

Comprehensive Secondary Raw Material Policy Inevitable

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Bangalore

Waste generation stemming from industrial activities is enormous - right from collection of raw materials till the product's implementation stage. Once the waste is produced - money, manpower and additional material spent to manage the waste is mammoth.

Lackof appropriate infrastructural amenities required at the final stage of productproduction accounts for a major cause of waste of resources in India - focusmust be on recycling and reusing of waste materials, using them as secondaryraw materials and converting them into productive or usable material.

The ever- increasing demand for metals in thecourse of the last century, leading to permanent pressure on natural resources, has brought to light thatmetals are a priority area for decoupling economic growth from resource use andenvironmental degradation. Recycling thewaste is more resourceful - and cost-efficient than just throwing away theresources and starting all over again.

Acircular economy development path in India could create annual value of 14 lakhcrore(US\$ 218 billion) in 2030 and 40 lakh crore (US\$ 624 billion) in 2050compared to the current development scenario. It could significantly mitigate negative environmental externalities.

Byadopting greenhouse gas(GHG), emissions could be 23% lower in 2030and 44% lowerin 2050 compared with the current development scenario, helping India deliverits targets promised in the recently ratified Paris agreement.

Indiaproduces over 1000 million tonnes of solid waste through agriculture, mining,industrial and domestic activities. The waste generated ranges from organic toinorganic with considerable hazardous component being part of it too. However,regulated and appropriate waste management practise is the need of the hour -with central attention being given to the recycling and reusability aspect ofwaste materials. Thus, the possibility of extracting and generating value fromwhat is considered a waste material is one of the highlight of our conference.

Policyto Cover The Following

- 1) Influence the economics of any part of therecycling chain, changing the economic viability of the whole chain or of anypart of it.
- 2)Provide the incentives and means for stakeholders in the recycling chain toexchange information and cooperate to increase recycling.
- 3) Act as a stakeholder in the chain - publicorganizations (often local authorities) are frequently part of the recyclingindustry - providing waste-collection services and recycling or disposalinfrastructure.
- 4)Set framework conditions that enhance recycling, such as setting certified standards.

BY - *Ranjit Barthakur - Advisor TCS and General Secretary, The Club of Rome- India ranjit.barthakur@tcs.com*

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