these are not chemically bound and remain present in mobile and leachable phase.

- (d)to(f) The National Green Tribunal vide its judgment in Original Application No. 199 of 2014 in the matter of Almitra H. Patel Versus Union of India issued consolidated directions to the states and the Union Territories for implementation of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 and Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per the Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to local bodies or agencies authorized by the local bodies. The rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers and street vendors to manage plastic waste. The rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. The occupational safety, health and welfare of workers employed in the factories are taken care by various legislations by Government of India i.e. the Factories Act 1948 and others.
