

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1661
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10.03.2025

Violation of Environmental Norms

1661. SHRI ANIL YESHWANT DESAI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding aims and objectives of National Green Tribunal (NGT);
- (b) the details of machinery available to check violations of environmental norms endangering wild life or green cover from various parts of the country;
- (c) whether suo-moto action is also initiated against the persons or State authorities who may responsible for their actions or inactions in such violations, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether there are any exemplary punishments etc. imposed against them in the past, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

- (a) National Green Tribunal (NGT) has been established in the year 2010 under the NGT Act, 2010 for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests & other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Section 14 and Section 16 of the NGT Act, 2010 provide original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdictions of NGT.
- (b) to (d) The Union Government has formulated adequate legal and regulatory frameworks at National and State levels, which regulate the protection, conservation, and management of the environment, forests and wild life protection. The major central level policy and legislations concerning the management and conservation of forests include the National Forest Policy, 1988, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhinyam 1980, and Biological Diversity Act, 2002, etc. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for conservation, protection and management of wild life. Depending upon the facts and circumstance, the NGT undertakes suo- moto action against the persons or authorities. Punishment for non-compliance of the Order/Award/ decision of the NGT has been made punishable u/s 26 of the NGT Act to the effect that violator may be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten crore rupees, or with both and in case the failure or contravention continues, with additional fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees for every day during which such failure or contravention continues after conviction for the first such failure or contravention.
