

India is the third largest man generator of e-waste in the world after US, China.

The toxic chemicals released from the disposed laptops, batteries like lithium cadmium will affect

- environment
- soil and ground water
- affects plants, animals and humans consuming that water.
- enters human food chain that cause cancer, cardiac arrest.

The State pollution Control boards (SPCB) and local authorities have failed to check the generation under e-waste management Act 2016.

NGT order :

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) has issued some important orders.

- asked the CPCB to monitor and report the generation of waste and to renew and review the norms within three months.
- ordered the SPCB to identify the hotspots in the region.
- It has also asked the e-manufacturing companies to partner the illegal processing units and to drain and provide safeguard to the workers.

Way forward :

- Beside the strict implementation of the order, there needs a strict monitoring framework for the enforcement of rules.
- Tax incentives can be provided to producers to set up recycling unit in their manufacturing centre.
- Quarter collecting drives or setting up of dispose centre in cities will need to be done.

In addition to the government measures, people's participation is also needed not only to safeguard the environment but also to get value products from the recycling units.