



The role of NGOs in the protection of Environment: A case study of India

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Abstract

Environmental degradation has emerged as one of the most pressing challenges facing India in the 21st century. With the country experiencing rapid industrialization, urban expansion, deforestation, air and water pollution, and the far-reaching impacts of climate change, the environmental toll has been immense. These issues threaten not only biodiversity and natural ecosystems but also human health, agriculture, and the overall quality of life. Forest cover loss, groundwater depletion, rising temperatures, shrinking rivers, and increased incidence of natural disasters are symptoms of an ecological crisis that demands urgent and sustained attention. NGOs in India have been instrumental in raising public awareness about critical issues such as pollution control, climate change adaptation, wildlife conservation, and sustainable agriculture. Through awareness programs, capacity-building workshops, and media campaigns, they inform and empower citizens to take action. In many cases, NGOs work directly with marginalized and vulnerable communities, ensuring that environmental justice becomes a part of the larger development agenda. These organizations help communities understand the impact of environmental degradation on their livelihoods and health, and offer alternatives that are more sustainable and equitable. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the role of NGOs in environmental protection in India, highlighting their contributions, challenges, and real-world impact through detailed case studies. By delving into the experiences of these organizations, the paper seeks to underscore the critical need for multi-stakeholder collaboration between NGOs, government bodies, private enterprises, and local communities. The insights gained from these case studies can inform future policy frameworks and development strategies that align with India's commitments to sustainable development, climate resilience, and environmental justice. Ultimately, the study argues that the role of NGOs in India's environmental movement is indispensable, not just as service providers or advocates, but as innovators, educators, and agents of transformative change. Strengthening their capacities, ensuring a more enabling regulatory environment, and fostering partnerships at all levels are essential steps toward realizing a more ecologically sustainable and socially inclusive future.

Keywords: Environmental degradation, NGOs, climate change, sustainable development, biodiversity

Introduction

Environmental protection is a fundamental aspect of sustainable development, ensuring the balance between economic growth, social well-being, and ecological stability. In India, rapid industrialization, urbanization, and population growth have led to severe environmental challenges, including deforestation, water pollution, air pollution, and biodiversity loss. (Sharma, 2023) ^[3] These issues pose a significant threat to public health, agriculture, and natural ecosystems, making environmental conservation a crucial priority. (Mensah, 2019) ^[4]

While the Indian government has implemented various policies, regulations, and programs to address these environmental concerns, the enforcement and effectiveness of these initiatives often face challenges due to bureaucratic inefficiencies, lack of resources, and competing economic interests. (GGI Insights, 2023) In this context, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a vital role in bridging the gap between policy formulation and implementation. NGOs act as intermediaries, facilitating grassroots-level action, policy advocacy, and environmental awareness campaigns. Their flexibility, community-driven approach, and commitment to sustainability enable them to address environmental issues effectively, often complementing governmental efforts.

NGOs in India contribute to environmental protection in multiple ways. They engage in conservation projects focused on afforestation, wildlife protection, and sustainable

resource management. Many organizations work towards pollution control by monitoring environmental quality, conducting research, and advocating for cleaner production methods. NGOs also play a key role in environmental education, organizing awareness campaigns, workshops, and training programs to promote sustainable practices among individuals, industries, and communities. Additionally, some NGOs focus on legal activism, filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs) to challenge environmentally harmful projects and policies. (Admin, 2025) ^[6]

Legal activism has emerged as another powerful tool in the hands of NGOs. Many have filed Public Interest Litigations (PILs) in courts to challenge environmentally harmful projects such as illegal mining, deforestation, river pollution, and unsustainable infrastructure development. In doing so, NGOs act as watchdogs holding corporations and governments accountable for violations of environmental laws and pushing for stronger enforcement of regulations. However, despite their achievements, NGOs in India face numerous challenges. These include funding constraints, especially due to recent regulatory changes that restrict foreign funding; bureaucratic hurdles, which limit access to decision-making spaces; and political pressures that often arise when NGO actions conflict with large-scale development projects backed by powerful interests. NGOs also operate in a complex and sometimes hostile policy

environment, which can limit their ability to scale impact or collaborate effectively with state agencies.

This study explores the significant contributions of NGOs to environmental conservation in India. It examines how these organizations influence environmental policies, collaborate with government agencies and international bodies, and mobilize local communities for sustainable development. By analyzing case studies of prominent environmental NGOs in India, this research highlights their impact and the challenges they face in their mission to protect the environment. Ultimately, this study underscores the indispensable role of NGOs in shaping a sustainable and ecologically responsible future for India.

The Role of NGOs in Environmental Protection **NGOs engage in various environmental activities, including**

1. Advocacy and Policy Intervention

One of the most significant contributions of NGOs to environmental protection is their role in advocacy and policy intervention. NGOs actively lobby for the implementation of stronger environmental laws and regulations. They engage with policymakers, government agencies, and international organizations to push for sustainable policies and stricter enforcement of environmental laws. Many NGOs also participate in legal battles by filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs) to prevent environmentally destructive projects, such as deforestation, industrial pollution, and unregulated mining activities. (Agrawal, 2023)^[14]

For instance, organizations like the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and the Environmental Support Group (ESG) have played a key role in influencing India's environmental policies. They conduct in-depth research on environmental issues, publish reports, and provide recommendations to the government. These efforts have contributed to policy changes, such as improved air pollution regulations and stricter environmental impact assessment (EIA) norms.

NGOs also play a watchdog role, ensuring that corporations and government agencies comply with environmental laws. Through public campaigns and media engagement, NGOs create awareness and pressure authorities to take action against environmental violations. Their advocacy efforts often lead to policy changes that enhance environmental conservation efforts across the country.

2. Conservation Projects

Conservation is at the heart of many environmental NGOs' efforts. These organizations work to protect forests, wildlife, and water bodies through community-driven initiatives and scientific research. NGOs collaborate with local communities, government agencies, and international organizations to implement conservation programs that preserve biodiversity and promote sustainable resource management.

For example, the Wildlife Trust of India (WTI) focuses on the protection of endangered species like tigers, elephants, and rhinoceroses. It conducts habitat restoration projects, works with local communities to prevent human-wildlife conflicts, and provides legal support for wildlife conservation initiatives. Similarly, organizations like the Nature Conservation Foundation (NCF) work towards the preservation of fragile ecosystems such as grasslands,

rainforests, and marine habitats. (Home - Wildlife Trust of India, 2025)

NGOs also play a critical role in water conservation. Organizations such as the Jal Bhagirathi Foundation and Tarun Bharat Sangh have been instrumental in reviving traditional water management systems in arid regions of India. Through rainwater harvesting, watershed management, and community-based conservation, these NGOs help mitigate water scarcity and promote sustainable water use.

3. Awareness and Education

Raising public awareness about environmental issues is a crucial aspect of NGOs' work. Many NGOs conduct educational programs, workshops, and campaigns to promote sustainable practices and encourage environmental responsibility among individuals, businesses, and policymakers.

Programs such as WWF-India's "Ek Prithvi" initiative focus on integrating environmental education into school curriculums. This initiative teaches students about conservation, climate change, and biodiversity through interactive activities and experiential learning. Similarly, organizations like Greenpeace India conduct awareness campaigns on issues such as deforestation, climate change, and the harmful effects of industrial pollution. (Assam Records Lowest Life Expectancy in India, Experts Advocate for Health Education Reforms, 2025)

NGOs also use digital media, documentaries, and grassroots campaigns to spread awareness. They organize tree-planting drives, clean-up campaigns, and eco-friendly lifestyle programs to engage the public in active participation. By educating communities about environmental challenges and solutions, NGOs empower individuals to adopt more sustainable lifestyles and advocate for stronger environmental policies. (Teegen *et al.*, 2004)

4. Pollution Control Efforts

Pollution control is a major focus area for many environmental NGOs in India. These organizations monitor air and water pollution levels, conduct research on pollution sources, and advocate for stricter regulations on industrial waste disposal, vehicular emissions, and plastic pollution.

For example, the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) has been at the forefront of monitoring air pollution levels in Indian cities. It has conducted studies on the effects of air pollution and has played a key role in influencing policies such as the introduction of Bharat Stage emission standards for vehicles. Additionally, organizations like the Plastic Free India campaign work towards reducing plastic waste by promoting sustainable alternatives and advocating for stricter plastic ban policies.

NGOs also engage in clean-up drives, such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan initiatives led by various organizations to remove waste from rivers, lakes, and urban areas. They work with local governments and communities to promote waste management practices, including recycling, composting, and sustainable packaging solutions.

5. Disaster Management and Climate Action

In recent years, climate change has intensified the frequency of natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclones, and heatwaves in India. NGOs play a crucial role in disaster management by providing immediate relief, conducting

post-disaster rehabilitation, and promoting climate-resilient strategies.

Organizations like the Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society (SEEDS) specialize in disaster preparedness and relief operations. They work in disaster-prone areas to build resilient infrastructure, conduct early warning awareness programs, and provide aid during emergencies.

NGOs are also actively involved in climate action initiatives. Greenpeace India, for example, campaigns against coal-based power plants and advocates for renewable energy solutions. Similarly, organizations like The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) promote research and implementation of sustainable energy technologies, afforestation projects, and carbon reduction initiatives.

Case Studies of Environmental NGOs in India

1. The Role of Chipko Movement and NGO Involvement

The Chipko Movement, which began in 1973 in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh), was one of the earliest and most influential grassroots movements against deforestation in India. The movement was led by local villagers, especially women, who embraced trees to prevent them from being felled by logging companies.

While the movement was largely community-driven, NGOs played a crucial role in mobilizing support, spreading awareness, and influencing policy changes. The Dasholi Gram Swarajya Sangh (DGSS), founded by Chandi Prasad Bhatt, was instrumental in organizing the protests and educating villagers about the long-term ecological consequences of deforestation. The movement also gained support from environmentalists like Sunderlal Bahuguna, who advocated for sustainable development and ecological conservation.

The Chipko Movement successfully led to the government imposing a 15-year ban on commercial logging in the Himalayan forests in 1980. Additionally, it inspired similar conservation movements across India, including the Appiko Movement in Karnataka. The role of NGOs in supporting grassroots activism was evident in how they helped amplify local voices and pressure policymakers to adopt more sustainable forestry policies.

2. The Work of Greenpeace India

Greenpeace India, an extension of the global Greenpeace network, has been actively engaged in environmental conservation since its establishment in India in 2001. The organization focuses on critical environmental issues such as climate change, renewable energy, deforestation, and pollution control.

One of Greenpeace India's notable campaigns was against coal mining in forests inhabited by indigenous communities. The organization actively opposed coal mining projects in Mahan, Madhya Pradesh, highlighting the adverse impact on biodiversity and local livelihoods. Through advocacy, community mobilization, and legal action, Greenpeace India played a significant role in preventing the clearance of forests for mining activities.

Additionally, Greenpeace India has conducted awareness campaigns to promote renewable energy adoption. Their "Roof Top Revolution" initiative encouraged households

and businesses to shift towards solar energy, advocating for government policies supporting decentralized renewable energy production.

Despite its contributions, Greenpeace India has faced challenges, including restrictions on foreign funding and government scrutiny. However, the NGO continues to raise awareness about environmental degradation and mobilize public support for sustainable policies.

3. Centre for Science and Environment (CSE)

The Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) is one of India's most respected environmental research and advocacy organizations. Established in 1980 by Anil Agarwal, CSE focuses on evidence-based policy interventions in areas such as air pollution, water management, waste disposal, and climate change.

One of CSE's most impactful initiatives has been its role in tackling air pollution in Delhi. The organization published a series of research reports highlighting the deteriorating air quality in the capital and its harmful effects on public health. This research played a key role in influencing the Supreme Court's decision to implement compressed natural gas (CNG) as a mandatory fuel for public transport in Delhi, significantly reducing pollution levels.

CSE has also worked extensively on water conservation projects, advocating for rainwater harvesting as a sustainable solution to India's water crisis. The NGO's research and policy recommendations have influenced urban planning regulations, making rainwater harvesting mandatory in several Indian states.

In addition to research and advocacy, CSE conducts capacity-building programs to train government officials, journalists, and civil society members on environmental governance. Its emphasis on data-driven policy recommendations has made it a crucial player in India's environmental landscape.

4. The Role of WWF-India

The World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) India has been at the forefront of wildlife conservation and sustainable resource management since its inception in 1969. The organization works on protecting endangered species, promoting biodiversity conservation, and addressing climate change.

WWF-India has been instrumental in conserving key wildlife species such as tigers, elephants, and rhinos. Through its "TX2" initiative, the organization has contributed to India's efforts in doubling the tiger population, supporting anti-poaching measures, and establishing protected areas for wildlife conservation. WWF-India also works closely with forest departments and local communities to implement conservation strategies that balance ecological protection with sustainable livelihoods.

In addition to wildlife conservation, WWF-India promotes sustainable water management through its "Living Ganga Programme." This initiative aims to restore the ecological health of the Ganga River by working with communities, policymakers, and businesses to reduce industrial pollution and improve water governance.

WWF-India also conducts extensive educational campaigns to promote sustainable living. Their "One Planet Academy" is an online platform that provides educational resources on environmental conservation for schools and students. Through these initiatives, WWF-India has played a vital role

in fostering environmental awareness and biodiversity protection in the country.

5. Environmental Legal Action by NGOs

Legal activism has been a powerful tool for environmental NGOs in India to hold governments and corporations accountable for environmental violations. Several organizations have taken legal action to challenge projects that threaten forests, wildlife, and natural resources.

The Environmental Support Group (ESG) is one such organization that has been involved in legal battles against environmentally destructive projects. ESG has filed numerous Public Interest Litigations (PILs) to protect wetlands, prevent land encroachments, and ensure that infrastructure projects comply with environmental regulations.

Similarly, the Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment (LIFE) has played a crucial role in advocating for environmental justice. LIFE has challenged projects that bypass environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and has successfully fought against the dilution of environmental protection laws. The NGO was instrumental in exposing violations in the clearance process of several industrial projects and ensuring legal accountability for environmental damage.

Legal actions taken by these NGOs have led to significant policy changes. For instance, judicial interventions influenced by PILs have resulted in stronger implementation of the Forest Rights Act and stricter regulations on industrial pollution.

In addition to litigation, NGOs engage in capacity-building programs for lawyers and activists, empowering them to use legal mechanisms for environmental protection. This legal activism ensures that environmental laws are not just framed but effectively enforced, safeguarding India's ecological resources.

Some other NGOs with Environment Protection role

Environmental Support Group (ESG)

The Environmental Support Group (ESG) is a Bangalore-based NGO that specializes in environmental law, policy advocacy, and grassroots activism. ESG has been actively involved in legal battles to prevent ecological degradation caused by urbanization, industrial expansion, and infrastructure projects. The organization played a crucial role in challenging the Bangalore Master Plan, which would have led to unchecked urban expansion and destruction of water bodies.

One of ESG's key focus areas is public participation in environmental decision-making. It has helped communities file Public Interest Litigations (PILs) to prevent deforestation, protect lakes, and oppose hazardous waste dumping. ESG also conducts workshops to educate citizens about their environmental rights and responsibilities. By combining legal action, research, and community engagement, ESG ensures that environmental governance in India remains transparent and accountable.

Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS)

Tarun Bharat Sangh (TBS) is an NGO that has revolutionized water conservation efforts in India, particularly in the arid regions of Rajasthan. Founded by Dr. Rajendra Singh, also known as the "Waterman of India," TBS has played a pioneering role in reviving traditional

water management systems. The organization has restored thousands of water bodies through Johad (traditional rainwater harvesting structures), helping recharge groundwater levels and making drought-prone areas more resilient.

TBS's water conservation model has not only improved water availability but has also led to afforestation and the revival of local biodiversity. Its work has helped empower rural communities by providing sustainable water resources for agriculture and daily use. The NGO's success has influenced national water policies, encouraging the revival of traditional wisdom in modern water conservation strategies. TBS demonstrates how community-driven environmental action can lead to long-term ecological and socio-economic benefits.

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) is a globally recognized research organization focused on sustainable development, renewable energy, and environmental policy. Founded in 1974, TERI has played a significant role in advancing India's clean energy transition and climate action strategies. (TERI: Innovative Solutions for Sustainable Development - India, 2024) The institute conducts extensive research on solar, wind, and bio-energy solutions and has been instrumental in formulating policies that promote energy efficiency and decarbonization.

TERI also works on urban sustainability initiatives, waste management, and climate resilience projects. It collaborates with governments, businesses, and international organizations to develop policies that reduce carbon emissions and improve environmental sustainability. One of its key initiatives, Lighting a Billion Lives (LaBL), has provided solar-powered lighting solutions to rural households, reducing dependency on fossil fuels and improving livelihoods. Through scientific research, policy recommendations, and community-based projects, TERI continues to lead India's efforts in sustainable development and environmental conservation.

Challenges Faced by Environmental NGOs

Environmental NGOs play a crucial role in conservation efforts, policy advocacy, and grassroots initiatives in India. However, despite their contributions, these organizations face several significant challenges that hinder their effectiveness. These challenges include legal and regulatory hurdles, political and industrial pressure, limited funding, and lack of public awareness. Addressing these issues is critical to ensuring that NGOs can continue their work effectively and drive meaningful environmental change.

1. Legal and Regulatory Hurdles

One of the biggest challenges faced by environmental NGOs in India is navigating legal and regulatory barriers. Various laws and government policies restrict NGO operations, particularly concerning funding and activism.

1.1. Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) Restrictions

The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) is a key law that governs foreign funding for NGOs in India. The government has tightened FCRA regulations in recent years, making it more difficult for NGOs to receive and utilize foreign funds. Many prominent environmental NGOs, including Greenpeace India and Amnesty International,

have faced funding restrictions under FCRA, affecting their ability to operate efficiently. (Vajiram Editor, 2025)^[13]

FCRA amendments in 2020 introduced new limitations, including:

- A cap on administrative expenses, restricting NGOs from using more than 20% of foreign funds for overhead costs.
- Mandatory routing of foreign contributions through a designated government bank, increasing bureaucratic scrutiny.
- Stricter renewal and compliance requirements, making it challenging for NGOs to maintain funding continuity.

These restrictions create financial instability for NGOs, forcing them to scale down their operations, reduce staff, or limit their advocacy efforts.

1.2. Environmental Clearance and Litigation Issues

Many NGOs that challenge environmentally destructive projects through legal means face counter-litigation and bureaucratic hurdles. Public Interest Litigations (PILs) filed by NGOs against large-scale industrial or infrastructure projects often lead to prolonged legal battles. (Kedari & Kadu, 2023)^[8] Developers and government agencies sometimes use legal loopholes to bypass environmental impact assessments (EIA), reducing the effectiveness of NGO interventions.

Additionally, the government has introduced reforms to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes, which many NGOs argue dilute environmental safeguards. For example, the 2020 draft EIA notification proposed reducing the time frame for public consultations and allowing post-facto environmental clearances, making it harder for NGOs to challenge harmful projects. (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Draft 2020, 2020)

2. Political and Industrial Pressure

Environmental NGOs frequently face opposition from both the political establishment and industries that prioritize economic growth over ecological sustainability. This resistance manifests in various ways, including legal action, media campaigns against NGOs, and direct threats to activists.

2.1. Opposition from Corporate Sectors

Many industries, particularly in mining, infrastructure, and energy sectors, perceive environmental NGOs as obstacles to their economic interests. Large corporations often lobby against stricter environmental regulations, making it difficult for NGOs to advocate for sustainable policies.

For example, in the Mahan coal mining case, Greenpeace India campaigned against a proposed coal mine in Madhya Pradesh, arguing that it would destroy dense forests and displace indigenous communities. The campaign led to widespread public awareness, eventually forcing the government to cancel the project. However, Greenpeace India faced intense backlash, including the freezing of its funds under FCRA regulations. (Greenpeace India, 2022)

Similarly, NGOs working on air pollution control, waste management, and plastic bans often face opposition from industries that profit from polluting activities. Many corporations engage in greenwashing—a tactic where they present misleading environmental claims to counter NGO

criticism—making it harder for NGOs to hold them accountable.

2.2. Government and Political Resistance

Some NGOs face direct resistance from government authorities, especially when their advocacy conflicts with economic or political agendas. Environmental activists and organizations working on land rights, deforestation, and pollution control have reported instances of:

- Intimidation and harassment, including arrests of environmental activists.
- Bureaucratic restrictions, such as delays in approvals and increased scrutiny of NGO activities.
- Deregistration or fund blockages, affecting their ability to function effectively.

For example, in 2015, the IB (Intelligence Bureau) report labeled certain NGOs as “anti-development” due to their campaigns against coal, nuclear energy, and infrastructure projects. This report led to tighter regulations and restrictions on several NGOs, impacting their work on environmental protection.

3. Limited Funding and Resources

Environmental NGOs often rely on grants, donations, and foreign funding to sustain their activities. However, financial constraints limit their ability to expand projects, invest in research, and support long-term sustainability initiatives. (WPAB, 2025)

3.1. Dependence on Grants and Donor Funding

Most environmental NGOs do not generate independent revenue and rely on external funding sources such as:

- International donor agencies (e.g., World Wildlife Fund, Ford Foundation, UNDP).
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds from Indian companies.
- Government grants for specific conservation projects.

However, donor dependency poses risks, as funding can be unpredictable and subject to political influence. NGOs that take strong stances against government policies or large corporations may face funding cuts, limiting their ability to sustain campaigns.

3.2. Resource Constraints

Apart from financial limitations, NGOs also struggle with:

- Lack of skilled professionals, including researchers, legal experts, and environmental scientists.
- Inadequate infrastructure for fieldwork, monitoring, and community engagement.
- Limited access to technology for data collection and environmental assessments.

Without adequate resources, NGOs face difficulties in expanding their reach and sustaining long-term environmental programs.

4. Lack of Public Awareness and Community Resistance

While NGOs work to spread awareness about environmental issues, they often face resistance from local communities, industries, and policymakers. Many people, particularly in rural areas, may not immediately recognize the benefits of

conservation efforts and may view environmental regulations as obstacles to their livelihoods. (Social For Action, 2024)

4.1. Resistance from Local Communities

In many cases, local communities prioritize economic survival over environmental conservation. For example:

- Tribal communities dependent on forest resources may resist afforestation projects if they believe it limits their access to traditional livelihoods.
- Fishermen and farmers may oppose restrictions on water use and fishing bans, despite the long-term benefits of conservation efforts.
- Urban populations often lack awareness about waste management and air pollution, making it difficult to implement sustainable practices.

NGOs must invest in community engagement and participatory approaches to address these challenges. This includes working closely with local leaders, explaining the long-term benefits of conservation, and integrating livelihood programs with environmental protection initiatives.

4.2. Challenges in Behavior Change

Many environmental issues require individual behavioral changes, such as reducing plastic use, adopting renewable energy, and conserving water. However, resistance to change and lack of incentives often make it difficult for NGOs to promote sustainable lifestyles.

For instance, despite awareness campaigns on plastic pollution, single-use plastics continue to be widely used in India due to convenience and affordability. Without stronger policy enforcement and incentives for eco-friendly alternatives, NGOs face an uphill battle in changing consumer behavior.

Conclusion and Recommendations

NGOs have played an essential role in India's environmental protection, contributing to policy advocacy, conservation projects, and awareness campaigns. However, greater collaboration between NGOs, government bodies, and local communities is required to enhance their effectiveness. Strengthening legal frameworks and increasing funding support for environmental NGOs can further bolster their role in sustainability efforts. The contributions of NGOs to environmental protection in India are multifaceted, ranging from grassroots activism to policy advocacy and legal interventions. The case studies discussed highlight how organizations have influenced government policies, mobilized communities, and provided innovative solutions to environmental challenges. (myabhinandan, 2024) ^[1]

Despite their significant achievements, NGOs face obstacles such as funding restrictions, political pressure, and resistance from industries. However, their persistent efforts continue to drive meaningful environmental change in India. Strengthening collaborations between NGOs, government agencies, and local communities is essential for ensuring long-term ecological sustainability. (How Can the Role of NGOs Be Strengthened in India for Development Works Relating to Protection of the Environment? Discuss Throwing Light on the Major Constraints. (200 Words, 12.5 Marks) - PWOnlyIAS, 2024)

By supporting and empowering environmental NGOs, India can work towards a future where economic development does not come at the cost of environmental degradation but rather integrates sustainability as a core principle of growth.

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