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RECOUP AND RECLAIM E-WASTES - AN INNOVATIVE INCISION

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Abstract

Electronic Waste (e-waste) is becoming a key focus for many businesses. E-waste problems related to trade in wastes and informal recycling in the developing countries address environmental, social and economic effects. The world is consuming more and more electronic products every year. This paper highlights the various issues of E-waste management such as impact, status and some strategies for E-waste management. It presents an overview of the problem and suggests some concrete solutions to tackle this issue. The scope of present research is to identify different reasons responsible for production of e-waste and suggest different e-waste management policies. To collect data related to recycling different libraries and websites are used.

Key Terms: *E-waste, electronics, computer, waste management, recycle, reuse.*

Introduction

Electronic waste or e-waste is one of the most popular growing issues of the world. The term e-waste is for the collection of old discarded computers, office electronic equipment, entertainment devices, TVs, Refrigerators, mobile phones, radios basically any electrical or electronic appliance that has reached its end-of-life. Anything that runs on electricity, battery or has wire and completed its life is e-waste **[1].** E-waste contains both valuable materials such as gold, palladium, silver and copper, it also contains harmful metals like lead, cadmium and mercury. This definition includes used electronics which are destined for reuse, resale, salvage, recycling or disposal[2]. E-wastes are considered dangerous, as certain components of some electronic products contain materials that are hazardous, depending on their condition and density.

Like other parts of the world, India is also facing serious crisis due to growing generation of e-waste. The main challenge in India is to create awareness of the environmental, social and economic aspects of e-waste among the public, consumers, producers, institutions, policy makers and legislators. The situation is not so grim in the developed countries, as the laws are adequate to take care of the stocking, disposal and land filling of the end-of life electronics products. Availability of skilled recyclers and adequate technologies in those countries make the e-waste recycling a profitable business. [3]. Consumer oriented growth combined with rapid product obsolescence and technological advices are a new environmental challenge for the growing threat of "Electronics Waste" or "E-Waste" that consists of obsolete electronic devices. It is an emerging problem as well as a