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**E-waste Management in Urban Cities: A Situation
Analysis of Bangalore**

**by
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Foreword

With increased urbanization, more than half of the world's population are living in cities. Much of these cities face several challenges, of which environmental pollution is detrimental to urban ecology. Lately, newer forms of pollution have emerged and 'Electronic waste' or 'E-waste' pollution, largely the outcome of the IT boom causes serious threat to the environment and human health. E-waste, needs special handling as it comes under the purview of toxic wastes. However, given its commercial value, it is largely processed informally by waste processors, the unorganized sector, which will cause harsh implications due to unsafe and harmful practices adopted by them. It is pertinent that the issue of e-waste management is addressed, especially in the developing countries.

This monograph is a study of the e-waste management in Bangalore city. The monograph has explored the emerging trends in e-waste management in Bangalore. It includes good documentation on the processes followed by both formal and informal e-waste recycling enterprises, e-waste dumping methods and discusses the problems associated with them. In addition, the various locations where informal waste is processed are identified. The roles and limitations of existing institutions in channelizing e-waste and e-waste regulations are elaborated along with a brief discussion on its impacts of indiscriminate dumping on urban environment as well. It was based on intensive fieldwork supported by focus-group discussions, participatory observations and interviews along with primary and secondary data collection from key informants and departments respectively. There are some important suggestions made for improving management of e-waste, options and their feasibility like need for participatory governance models of e-waste to ensure proper implementation of E-waste regulations, customized awareness and sensitization programs for informal workers, ensuring extended producer responsibility, reuse and recycle options.

I am sure the study will be quite useful to the Karnataka State Pollution Control Board and other institutions, researchers and students working in the area of city environs.

I congratulate all the authors and research of this monograph for their excellent work.

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