

ABSTRACT

MANAGEMENT OF PLASTIC WASTE THROUGH THE LENSES OF BASEL CONVENTION

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It is well said that we need water, air and food for survival, but will it be pertinent to add that not only them but there is an addition of one more component in our lives, without which our lives cannot be imagined about, yes it is plastic. Take for example the laptop on which this article is being read, the wifi machine due to which article will be read and the spectacle with which this article will be scrutinized is all made of plastic. Isn't it shocking but at the same time it is realistic too that plastic dominates our entire life. Micro plastics have now been found even in human blood. Today not only human beings but also the aquatic kingdom and the whole ecosystem is facing the problem of plastic pollution. Scientists' today claim that the present age will be widely remembered as "The Plastic Age" in the upcoming future. With the Stockholm Conference in 1972 root for environmental jurisprudence was laid down for the very first time in the world. Since then this jurisprudence matured enough but today is facing the challenge of innumerable generation of waste and dumping it incessantly in the oceans. One of the most prominent constituents of such waste is plastic, and the most significant feature of this synthetic material is that it takes innumerable years to degrade. Thus it became a pertinent issue of the Basel Ban Amendment that cross boundary transfer of plastic from developed to developing countries for the purpose of dumping should be completely banned. Hence this article highlights this very issues taking its course from the various provisions of Basel Convention.)

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