Swachh Bharat *Assignment*

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Q1)Describe the work of Indian government for the awareness regarding E-waste and its health Hazards.

Laws to manage e-waste have been in place in India since 2011, mandating that only authorised dismantlers and recyclers collect e waste. E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 was enacted on October 1, 2017. Over 21 products (Schedule-I) were included under the purview of the rule. The rule also extended its purview to components or consumables or parts or spares of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE), along with their products. The rule has strengthened the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), which is the global best practice to ensure the take-back of the end-of-life products.

A new arrangement called Producer Responsibility Organisation (PRO) has been introduced to strengthen EPR further. The producers have to meet targets, which should be 20 per cent of the waste generated by their sales. This will increase by 10 per cent annually for the next five years. The law also says that the responsibility of producers is not confined to waste collection, but also to ensure that the waste reaches the authorised recycler/dismantler.

And despite new rules that have come into place to safely process this hazardous material, close to 80 per cent of e-waste — old laptops and cell phones, cameras and air conditioners, televisions and LED lamps — continues to be broken down, at huge health and environmental cost polluting ground water and soil, by the informal sector.

Q2) What are the rules and regulations guiding solid waste management

in India?

The Environmental Protection Act , This Act was enacted in 1986, and it aims to establish a sufficient protection system. This Act confers powers to the Central Government to regulate all forms of waste. It is one of the primary legislatures to protect the environment and regulation of waste. Some of the important provisions of this Act is given as under-Section 7 of this Act places a principal prohibition on harming the environment by stating that no person carrying any activity should emit or discharge environmental pollutants in excess of the prescribed standards. Section 9 of the Act states that if any event takes place which harms the environment through any foreseen or unforeseen event, the person Responsible for the harm is duty bound to prevent or alleviate the pollutant, discharged as a result of such event. The person is also obliged to inform the proper authorities about the event which may harm the environment.

Polluter Pays Principle Section 9 (3) of the Act embodies the “Polluter Pays Principle” which states that any expense which has been incurred to restore the environment to its natural state shall be paid by the person who is responsible for such degradation. This concept of a continuing punishment is very important.

The Act also contains provisions which remove the corporate veil. In case any environmental offense was committed by a company, with the connivance or consent of any director,manager, secretary or any other officer of the company, they’ll be help personally liable for committing offenses in the name of the company. Environmental Protection Rules-Commonly known as the Environmental Protection Rules, 1986, these rules were formulated by the government under the power conferred to them by the Environmental Protection Act. Through these powers, the government has the authority to give specific directions, without changing the principle Act.

The Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 Management of hazardous waste is a very complex issue. Certain rules and regulations are required, which together form the legal regime. The Rules places an obligation on the occupier of hazardous to safe and sound handling of environmental waste. The occupier is that person under whose charge there is a plant or unit or factory which produces hazardous

waste as result of their operation. The occupier must sell or send the hazardous waste to a re-processor or recycler, who is authorized by the government to dispose of the waste in a safe manner. Any person who is engaged in storage, package, collection, destruction, conversion, processing, etc., also has to take authorization for the State Pollution Board. The recyclers, occupiers, re-users, re-processors can store the waste for up to 90 days. Sale or transfer of hazardous waste can be done only after obtaining a valid registration form Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). Use of the waste as a source of energy also requires registration from the CPCB. The trans-boundary shipment of hazardous waste is regulated by the Basel Convention, to whom India is a signatory. Import of hazardous waste for disposal in India is prohibited by law, although import for the purpose of reuse, recovery as an energy source and recycling is allowed subject to certain restrictions. India allows for the export of hazardous waste but only with the prior informed consent of the importing country.

Q3) Why it is important to recycle E- waste. Which country is the largest

producer of e-waste?

Ans.It is important to recycle E-waste because it conserve natural resources and If we can recycle materials form E-waste then we can also help reduce the amount of mining. It help us to conserve our planets precious natural resources. Recycling E- waste conserves resources of heavy metals.

Also, it provides a better way of obtaining them. According to statistic that European nations are more likely to recycle their old electronic goods than those in other parts of the world. It’s estimated that approximately 47% of e-waste produced in Europe is recycled, which still leaves considerable room for improvement but is markedly better than the global average of 40%. Some countries in particular have much work to do to address their e-waste disposal practices.

For example, India currently recycles less than a 1/4 of its e-waste. Last year, the country generated approximately two million tones of the stuff, but only 438,085 will be recycling.

It is just 22% of two million tonnes. China is the largest producer of e-waste. China lead the way, with 7.2 million tons per annum, while the USA (6.3), Japan (2.1), India (2.0) and Germany (1.9) trail .

Q4) What is your responsibility to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

Ans: - My responsibility to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is that I should set an example for other people to see me and take part in this Abhiyan actively.

The main responsibility is to not create dirty environments, but instead clean them. My work would be to put all the garbage at its respective location, the dustbin, and also direct other students and people to do the same with the help of signs and placards. It is a huge responsibility, because people don’t remember the good work you have done. One false or wrong thing would lead to a really wrong idea about me. So it becomes my responsibility to see to it that whatever cleanliness work I undertake is completely fool-proof and should not create a wrong impression to the people.

Q5)What is the concept of sanitation. What are the importance of sanitation?

Ans-1 Contaminated water causes many water-borne infections like diarrhea, and also serves as a carrier for vectors such as mosquitoes spreading epidemics. Open defecation means no sanitation. It fouls the environment, and spreads diseases. According to WHO-UNICEF report (2010), India has the highest rate of open defecation. Access to safe drinking water and good sanitation are vital for family well-being. It results in control of enteric diseases, and boosts child health. A healthy child has better learning and retaining ability. Girls avoid going to school where there are no proper sanitation measures.

Sanitation makes a positive contribution in family literacy. According to a UNICEF study, for every 10 per cent increase in female literacy, a country’s economy can grow by 0.3 per cent. Thus, sanitation contributes to social and economic development of the society. Improved sanitation also helps the environment.

Clean drinking water and good sanitation would not prevent infections without practicing good hygiene. A simple habit of washing hands goes a long way towards preventing diseases. The stored water supply may also serve as a source of infection in the absence of hygiene. In India, rapid urbanization and the increasing population has placed a major strain on the existing infrastructure. It has affected the capacity of the government to provide clean drinking water, and effective sanitation measures. Though the government has tried to overcome this problem through urban development programmes like Clean India Campaign, the total costs required for successful operations continue to mar their efforts. Hence, the contributions of corporations, and other organizations is a welcome change.