



Commitment Towards Environmental Regulations By The Indian Corporate Sector: An Overview And Analysis.

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ABSTRACT

The environment plays a vital part in a creature's life however, commercial exploitation of environment along with its resources is threatening the environment of the country and causing ecological imbalance. The business organizations for their operations often resort to activities like falling of trees, illegal hunting of wild animals, pollution, and land degradation etc. Such activities often affect the tribal and indigenous communities as these activities often cause destruction of their habitat and financially exploiting them. To deal with these issues numerous laws have been formulated by the government. The primary objective behind formulation of such laws is not just to protect the environment but also to maintain and improve the same. These laws either directly or indirectly imposes restrictions on activities by corporations which impairs the environment and its quality. These restrictions may be in the form of imposing fines or closing of its business operations. However, the effective implementation of such laws remains doubtful. The companies rarely adhere to the environmental regulations and often try to find out, and use loopholes for evading their responsibilities imposed by the legislations. The inefficient cooperation, and coordination between government agencies, lack of public participation, and corruption provide room for evading responsibility by the companies. The present paper discusses the difficulties faced in making corporate houses adhere to the environmental norms along with the application of principles like Polluter Pays and Precautionary for making a corporation responsible towards environment while conducting its operations. The paper discusses the effects of non-compliance and recommends possible remedies for addressing these issues relating to non-compliance of environmental regulations. It further aims to making corporates and their actions more sustainable.

1. INTRODUCTION

The environment holds a vital part in every person's life. A healthy environment is necessary for ensuring the holistic development and wellbeing of an individual. The food we eat, the water we drink, and the air we breathe are all the gifts bestowed upon us by the nature. Without the environment, no life can be possible. In India, one can not only find diversity in religion, race, caste, etc. But India also holds huge diversity of flora and fauna. Moreover, India is home for certain rare and endangered species which cannot be found in any other part of the world, for example the Asiatic Lion.

Though India occupies only 2% of the world's land mass, it provides shelter for nearly 7.5% of the world's species of animals. It is believed that a number of species are yet to be discovered in the territory of India. One of the few nations with both tigers and lions in their woods is India, and she is also the resting place for various migratory birds like Flamingo.....

It is important to take into account that with the expansion of agriculture, urbanization, non-judicious use of resources has not only contributed to the reduction of the vegetation cover, but has also resulted in the surge of natural calamities like cyclones, droughts, and floods etc. Thereby, leading to the loss of flora and fauna, Earth's vital assets.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research is descriptive as it describes how far the environmental norms and laws are being followed by the Indian Corporate Sector. The research has been conducted by adopting a doctrinal method whereby the researcher has also taken help of several secondary sources like articles, library assistance, books, journals, newspaper articles, magazines, and legal websites

Research Questions

What are different legislative norms concerning environmental protection?

How far are the environmental norms being followed by the Indian Corporate Sector?

What are the challenges being faced while making the corporate sector adhere to environmental laws?

What are the possible remedies for ensuring adherence to such norms by the Indian Corporate Sector?

Research Objectives

To know the different legislative norms concerning environmental protection

To evaluate the role of the Indian corporate sector towards environmental protection.

To know how far the environmental norms are being followed by the Indian Corporate Sector.

To know the challenges being faced while making the corporate sector to adhere environmental laws

To suggest possible remedies for ensuring adherence to such norms by the Indian Corporate Sector

Legislative Provisions

Environmental Protection Act, 1986

This was enacted to protect and improve the environment. It provides guidelines concerning planning and implementing measures ensuring environmental safety along with efficient response mechanisms in situations that seek to threaten the environment. The act imposes penalties and punishment on the companies which seek to violate the clauses in the act. Anyone who engages in any industry, activity, or process is obligated by S. 7 of the Act to abstain from emitting any environmental pollutants that seek to exceed the limits set out in the various schedules of the Act.

If such a person fails to do so or releases pollutants over the prescribed limit, then punishment will be imposed upon him or her under S. 15 and S. 17 of the Act. S.7 seeks to prescribe certain standards to be maintained and neither any nor any industry is allowed to cause damage to the environment by violating such standards. In *M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (2006) 6 SCC 213*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that "pollution in inherently, a tort against the community as a whole, therefore, one who is guilty of causing pollution has to pay for the damages for restoration of the environment and ecology." Furthermore, if the required method is adhered to, S. 8 of the Act forbids anybody from dealing or causing to be handled any substances that are hazardous. Following S. 8 the Central Government has implemented certain rules from time to time like Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016, Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016 etc. prescribing the procedures to be followed while dealing with hazardous substances. In *Research Foundation for Science v. Union of India (2007) 8 SCC 583* the Hon'ble Apex Court while deciding the issue of breaking of Clemenceau ship at Alang Ship breaking yard which was alleged to be loaded with asbestos directed "Government is responsible for developing an extensive regulation that brings together all the recommendations of the court-appointed Experts Committee on the Ship Breaking Industry."

Forest (conservation) Act, 1980

According to the statute, converting woodlands for other than forest purposes needs prior authorization from the government at the central level. This regulation is aimed at safeguarding national interests and ensuring the preservation of forest lands for future generations.

Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 12.12.1996 in the matter of **T.N. Godavarman Thirumulkpad v. Union of India and Ors., Writ Petition (Civil) No. 202 of 1995** declared that *"The Forest Conservation Act, of 1980 aims to prevent further deforestation and ecological imbalance. It applies to all woods, irrespective of title or categorization, with the expression "forest" read according to its lexical description. This extends to all legally recognized woods, either reserved, protected, or otherwise. The word "forest land" according to the Act encompasses regions classified as forests in official documents, irrespective of ownership. The Act's rules for forest preservation extend to all forests, irrespective of ownership or classifications.*

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The Act was passed with the central objective of preventing, controlling and abetting air pollution. Section 40 of the Act holds company officials are accountable for any overt act committed by the corporation. If proven that the individual was unaware or took preventive measures, they may be exempt from punishment. In the case titled as **M.C. Mehta and Anr. v. Union of India (1986) SCR (1) 321** the Hon'ble Supreme Court established the principle of Absolute Liability and ruled out that *"hazardous industries could not be permitted to operate in close proximity to human habitation, leading to the relocation of such industries."*

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

The act was passed in order to avoid and control water pollution while additionally preserving and improving the purity of water. As per S. 25 of the Act a person is required to obtain approval from the State Board before starting an industry, activity, or procedure, which is likely to cause any emission or release of any sort of wastewater or effluent in the river or stream etc. In **A. P. Pollution Control Board v. M. V. Nayudu (2001) 2 SCC 61** the court was of the view that *"the industry cannot be established or any steps made towards its establishment unless the PCB's consent is obtained. Since the respondent's conduct were contrary to the conditions of the Act, no estoppel may be claimed against the statute. The business community was unable to apply for NOC over disobeying the government's regulatory decision."* Furthermore, recently the Central Pollution Control Board imposed a fine of Rs 100 Cr. on the Ansal Properties and Infrastructure Limited for violating Environmental norms including not obtaining prior consent to operate and consent to establish from the State Board in violation of the Water Act.¹

Further, while dealing with the issue of allocation of water bodies to private companies for undertaking developmental projects in the case titled as **Jitendra Singh v. Ministry of Environment** the Hon'ble Supreme Court declared that *"the decision taken by the Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority for the transfer of several ponds in town Saini to a private enterprise for development breached the rigorous principle of non-alienation of common water bodies set forth in Jagpal Singh v. State of Punjab (2011) 11 SCC 396. Paras. 17, 22..While the idea can possibly be waived for initiatives that serve a social public purpose or benefit local people, privatizing and destroying water bodies for commercial purposes while erecting larger replacement water storage sites elsewhere is not eligible under this exclusive exception. Furthermore, eradicating natural reservoirs would inflict permanent damages to the flora, fauna, and the communities that rely on them, which could not be compensated for by the setting up of artificial ponds elsewhere."*

The Companies Act, 2013

CSR is an integral part of the "Sustainable Development" principle. Since industries, factories, and corporate houses use societal resources like natural resources including wood, water, and human beings they owe a duty to society. They have to ensure that their activities do not harm the environment and at the same time they need to take initiatives to improve the environment.

S. 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility wherein certain companies *"having a net worth of five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crores or more during the immediately preceding financial year shall constitute a CSR Committee of Board" who shall formulate CSR policy of the company* Further, the company is required to spend at least 2% of the profits on CSR activities listed in Schedule VII of the Act. As per activity 4 listed in Schedule VII the company is required to spend their CSR fund on environmental protection activities. In the case titled **G. Sundarajan v. Union of India (2013) 6 SCC 620** the Hon'ble Supreme Court was of the view that *"Sustainable Development and CSR are two sides of the same coin. Both*

¹ PTI. (2022, June 21). Developer fined Rs 100 crore for violating environmental laws in Gurugram residential project. *The Economic Times*.at: <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com//industry/services/property/-/cstruction/developer-fined-rs-100-crore-for-violating-environmental-laws-in-gurug>.

are based on the notion of inter-generational equality, and this is not solely about individuals but also regarding the environment.”

Further, in the landmark case of *Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India*², the Supreme Court emphasized on the obligation of the companies towards ensuring safety of the ecology and well-being of the communities. The case became a steppingstone for integrating environmental issues into a legal framework dealing with corporate accountability.

Biodiversity Act, 2002

The act was intended to safeguard the biodiversity of nature by ensuring cautious use of each of its components, and further ensuring fair and even distribution of advantages from biological resources, etc. S. 57 of the Act makes the concerned person of the company liable for the contravention of any provisions of the act by the activities of the company. In *Hershey India Pvt. Ltd. Case*. The Judicial Magistrate found “*that the company violated the provisions of the Act by failing to inform the National Biodiversity Authority or State Biodiversity Board not to inform National Biodiversity Authority or State Biodiversity Boards before acquiring biological resources as raw material for any product manufactured under the National Biological Diversity Act of 2002. The said act stands to violate S. 19 of the Act.*”³

The National Green Tribunal (NGT) Act of 2010

The NGT oversees environmental conflicts, enforcing laws may result in legal action, fines, and injunctions against firms that fail to comply. Non-compliance can lead to financial penalties, legal obligations, project delays, and reputational damage. Section 26 of this act states that any failure to comply with NGT orders can make the person to go behind the bars of up to 3 years and a penalty up to ₹10 crore (₹25,000 per day for continuing offence). For companies, fines can go up to ₹25 crores (₹1 lakh per day for continuing offence). All offences are non-cognizable. Further, in case a company commits an offence, those in charge are also liable unless they prove an absence of knowledge or due diligence. If the overt act was due to consent, connivance, or neglect of officers, they are also punishable.

Application of Polluter pays Principle and Precautionary Principle

Principles like Precautionary and polluter Pays plays a critical role in nation’s environmental protection from the operations of business houses. Under Polluter Pays, the companies are being compelled to pay huge costs for the damages caused to the environment by the company’s actions. In addition, the compensation so paid by the corporation are being utilized for restoring the environment back to the state in which it existed prior to the damage sustained.

On the other hand, Precautionary Principle is based on the theme ‘precaution is better than cure’, aims at taking precautions and becoming more cautious while conducting and before undertaking any operation or activity of the corporation. The application of this principle will cast no or very little damage on the environment.

When there is an elevated risk of irreparable environmental harm because of business actions that the business has taken or plans to undertake in the near future, it becomes difficult to apply that idea.

Through various rulings, the judiciary has continuously emphasized how important these principles are to the nation’s environmental preservation and how they are an essential part of the nation’s environmental regulatory system, particularly when pertains to commercial pollution of the environment.

Further while applying the precautionary principle, public interest shall be kept in mind as observed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Employees Assn. v. Law Society of India (2004) 4 SCC 420*. Similarly, when woodlands are being utilized for non-forest purposes like the construction of houses and accepting money from investors for such construction activity, it can make an entity liable to pay a refund along with interest to the investors as directed by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the case titled as *M.C. Mehta (Kanta Enclave Matters) v. Union of India (2018) 18 SCC 397* by applying Polluter Pays Principle.

The Apex Court, while imposing a heavy penalty for polluting river Noyyal for meeting the expenses incurred while reversing ecology in the case titled *Tirupur Dyeing Factory Owners Ass v. Noyyal River A. Protection Ass. and Ors (2009) 9 SCC 737* declared that the “*both polluter pays principle alongwith precautionary principle are required to be*

² AIR 1988 SC 1531

³ Trivedi, S. (2014, February 11). Hershey India gets notice for violation of Bio-diversity Act. *Business Standard*. https://www.business-standard.com/article/companies/hershey-india-gets-notice-for-violation-of-bio-diversity-act-114021101434_1.html

kept in mind while applying the concept of sustainable development.”

Challenges being faced while ensuring the corporations adhere to Environmental norms

The role played by the companies in protection and improving the environment and its resources cannot be undermined. However, certain challenges or problems are being faced while ensuring the Corporate Sector adheres to environmental norms. Some of them are mentioned in Figure 1.

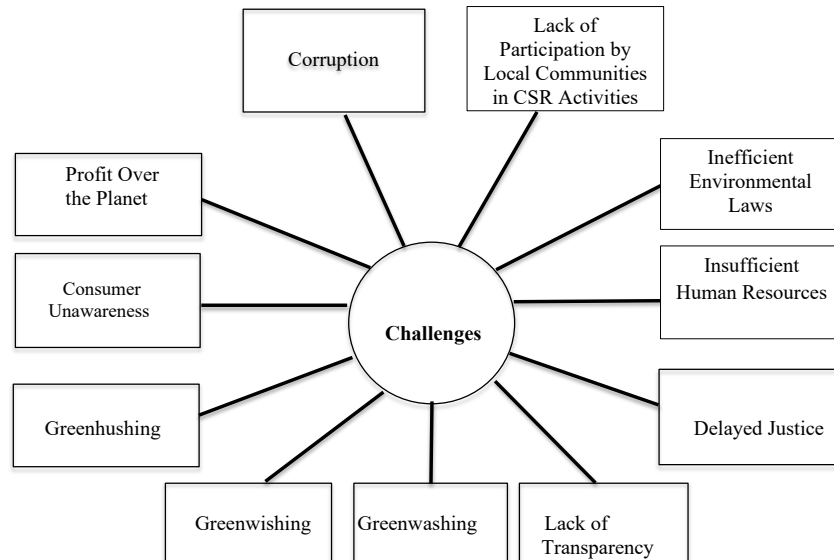


Figure 1. Challenges Preventing Corporations From Adhering to Environmental Norms.

Corruption

Corruption amongst government officials encourages business houses to avoid adherence to environmental norms.⁴ Even if some individuals in an organization want to follow environmental norms, they may not be able to follow them as the top management of the company may bribe the government officials in case, they violate any such norms.

Lack Of Participation by Local Communities in CSR Activities

CSR activities relating to environmental protection can become highly successful if there is a dynamic contribution of local communities in its implementation. However, absence of willingness and knowledge about such activities prevents local communities from participating in CSR activities of the company targeting environmental protection and improvement.⁵ Further, the absence of participation reduces the efficacy of such activities if the local groups having the knowledge cannot use it owing to lack of participation in such activities.

Inefficient Environmental Laws

As India faces the consequences of unbridled "development," such as the sinking of Joshimath, devastating floods in Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, and ongoing urban air pollution, the significance of strong environmental laws becomes increasingly critical. The current environmental laws are becoming outdated and are not aligned with the changes taking place in the contemporary world. Further, the sanctions imposed under the existing environmental laws on corporate actions are incapable of preventing environmental harm.⁶ At times the price sustained for complying with the environmental rules and regulations is higher than the penalties being imposed for non-compliance of them. Thus, companies find it cheaper to

⁴ Sundar, S. (2024). Challenges in implementing environmental laws and policies in India. *Current World Environment, An International Research Journal of Environmental Science*, 3(18), 1249-1264. <http://dx.doi.org/10.12944/CWE.18.3.27>

⁵ Biswas, D., & Bag, S. (2013, March). CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIA: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES. *International Journal of Trade & Global Business Perspectives*, 2(1), 154-159.

⁶ Malik, A. S. (2023). Corporate Liability for Environmental Harm in India. *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*, 6(1), 1620-1634. <https://ijlmh.com/paper/corporate-liability-for-environmental-harm-in-india/#>.

improvements in regulatory frameworks.

Greenwashing

At times corporations may pretend to be adopting environmentally free activities however, in reality, they abstain from doing the same. The companies might highlight the positive aspects of the product but ignoring the harmful effects it may cause to animals or human beings.¹² Using terminologies like “green” or “eco-friendly” without understanding its true meaning. Using misleading information or unclear language to imply that a company is more environmentally conscious than it is, for example, claiming to reduce pollution without a clear plan. Examples of greenwashing are as under:

Beverages such as Coca-Cola have to face extensive criticism for labelling Dasani bottles as being 100% recyclable.¹³ It is imperative to take into account that the bottles themselves were recyclable, the misleading labelling on the bottles failed to include the ecological consequences of plastic production coupled with the low rate of recycling of bottles.¹⁴

Companies often highlight a single positive environmental impact of the product, while it conceals other negative environmental impacts of the product. The company may say that the products manufactured by him are being produced in an environmentally friendly manner without disclosing the contamination triggered by the manufacturing of the product for instance uni-labour was heavily criticized for its dove body wash. The product was marketed through plastic bottles which were claimed to be recycled. The environmental footprint including folic flues and chemicals used in these bottles could not be disclosed.¹⁵

Water brands advertise their products as “eco-friendly” by highlighting the recyclability of their plastic packaging. However, these companies continue to mass-produce single-use plastics, which are rarely recycled at scale.

Airlines promote their commitment to sustainability by showcasing their use of biofuels or participation in carbon offset programs. Yet, these measures often represent a small token of their overall operations, while the airline continues to expand its fleet and flight frequencies leading to a net increase in emissions.

Certain cleaning products are marketed as “non-toxic,” “green,” or “natural,” using labels and imagery that suggest environmental friendliness. Upon inspection, the merchandise can continue to carry dangerous synthetic chemicals, and terms like “natural” remain undefined and unregulated.

Case Study: Chemical Free Tag by Mamaearth

Mamaearth being renowned for manufacturing and dealing in eco-friendly products. They use tagline “we plant a tree with every order” as part of their marketing strategy. However, based on an inspection done by Beauty Wellness India it was revealed that various Mamaearth’s items were having propylene glycol etc. which although are not harmful in regulated doses but are misleading as they use terms like “no toxins”.¹⁶

Greenwashing

A form of conduct called "greenwashing" or "unintentional greenwashing" takes place when an entity wants to accomplish its sustainability commitments but fails to have the means to do so. Due to organizational, technological, or budgetary constraints, businesses may agree to goals that they cannot realistically meet. Due to organizational, technological, or budgetary constraints, businesses may commit to goals that they cannot realistically achieve.¹⁷

¹² United Nation. (n.d.). *Greenwashing – the deceptive tactics behind environmental claims*. United Nation Climate Action. Retrieved September 10, 2025, from <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/science/climate-issues/greenwashing>

¹³ Leggett, T., & Edser, N. (2023, November 7). *Coca-Cola and Nestle accused of misleading eco claims*. BBC. Retrieved November 25, 2025, from <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-67343893>

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ Plan A. (n.d.). *What is greenwashing and how to identify it?* PlanA.Earth. Retrieved September 13, 2025, from <https://plana.earth/glossary/greenwashing>

¹⁶ Ecodeaz. (2025, July 24). *Greenwashing in India: Are Popular FMCG Brands Misleading Consumers with Eco-friendly Claims?* Ecodeaz. Retrieved October 26, 2025, from [https://ecodeaz.com/showcase/greenwashing-in-india-are-popular-fmcg-brands-misleading-consumers-with-eco-friendly-claims/#:~:text=Even%20the%20Indian%20Medical%20Association%20\(IMA\)%20accused,consumers%20with%20blatant%20lies%20and%20unhealthy%20products.](https://ecodeaz.com/showcase/greenwashing-in-india-are-popular-fmcg-brands-misleading-consumers-with-eco-friendly-claims/#:~:text=Even%20the%20Indian%20Medical%20Association%20(IMA)%20accused,consumers%20with%20blatant%20lies%20and%20unhealthy%20products.)

¹⁷ Fisher, R., Hodge, M., & Beals, B. (2023). *Greenwashing, greenhushing and greenwashing: Don't fall victim to these ESG reporting*

Greenhushing

Refusing to reveal ESG information is known as "greenhushing." The business might be nervous about the backlash from investors who think ESG lowers revenue and stakeholders who think its efforts to be sustainable are insufficient. Greenhushing, on the face of it, is not dishonest; rather, it reduces the amount and calibre of knowledge that is accessible to the public. It is challenging to evaluate business climate targets, exchange efficient procedures for decarbonization, and compute Scope 3 emissions, which necessitate considerable reporting, without this transparency.¹⁸

Consumer Unawareness

India's economy is influenced by consumers. A large percentage of Indian consumers either possess extremely low levels of literacy or are uneducated.

It's likely that only a handful of them have knowledge of how to figure out whether a product is ecologically conscious.

and sustainable in nature. Further, the extensive marketing strategies involving use of popular film stars etc by the companies for creating demand for their product, completely lures the Indian consumers and compels them to purchase them, without even thinking whether such product is healthy for the of not. Further, the consumer may not be knowing about their rights and the redressal mechanism available. This lack of knowledge and understanding about legal mechanisms at one hand makes consumers an easy victims of unfair practices adopted by the companies but on the other hand allows companies to continue play with the environment through their bogus and vague environmental claims.

Profit Over the Planet

Every company or business operates with the primary intention of earning profit. Driven by the intention of profit earning. They adopt such activities which causes them to acquire huge amounts of economic wealth. At the cost of the environment and its resources.

They may resort to activities like plundering the forest, taking the lives of various species of animals and plants, water and soil resources for making furniture, cosmetics, medicines, fur, construction materials etc. They pay little or no heed to environmental causes. They fail to understand that they hold a responsibility towards the environment as they use its resources to earn wealth.

Suggestions

To deal with the challenges being faced by the corporate sector in implementing environmental norms certain suggestions can be followed by the companies:

Providing Training and spreading awareness regarding environmental protection. amongst the individuals who carry on the CSR activities of the company relating to environmental protection.

Taking strict action against the individuals who offer and accept bribes to provide a safe escape to the companies from the liabilities so mentioned in the environmental norms and laws.

Encouraging participation of local communities in CSR activities of the companies.

Providing incentives both monetary and non-monetary to the companies who through their efforts have played a major role in ecological protection and conservation. This encourages companies to take initiatives to protect and improve the environment through their actions.

Legislation should be passed to make industries liable for paying compensation to the victims of ecological hazards caused by their activities within a specified time.

Public education programs concerning the management and handling of hazardous wastes and toxic substances shall be given to all students, especially the students pursuing management courses.

Import or use of highly toxic substances by the business houses for undertaking their activities shall be strictly banned

traps. KPMG International. Retrieved November 23, 2025, from <https://kpmg.com/us/en/media/news/greenwashing-esg-traps-2023.html>

¹⁸ *Ibid*.

Publication of reports about the way, amount, and effect of the pollution being caused by the industry or business house shall be published. Thereby, making the public aware of such pollution-causing industries, which will in return force industries to stop their pollution-causing activities.

Looking and incorporating best practices across the world for encouraging participation of companies in environmental protection and promoting sustainable businesses in the nation.

While confronting with the issue of greenwashing, consumers need to cautious whether their hard-earned money is being spent wisely. They should conduct research and may purchase products of those business houses which believe in protecting the environment by applying sustainable practices and methods in their operations. Companies shall try to adhere to UNFCCC's Race to Zero and any other UN's climate and sustainability programs.

The focus should be on producing durable and long-lasting products to avoid unnecessary consumption of environmental resources in making them. Corporations must understand that the production of cheap and non-durable products would increase consumption of valuable environmental resources, going against the objective of achieving sustainable production. Similarly, consumers must buy merchandise which are durable and long-lasting. They shall further, try to use those products as effectively as they can without affecting the environment. Low product disposal rate will eventually lead to reduced extraction of environmental resources, thereby, avoiding their unnecessary consumption.

Standards of transparency and accountability of the company shall be set. The procedure adopted to produce products by the companies shall be transparent and the business entities shall be accountable for the failure in case they fail in maintaining transparency and other environmental standards. Lack of transparency and accountability in the business operations prevents a company to establish a sustainable business. Companies and laws must confirm that the company's operations through which they manufacture products are transparent and company must be held responsible if they fail to follow the transparency and other environmental standards applicable to their operations. The absence of such transparency and accountability makes it difficult to access the progress made by the company in the direction of sustainable business.

3. CONCLUSION

The environment has an enormous influence on the lives of everyone. The environment is critical to the life of individuals, plants, and animals. In addition, this has been a spike in the need for sustainability and its natural assets from financial purposes in recent years. Many companies, industries, and corporations rely on natural resources in both direct and indirect ways for their operations. Nevertheless, these activities occasionally result in environmental risks that impact nearly every creature. The purpose of environmental regulations is to safeguard and advance the environment, which includes stopping corporate entities from engaging in environmentally harmful practices.

These norms not only provide guidelines to the business houses as to which activities they can carry out and means for conducting such activities which ensures minimal or no damage to the ecology of the place. Further, the norms also make them liable for the damage caused to the environment by their actions, which may be in the form of imposition of penalty, closure of their operations, and providing compensation to the victims. Further, various judicial pronouncements have also compelled the business houses to adhere to environmental norms. However, few obstacles are being confronted by corporate houses while adhering to such norms in the shape of a lack of trained personnel in the field of environmental protection, corruption, red tape, lack of transparency, etc. These challenges need to be catered to to make corporate houses and their actions environmentally sustainable.

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