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Editorial

E-waste refers to discarded electronic devices, such as phones, computers, refrigerators, TVs, and other electronic appliances, that are no longer useful, functional, broken, or have been replaced by newer models. They contain hazardous materials such as lead, mercury and cadmium, which can pollute the environment and harm human health if not disposed of properly, making disposal a challenge.

The rapid obsolescence of electronic devices has led to a significant increase in e-waste generation, making it a major environmental concern. Proper management of e-waste is crucial to mitigate its environmental impact. This can be achieved through recycling, reuse, and safe disposal practices. Recycling e-waste helps recover valuable materials, reduces the need for raw materials, and minimises the environmental risks associated with improper disposal. Improper.

In India, the management of e-waste is governed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), which notifies the E-Waste Management Rules (currently the 2022 version, superseding 2016/2018 rules) under the broader framework of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, with the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) implementing guidelines, which aim to ensure environmentally sound management of e-waste and promote sustainable practices.

This issue highlights the importance of e-waste and its impacts on humans and the environment, and its management to promote sustainable practices for a healthier and cleaner Nagaland. It also highlights the data on e-waste collection in Nagaland state for 2 consecutive financial years.

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WHAT IS E-WASTE?

E-waste, or electronic waste, includes any discarded electrical or electronic device, ranging from large appliances to small gadgets like smartphones that have reached the end of their usable life. These items contain valuable recoverable materials but also hazardous substances such as lead, mercury, and cadmium, making proper recycling essential to protect human health and the environment.

According to the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, 'e-waste' means electrical and electronic equipment, including solar photo-voltaic modules or panels or cells, whole or in part discarded as waste, as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes. And 'electrical and electronic equipment' means equipment that is dependent on electric current or electromagnetic field to become functional, and also the equipment for the generation, transfer and measurement of electricity;

As one of the world's fastest-growing waste streams, e-waste covers everything from computers and televisions to medical devices, and is often referred to as WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment).

CATEGORIES OF E-WASTE

- **Large household appliances:** Refrigerators, freezers, washing machines, dryers, dishwashers, ovens and microwaves.
- **Small household appliances:** Vacuum cleaners, toasters, coffee makers, hair dryers, electric shavers and fans.
- **IT and telecommunications equipment:** Computers, laptops, tablets, monitors, keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, routers, and servers.
- **Consumer Electronics:** TVs, DVD players, game consoles, cameras, camcorders, speakers, headphones, and musical instruments.
- **Lightning Equipment:** Fluorescent lamps, LED bulbs, and other luminaries.
- **Electrical and electronic tools:** Drills, saws, and soldering irons, excluding large stationary industrial tools.
- **Toys, leisure and sports equipment:** Electronic toys, video games, and sports equipment that use electrical power, such as treadmills.
- **Medical devices:** X-ray machines, ultrasound machines, blood pressure monitors, and thermometers.
- **Monitoring and control instruments:** thermostats, smoke detectors, and fire alarms.
- **Automatic dispensers:** ATMs, vending machines, and ticket machines.

- **Three main categories of E-waste**
  - Large household appliances: 42%
  - Information and communications technology equipment: 33.9%
  - Consumer Electronics: 13.7%

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

One of the major challenges in managing e-waste is that many electronic devices contain hazardous materials that can pose a risk to human health and the environment if not properly disposed of or processed. Some of the most common harmful components present in e-waste include:

i. **Lead:** Lead is a highly toxic heavy metal capable of harming the nervous system, brain function, kidneys, and blood. It is commonly found in solder, circuit boards, the glass panels of CRT monitors and televisions, and various types of batteries. When e-waste containing lead is improperly discarded, the metal can leach into soil and water, creating long-term environmental contamination. Prolonged exposure, especially for children, can cause developmental delays and serious neurological disorders.

ii. **Mercury:** Mercury can harm the brain, nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive organs. It is commonly found in fluorescent lamps used for backlighting in LCD screens, as well as in certain types of batteries, switches, and relays.

iii. **Cadmium:** Cadmium is a toxic, carcinogenic metal that can cause lung cancer, kidney damage, and bone weakness. It is commonly found in rechargeable batteries (such as Ni-Cd), circuit boards, light-sensitive resistors, and some plastics. When e-waste containing cadmium is improperly disposed of, the metal can leach into soil and water, contaminating the environment and posing long-term health risks. Workers handling cadmium without protection are especially vulnerable to its harmful effects.

iv. **Beryllium:** Beryllium can lead to serious lung diseases, including chronic beryllium disease, and may also trigger skin allergies. It is commonly used in power supply units containing silicon-controlled rectifiers, x-ray tubes, and certain connectors and springs. When e-waste containing beryllium is improperly handled, dust or fumes from the metal can contaminate the air and pose significant health risks to workers and nearby communities. Long-term exposure, even at low levels, can result in irreversible lung damage and heightened sensitivity to the metal.

v. **Brominated flame retardants (BFRs):** Brominated flame retardants (BFRs) are chemicals added to plastics to enhance their resistance to fire. However, they can negatively affect the endocrine system, thyroid gland, and liver. BFRs are commonly found in the plastic casings of electronic devices, circuit boards, cables, and certain textiles.

vi. **Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs):** Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic organic compounds commonly used as coolants and insulators in electrical equipment. As persistent organic pollutants (POPs), PCBs can build up in the environment and accumulate in living organisms. They have been linked to cancer and can impact the immune system, reproductive system, and nervous system. PCBs are often found in transformers, capacitors, and older fluorescent lamps.

COMMON MATERIALS FOUND IN E-WASTE

In addition to hazardous components, e-waste contains many valuable materials that can be recovered and reused through proper recycling. Some of the most common include:

i. **Metals:** Metals make up the most valuable and abundant portion of e-waste. They include ferrous metals (such as iron and steel), non-ferrous metals (such as aluminium and copper), and precious metals (including gold, silver, platinum, and palladium). These metals can be reused in the manufacture of new electronic devices or repurposed into items like jewellery, coins, and medals.

ii. **Plastics:** Plastics are widely used in electronics because they are light, durable, and adaptable. However, they are challenging to recycle due to the wide range of plastic types and grades, as well as the presence of additives and contaminants. Recycled plastics can be turned into new electronic components or products like toys, furniture, and packaging materials.

iii. **Glass:** Glass is primarily found in monitors and televisions, especially older CRT models. This glass may contain lead or other metals that must be removed before recycling. Once processed, glass can be reused to make new screens or converted into items such as jars, bottles, and windows.

THE GROWING PROBLEM OF E-WASTE

As technology progresses at a rapid pace, electronic devices are being replaced more frequently, resulting in a sharp rise in e-waste generation. According to the United Nations, the world produces over 50 million metric tons of e-waste each

year, a number that continues to grow as more households and industries rely on smart devices, digital tools, and electronic appliances. This trend reflects not only increased consumption but also the tendency for modern products to have shorter lifespans and limited repairability.

Despite the massive volume of e-waste generated, only a small percentage is recycled through proper channels. A large portion ends up in landfills, where toxic substances can leach into the soil and water, or is shipped to developing countries, where informal recycling often takes place without protective equipment or environmental safeguards. These unsafe practices pose serious health risks to workers and surrounding communities. This escalating issue emphasises the urgent need for stronger recycling infrastructure, better product design, and coordinated global policies to effectively manage and reduce e-waste.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU THROW AWAY YOUR ELECTRONICS?

When discarded, electronic devices set off on a path that can lead to valuable recovery or serious environmental harm. In the best cases, they're sorted and carefully dismantled so that metals like gold and copper, along with reusable plastics, can be safely reclaimed, reducing pollution and conserving resources. But when e-waste is mishandled, dumped, burned, or processed without proper safeguards, it releases toxic substances such as lead and mercury into the soil, water, and air, creating major risks for both ecosystems and human health. While specialised recycling facilities can manage these materials responsibly, unsafe and often illegal disposal practices, particularly in developing countries, spread dangerous contaminants and endanger local communities.

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR DEVICES AFTER RECYCLING: THE PROPER E-WASTE JOURNEY

Recycling electronics plays a crucial role in minimising the environmental footprint of our increasing dependence on technology. Each year, millions of tons of electronic waste, everything from phones and computers to televisions and batteries, are discarded. When not handled properly, this e-waste can release toxic chemicals and heavy metals, posing serious environmental risks. By recycling, we not only recover valuable materials but also cut down on pollution and energy use.

i. **Collection and Sorting:** E-waste reaches recycling facilities through many routes recycling centers, designated drop-off sites, curbside collection, and specialized electronic waste programs. After arrival, the items are sorted into categories such as phones, computers, televisions, batteries, and other electronic gadgets. This step is essential because each type of device requires

its own recycling or disposal method. Proper categorization at the start ensures that every item is routed to the correct process, making the entire e-waste recycling system more efficient and effective.

ii. **Data Destruction: Protecting Your Privacy:** Before recycling begins, all personal data stored on devices like phones and computers must be securely erased. Recycling companies use methods such as certified software wiping, degaussing, or physical shredding to prevent data breaches and meet legal requirements. This step ensures your information remains safe.

iii. **Dismantling and Component Recovery:** After data removal, devices are taken apart to recover valuable components such as circuit boards, screens, batteries, and casings. Skilled workers or automated systems extract materials like gold, copper, aluminum, and rare earth metals, which are then sent for refining. This reduces the need for new raw materials and lessens environmental impact.

iv. **Refurbishing:** Extending Product Life: Some electronics aren't scrapped at all—many can be repaired, refurbished, and resold at affordable prices. This process cuts down waste, saves resources, and increases access to technology by giving devices a second life.

v. **Recycling: Converting Waste into Raw Materials:** Items that can't be refurbished are processed in specialised recycling plants, where they're shredded and sorted into metals, plastics, and glass. Companies like Attero in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India, use advanced technology to recycle e-waste efficiently, turning recovered materials into inputs for new products and supporting a circular economy.

THE IMPROPER E-WASTE MANAGEMENT JOURNEY

Landfilling

When electronic waste is improperly discarded in landfills, it releases a cocktail of hazardous substances into the surrounding environment. Components such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and brominated flame retardants can slowly leach out of broken devices as they degrade, seeping into the soil and contaminating groundwater supplies.

This poses long-term health risks to nearby communities and ecosystems, as these toxins can accumulate in plants, animals, and even drinking water. Despite making up only about 2% of the total waste stream, e-waste is responsible for an alarming 70% of the heavy metals found in landfills, highlighting how disproportionately harmful it is compared to ordinary household garbage.

Open Burning and Heating

In many informal recycling operations, discarded electronics are burned or heated to recover valuable metals like copper. This practice releases clouds of

hazardous smoke loaded with highly toxic chemicals such as dioxins and furans.

These compounds are known carcinogens and can drift far beyond the burning sites, contributing to widespread air pollution. People living or working near these operations—often in low-income regions- face increased risks of respiratory diseases, immune system damage, developmental problems in children, and other severe health issues. The environmental damage is equally dire, as these pollutants persist in the atmosphere and settle into soil and water bodies.

Acid Leaching and Manual Scavenging

Another common but dangerous method of extracting valuable metals from e-waste involves soaking electronic components in acidic solutions. Workers—frequently with little to no protective gear—handle corrosive chemicals that can cause burns, chronic skin conditions, and long-term organ damage.

Manual dismantling of e-waste, often done with rudimentary tools, produces dust and fumes laced with heavy metals that contaminate nearby water sources and degrade air quality. Prolonged exposure to these pollutants has been linked to respiratory problems, cancers, neurological damage, and reproductive health issues. These informal recycling activities not only endanger workers but also create hazardous living conditions for entire communities.

Exporting E-Waste

A significant portion of the world's e-waste is shipped out of developed countries to regions with weaker environmental regulations, often under the guise of "used electronics" for resale. Once it arrives in these countries, the waste is frequently handled in unsafe, makeshift recycling zones where workers, sometimes including children, break apart devices using primitive and harmful methods.

These practices compound global inequality: wealthier nations offload toxic burdens onto poorer communities, while local environments suffer long-lasting contamination. The export of untreated e-waste perpetuates a cycle of unsafe disposal, environmental degradation, and health hazards, underscoring the urgent need for stricter international oversight and responsible recycling systems.

HOW CAN ONE CONTRIBUTE TO E- WASTE RECYCLING

i. **Dispose of E-Waste Responsibly:** Make sure to bring outdated or broken electronic devices to certified e-waste recycling facilities. These centres have the proper tools, technology, and safety measures to handle hazardous components, ensuring that harmful materials do not pollute the environment.

ii. **Recycling Programs:** Many electronics manufacturers and retail stores offer convenient take-back or trade-in programs. Through these initiatives, you can return old gadgets for safe recycling or even receive credit toward new purchases. Participating in these programs helps ensure that valuable materials are recovered and reused instead of ending up in landfills.

iii. **Reduce and Reuse:** Extending the lifespan of your electronic devices is one of the most effective ways to cut down on e-waste. Regular maintenance, software updates, repairs, and responsible use can keep your gadgets functioning longer. Donating or repurposing devices that still work also prevents unnecessary waste and supports a more sustainable, circular approach to consumption.

E-WASTE COLLECTION IN NAGALAND

Nagaland is grappling with the issue of electronic waste, or e-waste, which is growing at an alarming rate due to the increasing demand for electronics. The state has taken steps to address this problem, with the Nagaland Pollution Control Board (NPCB) implementing the E-waste (Management) Rules and has taken steps to address e-waste disposal, including establishing the first-ever e-waste collection centre in Nagaland, e-CIRCLE**,** which was officially authorised as functional on September 17, 2018, in Dimapur. E-waste, also referred to as waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), includes electrical appliances or accessories, in whole or in part, that are rejected during manufacturing or repair processes, discarded due to malfunction, or rendered obsolete and outdated.

Nagaland's primary e-waste initiative is E-Circle, operating from Dimapur (Diphupar-B) and Kohima. Founded by Sowete-ü Letro and Bendangwala Walling in partnership with Hulladek Recycling, Kolkata, the e-waste collection centre's main objective is to make it a social enterprise by collecting e-waste from Nagaland and sending it for recycling. The initiative focuses on collecting and recycling electronic waste while raising awareness across key areas such as Dimapur, Kohima, Jalukie, and Mokokchung. E-Circle also collaborates with schools, colleges, and government institutions to organise collection drives and educational programs. The e-CIRCLE team has been engaging with various offices, institutions, and dealers who are bulk generators of e-waste, raising awareness about the harmful effects of improper e-waste disposal and emphasising the importance of recycling for the protection of human health and the environment.

The Nagaland Pollution Control Board plays a significant role in managing e-waste as well. The board conducts public awareness campaigns, prepares inventories, and ensures the implementation of the E-Waste Management Rules (2011/2022) and promotes responsible e-waste disposal practices. The NPCB has made it mandatory for materials recovery facilities and scrap dealers to register with the board. It also works in partnership with authorised recyclers like E-Circle to strengthen the state's e-waste management systems.

THE KEY REQUIREMENTS FOR E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NAGALAND

- Producers, importers, and sellers of electronic products must obtain Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) registration on the portal, which is the online system developed by the Central Pollution Control Board for the purpose of the E-waste (Management) rule.
- EPR registration ensures producers take responsibility for collecting and recycling e-waste generated from their products.
- E-waste must be stored for a maximum of 180 days, and records of collection, sale, transfer, and storage must be maintained.
- E-waste must be handed over to registered recyclers or refurbishers.

According to the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2022, **'recycler'** means any person or entity who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste electrical and electronic equipment or assemblies or their components or their parts for recovery of precious, semi-precious metals including rare earth elements and other useful recoverable materials to strengthened the secondary sourced materials and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of the Central Pollution Control Board made in this regard. **'refurbisher'** means any person or entity repairing or assembling used electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule-I for extending its working life over its originally intended life and for same use as originally intended, and selling the same in the market.

CHALLENGES IN E-WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NAGALAND

- Limited infrastructure for e-waste recycling and disposal.
- Informal disposal practices, such as open burning and manual dismantling, pose environmental and health risks.
- High recycling costs deter proper e-waste disposal.
- Nagaland has limited resources, including funding and manpower, for e-waste management.
- Need for increased public awareness and education on responsible e-waste management.

The Nagaland Pollution Control Board aims to promote responsible e-waste management practices and raise public awareness about the importance of proper e-waste disposal.

CATEGORIES OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING THEIR COMPONENTS, CONSUMABLES, PARTS AND SPARES COVERED UNDER THE E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Sl. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
(i)	**Information technology and telecommunication equipment:**	
	Centralized data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	ITEW1
	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2
	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers (Central Processing unit with input and output devices)	ITEW3
	Personal Computing: Notebook Computers	ITEW4
	Personal Computing: Notepad Computers	ITEW5
	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6
	Copying Equipment	ITEW7
	Electrical and Electronic Typewriters	ITEW8
	User terminal and Systems	ITEW9
	Facsimile	ITEW10
	Telex	ITEW11
	Telephones	ITEW12
	Pay telephones	ITEW13
	Cordless telephones	ITEW14
	Cellular telephones	ITEW15
	Answering System	ITEW16
	Products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications	ITEW17
	BTS (all components excluding structure of tower)	ITEW18
	Tablets, I-PAD	ITEW19
	Phablets	ITEW20
	Scanners	ITEW21
	Routers	ITEW22
	GPS	ITEW23

Sl. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
	UPS	ITEW24
	Inverter	ITEW25
	Modems	ITEW26
	Electronic data storage devices	ITEW27
(ii)	**Consumer Electrical and Electronics and Photovoltaic Panels:**	
	Television sets (including sets based on Liquid Crystal Display and light Emitting Diode Technology)	CEEW1
	Refrigerator	CEEW2
	Washing Machine	CEEW3
	Air- Conditioners excluding centralised air conditioning plants	CEEW4
	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	CEEW5
	Screen, Electronic Photo frames, Electronic Display Panel, Monitors	CEEW6
	Radio sets	CEEW7
	Set top Boxes	CEEW8
	Video Cameras	CEEW9
	Video Recorders	CEEW10
	Hi-Fi Recorders	CEEW11
	Audio Amplifiers	CEEW12
	Other products or equipment for the purpose of recording or reproducing sound or images including signals and other technologies for the distribution of sound and image by telecommunications	CEEW13
	Solar panels/cells, solar Photovoltaic panels/cells/ modules.	CEEW14
	Luminaires for fluorescent lamps with the exception of luminaires in households	CEEW15
	High intensity discharge lamps, including pressure sodium lamps and metal halide lamps	CEEW16
	Low pressure sodium lamps	CEEW17

Sl. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
	Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light excluding filament bulbs	CEEW18
	Digital camera	CEEW19
(iii)	Large and Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment	
	Large cooling appliances	LSEEW1
	Freezers	LSEEW2
	Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food	LSEEW3
	Clothes dryers	LSEEW4
	Dish Washing Machines	LSEEW5
	Electric cookers	LSEEW6
	Electric stoves	LSEEW7
	Electric hot plates	LSEEW8
	Microwaves, Microwave Oven	LSEEW9
	Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food	LSEEW10
	Electric heating appliances	LSEEW11
	Electric radiators	LSEEW12
	Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture	LSEEW13
	Electric fans	LSEEW14
	Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment	LSEEW15
	Vacuum cleaners	LSEEW16
	Carpet sweepers	LSEEW17
	Other appliances for cleaning	LSEEW18
	Appliances used for sewing, knitting, weaving and other processing for textiles	LSEEW19
	Iron and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing	LSEEW20
	Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages	LSEEW21

Sl. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
	Smoke detector	LSEEW22
	Heating Regulators	LSEEW23
	Thermostats	LSEEW24
	Automatic dispensers for hot drinks	LSEEW25
	Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans	LSEEW26
	Automatic dispensers for solid products	LSEEW27
	Automatic dispensers for money	LSEEW28
	All appliances which deliver automatically all kinds of products	LSEEW29
	Indoor air purifier	LSEEW30
	Hair dryer	LSEEW31
	Electric shaver	LSEEW32
	Electric kettle	LSEEW33
	Electronic display panels/board/visual display unit	LSEEW34
(iv)	**Electrical and Electronic Tools (With the exception of large- Scale Stationary Industrial Tools)**	
	Drills	EETW1
	Saws	EETW2
	Sewing Machines	EETW3
	Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials	EETW4
	Tools for riveting, nailing or screwing or removing rivets, nails, screws or similar uses	EETW5
	Tools for welding, soldering, or similar use	EETW6
	Equipment for spraying, spreading, dispersing or other treatment of liquid or gaseous substance by other means	EETW7
	Tools for mowing or other gardening activities	EETW8

Sl. No.	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code
(v)	**Toys, Leisure and Sports Equipment**	
	Electrical trains or car racing sets	TLSEW1
	Hand-held video games consoles	TLSEW2
	Video games	TLSEW3
	Computers for biking, diving, running, rowing, etc.	TLSEW4
	Sports equipment with electric or electronic components	TLSEW5
	Coin slot machines	TLSEW6
	Medical Devices (With the Exception of All Implanted and Infected Products)	
	Radiotherapy equipment and accessories	MDW1
	Cardiology equipment and accessories	MDW2
	Dialysis equipment and accessories	MDW3
	Pulmonary ventilators and accessories	MDW4
	Nuclear Medicine Equipment and accessories	MDW5
	Laboratory equipment for in vitro diagnosis and accessories	MDW6
	Analysers and accessories	MDW7
	Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Positron Emission Tomography (PET) Scanner, Computed Tomography (CT) Scanner, & Ultrasound Equipment along with accessories	MDW8
	Fertilization tests equipment and accessories	MDW9
	Other electric appliances/equipment/kits used for preventing, screening, detecting, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing, examining, investigating, probing, treating illness sickness, disease, disorder, affliction, infection, injury, trauma, abuse or disability including the Mobiles, Tablets or any other device with the features having the potential of sex selection and their accessories	MDW10
	Laboratory Instruments	
	Gas analyser	LIW1
	Equipment having electrical and electronic components	LIW2

UNDER THE SCHEDULE V OF THE E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES, 2022, THE LIST OF AUTHORITIES AND CORRESPONDING DUTIES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Sl.No.	AUTHORITY	COPRRRESPONDING DUTIES
1.	Central Pollution Control Board	1) Operation and maintenance of Extended Producer Responsibility Portal and monitoring of Extended Producer Responsibility compliance. 2) Coordination with State Pollution Control Boards 3) Prepare and issue guidelines and Standard Operating procedures for collection, storage, transportation, segregation, refurbishment, dismantling, recycling and disposal of e-waste under these rules from time to time, and also issue necessary Forms/ Returns for implementation of these rules. 4) Conduct random check for ascertaining compliance of the e-waste rules and may take help of Customs/State Government or any other agency (ies). 5) Documentation, compilation of data on e-waste and uploading on websites of Central Pollution Control Board. 6) Actions against violation of these rules. 7) Conducting training programmes to develop capacity including State Pollution Control Boards and Urban Local Bodies officials. 8) Conducting awareness programmes on e-waste management, RE/CE label, legislation to make consumers responsible towards product usage and safe disposal. 9) Integrate all stakeholders with the centralized digital system. 10) Submit Annual Report to the Ministry. 11) Enforcement of provisions regarding reduction in use of hazardous substances in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment. 12) Interaction with IT industry for reducing hazardous substances. 13) Set and revise targets for compliance to the reduction in use of hazardous substance in manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment from time to time. 14) Ensure RoHS compliance and its certifications through a recognized lab and its mandatory checks. 15) Any other function delegated by the Ministry under these rules from time to time.

Sl.No.	AUTHORITY	COPRRRESPONDING DUTIES
2.	State Pollution Control Boards or Pollution Control Committees of Union territories	1) Inventorisation of e-waste. 2) Monitoring and compliance of Extended Producer Responsibility as directed by Central Pollution Control Board. 3) Conduct random inspection of recycler and refurbisher and monitoring recycling capacity utilization. 4) Implementation of programmes to encourage environmentally sound recycling. 5) Any other function delegated by the Ministry/ Central Pollution Control Board under these rules.
3.	Responsibilities of Local Bodies (Urban and Rural).	1) To ensure that e-waste if found to be mixed with Municipal Solid Waste is properly segregated, collected and is channelised to registered recycler or refurbisher. 2) To ensure that e-waste pertaining to orphan products is collected and channelized to registered recycler or refurbisher. 3) To facilitate setting up e-waste collection, segregation and disposal systems. 4) Conducting training sessions to develop capacities of the urban and rural local bodies.
4	Responsibilities of Port authority under Indian Ports Act, 1908 (15 of 1908) and Customs Authority under the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962).	1) Verify the import or export with respect to Extended Producer Responsibility under these rules. 2) Inform Central Pollution Control Board of any illegal traffic for necessary action. 3) Take action against importer for violations under the Indian Ports Act, 1908 or the Customs Act, 1962.
5	Responsibilities of Bureau of Indian Standards/ Ministry of Electronics andInformation Technology	To issue standards for refurbished products. Bureau of Indian Standards/ Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology shall also develop guidelines for refurbishers with respect to Compulsory Registration Scheme.

CATEGORIES OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING THEIR COMPONENTS, CONSUMABLES, PARTS AND SPARES COVERED UNDER THE E-WASTE (MANAGEMENT) RULES, 2022, COLLECTED FOR 2 CONSECUTIVE YEARS IN NAGALAND STATE:

Sr. No	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2023-24	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2024-25
i.	**Information technology and telecommunication equipment:**			
1	Centralised data processing: Mainframes, Minicomputers	ITEW1	-	0.01315 MT
2	Personal Computing: Personal Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices)	ITEW2	1.31095 MT	5.47044 MT
3	Personal Computing: Laptop Computers (Central Processing Unit with input and output devices	ITEW3	0.0334 MT	0.07185 MT
4	Printers including cartridges	ITEW6	0.5091 MT	2.11374 MT
5	Copying equipment	ITEW7	-	1.5394 MT
6	Electrical and Electronic Typewriters	ITEW8	0.092 MT	0.0123 MT
7	User Terminal and Systems	ITEW9	-	0.0616 MT
8	Telex, Fax machine	ITEW11	0.004 MT	-
9	Telephones	ITEW12	0.01875 MT	0.0348 MT
10	Cellular telephones	ITEW15	0.018 MT	0.03215 MT
11	Products or equipment of transmitting sound, images or other information by telecommunications	ITEW17	0.21478 MT	0.66966 MT
12	UPS	ITEW24	0.898 MT	1.11025 MT
13	Inverter	ITEW25	0.0302 MT	0.066 MT
14	Modems	ITEW26	-	0.022 MT

Sr. No	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2023-24	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2024-25
ii.	**Consumer electrical and electronics**			
15	Television sets (including sets based on (Liquid Crystal Display and Light Emitting Diode technology)	CEEW1	0.3953 MT	0.6878 MT
16	Refrigerator	CEEW2	0.03035 MT	0.25975 MT
17	Washing Machine	CEEW3	0.1405 MT	0.053 MT
18	Air-Conditioners excluding centralized air conditioning plants	CEEW4	0.068 MT	0.31273 MT
19	Fluorescent and other Mercury containing lamps	CEEW5	0.0451 MT	0.1224 MT
20	Screen, Electronic Photo frames, Electronic Display Panel, Monitors	CEEW6	-	0.001 MT
21	Radio sets	CEEW 7	0.09785	-
22	Set top Boxes	CEEW8	0.0005 MT	0.0041MT
23	Video Cameras	CEEW9	-	0.00055 MT
24	Audio Amplifiers	CEEW 12	0.0302 MT	-
25	Other products or equipment to record/ reproduce sound or images including signals and other technologies for distribution of sound and image by telecommunications	CEEW13	0.09802 MT	0.50305 MT
26	Solar panels/cells, solar Photovoltaic panels/cells/ modules	CEEW14	-	0.0004 MT
27	Other lighting or equipment for the purpose of spreading or controlling light excluding filament bulbs	CEEW18	-	0.04985 MT
28	Digital camera	CEEW19	0.004 MT	-

Sr. No	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2023-24	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2024-25
iii. Large and Small Electrical and Electronic Equipment				
29	Freezers	LSEEW2	-	0.015 MT
30	Other large appliances used for refrigeration, conservation and storage of food	LSEEW3	0.0679 MT	-
31	Electric cookers	LSEEW6	0.00895 MT	0.0269 MT
32	Electric stoves	LSEEW7	0,00125 MT	0.0422 MT
33	Microwaves, Microwave Oven	LSEEW9	0.0345 MT	0.0345 MT
34	Other large appliances used for cooking and other processing of food	LSEEW10	0.002 MT	-
35	Electric heating appliances	LSEEW11	0.04575 MT	0.0735 MT
36	Other large appliances for heating rooms, beds, seating furniture	LSEEW13	0.0393 MT	0.0393 MT
37	Electric fans	LSEEW14	0.2022 MT	0.25435 MT
38	Other fanning, exhaust ventilation and conditioning equipment	LSEEW 15	0.0185 MT	-
39	Vacuum cleaners	LSEEW16	-	0.0.0073 MT
40	Iron and other appliances for ironing, mangling and other care of clothing	LSEEW20	0.005 MT	0.05405 MT
41	Grinders, coffee machines and equipment for opening or sealing containers or packages	LSEEW21	0.06577 MT	0.4594 MT
42	Automatic dispensers for hot or cold bottles or cans	LSEEW26	-	0.0511 MT
43	Electric kettle	LSEEW33	0.005 MT	0.05 MT
44	Electronic display panels/ board/visual display unit	LSEEW34	0.0493 MT	0.00185 MT

Sr. No	Categories of electrical and electronic equipment	Electrical and electronic equipment code	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2023-24	Total Quantity of E-Waste collected in 2024-25
IV. Electrical and Electronic Tools (With the exception of large-scale Stationary Industrial Tools)				
45	Saws	EETW2	-	0.00635 MT
46	Equipment for turning, milling, sanding, grinding, sawing, cutting, shearing, drilling, making holes, punching, folding, bending or similar processing of wood, metal and other materials	EETW4	0.2033 MT	0.674 MT
47	Sports equipment with electric or electronic components	TLSEW5	-	0.06 MT
48	Other electric appliances/ equipment/kits used for preventing, screening, detecting, monitoring, evaluating, reviewing, examining, investigating, probing, treating illness sickness, disease, disorder, affliction, infection, injury, trauma, abuse or disability including the Mobiles, Tablets or any other device with the features having the potential of sex selection and their accessories	MDW10	-	0.5569 MT
TOTAL			**4.76207 MT**	**15.61187 MT**

The total E-waste collected in FY 2023-24 was 4.76207 MT. In FY 2024-25, it increased to 15.61187 MT, showing a rise of 10.8498 MT. This sharp increase indicates greater electronic device disposal, likely due to increased consumption and awareness of e-waste recycling. Managing this growth requires improved collection systems and recycling processes to minimise environmental impact.

The increase in the e-waste collected can be due to the following reasons:

- **Rising electronic consumption**: More devices like phones, laptops and gadgets are being used and discarded due to rapid tech upgrades.
- **Awareness and collection efforts**: E-waste drives and campaigns might be encouraging people to recycle old electronics responsibly.
- **Better collection infrastructure**: Improved systems could lead to more efficient e-waste capture.

All queries and feedback regarding this newsletter can be sent to:

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