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**Current scenario of e-waste management in India****Samroot Samreen Wani**

TERI School of Advanced Studies, India

Since the rapid growth of industrial revolution and urbanization, development in information technology has primarily changed the outlook of people towards their lives. This technological advancement has proven to be a boon for the mankind because it has converted whole world to a global village. The price of this advancement is a bigger responsibility because the improper management of this technological development results in pollution, environmental degradation along with major health issues. E-waste is basically the waste from the electrical and electronic devices that are almost redundant and are about to complete their useful life. E-waste poses a threat to health and the environment because the components present in it are toxic and hazardous. Toxicity and hazardous content depend on the density and the condition of the waste. It has numerous dangers associated with it. Globally, the total generation of e-waste in 2018 was approximately 50 million tons. The major portion of this waste (50%) includes the television sets, computers, screens, smart phones, and tablets. Rest of the portion includes the household applications (heating and cooling equipment) and medical waste. Out of 40 million tons of e-waste generated, only 20% (10 million tons) is recycled and remaining 40 million tons goes to the landfills, dumpsites or is burned in open air or illegally traded. These problems are due to the lack of awareness of the impacts of e-waste on large scale even when 66% of world has e-waste legislation.