

Transport Commissionerate and State Transport Authority

Government of Tamil Nadu

Controlling Vehicular Pollution

With the rapid increase in the number of vehicles, the problem of automobile pollution has assumed greater significance. Since the emission of smoke from motor vehicles is a major source of air pollution, specific standards for the permissible limits for such emission have been prescribed in the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules 1989. All vehicles which are in operation for more than a year should undergo emission tests every six months. The Government has authorized [248 Private Emission Testing Centers](#) throughout Tamil Nadu as per rule 116(B) of Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules 1989 and has made it mandatory that at the time of every transaction with Regional Transport Offices, certificate of Pollution Under Control will be checked.

The following are some of the other measures taken for the control of vehicular pollution:

1. Prescription of a time schedule for converting petrol driven autorickshaws in Chennai city to autorickshaws run on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG). Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board has also agreed to offer a subsidy of Rs.3000/- for such conversion. In Chennai city, there are 23 Auto LPG Dispensing Stations for the supply of LPG to Motor Vehicles.
2. Banning of new petrol and diesel auto rickshaw permits.
3. In order to improve the Air Quality management LPG is permitted to use as an alternate fuel in motor vehicles. To minimize air pollution, motor vehicles running on petrol are being converted so that they can run on LPG. This is being done in a phased manner as per the directions of the Supreme Court in Metropolitan cities.
4. The emission standards have been tightened up and [Bharat Stage III emission norms](#) have been introduced for vehicles plying in 11 major cities in the country.