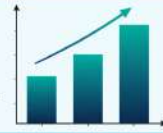


INDIA'S E-WASTE MANAGEMENT

CONTEXT

India generated 6.2 million tonnes of e-waste in FY24, projected to more than double to 14 million tonnes by 2030.



WHAT IS E-WASTE



- E-waste refers to **discarded electrical and electronic devices such as computers, circuit boards, mobile phones, and appliances.**



- It contains hazardous materials like **lead, mercury, cadmium, and brominated flame retardants.**

IMPACT OF IMPROPER E-WASTE MANAGEMENT



- **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR):** Producers, importers, and brand owners are made responsible for managing their product's end-of-life waste.



- **An online EPR E-Waste portal has been developed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)** where entities such as producers, manufacturers, recyclers, and refurbishers of the e-waste are required to be registered.



- **The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has comprehensively revised the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 and notified the E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022.**



- **India's first e-waste clinic was inaugurated in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.**
- It's a facility for segregating, processing, and disposing of e-waste from both households and commercial units.



- **The Ministry of Mines** launched a Pan-India **E-Waste Recycling Drive** as part of Special Campaign 5.0 (in 2025), aimed at promoting Swachhata in government offices and ensuring scientific disposal and resource recovery from electronic

The Basel Convention is a global treaty aimed at controlling the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes and their disposal, ensuring that such wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.



- It was adopted in 1989 and entered into force in 1992.



- **India is a party to the Basel Convention.**

