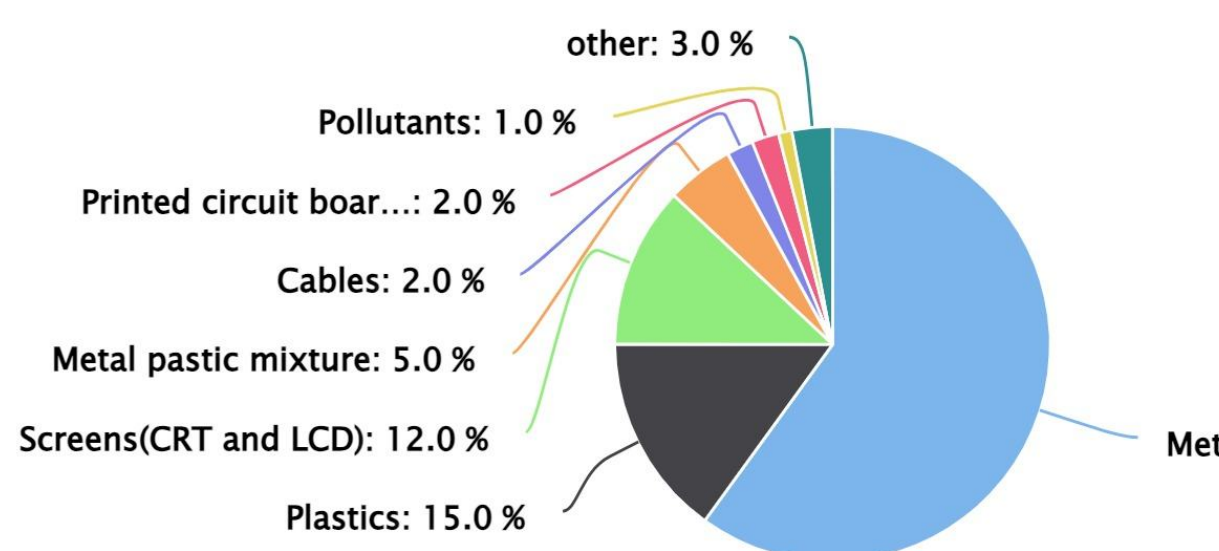
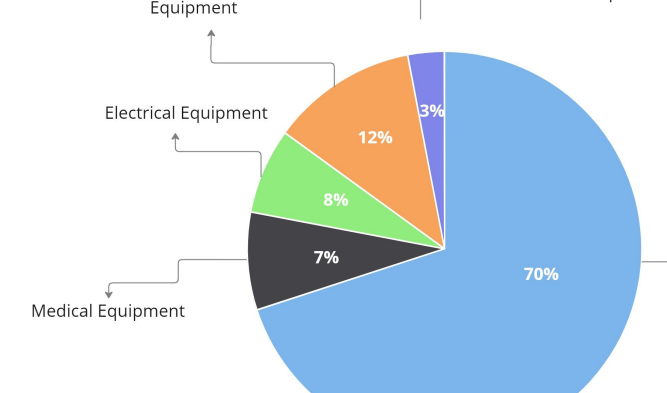


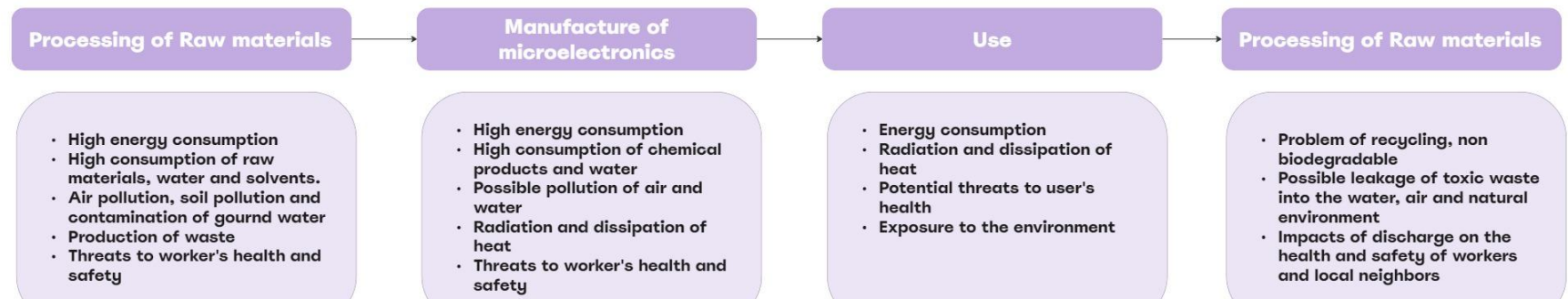
Composition of E-Waste



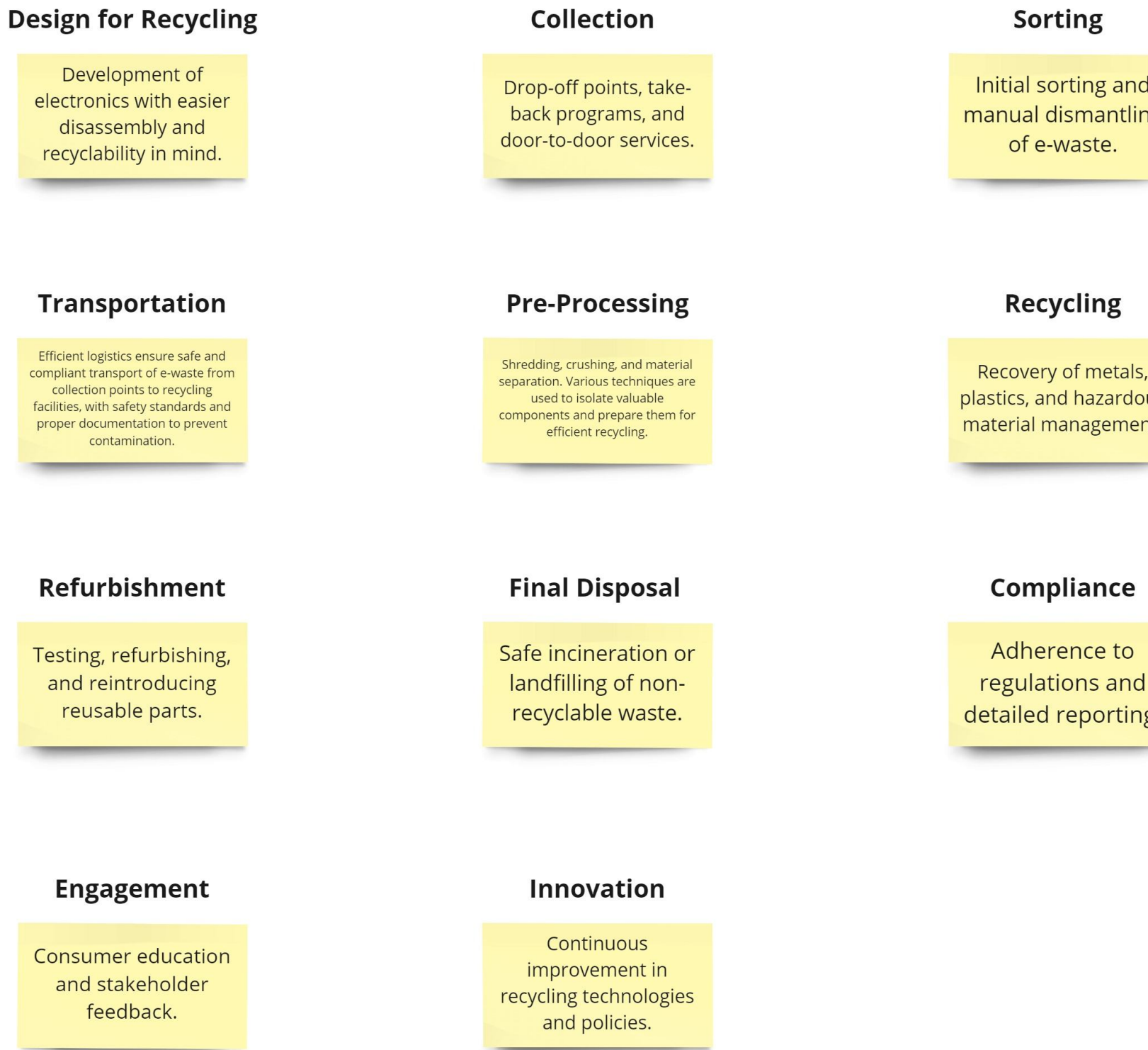
Break-up of E-Waste in India



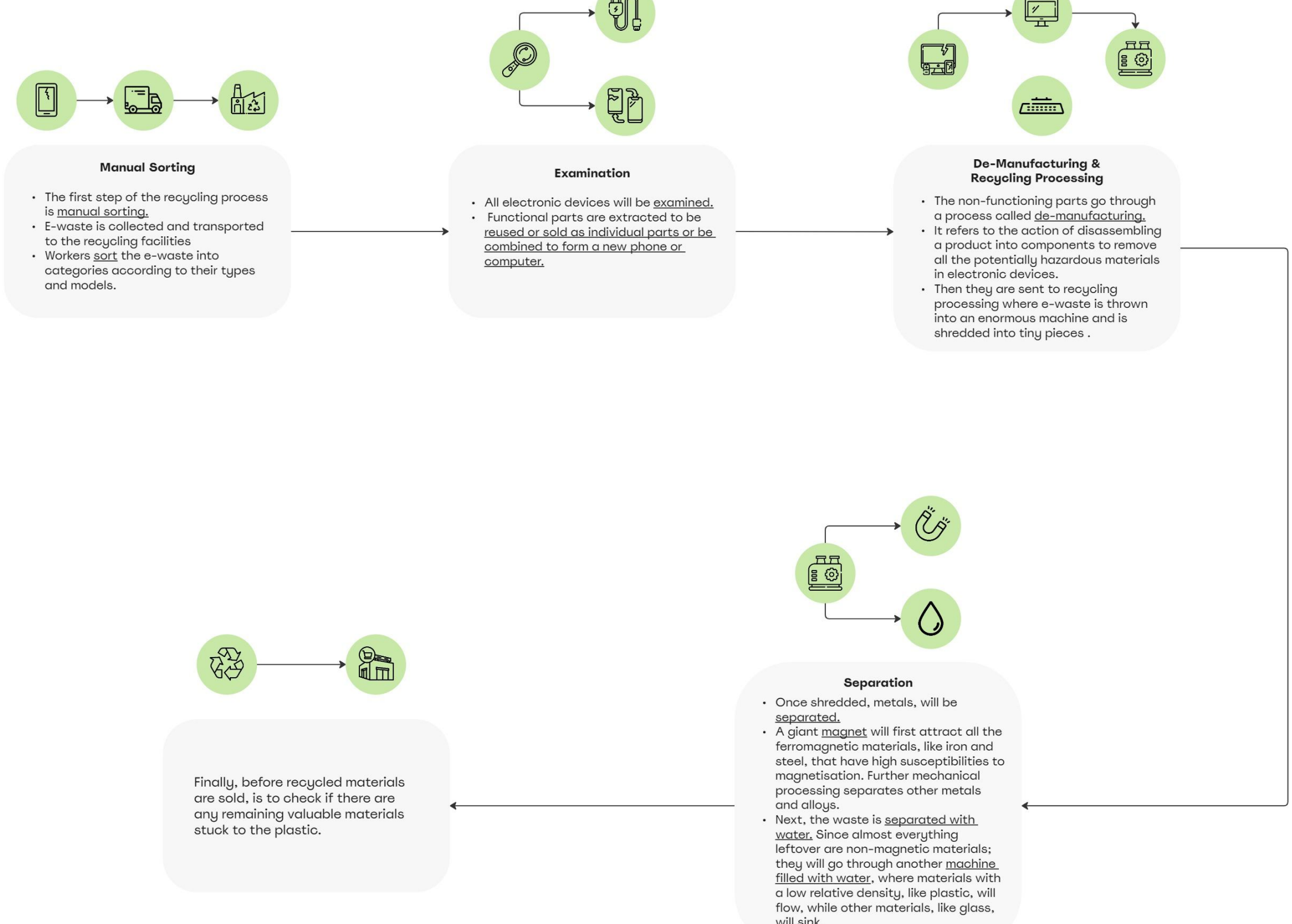
Life cycle of an electronic device



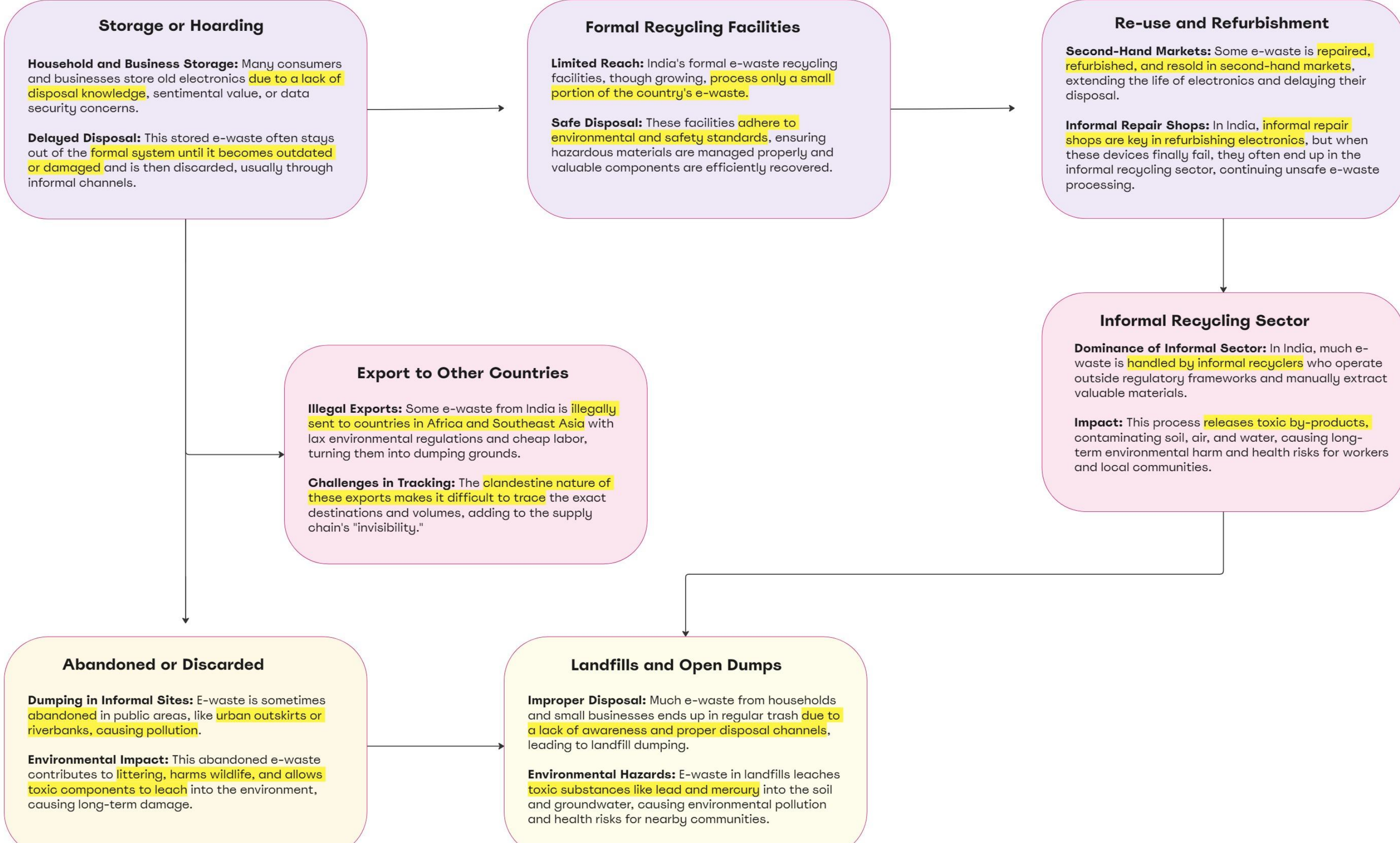
Touchpoints



E-Waste Recycling Process



The Invisible Path of E-Waste in the Supply Chain



<https://www.dailymail.com/dailymail-updates/daily-news-analysis/invisible-e-waste#:~:text=The%20majority%20of%20the%20in,approach%20to%20e-waste%20management.>

A Day in the Life of India's E-Waste Workers

<https://ndia.com/technology/2022/08/india-electronic-waste-workers.html>



NEW DELHI—As dawn breaks, hundreds of men move in and out of the congested alleys of Seelampur, pulling carts and driving dump trucks loaded with discarded cellphones, computers, air conditioners, and almost any other electronic waste imaginable. Located on the outskirts of New Delhi, Seelampur is the country's largest market dedicated to dismantling old tech, and it's home to an estimated 50,000 men, women, and children whose livelihoods depend on e-waste.

Inside the labyrinth of alleys, hundreds of small establishments are packed with different electronic gadgets, which workers take apart mostly with their bare hands, a hammer, and pliers, hoping to extract precious metals like gold, silver, and tin—or any other useful item. Children move through the nooks and corners of the market with plastic bags on their shoulders, collecting potentially useful scraps among the e-waste leftovers left in front of doorways.



As soon as the leftover cellphone scraps are thrown out, young children waiting outside rush forward, pulling each other back to get the best of it. He collects whatever possible with his bare hands and runs away. Sitting behind a car near the drainage canal, he opens his plastic bag to look at what he collected.

A worker looks for broken motherboards that can't be sent for further processing. Without protective gear, he dips them in a beaker filled with acid, hoping to extract copper, silver, or other metals that can be sold. Soon after, the small shop fills with clouds of white smoke.

Indeed, workers' constant contact with metals, acid, and other dangerous substances shapes their health and living conditions.

"We need high-end safety gear to deal with this kind of work, but it's way out of our budget."

"While working I get minor injuries, but I neglect them."

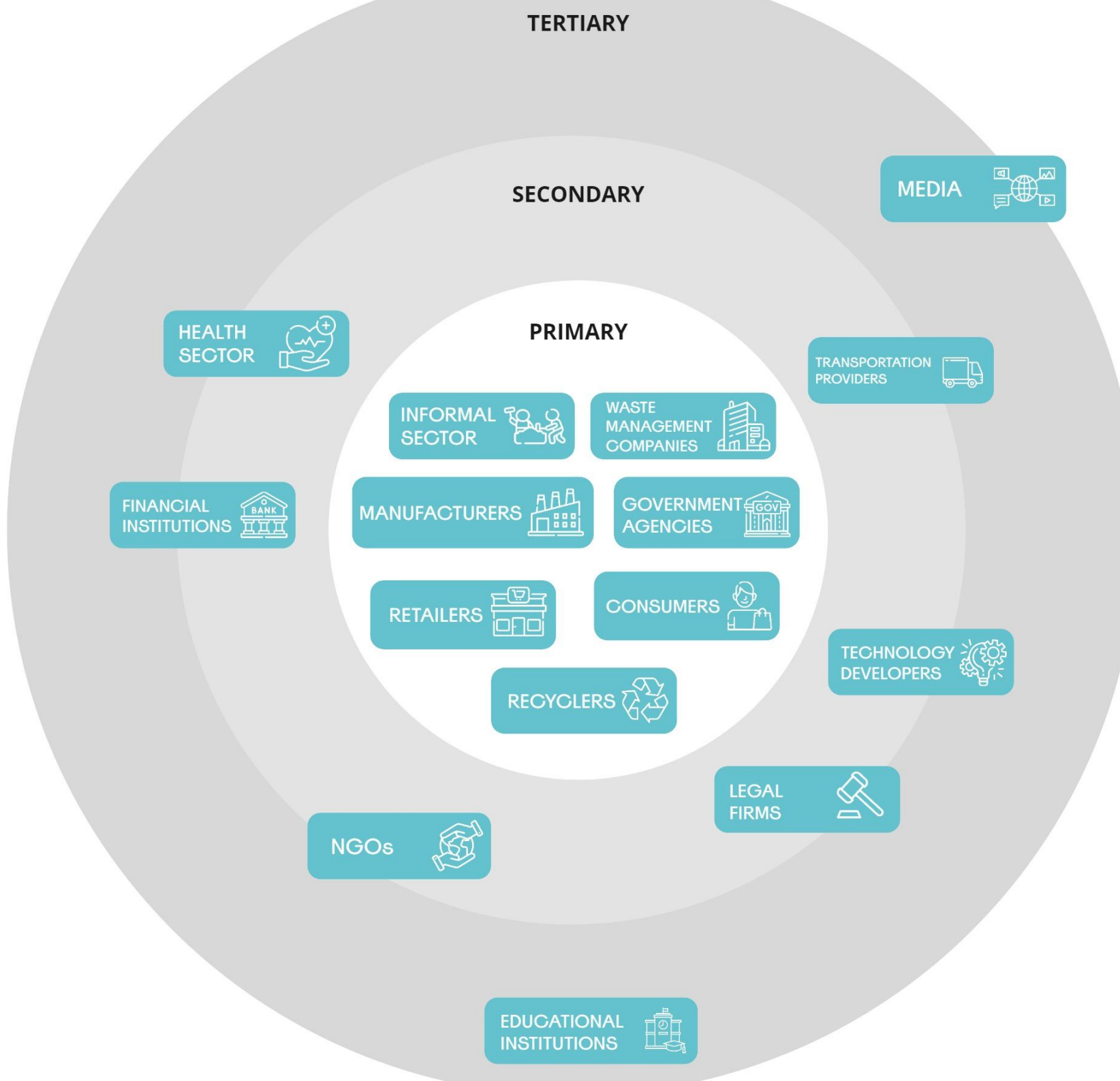
"It makes me wonder what it's like to breathe in the fresh air."

M. Taj, a doctor popular in the area, has been working in Seelampur for 10 years. Each year, he said, things get worse. "Until the last few years, I used to see five to 12 patients in a day, now they have risen to 20 or 30," he said. "I see cases of small children with COPD and breathing issues, which would indefinitely affect their lifespan, and it's really worrying."

Taj cited a lack of awareness among e-waste workers about the causes of these health issues. "They burn wires, plastics, and parts of regular appliances, and dealing with hazardous chemicals is the cause of growing COPD cases in the area," he said. "I see cases of small children with COPD and breathing issues, which would indefinitely affect their lifespan, and it's really worrying."



STAKEHOLDER MAPPING



Interrelation of stakeholders

Thickness of line = Strength of Relationship

