

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1495**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24.12.2018

**Generation of e-waste**

1495. Dr. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI

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

- (a) the data on e-waste generated by the States, State-wise;
- (b) manner in which Government penalizes the States to compensate against generating more e-wastes; and
- (c) steps taken by Government, apart from the conventional steps to reduce e-waste generation?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE**  
**(DR. MAHESH SHARMA)**

**(a):** The annual generation of e-waste in the country has been estimated at 2 million metric ton in 2016. (Source: Global E-waste Monitor 2017 report of United Nation University). The estimation of state wise generation of e-waste has not been completed for all the states and only six states namely Goa, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Punjab have completed the inventory of e-waste generation (**Annex I**). Further, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had carried out inventory of e-waste during 2005 and the generation was estimated at 1.46 lakh metric ton per annum.

**(b) & (c):** The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has revised the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011 and notified the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the environmentally sound management of e-waste in the country. Further amendments were made in March 2018 for its effective implementation. As per the rules, the Department of Industry of the State Government or any other government agency authorized in this regard by the State Government has to ensure earmarking or allocation of industrial space or shed for e-waste recycling and dismantling activities in industrial parks/clusters. The State Government is also required to prepare an integrated plan for effective implementation of the provisions of these rules.

The Rules aim at channelizing the e-waste generated in the country towards authorized dismantlers and recyclers in order to prevent its adverse effects on the environment. The responsibilities have also been given to all major stakeholders such as producers, manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers, collection centers, dealers, refurbishers, consumers or bulk consumers, recyclers in order to address various aspects of e-waste handling, management and disposal. It further provides for the extended producer responsibility (EPR), authorization of dismantlers and recyclers, reduction of hazardous substances (RoHS) in the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment, registration of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs), Deposit Refund Schemes, etc. CPCB has also developed the guidelines for the effective implementation of the Rules.

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## Annex I

### Quantum of generation of e-waste in six states

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Year of Information</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Estimated quantity of e- waste generation (Ton per Annum)</b>
1.	2015	Chhattisgarh	43431
2.	2012	Goa	915
3.	2012	Himachal	4749
4.	2012	Jammu & Kashmir	500
5.	2014-2015	Madhya Pradesh	2,20,700
6.	2012	Punjab	12432