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## Green politics in India: Role of NGOs and government policies

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### Abstract

In India Green Politics has emerged as a crucial force which addresses environmental challenges and balancing economic growth with sustainability. This paper analysis the role of Non-Governmental Policies (NGOs) and governmental policies in shaping green political landscape in India. NGOs have played an important role in awareness, advocacy, mobilization on grassroots, influencing policy formulation and implementation. Simultaneously, government of India has introduced various policies and environmental laws to protect environment and to promote sustainability. However challenges exists such as policy implementation gaps, inefficiencies in bureaucracy and conflicts between development and environment protection. This study highlights the effectiveness of collective efforts of NGOs and government. The study concludes with recommendations for enhancing policy execution, to strengthen NGO- government collaboration, enhancing grassroots participation and promoting more robust green political movement in India. To achieve more sustainable and ecologically balanced future there is a need to reform policies, legal enforcement and community-driven initiatives.

This paper adopts a qualitative research approach which combines both primary and secondary data sources to analyze the role of NGOs and government policies in shaping green politics in India. The aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of positive role and conflicts between NGOs, environmental movements and government policies in promoting environmental sustainability which leads to actionable recommendations for strengthening green governance in India.

**Keywords:** Green politics, NGOS, government policies, environmental sustainability, India, climate change, environmental activism, sustainable development

### Introduction

The demand for natural resources due to increasing consumption by nations, individuals and groups is the main source of environmental destruction in the world. The assumption that the environment is the concern of only advanced societies is totally wrong. This is evident in South Asia. There has been a big debate on environmental issues in India for more than two decades. Such as water and air pollution, lack of sanitation, garbage disposal severely hamper the development of India's cities. In rural areas of India prime worries regarding ecology are soil erosion, deforestation, water pollution and lack of safe drinking water. In cities up to one-third of household wastes are never collected by municipal services which causes bad situation particularly in slums. In 1992 according to the World Bank analysis the total cost of environmental damages amounted to 9.7 billion US dollars in India. In developed and industrialized nations the annual environmental damage was estimated at one to two percent. The data of World Bank for India has been underestimated as they did not account for the loss of biodiversity, health costs and deforestation. Overall India's environmental situation is not good. India needs effective environmental policies. The issue of environment has been of political concern since 1970s. In the recent past due to over industrialization environmental pollution has become the focus of collective action by the civil society organizations, concerned individuals, NGOs, especially lawyers, scientists, social activists and environmentalists. They drew the attention of state and judiciary towards pollution caused by the process of modernization. The main collective action against pollution has been in the urban areas. The consciousness about the terrible impact of the environmental pollution started rising in 1960s and increased in 1990s. All main cities in India are confronted by air, soil, water and further types of environmental pollution.

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### Role of environment movements

The failure of environmental policies has activated opposition and social movements in India. Up to today the environmental conflicts in India are sharper than in the industrialized countries. The survival of the poor are harmed whenever land use for urban space. The emphasis is on the protection of their livelihood. This included the worldly known Chipko and Narmada movements. The origin of environmentalism and environmental movements in India can be credited to Chipko movement in the central Himalayan region in the early 1970s. The emergence of Chipko movement took place in 1973. This movement inaugurated to save the forests of Himalaya from devastation. Main demand of people in such protests was that the profit of the forest should go to local people. The forest department in early 1973 refuse to assign trees of ash to the local cooperative organization that is DGSS (Dashauli Gram Swarajya Samgha) which is located in Chamoli districts for building agricultural implements. The forest department assigned ash trees to a private company, i.e. Symonds Co. This annoyed the DGSS to struggle against unfairness. They laying down in front of timber trucks and burning resin and timber depots. To make the methods more effective Chandi Prasad Bhatt-one of the leaders, suggested of embracing the trees and therefore 'Chipko' was emerged. This method of demonstration was helpful in repelling the company from cut down the ash trees. With this achievement the movement extend to other nearer areas and the movement universally known as Chipko movement. Chipko movement from its commencement focused on ecological issues such as soil erosion and reduction of forest. Complete stoppage of cutting trees for commercial purpose is the main demand of Chipko movement and building the green forest by enhancing people's involvement in growing trees. To manage forests construction of village committees, expansion of forest related local industries, the conventional rights should be recognized on the basis of basic needs of the people, in the light of local conditions, requirements and varieties giving priority to the afforestation. Chipko movement was the forerunner and motivation for a number of famous movements in protection of community rights to resources of nature.

After Chipko movement, Appiko Chalewali movement had started by the villagers of Western Ghats in Uttar Kannada region of Karnataka during September - November 1983. The contractors felled the natural forests for commercial use that caused in soil erosion and deplete of water resources. The forest dwellers in Saklani village in Sirsi were prohibited from collecting dried branches and non-timber forest goods for fuel wood, fodder honey etc. They were deprived of their rights to these goods. Youth and women of this area in September 1983 decided to begin a association which was similar to Chipko in South India. People from Saklani and neighboring villages walked 5 miles to forest and cling to trees there. They make mandatory to contractors of the state forest department to stop cutting trees. This movement continued for 38 days and finally forced the state government to concede their demands and withdrew the order of cutting of trees. The government stopped to cutting the trees for some time but after sometime again started which resumed the movement again. In October 1983 the movement started again and this took place in Bengaon forest. Due to commercial felling the disappearance of bamboo deprived the local people from

their main source to make things such as baskets, mats etc. Sale of these items is the main source of their income. The local community embrace trees to restrict from cutting therefore the administration do not have any choice other than to agree with their demands. This struggle became a sign of people's power and consciousness for their civil rights of natural resources. This movement achieved three objectives, i.e. protection of existing forest, regeneration of trees and utilizing forest wealth to conservation of natural resources. This movement created awareness among the villagers about ecological danger posed by the industrial and commercial interests. Appiko movement is the effort to make fair society in which there is a balance between nature and man.

Narmada river scheme embraces 3 chief states of western India Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is the principal case study in expressions of growth of movements for environment and inclination related to politics of development. In India not any another plan has come into focus the strength of eco-development troubles to such level of discussion, political mobilization and grass root struggle as this project. The disagreement of this plan has challenged the administration at all levels and created linkages with civil society organization and NGOs, at national and international level. It has contributed to the political discourse of alternative development in India. A multi-purpose interstate project Sardar Sarovar Project with a terminal main dam in Gujarat, is being constructed on the Narmada River which is the fifth- largest river in India-1312 km long. The Narmada Valley Project, comprising two projects, Sardar Sarovar Project and Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, is the largest single- valley project aimed at creating the world's largest human-made lake. As Gujarat was one of the dreadful water-starved regions in India, so the requirement for sustainable water resources the state government initiated the project and there was severe scarcity of water for household, agricultural, commercial and industrial needs. The World Bank sanctioned a loan for \$450 million for the largest dam the Sardar Sarovar in 1985. Questions arose about the resettlement and rehabilitation programme set up by the government. Each state had a organization of people which addressed these issues. These groups came together to form the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) under the leadership of Medha Patekar, a social activist. Narmada Bachao Andolan initially started as a fight to seek information about the Narmada Valley Development plan but later developed as a struggle for fair rehabilitation of millions people displaced by the Sardar Sarovar Dam and other large dams on the Narmada river. When it became evident that rehabilitation was not possible, the movement started to questioning the very basis of the project and its claim to development. The NBA in 1988 formally demanded a halt to all work on the Narmada Valley Development Projects. To fight against "destructive development" more than 50,000 people gathered across India in September 1989. One year later thousands of people of villages march to a small town in Madhya Pradesh to repeat their commitment to drown rather than uprooted from their homes. Under pressure the World Bank constructed an independent review committee, the Morse Commission, which published its report in 1992 and validating all the central concerns pointed by the Andolan (NBA). Because of the global interruption formed by the Report, the World

Bank repeal from the Sardar Sarovar Project. In response, the Gujarat government planned to lift \$200 million and go further on the project. A lot of issues of the project are unsolved. The major achievements of the movement includes exit of the World Bank from Sardar Sarovar in 1993, extinction of Sardar Sarovar construction 1994-99, Elimination of foreign investors from Maheshwar dam 1999-2001. The movement was successful in mobilizing thousand of people to force state government for its policies which are anti-people, which disturbing and dislocating lakhs of tribal people. It also received support from the world.

The Northeastern region is rich in natural resources has been exploited time to time. Central government has absolute authority over the Public Sector Undertakings such as coal, oil or the hydropower. During the pandemic when people remained to their homes the government decided to grant approval for coal mining in Dehing Patkai. The National Board of Wildlife allowed North-Eastern Coal Fields (NEC) in 2020 to opencast mining in 98.59 hectares of Dehing-Patkai Wildlife Sanctuary. The central government has approved the coal-mining project in the reserve forest despite the ecological damage caused by illegal mining. Such type of projects impacted the livelihood and life of people and create imbalance in the environment. The recent floods in Assam is the example of this disorder in the environment. The involvement of CIL in illegal coal mining is a big compromise in terms of jurisdiction. The recent notification of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) 2020 seeks to replace the EIA notification of 2006 has been criticized by experts and environmentalists that it seeks to dilute the present laws. The EIA notification regulate the process of environment clearance. It has been considered as a regressive draft by several intellectuals. The new draft has already faced criticism from civil society groups because it is disastrous for environment. This proves only the concern of centre towards industries rather than environment and the people. Save Dehing-Patkai movement began against this as a protest. Rohit Chaudhary an activist filed RTI and revealed that 57.2 hectares of area had already been mining since 2003. Protests were formed by the members of All Assam Students Union (AASU) and All Assam Matak Youth Students Union in Tinsukia district by forming a human chain. Online protests held across the under under hashtag #SaveDehingPatkai. Forest man of India Jadav Payeng appealed to the centre to reconsider its decision. Guwahati High Court ordered the centre and state to submit all relevant documents and NEC temporarily halted coal mining operations. Such projects lead to the devastation of the environment and biodiversity.

The centre issued a notification on December 24 for acquiring over 700 hectares of land under Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957, in tribal-dominated Korba district of Chhattisgarh. This area is under the Hasdeo Aranya forest. In 2016 the South coal block had been allocated to the Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation for commercial purposes. This mining project handed over to the Aditya Birla Group to pursue operations as a Mine Developer and Operator (MOD). Since the notification was issued the Gond community has been protesting which is totally dependent on forest and said that their consent was not taken during the allocation of this operation. People of the villages spoken out against the notification and writing a letter to Chief Minister (Bhupesh

Baghel) and the ministry of coal. They made rallies against this project. The locals have the fear that due to this mining two major rivers the the Hasdeo area- Hasdeo and Mand will cease to end. A demand is also made to recognize the community rights to preserve their livelihood and the environment. Over the past one year protests against mining in this region erupted many times and some still sit- in demanding a complete stop to mining.

The Maharashtra government vacated the metro 3 car shed construction in the Aarey forest. The environmentalists and youth have started a protest to save Aarey under the hashtag #SaveAareyForest in July 2022. Aarey is the only national park located within the city and it is not only the home of flora and fauna but the place of many tribal communities who have been dislocated due to several government projects. Citizens, Environmentalists, Students and Activists form a human chain with posters in streets on 1 September 2019. Amid of this protest Brihanmumbai Municipality Corporation (BMC) authorities cut approximately 2000 trees on 4th October. The protesters lathicharged by the police and detained for hours in police station. Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray ordered to stop the construction work of shed but the issue is still ongoing, hope is that the forest being restored to its former glory.

In September 2019 students across big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Chennai formed protests peacefully on the call of Greta Thunberg to urge government to make effective action on the issue of climate change. The youth is creating an awareness about the problem of global warming by making slogans. The main focus was to create awareness in people about the impact of mere two- degree shift could have on the planet. Environmentalists emphasized to express solidarity to fight for climate justice and its importance.

In the delta of Ganga and the Brahmaputra the Sundarbans are the largest mangrove forest in the world. These forests are the home of Bengal tigers and saltwater crocodiles and other species, 60% of it lies in Bangladesh and the rest is in India. Due to climate change the forest is shrinking fast because of increased sea level. The recent cyclone Amphan in May 2020, the worst cyclone since 1737 is the drastic misery in the Sundarbans. People were displaced, livelihoods were destroyed, Thousands of people are now reliant on relief camps. A campaign emerged online to #SavetheSundarbans. Concerned citizens and organizations working to save the forest.

A movement in 2022 at Mattewara in Ludhiana (Punjab) has been formed in opposition of the planned textile park near Mattewara forest and Satluj River. More than 10,000 people which includes politicians, members of farmers union, student leaders and NGO workers assembled in opposition of the project. The previous government (Congress) in Punjab mooted the project in July 2020 and arranges land for it. 955 acres land recognized for the project and 416 acres land was forcefully acquired from Dalit-majority. In the first budget meeting AAP government announced the mega integrated textile region and park under union government's PM-Mitra scheme (a scheme is inspired by the 5F vision of Prime Minister that is Farm to Fibre to Factory to Fashion to Foreign) on the same land which was identifies by the Congress government. After the criticism on this project CM Mann responded that they would make sure that even not a single drop of water of Satluj gets polluted due to this project. After the protest and criticism



the AAP government cancel the project and made a decision that the government land will be used for Biodiversity Park and acquired land will be returned to the villagers of Sekhowal village. It is the power of people to make AAP government cancel the project.

### **Role of NGO'S on environmental sustainability**

Non-governmental organizations are an important stakeholders in sustainability. More than 3 million NGOs are working in India out of which large number of them are focused on environment and education. Environmental NGOs addressed the issues such as Climate Change, Air Pollution, Ozone Layer Depletion, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Land use, Energy, Environmental Degradation, Conservation, etc. Most of the NGOs had started an organization focused on Education & Training, Environment research, Air or Water pollution, Waste Management, saving World Life etc. But after some years these organizations turned into highly professional NGOs. For example well known NGO of India Center for Science and Environment started as an organization in 1980 which is now working on pollution monitoring. Many NGOs started to collaborate with government and industry to create a sustainable structure for future development. These NGOs involved with the government and provide consultancy to industries on developing environment friendly and sustainable development policies. With the power of judicial activism and media, these NGOs are able to perform functions better. To enforce environmental laws the Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGO) use PIL (Public Interest Litigation). For example in 2009 Tapas NGO in Delhi Filled PIL in High Court to ban on plastic, its positive outcome is the emergence of jute and biodegradable bags which brings green change in Delhi. The NGO organized protests at Jantar Mantar to mobilize public for avoiding the use of plastic bags and aware the public about its bad impact on environment by making posters.

Right to Information Act (RTI) 2005 empowers the ENGOs to seek information on laws and government regulation regarding environment. In 2010 an NGO filed an RTI application with Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority (GSDMA) in their chemical disaster management plan, there are number of chemical factories and plants placed in Gujarat which caused environmental disaster. Through the use of RTI by an NGO people got the knowledge that there is no plan in place to tackle these disasters. There are lots of laws and policies to take care of the environment such as The Indian Fisheries Act (1897), The Indian Forest Act (1927), The Water Prevention & Control of Pollution Act (1974), Forest Conservation Act (1980), The Air Prevention & Control Act (1981), The Environment Protection Act (1986), Hazardous Waste Management & handling Rules (1989), The Ozone Depleting Substance Regulation & Control Rules 2000 etc. But despite of these laws the corporations and factories flouted them for their own benefit.

The corporations and Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations (ENGOs) work together to create environment friendly and sustainable products in the market. There are many companies in India which are making dialogue with ENGOs regarding product development, project management, recyclability of the product etc. For example to address the community waste PepsiCo has partnered by NGO Exnora to create replicable

model across the cities such as Chennai, Panipat and others. There are 10 prominent ENGOs working in India. Greenpeace India working on the issues of Climate Change, Toxic Waste, Nuclear Safety, Overfishing Protection and Environment Degradation, Center for Environmental Research and Education (CERE) focused on Environment Education, Awareness and Advocacy, Excellent Novel Radical International (EXNORA) emphasize the issues like Preserving Nature, Presenting Environment Degradation and Waste Management, Awaaz Foundation took the problem of Air Pollution, Toxic Heavy Metal, Protection of Trees and Noise pollution, Foundation for Ecological Security is working on Conserve Ecologically sensitive area, Land & Water Resources, Goa Foundation is active on Environment Education, Solid Waste Management, Statutory Responsibility, Centre for Science and Environment, India (CSE) have the work on concepts such as Environment Awareness, Propose Sustainable Solution, Climate Change, Air Pollution, Water Management, Education & Training, Food Safety & Toxins, World Wide Fund, India is working on Conservation, Wasteful Consumption of Resource, Minimizing Water Pollution, Reduction of Toxic Waste and its Management. CONSERVE India is active on Waste Management, Recycling, Winrock International India working on Natural Resource Management, Energy and Environment, Climate Change.

Environment NGOs play an important role to make pressure on government to make such laws which are favorable to environment but there is still the problem of transparency in their funding and activities. Some ENGOs only taking up those issues which give them publicity on high level. Very few ENGOs are seriously concerned with the cleaning of River Ganga or Yamuna or actively engaged in educating rural people in indoor pollution which kills lakhs of people every year. Most of the NGOs want to target large corporations and MNCs because that give them publicity easily. Some of the NGOs are funded by corporate houses that are using them as a platform to safe their favorable deals.

### **Government's efforts to protect environment**

The protection of environment in India did not shape a significant part of the state policies. In 1976 an amendment in the constitution called upon state "to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the wildlife and forest of the country" and made every citizen's fundamental duty "to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures". In the following decades the state enacted laws to protect environment especially to prevent air pollution, like The Air Act of 1981 and Environmental Protection Act of 1986. The judiciary forced the state to commence some measures for anticipation of environmental pollution. Delhi is one of the most polluted cities in the world. The increasing number of private and public vehicles has polluted the environment and made people exposed to a number of diseases. According to the order of court which was the result of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), the government introduced the CNG vehicles which reduce the pollution in the city. The government of Delhi had forced the industries to shift out of the city and initiate the Yamuna River cleaning operation.

In 2021 India took climate change in the focus of its

environmental policies and laws. Prime Minister Narendra Modi made pledge at international climate summit COP 26 (Conference of the Parties) that India is the only country to make commitment under Paris Agreement. India led from the front on environmental issues this year and pledge to become net zero carbon emission by 2070 to achieving 500 gigawatts non-fossil energy capacity by 2030. At United Nations while addressing the world leaders Modi gave some commitments of India to combat climate change i. e. we will achieve the target of net zero carbon emissions by the year 2070, achieve 500 gigawatt non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, fulfill 50 percent of its energy requirements from renewable energy sources by 2030. India also launched 'One Sun, One World, One Grid' (OSOWOG) at this conference with the aim to use solar energy and make sure to provide electricity to the areas that need it most. But at the end of the conference India faced a sharp criticism from various nations allegedly watering down the global commitment to cut down use of coal the climate pact which was adopted at COP26 by using the term "Phase Down" rather than "Phase Out" of coal in the Glasgow pact and India countered the criticism by saying that it had only read out the text and had not authored the text. The government of India makes various initiatives to tackle the problem of toxic air in the capital and adjoining areas. With the aim to provide an opportunity to renew collaborations on climate change while addressing the financial aspect. India entered into Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogue (CAFMD) under India-US Climate Clean Energy Agenda 2030.

The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) was established by Lok Sabha bill in 2021 which initially include penalty to farmers for stubble burning but this provision was withdrawn later. A solution of bio-decomposer was introduced to decompose the stubble which left after the harvest. India also launched a campaign 'Plastic Hackathon 2021' to make the country free from single-use plastic by 2022. But various questions has been arising upon the efforts of government to protect environment. The intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis' warned that the Indian Ocean is heating at a higher rate than another oceans and increased heat waves, heavy rainfall & flooding are the witness of this. The world Air Quality Report found that 22 out of the top 30 most polluted cities in the world are in India, Delhi ranked as 10<sup>th</sup> as most polluted city and the top polluted capital city in the world. In a report of 2021 by Greenpeace India revealed that Delhi has been a spike of 125 percent in air pollution due to nitrogen dioxide. An another report claimed that 39 lakh people were displaced in India in coming few years due to climate disasters. A report by the Centre for Science and Environment revealed that Ozone is becoming more widespread in Delhi. After these reports the government gave ratification of the Kigali Amendment in September 2021 for phase down of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by India under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the ozone layer. Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol is an international agreement held in 2016 at Kigali, Rawanda and joined by 125 countries to remove gradually the consumption and production of hydro fluorocarbons (HFCs). It is a legally binding agreement which is designed to create rights and obligations in international law.

Political parties claim that environment protection is an

integral part of their development plans but there are pressure groups which always make efforts to force political parties to clear their stand on environmental issues. The national capital gained the most attention on environmental issues and the government have decided to grow more trees in Delhi. In 2018 citizen protest for environment protection even gone to courts it resulted a political slugfest between three major political parties of Delhi - Aam Aadmi Party (AAP), Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Indian National Congress. The AAP-led Delhi government had a disagreement with BJP-led government of India who allowed the felling of trees. There is also a tussle between government of Delhi and government of Punjab over the responsibility and accountability for increasing the level of air pollution in national capital. According to the Delhi government the rising level of air pollution in the national capital is because of the stubble burning in Punjab. Social media head and IT strategist of AAP Ankit Lal said that environmental issues for political parties are becoming election issue rather than taking them seriously just for the protection of environment. Floods in Chennai and Mumbai, forest fires in Dehradun, water crisis in Shimla, Pollution in lakes of Bengaluru are some examples which caught the attention of media and forced the political parties to take these issues serious. The environmental issues are not the integral part of conversation in political parties after the elections they lost its significance. For example in 2014 Lok Sabha elections BJP leader Narendra Modi called river Ganga his mother when he was campaigning for the Varanasi parliamentary seat. Cleaning of Ganga was among the major promises in BJP's 2014 election manifesto relating to environmental issues but the quality of water of the Ganga is not improved yet.

There are many examples when environmental issues become centre for elections. However this is not in practice as Western or European countries. The Indian National Congress points out some environmental issues in their manifesto such as global warming, clean air, land and water use policy, cleaning of rivers, ozone layer, waste management, illegal mining of sand, forests, wildlife protection, Green budgeting, make green manufacturing hub etc. Congress was in power from 1999-2004 and from 2013-2018 in Karnataka and not any effective policy had been put in place. Exploitation of surface and ground water continued as usual. Bharatiya Janata Party in their manifesto made an agenda to working upon climate change with global communities. The manifesto mentioned the environmental issues such as pollution control, green building, promotion of research and development in environment technologies, setting up mechanism for the protection of wildlife. The party also put emphasis on the conservation of Himalayas and lists some steps for this purpose: National Mission on Himalayas, creation of Himalayan sustainability fund, creation of a central university dedicated to the Himalayan technology, thrust to that programmes which destroy the Himalayan glaciers. Aam Aadmi Party has taken a unique step in terms of utilization of natural resources. They promised to ensure the ownership of local communities upon forest produce, minerals and all natural resources. They took the issues such as renewable energy sources in terms of solar, biogas, water mills. But they failed to solve the problem of air pollution in Delhi. CPI (M) and CPI have mentioned in their manifesto to make the process of environment clearance effective, reduce greenhouse gases,

strengthen the states so that they can tackle the environmental issues, take initiatives to prevent degradation and destructive development. Samajwadi Party have the plan in their manifesto to make balance between natural resources and manufacturing process, to prevent deforestation. All India Trinamool Congress pledged to form eco-friendly, people-friendly environmental laws and develop an industry-friendly, employment-friendly public-private partnership policy and enact new forest laws. Indian Green Party is registered with the Election Commission of India in 2019. The core principles of this party are: ecological wisdom, social justice, participatory democracy, non-violence, sustainability, respect for diversity etc. It is the only Green Party from India which is a part of Global Greens.

### Conclusion

India has to take immediate action to slow down the environment degradation and has to work on environmental sustainability. As per the World Commission on Environment and Development, sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations. State and centre governments should play effective role to protect the natural resources. People's awareness about environment also make the government active towards the solution of environmental problems. Governments and ENGO's should join hands to make future safe and green. ENGO's can play an important role to force the governments to make environment friendly laws. Governments and ENGO's should not be done anything just for publicity. There should not be a gap between the promises in manifestoes and practice.

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