

around the world; and based on a fair and ambitious assessment of global commitment to combating climate change, it is ratifying the Paris Agreement. 136 Parties have ratified the Paris Agreement which includes the European Union and many other developed and developing countries.

The Paris Agreement reflects international consensus on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for addressing global climate change and such actions are to be taken in the context of the sustainable development. NDCs have been arrived at through multi-stakeholder consultations and the developments in this regard have been apprised to the Parliament.

Rise in electronic waste

2761. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronic waste is rising sharply and causing great risk to human health and the environment in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof indicating the quantum of e-waste generated annually in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that the number of e-waste recyclers/dismantlers in the country is inadequate, particularly in Maharashtra, a major e-waste generating State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for the safe disposal of e-waste including recycling of such wastes and the achievements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The country's economic growth, rise in per capita income, and technological innovations coupled with high obsolescence rate of electronic and electrical equipment to increase in the rate of generation of e-waste. Toxic constituents such as Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium, Polybrominated biphenyls and Polybrominated diphenyl ethers are used in the manufacturing of electronic devices. Disposal of e-waste from such electronic devices, without processing it in an environmentally sound manner, may affect the human health and environment including soil and ground water. No comprehensive inventorization of e-waste generation in the country has been done. However, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), had projected 8.0 lakh tons of e-waste generation in the year 2010.

(c) In the country there are 178 dismantling/recycling units with a capacity of 441085.6 metric tonnes per annum. In Maharashtra there are 32 dismantling/recycling units with a capacity of 47810 metric tonnes per annum. The State-wise detail of installed recycling/dismantling facilities operating in the country is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) The Government has comprehensively revised e-waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011, and notified e-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The provisions of these Rules include expanded producers' responsibility, setting up of producer responsibility organizations and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal, providing for economic incentives for collection of electronic waste, and other measures which include responsibility of producers of electronic and electrical products for collection and channelizing of electronic waste. The Rules provide for simplified permission process for setting up of dismantling and recycling facilities through single authorization based on Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, and to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste.

Statement

The State/UT-wise details of authorized dismantlers/recyclers

Sl. No.	State	Number of registered Dismantler and Recycler	Registered Capacity in tonne per Annum
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	2	1650.0
2.	Gujarat	12	37262.12
3.	Haryana	16	49981.0
4.	Karnataka	57	44620.5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3	8985.0
6.	Maharashtra	32	47810.0
7.	Odisha	1	3000.0
8.	Punjab	1	150.0

1	2	3	4
9.	Rajasthan	10	68670.0
10.	Tamil Nadu	14	52427.0
11.	Telangana	4	11800.0
12.	Uttar Pradesh	22	86130.0
13.	Uttarakhand	3	28000.0
14.	West Bengal	1	600.0
TOTAL		178	441085.6

Easing of rules for clearance of non-polluting industrial projects

2762. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has eased rules for clearance of nonpolluting industrial projects; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in consultation with Central Pollution Control Board has reclassified the industries into "red", "orange", "green" and "white" Category as part of policies and objective of Government to promote 'Ease of Doing Responsible Business. Projects under the new category of "white", which is practically non-polluting, will not require either Environmental Clearance under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or Consent under Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. A list of white category of industries is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of White Category Industries

Sl. No.	Industry Sector
1.	Air coolers /conditioners
2.	Bicycles, baby carriages
3.	Bailing of waste papers
4.	Bio fertilizer /bio-pesticides