



# Haryana to Dispose and Recycle Old Vehicles

## Why in News?

The **Haryana Government** has notified [the Vehicle Scrappage and Recycling Facility Incentive Policy, 2024](#), to ensure the proper **disposal and recycling of old vehicles** and promote environmental sustainability by reducing **pollution**.

## Key Points

- **About the Decision:**
  - It is highlighted that [the National Green Tribunal \(NGT\)](#) set a 10-year limit for diesel vehicles and 15 years for petrol vehicles in the National Capital Region (NCR).
  - This regulation **led to a continuous increase in the number of condemned vehicles**, prompting the Haryana Government to act.
- **Environmental and Economic Benefits:**
  - The policy aims to **protect the environment by reducing pollution and promoting economic growth**.
  - Vehicle owners would receive financial benefits, and the public would gain relief from abandoned vehicles cluttering roads, streets, and public spaces.
- **Implementation as an Industrial Scheme:**
  - The state government **plans to implement the policy as an industrial scheme** with incentives such as capital subsidies or state GST reimbursement for new industrial units.
  - The Department of Industries and Commerce will develop a 10-year land leasing module through [the Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation \(HSIIDC\)](#).
- **Financial Support for Entrepreneurs:**
  - The government will provide up to **Rs 20 crore in financial assistance**, covering **10% of project costs (excluding land)**, to startups, women entrepreneurs, and candidates from **the Scheduled Caste category** for venture capital funds.
  - Complete stamp duty reimbursement is offered in D-category industrial blocks, while B and C blocks receive a 75% reimbursement.
- **Incentives for Centres of Excellence and Skill Development:**
  - The government will provide a **50% grant of project costs, up to Rs 5 crore, for establishing Centres of Excellence**.
  - An additional Rs 50 lakh will be granted to **10 industries that contribute to youth skill development and employment** within the state.

# 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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