THE TIMES OF INDIA, NEW DELHI TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 2025

## **EARTH** CHAMPIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY DAY 2025 CONSUMER CONNECT INITIATIVE

very Earth Day, we talk about planting trees, cleaning beaches, and making greener choices, but the climate crisis is no longer a distant threat—it is here, now. Glaciers are melting faster than ever, coastal cities are flooding, species are vanishing, and our air,

planet, our people, and future generations," says B K Soni, chairman and managing director of Eco Recycling Ltd. These pollutaints don't simply disappear—they leak into the soil, seep into groundwater, and linger in the air. Ultimately, they return to us through the food we att and the water we drink. "We often forget that waste int 'just ab y-product-it's built into the way things are made. Most products today

e-waste holds an estimated resource value of over USD 6 billion, offering both environmental and economic value of over USD 6 billion, offering both environmental and economic gains. With investment in formal recycling infrastructure and technol-ogy, India can generate green jobs, reduce pollution, and build a more circular economy. But this can only

HIDDEN HEALTH HAZARDS

Informal handling of e-wa releases toxic substances—includ lead, mercury, and brominated fla retardants—into the environment

"These pollutants contaminate the air, water, and soil, and have been linked to the seever health problems such as respiratory issues, neurological disorders, and developmental defects, particularly among vulnerable communities involved in informal recycling work," says Rajesh Jain, founder of

POLICY CHANGES

The Indian government has introduced several key measures, including the revised E-Waste (Man-agement) Rules, a minimum support price mechanism for recyclers, and stricter Extended Producer nsibility (EPR) tar-

Responsibility (EPR) targets. However, implementation challenges persist. Industry stakeholders have expressed concerns about the increasing cost and complexity of compliance, highlighting the need for streamlined processes and greater support for the formal recycling sector.

True sustainability requires shared

True sustainability requires shared
responsibilityfrom manufacturers
to consumers and
recyclers. The planet doesn't need perfection from one,
but action from
many. This Earth
Day, let's move
beyond symbolism
and embrace a mindset of using less, wastet of using less, wastset of using less, wast

**Can waste become** our greatest resource?

A throwaway culture, poor regulatory enforcement, and ever-increasing consumer demand have together triggered a deepening crisis—one that calls for urgent introspection into our consumption patterns and the choices we make every day

water, and soil are becoming increasingly toxic. While the signs of climate change are stark, what's equally alarming is how we've adapted to a lifestyle that fuels it. Convenience has taken priority over conscience, We consummore than we need, replace more than we receive medicine.

recycle. This quiet shift in behaviour has made over-consumption feel nor-mal-even accommunity mal—even acceptable-while pushing the planet far beyond its limits. "The Earth's resources are finite. This is a call to live more conto live more con-sciously through personal choices and collective action. When done thoughtfully, reconthoughtfully, recy-cling helps reduce the strain we place on nature," says Sanjay Mehta, president of the Ma

rial Recycling Association of India (MRAI).

THE WASTE WE OVERLOOK In many urban areas, it's easy to spot over-flowing bins, illegal landfills, drains clogged with discarded waste, and more. But perhaps the most dangerous kind of waste is the one we can't easily see—electronic waste, or e-waste Laptops, phones, televisions, tablets and other gadgets that were once gleaming symbols of progress now lie broken, burnt, or buried. While these devices power our modern lives, their afterlife is anything but digital—it's dangerously physical, deeply toxic, and largely ignored.

India generated 3.5 million metric tonnes of e-waste in 2023—24, according to Redseer Strategy Consultants. That figure is expected to increase nearly eightfold to 29 million metric tonnes (MMT) by 2030, making it one of the fastest-growing waste streams in the country. What's more concerning is that over 80 percent of this waste is handled by the informal sector, according to the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Board (CPCB).

Devices are dismantled in backyards using acid baths and open flames. Workers—often women and children—do so without gloves, masks, or any protection from the toxic metals the are exposed to daily. "It's time we recognise that e-waste is not just a technological challenge, but

If companies focused on repairability and reuse from the start, we wouldn't be dealing with this level of e-waste," says Richa Kedia, an environmental activist.

As the scale of e-waste grows, so does

the activities.

the scale of sewaste grows, so does the urgency to rethink not just what we consume, but how we dispose of it. Experts say that when done right, recycling doesn't just doal with waste—it helps slow the climate crisis.

"Recycling responsibly is a solution or plant or plant

NO FUTURE

natural resources, reduce pollution, and mitigate climate change. Additionally, it plays a key role in particular contributing to a more sustainable future, "adds Amar Singh, secretary general of the Material Recycling Association of India.

REIMAGINE THE CYCLE

we discard contain valuable materials like cop-per, gold, and rare earth metals. If properly

recycled, these materials can be recovered, reducing the need for mining and lowering pollution. "Enough has been catracted from the Earth—it's time to restore. Orban mining turns our cities into resource hubs by recovering valuable materials from e-waste, reducing the need for destructive mining," says Divvye Kohlhi, directof Terranova Eco Management Ltd. recycled, these materials can be

## We don't take from the EARTH but give back to the EARTH

**Ferrous Metal Recycling:** Saves 72% energy, cuts CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 58%, reduces manufacturing cost, and conserves natural resources

Non-Ferrous Metals Recycling Reduces CO<sub>2</sub> emissions -Copper (96%), Aluminium (95%), Lead (75%), and Zinc (60–75%) -while saving energy, and protecting ecosystems

Reduces pollution, saves resources, lowers landfill load, and prevents toxic air emission

**Battery Recycling:** Prevents chemical leaks, protects water bodies, red raw material extraction, an

Plastic Recycling:

Tyre Recycling: ransforms end-of-life tyres into fuel or products, saves energy, reduces waste, and prevents water contamination.

Used Oil Recycling: Reclaims waste oil into fuel or lubricants, saves energy, protects soil and water, and reduces crude oil use.

Saves trees, reduces deforestation, cuts emissions, and conserves water and energy.



MATERIAL RECYCLING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

between recyclers and government to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and also promoting responsible recycling best practices across India

Join the Movement. Join MRAI.





