

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a critical aspect of modern governance, ensuring a balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection. The Indian Constitution incorporates sustainable development values through various provisions, including Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), and Fundamental Duties. This paper explores the meaning and type of sustainability values, defines sustainable development in context of constitutional provisions, and examines its integration within constitutional mandates. It highlights the role of the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and DPSPs in fostering sustainable development, along with significant judicial interpretations and legislative frameworks. By analysing legal and policy measures, the paper underscores India's commitment to achieving sustainability while maintaining economic and social justice. The discussion further emphasizes the importance of judicial interventions and public participation to ensure environmental conservation and equitable resource distribution. It concludes that while India has made considerable strides in incorporating sustainable development principles, effective implementation remains crucial for long-term sustainability. The conclusion integrates sustainable development through constitutional provisions, legal frameworks, judicial explanations and environmental challenges, emphasizing collective action. Strengthening policy recommendations, technological innovations, and global commitments could enhance its impact.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Constitutional Values, Sustainability Values, Sustainable Development Goals

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of India, which defines the organization and structure of the government, the powers of the Central government as well as of the government of States, fundamental rights and duties of the citizens, among others. It describes how the state and the citizens should play their part in maintaining sustainability. It was enacted in 1950 and includes elements in favour of social justice, economic development, and environmental protection. Several Articles of the Constitution indicate the need for sustainable development through Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), Fundamental Rights, and Fundamental Duties. Article 48A is the article that charges the state to protect and improve the environment and Article 51A(g) is the article that requires citizens to safeguard natural resources. Secondly, the Supreme Court of India has interpreted Article 21, which guarantees the right to life, including the right to a clean and healthy environment. These constitutional provisions have given legitimacy to various environmental laws for example the Environment Protection Act 1986. As a result, the Indian Constitution is a legal and moral platform that seeks to promote sustainability and maintain harmony between development and environmental protection. Our Common Future which report from the Brundtland Commission in 1987 helped popularize the sustainability idea, placing special emphasis on the fact that the development model should satisfy current needs without endangering future generations. India, as a signatory to various international agreements, particularly including the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has embed sustainability in its constitutional, as well as policy, framework. Sustainable development is an approach, that tries to achieve economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity balanced so that the needs of the present do not prevent future generations from meeting their own needs. Indian judiciary has also upheld the principle of intergenerational equity, precautionary measures, and polluter pays principles in order to strengthen environmental governance. In the past years, the Indian government has been putting policies and legislation in place to ensure a sustainable future. Provisions contained in the laws like the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are in consonance with constitutional provisions to check the process of environmental degradation. In addition, institutions like the National Green Tribunal (NGT) have acted as important in adjudicating and enforcing sustainable development principles in environmental issues. Even though the Constitution provides a strong basis for sustainability, the issues of industrial pollution, deforestation, and climate change are still big challenges. To realize the objectives of sustainable development in India, effective implementation of policies, prescription of severe penalties for violating environmental laws, and the involvement of active citizens are essential. While the Indian Constitution has various provisions that promote the values of sustainable development, environmental conservation is linked to socio-economic progress. Values are central beliefs and teachings that influence people's or society's behavior and decision-making. They are moral benchmarks of what governs ethical conduct. The social and philosophical perspectives of values are divided into intrinsic (valued on their own) and instrumental (valued for their utility in achieving goals).

General classification of Values: Values can be generally grouped in following categories-

- a) Moral Values: Principles concerning right and wrong behavior, such as justice, honesty, and compassion.
- b) Social Values: Norms and behaviors necessary for social harmony, respect, and equality, etc.
- c) Cultural Values: Traditions and customs of a community that defines a community's identity.
- d) Economic Values: Principles governing financial and resource-based decision-making, such as efficiency and sustainability.
- e) Environmental Values: Beliefs emphasizing conservation, biodiversity, and ecological balance.



Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept that seeks to achieve economic, social, and environmental progress simultaneously without depleting natural resources for future generations. It refers to social movement i.e., a group of people with a common ideology who try together to achieve certain general goals. According to the Brundtland Commission (1987), sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." It incorporates principles such as environmental protection, economic viability, and social inclusivity to ensure long-term prosperity. Core principles that guide an individual's behavior and attitude to promote sustainability for current and future generations are known as sustainable Development Values (SDVs). SDVs were born after World War II after a U.S. National Academy of Sciences study was made to understand people's aspirations and desires all around the world. In the beginning, SDVs were not recognized, only human values were recognized. At that time, peace, freedom, development, and the environment were the main values identified. The global threat of the nuclear arms race and the prolonged conflict of the Cold War, especially in the Middle East and Africa where there was a particular challenge to achieving peace, meant that peace was emphasized. Also, after World War II, there was a strong desire for freedom as seen in the fight against imperialism and totalitarianism, as well as in fighting for women, indigenous groups, and minorities' rights (Leiserowitz et al., 2006). The efforts of postcolonial economic development were to ensure that the poorest two-thirds of the world's population were able to meet the basic needs of their lives. A global value regarding the environment and nature finally appeared after a quarter of a century (Leiserowitz et al., 2006).

On September 8, 2000, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, on the occasion of the new millennium, a set of fundamental values, such as freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility. These are the sustainable development values (SDVs) that are crucial to 21st-century international relations because they inform international and national policy decisions alike, organizational actions, and consumer conduct. In turn, these actions affect the global quality of life and maintenance of the social and natural environment (Shepard et al., 2009). These SDVs provide the basis for 60 Millennium Development Goals covering such topics as peace, development, the environment, human rights, vulnerability, hunger, and poverty.

The principles of sustainable development are transformed into tangible goals of sustainable development that will support the progress of these nations and will be aligned with the needs of each country. As stated above, these fundamental values are called SDVs which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2000: freedom, equality, solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, and shared responsibility. Although these values are widely discussed, there is still a huge gap in the studies that discuss these values from the point of view of developing countries. For this reason, the concept of SDVs is not well-known by many citizens in developing countries. In addition, the concepts and application of SDVs differ enormously from country to country and culture to culture. The values of these are perceived differently in developed and developing societies. There is an urgent need to develop a comprehensive definition of what SDVs are and what their dimensions as perceived by developing countries. This is necessary as the present conception as offered by the United Nations mainly represents the views of developed countries, which may not reflect the real requirements and priorities of the developing countries. There are differences in economic, technological, and socio-cultural contexts of developed and developing countries and it is apparent that values, beliefs, and norms are also different, which necessitates a country-specific understanding of SDVs. Values representing sustainability are as follows-

- i. Future Generations' Concern:** This value emphasizes the obligations of protecting future generations' right to live as part of the responsible family. It also highlights the significance of the patterns of consumption of the individuals.
- ii. Equality:** Rights and opportunities for women and men must be equal.
- iii. Freedom:** Every person, whether a man or woman, has the right to live without hunger, violence, oppression, or injustice, and to bring up their children in such conditions too.
- iv. Integrity:** This value deals with an individual's honesty about their actions and mannerisms and upholding moral and ethical standards.
- v. Respect for nature:** Management of all living species and natural resources with respect to sustainable development principles.
- vi. Shared responsibility:** Collective sharing of Responsibility for economic and social development as well as international peace and security challenges in global terms should be a collective responsibility undertaken by the nations and operated through multilateral cooperation.
- vii. Solidarity:** Global challenges raise the necessity of solidarity of all in a manner that reflects the requirement of equal sharing of the costs and responsibility of such challenges as a matter of 'justice' and 'solidarity in both senses of the term.'
- viii. Tolerance:** Respect for human diversity in belief, culture, and language is essential, tolerance.

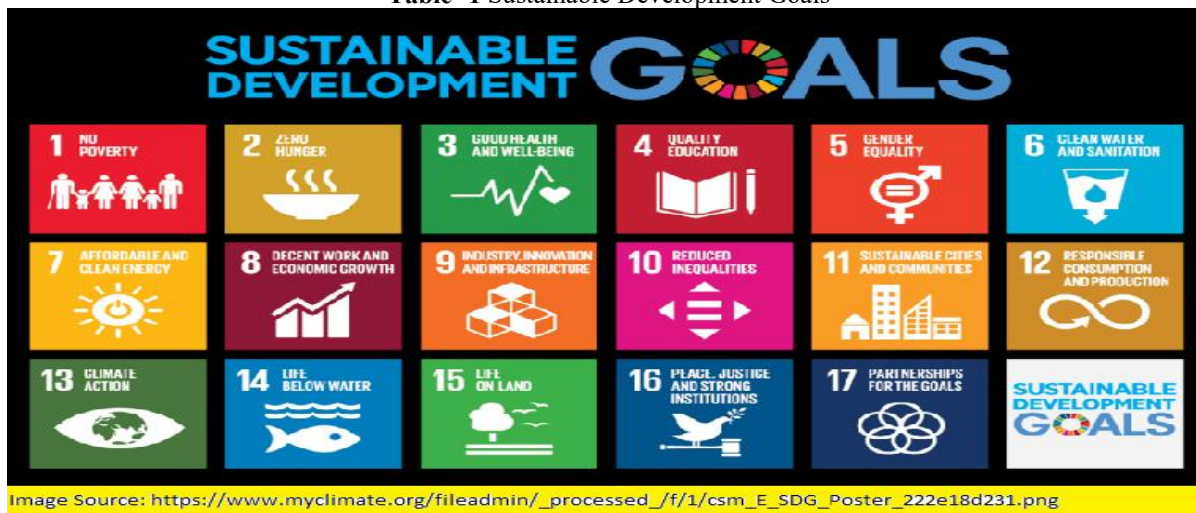
These fundamental values have a big role to play in moving the frontiers of sustainability and are written into our constitution, especially in the preamble, fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy (DPSP), and fundamental duties, among other constitutional sections.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and India

In 2015, the United Nations set SDGs along with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Table 1 lists these 17 goals whose implementation it proposes to help deal with global concerns like poverty, inequality, climate change, and

environmental degradation. India has gone a long way to ensure alignment of its policies with the SDGs and has integrated them into national development initiatives such as the NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Strategy. Further, India has also launched a number of such significant programs like the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission), Namami Gange (Ganga River Rejuvenation Program), and the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to demonstrate its readiness towards attaining the SDGs. The integration of SDGs into the constitutional and policy framework of India ensures that India continues to pursue its holistic approach to environmental sustainability and social development.

Table- 1 Sustainable Development Goals



Significance of Sustainable Development values for Society

Society is made up of people. If the people of a society are aware of their rights and are duty-bound, then that society is that much more advanced. If the values of sustainable development are properly established among the people of the society, then that society is much more conducive to sustainable development. A society's long-term progress and stability is achieved through sustainable development values. These values help in:

- i. **Environmental protection:** Taking measures to prevent damage to the environment, local air pollution, biodiversity, and so on for future generations
- ii. **Stability of economy:** This helps to support responsible resource management, sustainable industries, and green economic policies that may lead to long-term financial growth.
- iii. **Social justice:** Emphasizing issues of poverty, unfairness, and injustice as well as providing for equitable distribution of goods and opportunities.
- iv. **Improved quality of life:** Enhanced public health, clean air, and water, and balance in an ecosystem to enhance the quality of life.
- v. **Sustaining to climate change:** Building sustainable infrastructure, championing renewable energy, and readying societies for faring against environmental risks stemming from climate change.
- vi. **Intergenerational justice:** Ensuring that future generations inherit a healthy planet, rich in resources and opportunities, rather than suffering from the consequences of environmental neglect.

Objectives

This article paper aims to critically analyse the constitutional provisions, environmental laws, policy measures and initiatives and institutional and regulatory framework in India promoting sustainability and to highlight the role of the judiciary and legislature in advancing sustainable development. The main objectives of this paper are as follows-

1. To analyse provision of sustainable development in Indian constitution with reference to-
 - 1.1. Preamble of the constitution.
 - 1.2. Fundamental rights of the constitution.
 - 1.3. Directive principle for state policy (DPSP).
 - 1.4. Fundamental duties in constitution.
2. To analyse provision of sustainable development in judicial interpretation and environmental jurisprudence.
3. To analyse provision of sustainable development in Environmental laws in India.
4. To analyse provision of sustainable development in policy measures and initiatives in India.
5. To analyse provision of sustainable development in institutional and regulatory framework in India.

Research Methodology

This article paper is conducted with a doctrinal research methodology using mainly primary and secondary information including constitutional provisions, judicial precedents, statutes, and academic articles. The nature of article paper is qualitative with the objective to investigate the legal frameworks and policy measures about sustainable development in India in a comprehensive manner. The analysis of the important rulings of India related to environmental jurisprudence

adopts the approach of case study. Reports by government, international treaties, and scholarly literature are also reviewed to gain a holistic understanding of the matter.

Major findings

1. Constitutional provisions promoting sustainable development in India

Sustainable development provisions in the constitution of India have made an extensive legislative and policy framework to ensure sustainable development. It is constituted of constitutional provisions, environmental laws, regulatory bodies, policy initiatives, etc.

1.1. Preamble

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution contains the principles of social, economic, and political justice and provides for dignity and equality of all. These principles promote inclusive growth as well as environmental responsibility as they fit well with the principles of sustainable development

1.2. Fundamental rights concerning sustainable development

Fundamental rights are essential for protecting individual freedoms and ensuring a dignified life for all citizens. Several fundamental rights contribute to sustainable development:

- **Right to Life (Article 21):** Article 21 has been interpreted by the Supreme Court of India to include the right to a clean and healthy environment. Landmark judgments such as *Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar* (1991) and *M.C. Mehta v Union of India* (1987). This interpretation has been reinforced by the Union of India (1987).
- **Article 14 Right to Equality:** The right to equality is promoted in sustainable development where the fair sharing of resources will be done to prevent environmental losses that may disproportionately affect targeted most vulnerable groups.
- **Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19(1)(a)):** It affords people and activists the right to put in knowledge about environmental issues and their policies that will promote sustainability.
- **Right to Freedom of Trade and Occupation (Article 19(1)(g)):** This right promotes economic growth, but it bears reasonable restrictions to safeguard public health and the environment in the pursuit of balance between development and sustainability.
- **Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23 & 24):** These provisions prohibit exploitative labour practices and contribute to social sustainability and fairness and justice in working conditions.
- **Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28):** These provisions preserve cultural sustainability by ensuring freedom of religious and traditional practices so long as not to disturb the environmental balance.
- **Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29 and 30):** Cultural and educational rights promote the educational and cultural institutions of minority groups in order to preserve and sustain various traditions, languages, and identities.
- **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32):** It gives citizens the right to seek enforcement of fundamental rights that include environmental protection and sustainability, among others. Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have contributed significantly to ensuring justice to the environment in India.

1.3. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) and Sustainable Development

Part IV of the Indian Constitution which consists of Directive Principles of State Policy contains guidance to the state on how it should seek to develop sustainably. The key provisions include:

- **Article 38:** It instructs the state to set up a social order that would be conducive to the welfare of the people and which should reduce inequalities in income, status, and opportunities thereby leading to a just and sustainable society.
- **Article 39(b) & (c):** This article concerns the fair distribution of material resources and the protection of economic concentration so that resources are used transparently and fairly.
- **Article 41:** Right to work, education, public assistance for the unemployed, elderly, ill, disabled, fostering social sustainability.
- **Article 42:** The state is to provide just and humane working conditions, maternity benefits, support labor rights, and social sustainability to the worker.
- **Article 43:** For fair wages, decent working conditions, and workers' participation in industrial management for economic sustainability.
- **Article 47:** The state shall improve public health through measures to control pollution and protect of environment.
- **Article 48:** Promotes the promotion of scientific agriculture and animal husbandry and discourages environmental harmful practices.
- **Article 48A:** This article was added in 1976 through the 42nd Amendment, which forces the state to protect and enhance the environment, conserve forests, and protect wildlife for the sake of ecological sustainability.
- **Article 49:** Protects historical monuments and cultural heritage sites, which are part of cultural sustainability.
- **Article 50:** Separation of the judiciary from the executive to promote justice and rule of law thus ensuring fair governance for development.

1.4. Fundamental duties (Article 51A(g))

The 42nd Amendment also included a fundamental duty for the citizens to protect and enhance natural environments such as forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife to inculcate individual responsibility in sustainable development.

2. Judicial interpretation and environmental jurisprudence

The strengthening of sustainable development is largely due to significant rulings by the judiciary.

- **Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996)**: This case recognized the principle of sustainable development and adopted the precautionary principle in the Indian law.
- **Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India (2000)**: Emphasized balancing development needs with environmental conservation.
- **T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India (1997)**: Led to stricter forest conservation measures.

vi. Environmental laws

Several key environmental laws provide the legal foundation for sustainability in India:

- **The Environment Protection Act, 1986**: Enacted to provide a framework for environmental governance and address pollution control.
- **The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972**: Focuses on the conservation of wildlife and their habitats.
- **The Forest Conservation Act, 1980**: Regulates deforestation and promotes afforestation.
- **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**: Aims to curb air pollution through regulatory measures.
- **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**: Establishes mechanisms for maintaining water quality.
- **The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010**: Establishes a dedicated tribunal to handle environmental disputes and enforce sustainability laws.

3. Policy measures and initiatives

The Indian government has introduced several policies aimed at fostering sustainability:

- **National Environment Policy (2006)**: Provides a strategic framework for sustainable environmental management.
- **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC)**: Encompasses eight missions focused on energy efficiency, water conservation, and climate adaptation.
- **State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCCs)**: Align state-level strategies with national sustainability goals.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Framework**: India's commitment to the UN's SDGs is reflected in national policies addressing poverty, education, health, and environmental sustainability.
- **National Afforestation Programme**: Aims to increase forest cover and restore degraded lands.
- **Renewable Energy Policies**: Initiatives promoting solar, wind, and hydro energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

4. Institutional and regulatory framework

To implement and monitor sustainable development policies, India has established various regulatory institutions, including:

- **The ministry of environment, forest and climate change (MoEFCC)**: Oversees environmental policies and conservation efforts.
- **Central pollution control board (CPCB) and state pollution control boards (SPCBS)**: Monitor and regulate pollution control measures.
- **National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)**: Works on conservation and equitable sharing of biodiversity resources.
- **National Green Tribunal (NGT)**: A judicial body ensuring environmental justice through speedy resolution of cases.

Discussion

The Constitution's Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), particularly Article 48A, mandates the protection and improvement of the environment, and the preservation of forests and wildlife. DPSPs are not legally enforceable but have affected national policies such as the Environment Protection Act of 1986 and the Wildlife Protection Act of 1972. Although the constitutional provisions and the involvement of the judiciary have been active, the policies of sustainable development have not been implemented. But there are still serious issues like industrial pollution, deforestation, and climate change continuing to threaten progress. The National Green Tribunal (NGT) is the main body which is responsible for maintaining the law of the environment. Public participation, awareness initiatives, and community involvement are also important in the process of sustainable development. Judicial interpretations of sustainable development, as well as policy initiatives influenced by its incorporation, have been notably instrumental in shaping the incorporation of sustainable development into India's legal framework. A multitude of landmark rulings have pushed environmental jurisprudence for the better in Indian courts. It is judicially recognized and enforced in several cases principles such as the polluter pays principle, precautionary principle, and concept of intergenerational equity. It has been a great judicial contribution in expanding Article 21 (Right to Life) to include the right to a healthy environment. In the case of *M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India* (1987), the Supreme Court concluded that environmental protection is a fundamental facet of the right to life, thereby laying down obligations on the state and the individuals to protect the ecology from harm. Similarly, in the *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* (1996) case, the legal system provided a basis for integrating the principle of sustainable development in 1996. Based on the discussion of this article, some key emerging points related to sustainable development principles are the following:

I Integration of environmental, social, and economic goals

It further concludes that the Constitution has the role of balancing economic progress, environmental sustainability, and social justice. It is in line with the principle of holistic development by which economic activities do not jeopardize ecological integrity or societal well-being.

II Legal and institutional framework

The strong constitutional framework for sustainability includes reference to Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), Fundamental Rights, and Fundamental Duties. It is through judicial activism and Public Interest Litigations (PILs) that institutional accountability of, and environmental governance by, all the three levels of government for sustainable development is reinforced.

III Challenges and policy implementation

Pollution, deforestation, and climate change are discussed in keeping with the fact that India has existing sustainability challenges. These are pressing issues, the values of which are effective policy implementation and governance reforms.

IV Public participation and collaboration

The conclusion emphasizes the requirement for government, judiciary, civil society, and individuals to cooperate, which is also in line with the sustainability principle of inclusive decision-making and participatory governance.

V Intergenerational equity

The importance of carving out a resilient and prosperous future for future generations is in line with the principle of intergenerational equity, a basic element of sustainable development. It protects the future generation from the present action that may affect that generation's needs.

Conclusion

Various provisions of the Indian Constitution reflect its commitment to sustainable development. From the Preamble to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), from Fundamental Rights to Fundamental Duties, various provisions reflect a clear intent to reconcile the goals of economic development, social justice and environmental protection. The emphasis on securing a resilient and prosperous future for generations to come resonates with the principle of intergenerational equity, a fundamental value in sustainable development. It ensures that present actions do not compromise the needs of future generations. However, effective implementation remains crucial to achieving true sustainability in governance and development practices. The conclusion effectively aligns with the core values of sustainable development, economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity, as enshrined in the Indian Constitution. To truly realise the constitutional vision, there is a need to strengthen institutional mechanisms, ensure strict compliance of environmental laws and develop a culture of participatory governance. A stronger emphasis on specific policy recommendations, technological innovations, and global sustainability commitments could enhance its applicability. Further, there is a need for legislative innovations that adapt to the emerging challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss and resource depletion.

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