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REGIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE LAWS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC Colombo, Sri Lanka, 28 May – 01 June 2018

SESSION 9: Environmental Dispute Resolution and the Role of Judiciary

Indian Experience with the National Green Tribunal



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Why do we need a specialized environmental court?

How did this idea of "Greening Justice" come about and be practiced in India?

GFramework:

- Evolution of the legislation and policies of "Greening Justice" in India
- Advent and practices of National Green Tribunal (NGT)





Constitutional recognition of environmental rights

Judicial activism: Enforcement of environmental statutes (led by the Supreme Court of India)

- Liberalization of the rule of *locus standi*
 - Shift from traditional individual *locus standi* to community-oriented public interest litigation
 - Facilitation of easier access to justice
- Expanded interpretation of the right to life
 - Diversification of environmental issues
- Proposal to establish special environmental courts by SC in a series of cases since 1987

Judicial Activism: Is judicial take-over of administrative functions desirable?







Given the second second

Reason of failure: Lack of political will (?)

National Green Tribunal Act (2010)

- 1. Composition: tardiness
 - Procedure for appointment of members
- Reluctance of retired Supreme Court judges to head the Tribunal
- Lack of dynamism of retired judges (mostly from High Courts)
- Expert members: A dumping ground for retired bureaucrats?
- ➢ No legal member yet
- 2. Growing diversity of issues



Growing Jurisprudence of NGT



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- Comprehension of complex science-driven issues by experts on the bench
- □ Application of a bundle of legal principles
- □ Flexibility and responsiveness in organizational change
- □Tightened oversight on enforcement of NGT's orders

