

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1267
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.02.2018

Recyclable Waste

1267. SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

- (a) whether the data regarding recyclable waste generated in metro cities is not available;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether waste management planning is becoming impossible, in the absence of such data; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

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

(a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) had recently conducted study in 60 major cities of India. It has been estimated that around 4,059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. Based on this study, the plastic waste generated from the entire country is estimated to be approximately 25,940 tons per day. The CPCB in 2005 had estimated that 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste is generated in the country and had made projection of approximately 8.0 lakh ton e-waste generated in 2010. Further, as per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", 20 lakh ton of e-waste were generated in the country in 2016.

(c) and (d) The Government has comprehensively revised the waste management rules and has notified Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, E-waste Management Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, and Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016 for sound management of various types of wastes in the country. As per the provisions of Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the generators of waste will take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, prevent littering of plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of wastes at source and handover segregated wastes to local bodies or to the agencies authorised by the local bodies. The Rules further mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility. The provisions of e-waste management Rules 2016 include extended producers responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling. The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules incorporate the waste management

hierarchy in the sequence of priority of prevention, minimization, reuse, recycling, recovery, co-processing and safe disposal. The Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 covers municipal areas to urban agglomerations, census towns, notified industrial townships, areas under the control of Indian Railways, airports, airbase, port and harbour, defense establishments, special economic zones, State and Central government organizations, places of pilgrims, religious & historical importance. Under the Solid Waste Management Rules, source segregation of waste has been emphasized and segregated waste to be channelized for recovery, reuse and recycle. The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, emphasizes on proper disposal of the liquid and solid waste from the premises. In addition Ministry has notified Construction & Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016. The rules apply to everyone who generates construction and demolition waste such as building materials, debris, and rubble waste resulting from construction, re-modeling, repair and demolition of any civil structure of individual or organization or authority.
