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E-Waste Management & Assessment-A ReviewS.Karthik¹, K.Vineeth Kumar¹, Y. Varthamanan²& V. E. Nethaji Mariappan^{3*}^{1,2}Department Of Electronics & Communications,³Scientist -F, Centre for Remote Sensing and Geoinformatics, Sathyabama University,
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Abstract: Electronic waste or E-waste of a product is scrap or discarded electronic devices or electrical devices which has come to an end of their usage or life span. These E-waste contains lot of hazardous substances and contents which are harmful for humans as well as environment. In the recent years our nation is driving towards digitization there by leading in the generation of huge amount E-waste materials every year. Informal processing of E-waste in the developed countries like India will possess great threat to environment and there by leading to the environmental pollution. To address potential environmental problems that could stem from improper management of WEEE, many countries and organizations have drafted national legislation to improve the reuse, recycling and other forms of material recovery from WEEE to reduce the amount and types of materials disposed in landfills. Although most EEE waste is associated with the developing countries 'living standards'. One theory is that increased regulation of electronic waste and concern over the environmental harm in nature economies creates an economic disincentive to remove residues prior to export. Critics of trade in used electronics maintain that it is still too easy for brokers calling themselves recyclers to export unscreened electronic waste to developing countries, such as China, India and parts of Africa, thus avoiding the expense of removing items like bad cathode ray tubes. The developing countries have become toxic dump yards of e-waste. This paper relates the issue regarding the E-waste and methods & mechanism that can be deployed to assess E-waste in the region of concern.

Keywords: Global scenario, National scenario, Sources, Effects and Impacts, Management, Legislation, Conclusion