



NGT Forms Panel in Faridabad

Why in News?

[The National Green Tribunal](#) has formed a panel to investigate the **alleged illegal felling of several Pipal (Sacred Fig) trees** on the premises of the animal husbandry and dairying's office in **Haryana's Faridabad**.

Key Points

- **Destruction of Heritage Pipal Trees:**
 - The plea stated that **heritage Pipal trees had been destroyed**, but their **roots still existed**.
 - Despite complaints to the concerned authorities, **no action was taken**.
- **NGT's Observations:**
 - According to the application permission was granted to cut [Shisham \(Indian Rosewood\)](#) **and miscellaneous trees**, but **no permission** was given **for felling Pipal trees**.
 - The plea alleged illegal felling of trees by the deputy director, range officer, and contractor.
 - The tribunal issued notices to Faridabad's Divisional Forest Officer and Haryana's Department of Forest and Animal Husbandry.
 - A joint committee was appointed to verify the allegations and **submit the report to the tribunal within eight weeks**.
 - **Members** include representatives from:
 - Member Secretary, [Central Pollution Control Board \(CPCB\)](#).
 - Regional Office of the [Union Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change \(MoEFCC\)](#) in Chandigarh.

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NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a specialised body for swift resolution of environmental and natural resource cases.

About

- ⌚ **Establishment:** By National Green Tribunal Act 2010
- ⌚ **Objective:** Quick resolution of environmental & natural resource cases
- ⌚ **Case Resolution:** Within 6 months
- ⌚ **Places of Sitting:** New Delhi (Principal), Bhopal, Pune, Kolkata, and Chennai

Structure

- ⌚ **Composition:** Chairperson, Judicial Members, and Expert Members
- ⌚ **Tenure:** Up to 5 years/until age 65 (no reappointment)
- ⌚ **Appointments:** Chairperson - Central Government (with the CJI's consultation)
 - 👉 10-20 judicial members & 10-20 expert members - Selection Committee

India is the third country globally (after Australia and New Zealand) and the first developing nation to establish a specialised environmental tribunal like NGT.

Powers & Jurisdiction

- ⌚ **Jurisdiction:** Civil cases on environmental issues and rights
- ⌚ **Suo Motu Powers:** Granted since 2021
- ⌚ **Roles:** Adjudicatory, preventative, and remedial
- ⌚ **Procedures:** Follows Principles of natural justice
 - 👉 Not bound by the CPC, 1908 or Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- ⌚ **Principles:** Sustainable Development; Precautionary; Polluter pays
- ⌚ **Orders:** Executable as civil court decrees; offers relief and compensation (**decisions are binding**)
- ⌚ **Appeals:** Tribunal can review its decisions.
 - 👉 If decision fails - Appeal to the SC to be filed within 90 days

NGT deals with Civil Cases under

- ⌚ Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
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- ⌚ Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- ⌚ Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- ⌚ Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- ⌚ Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- ⌚ Biological Diversity Act, 2002



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