

Environmental Law Lexicon, 2022

“A primary forest” is a forest that has never been logged and has developed following natural disturbances and under natural processes, regardless of its age. It is referred to "direct human disturbance" as the intentional clearing of forest by any means (including fire) to manage or alter them for human use. Also included as primary, are forests that are used inconsequentially by indigenous and local communities living traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. In much of Europe, primary forest has a different connotation and refers to an area of forest land which has probably been continuously wooded at least throughout historical times (e.g., the last thousand years). It has not been completely cleared or converted to another land use for any period of time. The present cover is normally relatively close to the natural composition and has arisen (predominantly) through natural regeneration, but planted stands can also be found. However, the suggested definition above would include other forests, such as secondary forests. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Access” means collecting, procuring or possessing any biological resource occurring in or obtained from India or associated traditional knowledge thereto, for the purposes of research or bio-survey or commercial utilisation [Section 2 (a), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Actual user” means an occupier who procures and processes hazardous and other waste for reuse, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, and utilisation including co-processing [Rule 3 (2), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Ad hoc Authority” means the ad hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under the order dated the 5th May, 2006 of the Supreme Court in T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad vs. Union of India and Others, [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995] [Section 2 (a), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Aerobic composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in the presence of oxygen [Rule 3 (1), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Afforestation” is the conversion from other land uses into forest, or the increase of canopy

cover to the 10% defined threshold for forest (FAO, FRA 2000).

“Air Pollutant” means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance [(including noise)] present in the atmosphere in such concentration as may be or tend to be injurious to human beings or other living creatures or plants or property or environment; [Section 2 (a) ; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981].

“Air Pollution” means the presence in the atmosphere of any air pollutant; [Section 2 (b); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981].

“Alien species” is a species, sub-species or member of a lower taxon that has been introduced outside its normal past and present distribution; the definition includes the gametes, seeds, eggs, propagules or any other part of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Anaerobic Digestion” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen [Section 3(i); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Anaerobic digestion” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter in absence of oxygen [Rule 3 (2), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Animal Article” means an article made from any captive animal or wild animal, other than vermin, and includes an article or object in which the whole or any part of such animal [has been used and ivory imported into India and an article made therefrom]. [Section 2(2); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Animal house” means a place where animals are reared or kept for the purpose of experiments or testing [Rule 3 (b), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Animal House” means a place where animals are reared/kept for experiments or testing purposes; [Section 2(2); The Bio- Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 1998]

“Animal Market Committee” means the committee constituted under these rules which shall be responsible for the upkeep of a market or for the provision of fixed facilities there and for

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ensuring the welfare of the animals being traded [Rule 2 (c), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Animal market” means a market place or sale-yard or any other premises or place to which animals are brought from other places and exposed for sale or auction and includes any lairage adjoining a market or a slaughterhouse and used in connection with it and any place adjoining a market used as a parking area by visitors to the market for parking vehicles and includes animal fair and cattle pound where animals are offered or displayed for sale or auction [Rule 2 (b), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Animal Welfare Organisation” means a welfare organisation for animals recognised by the Board [Rule 2 (b), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Animal” includes amphibians, birds, mammals, and reptiles, and their young, and also includes, in the cases of birds and reptiles, their eggs, [Section 2(1); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Annual plan of operation” means the annual plan for physical activities and financial provisions approved by the National Authority or State Authority as the case may be, which describes milestones, conditions for success and explains how, a strategic annual plan will be put into operation during the financial year in given budgetary term, and containing inter alia, brief description, estimated cost, basis for cost estimation, agency identified for execution and time schedule of each activity to be executed from State Fund during a year [Rule 2 (b), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018].

“Approved Appliance” means any equipment or gadget used for the burning of any combustible material or for generating or consuming any fume, gas or particulate matter and approved by the State Board for the purposes of this Act; [Section 2 (c) ; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981]

“Approved fuel” means any fuel approved by the State Board for the purpose of this Act [i.e.The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act; [Section 2 (d); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Authorisation” means permission for generation, handling, collection, reception, treatment, transport, storage, reuse, recycling, recovery, pre-processing, utilisation including co-processing

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and disposal of hazardous wastes granted under sub-rule (2) of rule 6 [Rule 3 (3), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Authorisation” means the permission given by the State Pollution Control Board or Pollution Control Committee, as the case may be, to the operator of a facility or urban local authority, or any other agency responsible for processing and disposal of solid waste [Rule 3 (3), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Authorised person” means an occupier or operator authorised by the prescribed authority to generate, collect, receive, store, transport, treat, process, dispose or handle bio-medical waste in accordance with these rules and the guidelines issued by the Central Government or the Central Pollution Control Board, as the case may be [Rule 3 (d), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Authorization”(in reference to Hazardous Waste) means permission for generation, handling, collection, reception, treatment, transport, storage, recycling, reprocessing, recovery, reuse and disposal of hazardous wastes granted under sub-rule (4) of rule 5;[Section 1 (b); Hazardous Wastes (Management ,Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules ,2008]

“Automobile” means any vehicle powered either by internal combustion engine or by any method of generating power to drive such vehicle by burning fuel; [Section 2 (e); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Basel Convention” means the United Nations Environment Programme Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal [Rule 3 (4), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Basin” means the entire catchment of a water body or water course including the soil, water, vegetation and other natural resources in the area and includes land, water, vegetation and other natural resources on a catchment basis [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Benefit claimers” means the conservers of biological resources, their by-products, creators or holders of associated traditional knowledge thereto (excluding codified traditional knowledge only for Indians) and information relating to the use of such biological resources, innovations and

practices associated with such use and application [Section 2 (aa), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Biodegradable plastics” means that plastics, other than compostable plastics, which undergoes complete degradation by biological processes under ambient environment (terrestrial or in water) conditions, in specified time periods, without leaving any micro plastics, or visible, distinguishable or toxic residue, which has adverse environment impacts, adhering to laid down standards of Bureau of Indian Standards and certified by Central Pollution Control Board [Rule 3 (ac), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Biodegradable Substance” means a substance that can be degraded by micro-organisms; [Section 3(iii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Biodegradable waste” means any organic material that can be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds [Rule 3 (4), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Biological diversity” means the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems. [Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Biological resources” include plants, animals, micro-organisms or parts of their genetic material, derivatives (excluding value added products), with actual or potential use or value for humanity, but does not include human genetic material [Section 2 (c), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Biological resources” includes genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with actual or potential use or value for humanity. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Biological” means any preparation made from organisms or micro-organisms or product of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunisation or the treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto [Rule 3 (e), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Biologicals” means any preparation made from organisms or micro-organisms or product

of metabolism and biochemical reactions intended for use in the diagnosis, immunization or the treatment of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto; [Section 2(6); The Bio- Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules ,1998]

“Bio-medical waste treatment and disposal facility” means any facility wherein treatment, disposal of bio-medical waste or processes incidental to such treatment and disposal is carried out, and includes common bio-medical waste treatment facilities [Rule 3 (g), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Bio-medical waste treatment facility” means any facility wherein treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste or processes incidental to such treatment or disposal is carried out; [Section 2(7); The Bio- Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 1998]

“Bio-medical waste” means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunization of human beings or animals or in research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biologicals, and including categories mentioned in Schedule I; [Section 2(5); The Bio- Medical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules ,1998]

“Bio-medical waste” means any waste, which is generated during the diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals or research activities pertaining thereto or in the production or testing of biological or in health camps, including the categories mentioned in Schedule I appended to these rules [Rule 3 (f), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Bio-methanation” means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas [Rule 3 (5), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Bio-methanation” means a process which entails enzymatic decomposition of the organic matter by microbial action to produce methane rich biogas; [Section 3(iv); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Biosphere Reserve” - Biosphere Reserve (BR) is an international designation by UNESCO for representative parts of natural and cultural landscapes extending over large area of terrestrial or coastal/marine ecosystems or a combination thereof. BRs are designated to deal with one of the most important questions of reconciling the conservation of biodiversity, the quest for economic and social development and maintenance of associated cultural values. BRs are thus

special environments for both people and the nature and are living examples of how human beings and nature can co-exist while respecting each other's' needs. These areas are internationally recognized within the framework of UNESCO's Man and Biosphere (MAB) programme, after receiving consent of the participating country. The world's major ecosystem types and landscapes are represented in this network. The characteristic features of Biosphere Reserves are:

- (i) BRs are representative examples of natural biomes.
 - (ii) The network of BRs include significant examples of biomes throughout the world.
 - (iii) BRs conserve unique communities of biodiversity or areas with unusual natural features of exceptional interest. It is recognized that these representative areas may also contain unique features of landscapes, ecosystems and genetic variations e.g. one population of a globally rarespecies; their representativeness and uniqueness may both be characteristics of an area.
 - (iv) BRs generally have a non-manipulative core area, in combination with areas in which baseline measurements, experimental and manipulative research, education and training is carried out. Where these areas are not contiguous, they can be associated in a cluster. [Protection, Development, Maintenance and Research in Biosphere Reserves in India; Guidelines and Proformae; Government of India. Ministry of Environment and Forests, October, 2007]
 - (v) BRs have examples of harmonious landscapes resulting from traditional patterns of land-use.
- (2) BRs have examples of modified or degraded ecosystems capable of being restored to more natural conditions. Each Biosphere Reserves are protected areas of land and/or coastal environments wherein people are an integral component of the system. Together, they constitute a worldwide network linked by International understanding for exchange of scientific information.

“Bio-survey” means survey or collection of any taxa, varieties, genes, components and extracts of biological resource for any purpose [Section 2 (d), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Biotechnology” means any technological application that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives thereof, to make or modify products or processes for specific use. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“BIS” means the Bureau of Indian Standard which is the national Standards Body of India working under the aegis of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India [Rule 1 (i), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Block Plantation” means tree plantation in compact blocks of more than 0.1 ha on lands outside the recorded forest areas. (India State of Forest Report 2021)

“Boarding kennel operator” includes an individual or group of persons that keep pet dogs and pups for temporary housing in kennel or any other establishment [Rule 2 (d), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Brand Owner” means a person or company who sells any commodity under a registered brand label/trademark [Rule 3 (b), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Breeder” means an individual or group of persons who own pet animal for breeding and sale, and includes a boarding kennel operator, intermediate handler and trader [Rule 2 (c), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Buffer Area” means an area which extends beyond the flood plain of a stream [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Buffer zone” mean a zone of no-development which shall be maintained around landfills, processing and disposal facilities of municipal solid waste; [Section 3 (v);The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Buffer zone” means zone of no development to be maintained around solid waste processing and disposal facility, exceeding 5 TPD of installed capacity. This will be maintained within total area allotted for the solid waste processing and disposal facility [Rule 3 (7), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Bulk consumer” means bulk users of electrical and electronic equipment such as Central Government or State Government Departments, public sector undertakings, banks, educational

institutions, multinational organisations, international agencies, partnership and public or private companies that are registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) and the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) and health care facilities which have turnover of more than one crore or have more than twenty employees [Rule 3 (c), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Bulk waste generator” means and includes buildings occupied by the Central government departments or undertakings, State government departments or undertakings, local bodies, public sector undertakings or private companies, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, colleges, universities, other educational institutions, hostels, hotels, commercial establishments, markets, places of worship, stadia and sports complexes having an average waste generation rate exceeding 100kg per day [Rule 3 (8), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Bye-laws” means regulatory framework notified by local body, census town and notified area townships for facilitating the implementation of these rules effectively in their jurisdiction [Rule 3 (9), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Calf” means a bovine animal under the age of six months [Rule 2 (d), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Canopy Density” means the percent area of land covered by canopy of trees. It is expressed as a decimal coefficient, taking closed canopy as unity. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Canopy” means the cover of branches and foliage formed by the crowns of trees. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Captive Animal” means any animal, specified in Schedule 1, Schedule II, Schedule III or Schedule IV, which is captured or kept or bred in captivity; [Section 2 (5); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Captive treatment, storage and disposal facility” means a facility developed within the premises of an occupier for treatment, storage and disposal of wastes generated during manufacture, processing, treatment, package, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of hazardous and other wastes [Rule 3 (5), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

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“Carrier” means the operator of any airline, aircraft, and railroad, motor carrier, shipping line or other enterprise which is engaged in the business of transporting animals on hire [Rule 2 (e), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Carry Bags” (covered under Category II of plastic packaging – Clause (5.1) (II)) means bags made from plastic material or compostable plastic material, used for the purpose of carrying or dispensing commodities which have a self-carrying feature but do not include bags that constitute or form an integral part of the packaging in which goods are sealed prior to use [Rule (c), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Catchment” or “catchment area” includes the entire land area whose runoff from rain, snow or ice drains into a water body or a water course, before the water course joins River Ganga or its tributaries or discharges water into River Ganga or its tributaries [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Cattle” includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids; [Section 2 (1) ; The Indian forest act,1927]

“Cattle” means a bovine animal including bulls, bullocks, cows, buffalos, steers, heifers and calves and includes camels [Rule 2 (e), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Census town” means an urban area as defined by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India [Rule 3 (10), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Certificate of registration” means a certificate of registration issued under these rules [Rule 2 (d), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Chairperson, National Authority” means the Chairperson of the governing body of the National Authority [Section 2 (b), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Chairperson, State Authority” means the Chairperson of the governing body of the State Authority [Section 2 (c), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Channelization” means to direct the path for movement of e-wastes from collection onwards to authorised dismantler or recycler. In case of fluorescent and other mercury containing lamps, where recyclers are not available, this means path for movement from collection centre to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility [Rule 3 (i), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Chimney” includes any structure with an opening or outlet from or through which any air pollutant may be emitted; [Section 2 (h); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Circular Economy (CE)” is an alternative to the traditional linear economy in which resources are kept in use for as long as possible, extracting the maximum value, recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life [Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019].

“Circus” means an establishment, whether stationary or mobile where animals are kept or used wholly or mainly for the purpose of performing tricks or manoeuvres; [Section 2(7A); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Closed Area” means the area which is declared under sub-section (1) of Sec.37 (The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972) to be closed to hunting. [Section 2 (8); the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Collection centre” means a centre or a collection point or both established by producer individually or as association jointly to collect e-waste for channelizing the e-waste to recycler and play such role as indicated in the authorisation for Extended Producer Responsibility granted to the producer and having facilities as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board, including the collection centre established by the dismantler or refurbisher or recycler which should be a part of their authorisation issued by the State Pollution Control Board where the facility exists [Rule 3 (e), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Collection” means lifting and removal of municipal solid waste from collection points or any other location; [Section (vii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Combustible waste” means non-biodegradable, non-recyclable, non-reusable, non-hazardous solid waste having minimum calorific value exceeding 1500 kcal/kg and excluding chlorinated materials like plastic, wood pulp, etc. [Rule 3 (11), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Commercial fishing” means large scale fishing for commercial purposes by nets, poisoning, or other modern fishing gear or methods in River Ganga or its tributaries [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Common treatment, storage and disposal facility” means a common facility identified and established individually or jointly or severally by the State Government, occupier, operator of a facility or any association of occupiers that shall be used as common facility by multiple occupiers or actual users for treatment, storage and disposal of the hazardous and other wastes [Rule 3 (7), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Compensatory afforestation” means afforestation done in lieu of the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 [Section 2 (d), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Component” means one of the parts of a sub-assembly or assembly of which a manufactured product is made up and into which it may be resolved and includes an accessory or attachment to another component [Rule 3 (f), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter; [Section 3 (viii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Composting” means a controlled process involving microbial decomposition of organic matter [Rule 3 (12), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Conservation Breeding Centre” means the facility especially dedicated to planned conservation breeding of an endangered species of wildlife. [Section 2(c); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Construction and Demolition waste” means the waste arising from building materials debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modelling,, repair and demolition operation;[Section 3 (ix); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Construction and demolition waste” means the waste comprising of building materials, debris and rubble resulting from construction, re-modelling, repair and demolition of any civil structure [Rule 3 (c), Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Construction” means the process of erecting of building or built facility or other structure, or building of infrastructure including alteration in these entities [Rule 3 (b), Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Consumables” means an item, which participates in or is required for a manufacturing process or for functioning of the electrical and electronic equipment and may or may not form part of end-product. Items, which are substantially or totally consumed during a manufacturing process, shall be deemed to be consumables [Rule 3 (g), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Consumer” means any person using electrical and electronic equipment excluding the bulk consumers [Rule 3 (h), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Contractor” means a person or firm that undertakes a contract to provide materials or labour to perform a service or do a job for service providing authority [Rule 3 (13), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Control equipment” means any apparatus, device, equipment or system to control the quality and manner of emission of any air pollutant and includes any device used for securing the efficient operation of any industrial plant; [Section 2 (i) ; the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,1981]

“Co-processing” means the use of waste materials in manufacturing processes for the purpose of energy or resource recovery or both and resultant reduction in the use of conventional fuels or raw materials or both through substitution [Rule 3 (8), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Co-processing” means use of non-biodegradable and non-recyclable solid waste having calorific value exceeding 1500k/cal as raw material or as a source of energy or both to replace or supplement the natural mineral resources and fossil fuels in industrial processes [Rule 3 (14), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Country of origin of genetic resources” means the country which possesses those genetic resources in in-situ conditions. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Country providing genetic resources” means the country supplying genetic resources collected from in-situ sources, including populations of both wild and domesticated species,

ortaken from ex-situ sources, which may or may not have originated in that country. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“CPCB” means the Central Pollution Control Board constituted under the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) [Rule 1 (ii), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Critical care medical equipment” means lifesaving equipment and includes such equipment as specified by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare from time to time [Rule 3 (9), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Critically endangered species” means an endangered species whose total number in all the zoos in the country put together does not exceed 200. [Section 2(g); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Crown Area” means the area of the horizontal projection of a tree crown on the ground. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Dealer” means any individual or firm that buys or receives electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule I of these rules and their components or consumables or parts or spares from producers for sale [Rule 3 (j), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Dealer” means any person who carries on the business of buying and selling any captive animal, animal article, trophy, uncurled trophy, [meat or specified plant]; [Section 2 (11); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Decentralised processing” means establishment of dispersed facilities for maximizing the processing of biodegradable waste and recovery of recyclables closest to the source of generation so as to minimize transportation of waste for processing or disposal [Rule 3 (15), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“De-construction” means a planned selective demolition in which salvage, re-use and recycling of the demolished structure is maximized [Rule 3 (d), Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“deforestation” means removal or reduction of forest cover, especially when caused by anthropogenic activities or removal of trees and other vegetation of a forest excluding a planned clearance for scientific management of forest in particular in the catchment area of River Ganga [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Degraded Forest” is a secondary forest that has lost, through human activities, the structure, function, species composition or productivity normally associated with a natural forest type expected on that site. Hence, a degraded forest delivers a reduced supply of goods and services from the given site and maintains only limited biological diversity. Biological diversity of degraded forests includes many non-tree components, which may dominate in the under canopy vegetation. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Degraded forest” means a forest having loss or reduction of native forest cover or vegetation density in the catchment area abutting River Ganga or its tributaries [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Demolition” means breaking down or tearing down buildings and other structures either manually or using mechanical force (by various equipment) or by implosion using explosives [Rule 3 (e), Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Deposit refund scheme” means a scheme whereby the producer charges an additional amount as a deposit at the time of sale of the electrical and electronic equipment and returns it to the consumer along with interest when the end-of life electrical and electronic equipment is returned [Rule 3 (k), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Derivative” means a naturally occurring biochemical compound or metabolism of biological resources, even if it does not contain functional units of heredity [Section 2 (fa), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Discarded element” means element which is discarded or removed from the Domestic Water Purification System due to either manufacturing defects, wear, tear, loss of its utility attributes or achieved its end of life usability, or is replaced due to non-functioning at designed parameter [Rule 1 (iii), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Dismantler” means any person or organisation engaged in dismantling of used electrical and electronic equipment into their components and having facilities 3 as per the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board and having authorisation from concerned State Pollution Control Board [Rule 3 (l), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Disposal” means any operation which does not lead to recycling, recovery or reuse and includes physico chemical, biological treatment, incineration and disposal in secured landfill; [Section 1(e); Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Disposal” means any operation which does not lead to reuse, recycling, recovery, utilisation including co-processing and includes physico-chemical treatment, biological treatment, incineration and disposal in secured landfill [Rule 3 (10), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“District Collector” means an officer appointed by the State Government or the Union territory Administration, as the case may be, under the designation of District Collector or Deputy Commissioner or any such similar designation, to hold charge of the administration of the revenue district having jurisdiction over the forest land for which the approval of the Central Government under the Act is required [Rule 2 (caa), Forest (Conservation) Amendment Rules, 2017].

“Dog” includes a pup [Rule 2 (g), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Domestic hazardous waste” means discarded paint drums, pesticide cans, CFL bulbs, tube lights, expired medicines, broken mercury thermometers, used batteries, used needles and syringes and contaminated gauge, etc., generated at the household level [Rule 3 (17), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Domestic Water Purification System (DWPS)” means equipment or devices, which involves Reverse Osmosis based Point of Use (PoU) water treatment system with a capacity of up to 25 litres per hour that reduces Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) of water, reduces chemical contamination to safe level and removes physical particles including microbiological impurities at PoU [Rule 1 (ix), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Domesticated or cultivated species” means species in which the evolutionary process has

been influenced by humans to meet their needs. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Door to door collection” means collection of solid waste from the door step of households, shops, commercial establishments, offices, institutional or any other non-residential premises and includes collection of such waste from entry gate or a designated location on the ground floor in a housing society, multi storied building or apartments, large residential, commercial or institutional complex or premises [Rule 3 (18), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Dry waste” means waste other than bio-degradable waste and inert street sweepings and includes recyclable and non-recyclable waste, combustible waste and sanitary napkin and diapers, etc. [Rule 3 (19), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Dump sites” means a land utilised by local body for disposal of solid waste without following the principles of sanitary land filling [Rule 3 (20), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Ecosystem” means a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Electrical and electronic equipment” means equipment which are dependent on electric current or electro-magnetic field in order to become functional [Rule 3 (p), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Emission” means any solid or liquid or gaseous substance coming out of any chimney, duct or flue or any other outlet; [Section 2 (j); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Enclosure barrier” means a physical barrier to contain an animal within an enclosure. [Section 2(e); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Enclosure” means any accommodation provided for zoo animals. [Section 2(d); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“End of Life disposal” means using plastic waste for generation of energy which includes co-processing (e.g. in cement kilns) or waste to oil or for road construction as per Indian Road

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Congress guidelines and other relevant guidelines [Rule 3 (gb), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Endangered Species” means species included in Schedule I and Schedule II of the Act. [Section 2(f); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Endemic Species” is a native species restricted to a particular geographic region owing to factors such as isolation or in response to soil or climatic conditions. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the adhoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“End-of-life” of the product means the time when the product is intended to be discarded by the user [Rule 3 (n), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Environment” includes water, air and land and the inter- relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property; [Section 2(a); The Environment Protection Act, 1986]

“Environmental pollutant” means any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to environment; [Section 2(b); The Environment Protection Act, 1986]

“Environmental pollution” means the presence in the environment of any environmental pollutant; [Section 2(c); The Environment Protection Act, 1986]

“Environmental services” includes— (i) provision of goods such as wood, non-timber forest products, fuel, fodder, water and provision of services such as grazing, tourism, wildlife protection and life support; (ii) regulating services such as flood moderation, carbon sequestration and health of soil, air and water regimes; (iii) supporting such other services necessary for the production of ecosystem services, biodiversity, nutrient cycling and primary production including pollination and seed dispersal [Section 2 (e), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Environmentally sound management of e-waste” means taking all steps required to ensure that e-waste is managed in a manner which shall protect health and environment against any adverse effects, which may result from such e-waste [Rule 3 (o), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Environmentally sound management of hazardous and other wastes” means taking all steps required to ensure that the hazardous and other wastes are managed in a manner which shall protect health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such waste [Rule 3 (13), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Environmentally Sound Management of Hazardous Wastes” means taking all steps required to ensure that the hazardous wastes are managed in a manner which shall protect health and the environment against the adverse effects which may result from such waste; [Section 1(h) Hazardous wastes (Management ,Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules ,2008]

“Environmentally Sound Technologies” means any technology approved by the Central Government from time to time; [Section 1(i); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008]

“Environmentally sound technologies” means any technology approved by the Central Government from time to time [Rule 3 (14), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“E-retailer” means an individual or company or business entity that uses an electronic network such as internet, telephone, to sell its goods [Rule 3 (q), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“E-waste exchange” means an independent market instrument offering assistance or independent electronic systems offering services for sale and purchase of e-waste generated from end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment between agencies or organisations authorised under these rules [Rule 3 (s), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“E-waste” means electrical and electronic equipment, whole or in part discarded as waste by the consumer or bulk consumer as well as rejects from manufacturing, refurbishment and repair processes [Rule 3 (r), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Explosives” Chemicals which may explode under the effect of flame, heat or photo-chemical conditions or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene.[Schedule 1, Part 1 (b); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Export” with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means taking out of India to a place outside India [Rule 3 (11), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Exporter” means any person or occupier under the jurisdiction of the exporting country who exports hazardous or other wastes, including the country which exports hazardous or other waste [Rule 3 (12), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Ex-situ conservation” means the conservation of components of biological diversity outside their natural habitats. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Extended Producer Responsibility – Authorisation” means a permission given by Central Pollution Control Board to a producer, for managing Extended Producer Responsibility with implementation plans and targets outlined in such authorisation including detail of Producer Responsibility Organisation and e-waste exchange, if applicable [Rule 3 (u), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Extended Producer Responsibility Plan” means a plan submitted by a producer to Central Pollution Control Board, at the time of applying for Extended Producer Responsibility - Authorisation in which a producer shall provide details of e-waste channelization system for targeted collection including detail of Producer Responsibility Organisation and e-waste exchange, if applicable [Rule 3 (v), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Extended Producer Responsibility” means the responsibility of a producer for the environmentally sound management of the product until the end of its life [Rule (e), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Facility” means any establishment wherein the processes incidental to the handling, collection, reception, treatment, storage, recycling, recovery, reuse and disposal of hazardous wastes are carried out [Section 1(j); Hazardous Wastes (Management ,Handling and Transboundary Movement)Rules,2008]

“Facility” means any establishment wherein the solid waste management processes namely segregation, recovery, storage, collection, recycling, processing, treatment or safe disposal are carried out [Rule 3 (22), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Farm Forestry” means the practice of cultivation and managing trees in compact blocks on agricultural lands. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Farm” means a Farm contained in the First schedule [Rule 2 (e), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Fine” means penalty imposed on waste generators or operators of waste processing and disposal facilities under the bye-laws for non-compliance of the directions contained in these rules and/or bye- laws [Rule 3 (23), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

(i) “Flammable chemicals” Flammable gases; chemicals which in the gaseous state at normal pressure and mixed with air become flammable and the boiling point of which at normal pressure is 20°C or below;

(ii) Flammable liquids: chemicals which have a flash point lower than 65°C- and which remain liquids under pressure, where particular processing conditions, such as high pressure and high temperature, may create major accident hazards. [Schedule 1, Part 1 (b); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules , 1989]

(iii) Highly flammable liquids: chemicals which have a flash point lower than 20 °C and the boiling point of which at normal pressure is above 20° C;

(i) In a case where the state government and any other person are jointly interested in the forest , the interest of such person is forest

“Folk variety” means a cultivated variety of plant that was developed, grown and exchanged informally among farmers [Section 2 (ga), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Forest Area” means the area recorded as a forest in the government records. It is also referred to as “Recorded forest area”. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Forest biological diversity” means the variability among forest living organisms and the ecological processes of which they are part; this includes diversity in forests within species, between species and of ecosystems and landscapes. The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Forest Biome” This reflects the ecological and physiognomic characteristics of the

vegetation and broadly corresponds to climatic regions of the Earth. In this document, it is used in reference to boreal, temperate and tropical forest biomes. [Article 2; The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Forest Blank” means a patch within a forest which bears few or no trees [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Forest Cover” means all lands more than 1 hectare in area, with a tree canopy density more than 10 percent, irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm. [India State of Forest Report, 2021]

“Forest Ecosystem” can be defined at a range of scales. It is a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their abiotic environment interacting as a functional unit where trees are a key component of the system. Humans, with their cultural, economic and environmental needs are an integral part of many forest ecosystems. [Article 2 ; The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Forest fragmentation” refers to any process that results in the conversion of formerly continuous forest into patches of forest separated by non-forested lands.

“Forest Officer” means the Forest Officer appointed under clause (2) of Sec.2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927[Section 2 (12A); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Forest Type” Within biomes, a forest type is a group of forest ecosystems of generally similar composition that can be readily differentiated from other such groups by their tree and under canopy species composition, productivity and/or crown closure. [Article 2; The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Forest” means a tract of land covered with trees (whether standing ,felled, found, or otherwise), shrubs bushes, or woody vegetation , whether natural growth or planted by human agency and existing or being maintained with or without human effort , or such tract of land on which growth is likely to have an effect on the supply of timber , fuel, forest produce ,or grazing facilities or on climate, stream flow , protection of land from erosion , or other such matters and includes –

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- a) Land which is part of a forest or lies within it or, was part of a forest or was lying within a forest on the 30th day of August, 1975.
- b) Land covered with stumps of trees of forests
- c) Such pasture land, water logged or cultivable or non-cultivable land, lying within or linked to a forest, as may be the declared to be forest by the state government
- d) Forest land held or let for purpose of agriculture or for any purpose ancillary thereto.

“Forest”-A forest is a land area of more than 0.5 ha, with a tree canopy cover of more than 10%, which is not primarily under agricultural or other specific non-forest land use .In the case of young forests or regions where tree growth is climatically suppressed, the trees should be capable of reaching a height of 5 m in situ, and of meeting the canopy cover requirement.[Article 2 ; The Convention on Biological Diversity]

“Forest-produce” includes –

- a) the following when found in, or brought from a forest that is to say
- b) the following whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers, mahua seeds, [kuth] and myrabolams, and
- c) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not herein before mentioned, of trees,
- d) Plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,
- e) Wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and
- f) Peat, surface soil, rock and minerals (including lime-stone, laterite, mineral oils, and all products of mines or quarries); [Section 2 (4); the Indian Forest Act, 1927]

“Fractious animal” means an animal that is likely to cause injury to other animals [Rule 2 (f), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

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“Generator of Waste” means persons or establishments generating municipal solid waste·
[Section 3(xii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling)Rules, 2013]

“Genetic material” means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin containing functional units of heredity. [Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Genetic resources” means genetic material of actual or potential value. [Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Habitat loss” used with reference to an individual species, is the permanent conversion of former (forest) habitat to an area where that species can no longer exist, be it still forested or not.

“Habitat” includes land, water, or vegetation which is the natural home of any wild animal;
[Section 2 (15); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Habitat” means the place or type of site where an organism or population naturally occurs.
[Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Handling” in relation to bio-medical waste includes the generation, sorting, segregation, collection, use, storage, packaging, loading, transportation, unloading, processing, treatment, destruction, conversion, or offering for sale, transfer, disposal of such waste [Rule 3 (i), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Handling” includes all activities relating to sorting, segregation, material recovery, collection, secondary storage, shredding, baling, crushing, loading, unloading, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes [Rule 3 (25), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Handling”, in relation to any hazardous substance, means the manufacture, processing; treatment; package; storage; transportation by vehicle, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer or the like of such hazardous substance; [Section 2 (e)The National Environment Tribunal Act,1995]

“Hazardous chemical” means-

- (i) any chemical listed in Column 2 of Schedule 2;

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(ii) any chemical listed in Column 2 of Schedule 3; [Section 2 (e); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

(iii) any chemical which satisfies any of the criteria laid down in Part I of Schedule I and is listed in Column 2 of Part II of this Schedule;

“Hazardous substance” means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to human beings, other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment; [Section 2(e) The Environment Protection Act, 1986]

“Hazardous Waste Site” means a place of collection, reception, treatment, storage of hazardous wastes and its disposal to the environment which is approved by the competent authority; [Section 1(m); Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules ,2008]

“Hazardous waste” means any waste which by reason of any of its physical, chemical, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive characteristics causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or when in contact with other wastes or substances, and shall include-

- a) Waste specified under column (3) of Schedule-I,
- b) Wastes having constituents specified in Schedule-II if their concentration is equal to or more than the limit indicated in the said Schedule, and
- c) Wastes specified in Part A or Part B of the Schedule-III in respect of import or export of such wastes in accordance with rules 12, 13 and 14 or the wastes other than those specified in Part A or Part B if they possess any of the hazardous characteristics specified in Part C of that Schedule; [Section 1(l); Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Hazardous waste” means any waste which by reason of characteristics such as physical, chemical, biological, reactive, toxic, flammable, explosive or corrosive, causes danger or is likely to cause danger to health or environment, whether alone or in contact with other wastes or substances, and shall include - (i) waste specified under column (3) of Schedule I; (ii) waste having

equal to or more than the concentration limits specified for the constituents in class A and class B of Schedule II or any of the characteristics as specified in class C of Schedule II; and (iii) wastes specified in Part A of Schedule III in respect of import or export of such wastes or the wastes not specified in Part A but exhibit hazardous characteristics specified in Part C of Schedule III [Rule 3 (17), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Head of the regional office” means the senior-most officer appointed by the Central Government at regional office to deal with the forest conservation matters under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 [Section 2 (f), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Health care facility” means a place where diagnosis, treatment or immunisation of human beings or animals is provided irrespective of type and size of health treatment system, and research activity pertaining thereto [Rule 3 (j), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Historical e-waste” means e-waste generated from electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I, which was available on the date from which these rules come into force [Rule 3 (y), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Household and Decorative Paints” means paints used as surface coating materials in interior and exterior of buildings, walls, civil structures, any consumer products meant for household purposes and shall include enamel, primer, interior, undercoating and finishing colouring materials as prescribed in the Indian Standards for Household and Decorative Paints published by the Bureau of Indian Standards [Rule 2, Regulation of Lead Contents in Household and Decorative Paints Rules, 2016].

“Hunting”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes,

- a) Capturing, killing, poisoning, snaring, and trapping or any wild animal and every attempt to do so
- b) Driving any wild animal for any of purposes specified in sub clause
- c) injuring or destroying or taking any part of the body of any such animal, or in the case of wild birds or reptiles, damaging the eggs of such birds or reptiles, or disturbing the eggs or nests of such birds or reptiles

“Import”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means bringing into India from a place outside India [Rule 3 (18), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Importer” means a person who imports plastic packaging product or products with plastic packaging or carry bags or multi-layered packaging or plastic sheets or like [Rule 3 (k), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Incineration” means an engineered process involving burning or combustion of solid waste to thermally degrade waste materials at high temperatures [Rule 3 (27), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“India” means the territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the Constitution, its territorial waters, seabed and sub-soil underlying such waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as referred to in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, and the air space above its territory [Section 2 (gb), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Industrial Activity” means-

- a) isolated storage; or
- b) pipeline; [Section 2 (h); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Industrial plant” means any plant used for any industrial or trade purposes and emitting any air pollutant into the atmosphere; [Section 2 (k); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Inerts” means wastes which are not bio-degradable, recyclable or combustible street sweeping or dust and silt removed from the surface drains [Rule 3 (26), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Infirm animal” means any animal that is suffering from any functional or physiological disorder, defect or disability, or any deficiency from birth, or acquired after birth [Rule 2 (f), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Informal waste collector” includes individuals, associations or waste traders who are involved in sorting, sale and purchase of recyclable materials [Rule 3 (28), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“In-situ conditions” means conditions where genetic resources exist within ecosystems and natural habitats, and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties. [Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“In-situ conservation” means the conservation of ecosystems and natural habitats and the maintenance and recovery of viable populations of species in their natural surroundings and, in the case of domesticated or cultivated species, in the surroundings where they have developed their distinctive properties. [Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Inspector” means a person authorised as an inspector by the State Board or by a local authority or when used in relation to a person appointed by the Animal Husbandry Department, includes a veterinary inspector [Rule 2 (g), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Inspector” means a person authorised in writing by the State Animal Welfare Board; provided that any person who is or has been a pet shop owner or breeder, or is related to a pet shop owner or breeder, shall not be authorised as an inspector under these rules [Rule 2 (i), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Inspector” means a veterinarian of the State Government authorised in writing by the State Animal Welfare Board or SPCA; provided that any person who is or has been a pet shop owner or breeder, or is related to a pet shop owner or breeder, shall not be authorised as an inspector under these rules [Rule 2 (g), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Intermediate handler” means any person who receives interim custody of animals during the course of their sale or purchase [Rule 2 (h), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Invasive Alien Species” is an alien species which becomes established in natural or semi-natural ecosystems or habitats. It is an agent of change and threatens native biological diversity (IUCN, 2000).

“Invasive alien species” means a species of animal or plant which is not native to India and whose introduction or spread may threaten or adversely impact wild life or its habitat [Section 2 (16A), Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021].

“Isolated storage” means storage of a hazardous chemical, other than storage associated with an installation on the same site specified in Schedule 4 where that storage involves at least the quantities of that chemical set out in Schedule 2; [Section 2 (i); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Land” includes canals, creeks, and other water channels, reservoirs, rivers, streams and lakes, whether artificial or natural, [marshes and wetlands and also includes boulders and rocks];[Section 2 (17); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Landfilling” means the disposal of residual municipal solid waste on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and air fugitive dust, wind-blown litter, bad odor, fire hazard, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, slope instability and erosion; [Section 3 (xiii);The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Landrace” means primitive cultivar that was grown by ancient farmers and their successors [Section 2 (gc), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Leachate” means the liquid generated from municipal solid waste that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it;[Section 3(xiv);The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) rules , 2013]

“Leachate” means the liquid that seeps through solid waste or other medium and has extracts of dissolved or suspended material from it [Rule 3 (29), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Life Cycle Analysis (LCA)” is a holistic and systematic assessment of environmental impacts associated with all the stages of a product’s life from raw material extraction, material processing, product manufacturing, use and maintenance, disposal or recycling [Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019].

“Live-stock” includes buffaloes, bulls, bullocks, camels, cows, donkeys, goats, horses, mules, pigs, sheep, yak and also includes their young [Section 2 (18A); The Wildlife (Protection) Act,

1972]

“Local authority” means a municipal committee, SPCA or other authority for the time being invested by law with the control and administration of any matter within a specified local area [Rule 2 (h), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Local body” for the purpose of these rules means and includes the municipal corporation, nagar nigam, municipal council, nagarpalika, nagar Palikaparishad, municipal board, nagar panchayat and town panchayat, census towns, notified areas and notified industrial townships with whatever name they are called in different States and union territories in India [Rule 3 (30), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Major accident” means accident occurring while handling of bio-medical waste having potential to affect large masses of public and includes toppling of the truck carrying bio-medical waste, accidental release of bio-medical waste in any water body but exclude accidents like needle prick injuries, mercury spills [Rule 3 (k), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Major accident” means an occurrence including any particular major emission, fire or explosion involving one or more hazardous chemicals and resulting from uncontrolled developments in the course of an industrial activity or due to natural events leading to serious effects both immediate or delayed, inside or outside the installation likely to cause substantial loss of life and property including adverse effects on the environments; [Section 2 (j); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Management” includes all steps required to ensure that bio- medical waste is managed in such a manner as to protect health and environment against any adverse effects due to handling of such waste [Rule 3 (l), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Manifest” means transporting document prepared and signed by the sender authorised in accordance with the provisions of these rules [Rule 3 (20), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Manufacturer” means a person or an entity or a company as defined in the Companies Act, 2013 (18 of 2013) or a factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948) or Small and Medium Enterprises as defined in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006



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(27 of 2006), which has facilities for manufacturing or assembling of filters [Rule 1 (iv), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)” means a facility where municipal solid waste can be segregated, baled and temporarily stored; [Section 3 (xv); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Materials recovery facility” (MRF) means a facility where non-compostable solid waste can be temporarily stored by the local body or any other entity mentioned in rule 2 or any person or agency authorised by any of them to facilitate segregation, sorting and recovery of recyclables from various components of waste by authorised informal sector of waste pickers, informal recyclers or any other work force engaged by the local body or entity mentioned in rule 2 for the purpose before the waste is delivered or taken up for its processing or disposal [Rule 3 (31), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Meat” includes blood, bones, sinew, eggs, fat and flesh, whether raw or cooked, of any wild animal other than vermin; [Section 2 (20); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Member-Secretary” means the full time Secretary of the National Biodiversity Authority, or of the State Biodiversity Board, as the case may be [Section 2 (1a), Biological Diversity (Amendment) Bill, 2021].

“Moderately Dense Forest” means all lands with tree cover (including mangrove cover) having a canopy density between 40% to 70 %; [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Monitoring group” means a group of experts to monitor the activities undertaken from amounts released from the National Fund and State Fund constituted under sub-section (3) of section 9 [Section 2 (g), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Municipal Authority” means the Municipal Corporation, Municipality, Nagar Palika, Nagar Nigam, Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council including notified area committee (NAC) or any other local body constituted under the Acts for time being in force and, where the management and handling of municipal solid waste is entrusted to such agency; [Section 3 (xvi); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Municipal Solid Waste Management” means the collection, segregation, storage,

transportation, processing and disposal of municipal solid waste, including reduction, re-use, recovery, recycling in a scientific and hygienic manner; [Section 3 (xviii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Municipal Solid Waste” includes the commercial and residential waste generated in a municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous waste, e-waste and including treated bio-medical waste; [Section 3 (xvii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Mutilating” means subjecting an animal to a surgery or procedure such as ear cropping, tail docking or branding or otherwise performing a surgery or procedure to camouflage or hide any defect or infirmity except curative surgery [Rule 2 (i), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“National Authority” means National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under section 8 [Section 2 (h), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“National Fund” means the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund established under sub-section (1) of section 3 [Section 2 (i), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“National Park” Whenever it appears to the State Government that an area, whether within a sanctuary or not, is, by reason of its ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological, or zoological association or importance, needed to be constituted as a National Park for the purpose of protecting & propagating or developing wildlife therein or its environment, it may, by notification, declare its intention to constitute such area as a National Park. (Provided that where any part of the territorial waters is proposed to be included in such National Park, the provisions of Sec.26A shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to the declaration of a National Park as they apply in relation to the declaration of a sanctuary.)

No grazing of any [livestock] shall be permitted in a National Park and no livestock shall be allowed to enter except where such [livestock] is used as a vehicle by a person authorized to enter such National Park. [Section 35; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

No person shall, destroy, exploit, or remove any wildlife from a National Park or destroy or damage the habitat or any wild animal or deprive any wild animal or its habitat within such

National Park except under and in accordance with a permit granted by the Chief Wildlife Warden and no such permit shall be granted unless the State Government, being satisfied that such destruction, exploitation, or removal of wildlife from the National Park is necessary for the improvement and better management of wildlife therein, authorizes the issue of such permit.

“Native Species” is one which naturally exists at a given location or in a particular ecosystem, i.e. it has not been moved there by humans.[“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the adhoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Natural resources” are materials or components found within the environment, that may be transformed to produce benefits as increased wealth or enhanced well-being, and in the process may be consumed. On the basis of origin, resources may be categorized into abiotic and biotic resources. Biotic resources are obtained from the biosphere (living and organic material) eg. forests and animals, and the materials that can be obtained from them. Abiotic resources are those that come from non-living, non-organic material including land, fresh water, air, rare earth metals and heavy metals including ores such as gold, iron, copper, silver, etc [Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019].

“Net present value” means the quantification of the environmental services provided for the forest area diverted for non-forestry uses, as may be determined by an expert committee appointed by the Central Government from time to time in this regard [Section 2 (j), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Non Forest Land” means Land without forest cover.
[India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Non-biodegradable waste” means any waste that cannot be degraded by micro-organisms into simpler stable compounds [Rule 3 (32), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Non-woven plastic bag” means Non-woven plastic bag made up of plastic sheet or web structured fabric of entangled plastic fibers or filaments (and by perforating films) bonded together by mechanical or thermal or chemical means, and the “non-woven fabric” means a flat or tufted porous sheet that is made directly from plastic fibres, molten plastic or plastic films [Rule 3 (na), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

“Occupier” in relation to any factory or premises, means a person who has, control over the affairs of the factory or the premises and includes in relation to any hazardous and other wastes, the person in possession of the hazardous or other waste [Rule 3 (21), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Occupier” means a person having administrative control over the institution and the premises generating bio-medical waste, which includes a hospital, nursing home, clinic, dispensary, veterinary institution, animal house, pathological laboratory, blood bank, health care facility and clinical establishment, irrespective of their system of medicine and by whatever name they are called [Rule 3 (m), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Occupier”, in relation to any factory or premises, means the person who has control over the affairs of the factory or the premises, and includes, in relation to any substance, the person in possession of the substance; [Section 2 (m); the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981]

“Offensive matter” consists of solid waste which includes animal carcasses, kitchen or stable refuse, dung, dirt, putrid or putrefying substances and filth of any kind which is not included in the sewage [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Old growth forest” stands are stands in primary or secondary forests that have developed the structures and species normally associated with old primary forest of that type have sufficiently accumulated to act as a forest ecosystem distinct from any younger age class. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Open Forest” means land with forest cover having a canopy density between 10 to 40%. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Operator of a common bio-medical waste treatment facility” means a person who owns or controls a Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facility (CBMWTF) for the collection, reception, storage, transport, treatment, disposal or any other form of handling of bio-medical waste [Rule 3 (n), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Operator of a facility” means a person or entity, who owns or operates a facility for handling solid waste which includes the local body and any other entity or agency appointed by the local body [Rule 3 (33), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Operator of disposal facility” means a person who owns or operates a facility for collection, reception, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous and other wastes [Rule 3 (22), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Orphaned products” means non-branded or assembled electrical and electronic equipment as specified in Schedule I or those produced by a company, which has closed its operations [Rule 3 (aa), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Other than Domestic Water Purification System”(ODPWS) means equipment or devices, which involves Reverse Osmosis based water treatment system that reduces Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) water, reduces chemical contamination to safe level and removes physical particles including microbiological impurities at PoU [Rule 1 (x), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Other wastes” means wastes specified in Part B and Part D of Schedule III for import or export and includes all such waste generated indigenously within the country [Rule 3 (23), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Part” means an element of a sub-assembly or assembly not normally useful by itself, and not amenable to further disassembly for maintenance purposes. A part may be a component, spare or an accessory [Rule 3 (bb), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Pelletisation” means a process whereby pellets are prepared which are small cubes or cylindrical pieces made out of solid waste and includes the fuel pellets which are referred as refuse derived fuel;[Section 3 (xx);The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Penal compensatory afforestation” means afforestation work to be undertaken over and above the compensatory afforestation specified in the guidelines issued under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, in lieu of the extent of area over which non-forestry activities have been carried out without obtaining prior approval of the competent authority under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 [Section 2 (k), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].



“Performance” means any effort to force the animal to carry out unnatural act including performance of circus tricks. [Section 2(i); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Person” shall include any firm or company or any authority or association or body of individuals whether incorporated or not [Section 2 (24), Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021].

“Pet animal” includes dog, cat, rabbit, guinea pig, hamster, rodents of the rat or mice category, pet birds and such other type of animals, the ownership of, and trade in which, is not prohibited by any other law, rules or regulations [Rule 2 (j), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Pet shop owner” means any person who owns or has control over any pet shop [Rule 2 (l), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Pet shop” means a shop, place or premises, including any shop, place or premises in a weekly or other market, where pet animals are sold or housed, kept or exhibited for sale, or where any retail or whole-sale business involving the selling or trading of pet animals are carried out, and includes online platforms over which the sale and purchase of pet animals is carried out wherever the context permits [Rule 2 (k), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Pipeline” means a pipe (together with any apparatus and works associated therewith) or system of pipes (together with any apparatus and work associated therewith) for the conveyance of a hazardous chemical other than a flammable gas as set out in Column 2 of PartII of Schedule 3 at a pressure of less than 8 bars absolute: the pipeline also includes inter-state pipe.[Section 2 (k); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Plantation Forest” may be afforested land or a secondary forest established by planting or direct seeding. A gradient exists among plantation forests from even-aged, single species monocultures of exotic species with a fibre production objective to mixed species, native to the site with both fibre and biodiversity objectives. This gradient will probably also reflect the capability of the plantation forest to maintain "normal" local biological diversity.[“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Plastic Packaging” means packaging material made by using plastics for protecting, preserving, storing and transporting of products in a variety of ways [Rule 3 (o), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Plastic Sheet” means plastic sheet is the sheet made of plastic [Rule (i), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Plastic waste processing” means any process by which plastic waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling, co-processing or transformation into new products [Rule 3 (qa), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

“Plastic Waste Processors” means recyclers and entities engaged in using plastic waste for energy (waste to energy), and converting it to oil (waste to oil), industrial composting [Rule (j), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Plastic” means material which contains as an essential ingredient a high polymer such as polyethylene terephthalate, high density polyethylene, Vinyl, low density polyethylene, polypropylene, polystyrene resins, multi-materials like acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, polyphenylene oxide, polycarbonate, polybutylene terephthalate [Rule (g), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Point of use (PoU)” means location of water purification system close to the use point and deliver directly to a single tap or multiple tap such as a kitchen sink faucet or an auxiliary faucet [Rule 1 (v), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Pollution” means such contamination of water or such alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of water or such discharge of any sewage or trade effluent or of any other liquid, gaseous or solid substance into water (whether directly or indirectly) as may, or is likely to, create a nuisance or render such water harmful or injurious to public health or safety, or to domestic, commercial, industrial, agricultural or other legitimate uses, or to the life and health of animals or plants or of aquatic organisms; [Section 2 (e) ; the Water (Prevention and Control Of Pollution) Act , 1974]

“Post-consumer plastic packaging waste” means plastic packaging waste generated by the end-user consumer after the intended use of packaging is completed and is no longer being used for its intended purpose [Rule 3 (qc), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Poultry” means live birds of domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea-fowls [Rule 2 (h), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Pre-consumer plastic packaging waste” means plastic packaging waste generated in the form of reject or discard at the stage of manufacturing of plastic packaging and plastic packaging waste generated during the packaging of product including reject, discard, before the plastic packaging reaches the end-use consumer of the product [Rule 3 (ra), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Pre-processing” means the treatment of waste to make it suitable for co-processing or recycling or for any further processing [Rule 3 (24), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Prescribed authority” means the State Pollution Control Board in respect of a State and Pollution Control Committees in respect of an Union territory [Rule 3 (o), Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Primary collection” means collecting, lifting and removal of segregated solid waste from source of its generation including households, shops, offices and any other non-residential premises or from any collection points or any other location specified by the local body [Rule 3 (34), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Private Forest” means any forest which is not the property of the Government and includes

- (i) Any Forest in respect of which any notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Forest Act, is in force immediately before the appointed day.
- (ii) Any land declared before the appointed day to be a forest under the section 34 A of the Forest Act
- (iii) Any land in respect of which a notice has been issued under the sub-section (3) of section 35 of the Forest Act, but excluding an area not exceeding two hectares in extent as the collection may specify in this behalf
- (iv) Land in respect of which a notification has been issued under the section 38 of

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the Forest Act.

- (v) Sites of dwelling houses considered to be necessary for the convenient enjoyment or use of the forest and the lands appurtenant thereto.

“Processing” means any scientific process by which segregated solid waste is handled for the purpose of reuse, recycling or transformation into new products [Rule 3 (35), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Processing” means the process by which municipal solid waste is transformed into new or recycled products; [Section 3 (xxiv); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Producer Responsibility Organisation” means a professional organisation authorised or financed collectively or individually by producers, which can take the responsibility for collection and channelisation of e-waste generated from the ‘end-of-life’ of their products to ensure environmentally sound management of such e-waste [Rule 3 (dd), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Producer” means any person who, irrespective of the selling technique used such as dealer, retailer, e-retailer, etc.; (i) manufactures and offers to sell electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares under its own brand; or (ii) offers to sell under its own brand, assembled electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares produced by other manufacturers or suppliers; or (iii) offers to sell imported electrical and electronic equipment and their components or consumables or parts or spares [Rule 3 (cc), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Producer” means person engaged in manufacture or import of carry bags or multi-layered packaging or plastic sheets or like, and includes industries or individuals using plastic sheets or like or covers made of plastic sheets or multi-layered packaging for packaging or wrapping the commodity [Rule (m), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Prohibited practices” means practices that are harmful to animals and that cause unnecessary pain or suffering [Rule 2 (i), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Protected area” means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. [Article 2; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Protected Forest” means an area notified under the provisions of The Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having limited degree of protection. In protected forest all activities are permitted unless prohibited. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Protected Forest”- The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a reserved forest but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest produce of which the Government is entitled as “Protected Forest”. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare any trees or class of trees in a protected forest to be reserved from a date fixed by, the notification; declare that any portion of such forest specified in the notification shall be closed for such term, not exceeding thirty years, as the State Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons, if any, over such portion shall be suspended during such terms, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the right suspended in the portion so closed; or prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process, or removal of, any forest-produce in any such forest, and the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in any such forest. The State Government may also make rules to regulate matters like the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manufacture and removal of forest-produce, from protected forests; the granting of licences to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take trees, timber or other forest-produce for their own use;) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests; the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests; the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section 30; the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests; hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in such forests and the killing or catching of elephants in such forests in areas in which the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879 (6 of 1879), is not in force; the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section 30; [Chapter IV; section 29-32; The Indian Forest Act, 1927]

“Recovery” means any operation in the recycling activity wherein specific materials are recovered; [Section 1(v); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008]

“Recovery” means any operation or activity wherein specific materials are recovered [Rule 3 (27), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Recycler or Reprocessor or Actual user” (of waste) means an occupier who procures and processes hazardous waste for recycling or recovery or re-use; [Section 1(s); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Recycler” - means any person who is engaged in recycling and reprocessing of waste electrical and electronic equipment or assemblies or their components and having facilities as elaborated in the guidelines of Central Pollution Control Board [Rule 3 (ee), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Recyclers” are entities who are engaged in the process of recycling of plastic waste [Rule 3 (sa), Draft Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2022].

“Recycling” means reclamation and processing of hazardous or other wastes in an environmentally sound manner for the originally intended purpose or for other purposes [Rule 3 (25), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Recycling” means reclamation and reprocessing of hazardous waste in an environmentally sound manner for the original purpose or for other purposes; [Section 1(t); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Recycling” means the process of transforming segregated non-biodegradable solid waste into new material or product or as raw material for producing new products which may or may not be similar to the original products [Rule 3 (36), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Recycling” means the process of transforming segregated plastic waste into a new product or raw material for producing new products [Rule (o), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Recycling” means the process of transforming segregated solid waste for producing new

products; [Section 3 (xxiii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Redevelopment” means rebuilding of old residential or commercial buildings at the same site, where the existing buildings and other infrastructures have become dilapidated [Rule 3 (37), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Reforestation” is the re-growth of forests after a temporary (< 10 years.) condition with less than 10% canopy cover due to human-induced or natural perturbations (FAO, FRA 2000).

“Refurbisher” for the purpose of these rules, means any company or undertaking registered under the Factories Act, 1948 or the Companies Act, 1956 or both or district industries centre engaged in refurbishment of used electrical and electronic equipment [Rule 3 (gg), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Refurbishment” means repairing of used electrical and electronic equipment as listed in Schedule I for extending its working life for its originally intended use and selling the same in the market or returning to owner [Rule 3 (ff), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)” is fuel in the form of pellets or fluff produced by shredding and dehydrating combustible components of municipal solid waste; [Section 3 (xxiv); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Refused derived fuel” (RDF) means fuel derived from combustible waste fraction of solid waste like plastic, wood, pulp or organic waste, other than chlorinated materials, in the form of pellets or fluff produced by drying, shredding, dehydrating and compacting of solid waste [Rule 3 (38), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Reject water” means water coming out of WPS and not considered as treated by the system [Rule 1 (vi), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Rescue Centre” means an establishment for the long-term care of animals specified in the Schedules to the Act. [Section 2(j); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Reserved Forest” means an area so constituted under the provisions of the Indian Forest Act or other State Forest Acts, having full degree of protection. In the reserved forests all

activities are prohibited unless permitted. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Reserved Forest”- Under the provisions of The Forest Act, 1927, a Reserved Forest is constituted by the Government and it is any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled . No fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose can be made in such land except in accordance with such rules as may be made by the State Government in this behalf. When the state government decides to constitute any land a reserved forest, it will issue a notification in the Official Gazette. specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land; and appointing a Forest Settlement-officer to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over any land comprised within such limits or in or over any forest- produce. The Forest Settlement Officer fixes a period not less than three months, to hear the claims and objections of every person having or claiming any rights over the land which is so notified to be reserved. He conducts inquiries into the claims of rights, and may reject or accept the same. He is empowered even to acquire land over which right is claimed. For rights other than that of right of way, right of pasture, right to forest produce, or right to a water course, the Forest Settlement Officer may exclude such land in whole or in part, or come to an agreement with the owner for surrender of his rights, or proceed to acquire such land in the manner prescribed under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 [Act 1 of 1894]. Once the Forest Settlement Officer settles all the rights either by admitting them or rejecting them, as per the provisions of the Act, and has heard appeals, if any, and settled the same, all the rights with the said piece of land [boundaries of which might have been altered or modified during the settlement process] vest with the State Government. Thereafter, the State Government issues notification under section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 declaring that piece of land to be a Reserved Forest. [The Indian Forest act, 1927; Chapter II; Section 3-20]

“Residual solid waste” means and includes the waste and rejects from the solid waste processing facilities which are not suitable for recycling or further processing [Rule 3 (39), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Resource Efficiency (RE) and Resource Productivity”: Resource efficiency (RE) implies judicious use of earth’s limited resources to achieve maximum benefit for sustained human well-

being while minimizing the adverse impacts on environment. It is the ratio between a given benefit or result and the natural resources use required for it. While the term ‘resource efficiency’ is predominantly used in business, product or material context; term ‘resource productivity’ is used in context of regional or national economy. Resource efficiency reduces waste, drives greater resource productivity, delivers a more competitive economy, addresses emerging resource security/scarcity issues, and helps reduce the environmental impacts associated with both production and consumption [Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019].

“Reuse” (of waste) means use of hazardous waste for the purpose of its original use or other use; [Section 1(u) Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Reuse” means use of hazardous or other waste for the purpose of its original use or other use [Rule 3 (26), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Reuse” means using an object or resource material again for either the same purpose or another purpose without changing the object's structure [Rule (p), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“River” includes any stream, canal, creek or other channels, natural or artificial; [Section 2 (5); The Indian Forest Act, 1972]

“Rubbish” means ashes, broken brick, mortar, broken glass, dust or refuse of any kind and includes filth [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Sanctuary” - any area comprised within any reserve forest or any part of the territorial waters, which is considered by the State Government to be of adequate ecological, faunal, geomorphological, natural or zoological significance for the purpose of protecting, propagating or developing wildlife or its environment, is included in a sanctuary, Provided that where any part of the territorial waters is to be so included, prior concurrence of the Central Government shall be obtained by the State Government. The right of innocent passage of any vessel or boat through the territorial water is not affected. No alteration of the boundaries of a sanctuary shall be made except on a resolution passed by the Legislation of the State.] Provided further that the limits of the area of the territorial waters to be included

in the sanctuary shall be determined in consultation with the Chief Naval Hydrographer of the Central Government and after taking adequate measures to protect the occupational interests of the local fishermen. [Section 26(A); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972(as amended up to 1993)]

“Sand mining” means large scale removal of river sand from the dried channel belt, flood plain or a part of River Ganga or its tributaries [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Sanitary land filling” means the final and safe disposal of residual solid waste and inert wastes on land in a facility designed with protective measures against pollution of ground water, surface water and fugitive air dust, wind-blown litter, bad odour, fire hazard, animal menace, bird menace, pests or rodents, greenhouse gas emissions, persistent organic pollutants slope instability and erosion [Rule 3 (40), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Sanitary waste” means wastes comprising of used diapers, sanitary towels or napkins, tampons, condoms, incontinence sheets and any other similar waste [Rule 3 (41), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Secondary forest” is a forest that has been logged and has recovered naturally or artificially. Not all secondary forests provide the same value to sustaining biological diversity, orgoods and services, as did primary forest in the same location .In Europe, secondary forest is forest land where there has been a period of complete clearance by humans with or without a period of conversion to another land use. Forest cover has regenerated naturally or artificially through planting. [“Convention on Biological Diversity”- Indicative Definitions taken from the report of the ad hoc technical group on forest biological diversity]

“Secondary Raw Materials (SRM)” are recycled materials that can be used in manufacturing processes instead of or along with virgin raw materials [Draft National Resource Efficiency Policy, 2019].

“Secondary storage” means the temporary containment of solid waste after collection at secondary waste storage depots or MRFs or bins for onward transportation of the waste to the processing or disposal facility [Rule 3 (43), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Segregation” means sorting and separate storage of various components of solid waste namely biodegradable wastes including agriculture and dairy waste, non-biodegradable wastes including recyclable waste, non-recyclable combustible waste, sanitary waste and non-recyclable inert waste, domestic hazardous wastes, and construction and demolition wastes [Rule 3 (44), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Segregation”(with reference to waste) means to separate the municipal solid waste into the groups of organic, inorganic, recyclables, industrial hazardous waste and e-waste; [Section 3 (xxvi)The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Service provider” means an authority providing public utility services like water, sewerage, electricity, telephone, roads, drainage, etc. [Rule 3 (45), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Sewage Effluent” means effluent from any sewerage system or sewage disposal works and includes sullage from open drains; [Section 2 (g); the Water (Prevention and Control ofPollution) Act, 1974.]

“Sewage effluent” means effluent from any sewerage system or sewage disposal works and includes sewage from open drains [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Sewer” means any conduit pipe or channel, open or closed, carrying sewage or trade effluent; [Section 2 (gg); the Water (Prevention and Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974.]

“Sewerage scheme” means any scheme which a local authority may introduce for removal of sewage by flushing with water through underground closed sewers [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Scrub” means all forest lands with poor tree growth mainly of small or stunted trees having canopy density less than 10 percent. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Single-use plastic commodity” mean a plastic item intended to be used once for the same purpose before being disposed of or recycled [Rule 3 (va), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

“Site” means any location where hazardous chemicals are manufactured or processed, stored,

handled, used, disposed of and includes the whole of an area under the control of an occupier and includes pier, jetty or similar structure whether floating or not; [Section 2 (m); Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules, 1989]

“Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)” means a SPCA established under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2001 made under the Act [Rule 2 (j), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Solid waste” means and includes solid or semi-solid domestic waste, sanitary waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, catering and market waste and other non-residential wastes, street sweepings, silt removed or collected from the surface drains, horticulture waste, agriculture and dairy waste, treated bio-medical waste excluding industrial waste, bio-medical waste and e-waste, battery waste, radio-active waste generated in the area under the local authorities and other entities mentioned in rule 2 [Rule 3 (46), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Sorting” means separating various components and categories of recyclables such as paper, plastic, cardboards, metal, glass, etc., from mixed waste as may be appropriate to facilitate recycling [Rule 3 (47), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Spare” means a part or a sub-assembly or assembly for substitution which is ready to replace an identical or similar part or sub-assembly or assembly including a component or an accessory [Rule 3 (ii), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“SPCA” means Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals established in any district under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rule, 2001 made under the Act [Rule 2 (n), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“SPCB or PCC” means State Pollution Control Board for State or Pollution Control Committee in case of Union territory, as the case may be, constituted under the provision of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (6 of 1974) [Rule 1 (vii), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Stabilising” means the biological decomposition of biodegradable wastes to a stable state where it generates no leachate or offensive odours and is fit for application to farm land, soil erosion control and soil remediation [Rule 3 (48), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Stand-of-barrier” means a physical barrier set back from the outer edge of an enclosure barrier. [Section 2(k); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“State Authority” means the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority constituted under section 10 [Section 2 (m), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“State Board” means the State Animal Welfare Board constituted in a State by the State Government [Rule 2 (o), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“State Board” means the State Animal Welfare Board constituted, in a State, by the State Government [Rule 2 (k), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“State Fund” means the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund established by each State under sub-section (1) of section 4 [Section 2 (n), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“State Government” includes Union territory Administration [Section 2 (o), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“Storage” (with reference to hazardous waste) means storing any hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which such waste is processed or disposed of; [Section 1(z); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008]

“Storage” (with reference to municipal waste) means the temporary containment of municipal solid waste in a manner so as to prevent littering, attraction to vectors, stray animals and excessive foul odor; [Section 3 (xxviii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Storage” mean storing any hazardous or other waste for a temporary period, at the end of which such waste is processed or disposed of [Rule 3 (31), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Stream” includes- (i) river; (ii) Water course (whether flowing or for the time] being dry); (iii) inland water (whether natural or artificial);] (iv) subterranean waters; (v) sea or tidal waters to such extent or,as the case may be, to such point as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf ;[Section 2 (j) ; the Water (Prevention and Control Of Pollution) Act, 1974.]

“Stream” includes river, water course (whether flowing or for the time being dry), inland water (whether natural or artificial) and sub-terrain waters [River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016].

“Street vendor” means any person engaged in vending of articles, goods, wares, food items or merchandise of everyday use or offering services to the general public, in a street, lane, side walk, footpath, pavement, public park or any other public place or private area, from a temporary built up structure or by moving from place to place and includes hawker, peddler, squatter and all other synonymous terms which may be local or region specific; and the words “street vending” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly [Rule 3 (49), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Sustainable use” means the use of components of biological diversity in a way and at a rate that does not lead to the long-term decline of biological diversity, thereby maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations. [Article 2 ; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992]

“Target” means the quantity of e-waste to be collected by the producer in fulfilment of Extended Producer Responsibility [Rule 3 (ll), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Taxidermy”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means the curing, preparation or preservation of trophies; [Section 2 (30); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Territorial waters” shall have the same meaning as in Sec.3. Of Territorial waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976 (80 of 1976);[Section 2 (30A); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Thermoplastic” means a plastic which softens on heating and can be moulded into desired shape [Rule 3 (vc), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

“Thermoset plastic” means a plastic which becomes irreversibly rigid when heated and hence cannot be remoulded into desired shape [Rule 3 (vb), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2021].

“Third party monitoring” means monitoring and evaluation of works executed from National Fund and State Fund by the parties which are external to a project’s direct beneficiary chain and management structure having no conflict of interest on parameters of evaluation as determined by the National Authority over and above the baseline to assess whether desired social, environmental or other impacts are being achieved and undesirable impacts avoided [Rule 2 (e), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018].

“Timber” includes trees, when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cutup or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not; [Section 2 (6); The Indian Forest Act,1972]

“Tipping fee” means a fee or support price determined by the local authorities or any state agency authorised by the State government to be paid to the concessionaire or operator of waste processing facility or for disposal of residual solid waste at the landfill [Rule 3 (50), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Toxic Chemicals” Chemicals having the following values of acute toxicity and which, owing to their physical and chemical properties, are capable of producing major accidents hazards. [Schedule 1 , Part 1 (a) ; Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules , 1989]

“Trade Effluent” includes any liquid, gaseous or solid substance which is discharged from any premises used for carrying on any ⁶["Industry, operation or process, or treatment and disposal system" other than domestic sewage.[Section 2 (k); the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.]

“Trader” includes an individual or group of persons who sells dogs and pups acquired from any breeder or pet shop, or from his or their own breeding facility, or imported for sale, or acquired in any other manner [Rule 2 (k), Prevention to Cruelty to Animals (Dog Breeding and Marketing) Rules, 2017].

“Transboundary Movement” (of hazardous waste) means any movement of hazardous wastes from an area under the jurisdiction of one country to or through an area under the jurisdiction of another country or to or through an area not under the jurisdiction of any country, provided at least two countries are involved in the movement; [Section 1(z a) ; Hazardous wastes (Management , Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules , 2008]

“Transboundary movement” means any movement of hazardous or other wastes from an area under the jurisdiction of one country to or through an area under the jurisdiction of another country or to or through an area not under the jurisdiction of any country, provided that at least two countries are involved in the movement [Rule 3 (32), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Transfer station” means a facility created to receive solid waste from collection areas and transport in bulk in covered vehicles or containers to waste processing and, or, disposal facilities [Rule 3 (51), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Transport” (of hazardous waste) means off-site movement of hazardous wastes by air, rail, road or water; [Section 1(zb); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Transport” means off-site movement of hazardous or other wastes by air, rail, road or water [Rule 3 (33), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Transportation” means conveyance of municipal solid waste from place to place hygienically through specially designed transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering, unsightly conditions and accessibility to vectors; [Section 3 (xxix) The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Transportation” means conveyance of solid waste, either treated, partly treated or untreated from a location to another location in an environmentally sound manner through specially designed and covered transport system so as to prevent the foul odour, littering and unsightly conditions [Rule 3 (52), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, road or water; [Section 1(zc); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and

Transboundary movement) Rules, 2008]

“Transporter” means a person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous or other waste by air, rail, road or water [Rule 3 (34), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Transporter” means a person or company or entity engaged in the off-site transportation of e-waste by air, rail, road or water carrying a manifest system issued by the person or company or entity who has handed over the e-waste to the transporter, giving the origin, destination and quantity of the e-waste being transported [Rule 3 (mm), E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016].

“Treatment” (with reference to waste) means the method, technique or process, designed to modify physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any waste so as to reduce its potential to cause harm; [Section 3 (xxxi);The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules , 2013]

“Treatment” means a method, technique or process, designed to modify the physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any hazardous waste so as to reduce its potential to cause harm;[Section 1(zd); Hazardous wastes (Management ,Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules ,2008] and Section 3 (xxxi); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Treatment” means a method, technique or process, designed to modify the physical, chemical or biological characteristics or composition of any hazardous or other waste so as to reduce its potential to cause harm [Rule 3 (35), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Tree Cover” comprises of tree patches of less than 1 ha occurring outside the recorded forest area. Tree cover includes trees in all formations including linear, block and in scattered array. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Tree” includes palms, bamboos, skumps, brush-wood and canes.[Section 2 (7);the Indian Forest Act, 1972}

“Tree” means a largely woody perennial plant having a single well defined stem (bole or Trunk) and more or less definite crown. It also includes bamboos, palms, fruit trees etc. and

excludes imperennial non-woody species like banana and tall shrubs or climbers. For the purpose of assessing growing stock and tree cover, only those trees having diameter at breast height (dbh) of 10 cm or more are measured. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Trophy” means the whole or any part of any captive animal or wild animal, other than vermin, which has been kept or preserved by any means, whether artificial or natural, and includes,

(a) Rugs, skins, and specimens of such animals mounted in whole or in part through a process of taxidermy, and

(b) Antler, horn, rhinoceros horn, feather, nail, tooth, musk, eggs, and nests; [Section 2 (31); the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Type approval” means certificate of conformity to a product that meets a minimum set of regulatory, technical and safety requirements, and is required before the product is allowed to be sold [Rule 1 (viii), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Unclassed Forests” means an area recorded as forests but not included in the reserved or protected forest category. Ownership status of such forests varies from state to state. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Uncured Trophy” means the whole or any part of any captive animal, other than vermin, which has not undergone a process of taxidermy, and includes a [freshly killed wild animal ambergris, musk and other animal products]; [Section 2 (32) of The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Unfit” includes animals who are young, in advanced pregnancy, infirm, diseased, ill, injured or fatigued [Rule 2 (l), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Un-weaned animal” means — (i) the offspring of an animal that has not attained the age at which it normally acquires independent survival skills to meet its basic needs like food, warmth and safety; and (ii) kittens and pups below eight weeks, and captive birds without mature flight feathers [Rule 2 (p), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Use of recycled plastic” means recycled plastic, instead of virgin plastic, is used as raw material in the manufacturing process [Rule (q), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Used Oil” means any oil-

- a) Derived from crude oil or mixtures containing synthetic oil including used engine oil, gearoil, hydraulic oil, turbine oil, compressor oil, industrial gear oil, heat transfer oil, transformer oil, spent oil and their tank bottom sludges; and
- b) Suitable for reprocessing, if it meets the specification laid down in Part-A of Schedule-V but does not include waste oil; [Section 1(ze); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Used oil” means any oil- (i) derived from crude oil or mixtures containing synthetic oil including spent oil, used engine oil, gear oil, hydraulic oil, turbine oil, compressor oil, industrial gear oil, heat transfer oil, transformer oil and their tank bottom sludges; and (ii) suitable for reprocessing, if it meets the specification laid down in Part A of Schedule V but does not include waste oil [Rule 3 (36), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“User agency” means any person, organisation or company or department of the Central Government or State Government making a request for diversion or de-notification of forest land for non-forest purpose or using forest land for non-forest purpose in accordance with the provisions contained in the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and the rules made and guidelines issued, thereunder [Section 2 (p), Compensatory Afforestation Act, 2016].

“User fee” means a fee imposed by the local body and any entity mentioned in rule 2 on the waste generator to cover full or part cost of providing solid waste collection, transportation, processing and disposal services [Rule 3 (54), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Utilisation” means use of hazardous or other waste as a resource [Rule 3 (37), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Vehicle” means any conveyance used for movement on land, water or air, and includes buffalo, bull, bullock, camel, donkey, elephant, horse, and mule; [Section 2 (33); THE Wildlife(Protection) ACT, 1972]

“Vehicle” means any vehicle (including a trailer of any description and the detachable body of a vehicle) constructed or adapted for use on a road, and duly registered to carry animals in compliance with the law in force [Rule 2 (m), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Vehicle” means any vehicle (including a trailer of any description and the detachable body of a vehicle) constructed or adapted for use on a road [Rule 2 (f), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017].

“Vermicomposting” is a process of using earthworms for conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost; [Section 3 (xxxii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Vermi-composting” means the process of conversion of bio-degradable waste into compost using earth worms [Rule 3 (55), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Vermin” means any wild animal notified under section 62 [Section 2 (34), Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021].

“Vermin” means any wild animal specified in Schedule V; [Section 2 (34); The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972]

“Very Dense Forest” means all lands with tree cover (including mangrove cover) of canopy density of 70 % and above. [India State of Forest Report 2021]

“Veterinary inspector” means a registered veterinarian authorised by the local authority [Rule 2 (n), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Veterinary practitioner” means a veterinary practitioner registered under the provisions of the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (*52 of 1984*) [Rule 2 (q), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Pet Shop) Rules, 2018].

“Village Forest Management Committee” means a committee constituted for joint forest management by the competent authority in the State [Rule 2 (f), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018].

“Village Forest” The State Government may assign to any village-community the rights of

Government to or over any land which has been constituted a reserved forest. All forests so assigned shall be called village-forests. The State Government may make rules for regulating the management of village forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest. All the provisions of the Forest Act relating to reserved forests shall (so far as they are not inconsistent with the rules so made) apply to village-forests. [Chapter III; Section 28; The Indian Forest Act, 1927]

“Waste collector” means a person who collects hazardous and other wastes on behalf of actual user or operator of disposal facility from the occupier [Rule 3 (40), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2018].

“Waste generator” means and includes every person or group of persons, every residential premises and non-residential establishments including Indian Railways, defence establishments, which generate solid waste [Rule 3 (56), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Waste hierarchy” means the priority order in which the solid waste is to be managed by giving emphasis to prevention, reduction, reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal, with prevention being the most preferred option and the disposal at the landfill being the least [Rule 3 (57), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Waste Management” means the collection, storage, transportation reduction, re-use, recovery, recycling, composting or disposal of plastic waste in an environmentally sound manner [Rule (r), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Waste oil” means any oil which includes spills of crude oil, emulsions, tank bottom sludge and slop oil generated from petroleum refineries, installations or ships and can be used as fuel in furnaces for energy recovery, if it meets the specifications laid down in Part-B of Schedule-5 either as such or after reprocessing. [Section 1(zf); Hazardous wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008]

“Waste oil” means any oil which includes spills of crude oil, emulsions, tank bottom sludge and slop oil generated from petroleum refineries, installations or ships and can be used as fuel in furnaces for energy recovery, if it meets the specifications laid down in Part-B of Schedule V either

as such or after reprocessing [Rule 3 (39), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Waste picker” means a person or groups of persons informally engaged in collection and recovery of reusable and recyclable solid waste from the source of waste generation the streets, bins, material recovery facilities, processing and waste disposal facilities for sale to recyclers directly or through intermediaries to earn their livelihood [Rule 3 (58), Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016].

“Waste Pickers” mean the individuals or groups of individuals engaged in the collection of municipal solid waste. [Section 3 (xxxiii); The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2013]

“Waste to Energy” means using plastic waste for generation of energy and includes co-processing (e.g. in cement kilns) manner [Rule (s), Plastic Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2022].

“Waste” means materials that are not products or by-products, for which the generator has no further use for the purposes of production, transformation or consumption. Explanation.- for the purposes of this clause, (i) waste includes the materials that may be generated during, the extraction of raw materials, the processing of raw materials into intermediates and final products, the consumption of final products, and through other human activities and excludes residuals recycled or reused at the place of generation; and (ii) by-product means a material that is not intended to be produced but gets produced in the production process of intended product and is used as such [Rule 3 (38), Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016].

“Water Supply Agency” means any entity, organisation, Department of State Government, local urban bodies, public or private sector entities engaged in treatment, distribution or supply or both of water in a given geographical area on commercial or obligatory responsibility basis arising due to statutory provision of applicable law [Rule 1 (x), Environment (Protection) 115 Amendment Rules, 2021].

“Weapon” includes ammunition, bows and arrows, explosives, firearms, hooks, knives, nets, poison, snares, traps, and any instrument or apparatus capable of anaesthetizing, decoying, destroying, injuring or killing an animal; [Section 2 (35) ;The Wildlife (Protection)

Act, 1972]

“Wild Animal” means any animal found wild in nature and includes any animal specified in Schedule I, Schedule II, Schedule, IV or Schedule V, wherever found; [Section 2 (36) ; The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Wildlife” includes any animal, bees butterflies, crustacean, fish and moths; and aquatic or land vegetation which forms part of any habitat; [Section 2 (37); The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]

“Working plan” means the management plan of forest land prepared and approved by the competent authority under the National Working Plan Code published by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change for sustainable management of forests and biodiversity in India [Rule 2 (g), Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018].

“Young animal” means any animal below the age of six months [Rule 2 (o), Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017].

“Zoo Director” means an in-charge of the zoo with whatever designation, responsible for day to day management of the zoo. [Section 2(l); the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 1992]

“Zoo Operator” means the person who has ultimate control over the affairs of the zoos provided that

- a) in the case of a company, any director, manager, secretary or other officer, who is in-charge of and responsible to the company for the affairs of the zoo ;
- b) in the case of a firm or other association of individuals, any one of the individual partners or members thereof;
- c) In case of zoo owned or controlled by the Central Government or any State Government or Union Territory Administration or any Trust or Society funded by the Central Government or a State Government or a Union Territory Administration, the Secretary of the concerned Department of that Government, or as the case may be the Union Territory Administration, shall be deemed to be the Zoo Operator.



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“Zoo” means an establishment whether stationary or mobile, where captive animals are kept for exhibiting to the public or ex-situ conservation and includes a circus and off-exhibit facilities such as rescue centres and conservation breeding centres, but does not include an establishment of a licensed dealer in captive animals [Section 2 (39), Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2021].

“Zoo” means an establishment, whether stationary or mobile, where captive animals are kept for exhibition to the public but does not include a circus and an establishment of a licenced dealer in captive animals. [Section 2 (39); the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972]