UNIT 6 : CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

UNIT STRUCTURE

6.1 Learning Objectives

6.2 Introduction

6.3 Meaning of Conservation and Protection of Environment

- 6.3.1 Characteristics of Conservation and Protection of Environment
- 6.3.2 Categories of Conservation and Protection of Environment
- 6.3.3 Need and Importance of Conservation and Protection of Environment

6.4 Legal Provisions for Conservation and Protection of Environment

6.5 Constitutional Provisions for Conservation and Protection of Environment

6.6 Role of Individual and Society Towards Environmental Conservation

6.7 Let Us Sum Up

6.8 Further Reading

6.9 Answers To Check Your Progress

6.10 Possible Questions

6.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to -

- describe the concept of conservation and protection of environment
- explain the need of conservation and protection of environment
- discuss the various means and methods of conserving the environment
- tell the legal provisions for the conservation and protection of environment
- explain the constitutional provisions for environmental protection

- discuss the role of individual and society towards environmental conservation.

6.2 INTRODUCTION

We know that the environment comprises almost everything around us. It includes humans, plants, animals as well as invisible micro-organism, surface water, ground water, land, minerals and oil and all other elements from the earth. We, the living beings are the major part of the environment. Our survival depends on the environment. From the discussion of the previous units, it is clear to you that the environment gives us enough to live comfortably but we, the selfish human beings on the earth, to fulfill our greed, are destroying our beautiful and green earth. Excessive use of fossil fuel for energy or power, industrial waste material increases the numbers of pollutants causing danger to the environment and destroys its equilibrium. If this goes on, one day will come when we will have to buy oxygen for survival. For our safe and easy living, we have to protect our Earth, our environment. In this unit, we will discuss the conservation and protection of the environment and various legal and constitutional provisions for environmental protection. Let's proceed-

6.3 MEANING OF CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

Environmental conservation and protection means the planning and management of resources so as to secure their waste use and continuity of supply while maintaining and enhancing their quality, value and diversity. The resources of the environment may be man-made or natural. Conservation of environment includes preservation of all these resources. It includes the preservation from destructive influences, natural decay or waste.

Conservation and protection of the environment simply means the careful use of land, air, water, minerals and other natural resources. It is a planned environment using all planning, foresight and cooperation that man

can do. It is actually the intelligent use of natural and man-made resources. It is again important to note that conservation or protection of the environment includes the use of agriculture, energy flow, waste management, wildlife management, natural parks, sanctuaries, water management as well as it emphasizes on non-pollution energy development. One important thing about conservation of environment is that it not only emphasizes on intelligent use of resources but also emphasizes on the utilization of the resources for future generations.

Definition of Environmental Conservation

According to Whyte, "Environmental Conservation has been defined as the management for the benefit of all life including mankind of the biosphere so that it may yield sustainable benefit to the present generation which maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspiration of the future generations".

Environmental conservation is a global issue and a matter of concern. It is important not only for the biosphere but also for mankind. We can exist only when the environment exists. Celebration of Environmental Day on 5th June is an example of making people aware about the conservation and protection of Environment. While discussing conservation of environment it is essential to understand that the function of environmental conservation mainly rests on the perceptual level of the individual. Each individual must develop a special concern for environmental protection, and then only its goal can be reached.



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Conservation and protection of environment simply means the careful use of land, air, water minerals and other natural resources. It is a planned use of environment using all planning foresight and cooperation that man can do.

6.3.1 Characteristics of Conservation and Protection of Environment

The following characteristics will help you to have a clear understanding of conservation and protection of environment-

- Conservation and protection of environment is the careful use of natural resources.
- It means planning and management of the environment
- It implies the consciousness of people towards the environment.
- It includes the use of land, water, minerals, agriculture, energy flow, waste management, wildlife management, Natural Park, sanctuaries, water management etc.
- It emphasizes on the development of non-pollution renewal energy.
- It means conservation of environment or all the resources not only for the present but also for the future.



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The major features of Environmental conservation are-

- Conservation and protection of environment is the careful use of natural resources
- It means the planning and management of the environment
- It implies the consciousness of people towards the environment

6.3.2 Categories of Conservation and Protection of Environment

In the discussion of environmental conservation and protection, it is very much essential to know the categories of conservation. There are mainly two categories of conservation. They are:

- **In situ Conservation**
- **Ex situ Conservation**

1. In Situ Conservation

This is the conservation of genetic resources through their maintenance within natural or even human made eco-system in which they occur. This is an ideal system for genetic resources conservation. This type includes a system of protected areas of different categories, managed with different objectives to bring benefit to the society.

In situ conservation includes- Natural parks, sanctuaries, Natural monuments, Cultural landscape, biosphere reserves, Nature reserves etc. They are maintained and protected as they are. For example-Taj Mahal is well maintained by the Government of India, Kaziranga National Park etc. These are maintained and conserved as well as protected within the natural as well as human made eco-system. This is called In situ conservation.

2. Ex situ Conservation

This kind of conservation is made outside their habitant. The conservation is made by perpetuating sample population in genetic resource centers like-zoo, botanical garden, Cultural collection etc. The resources are preserved in the form of gene pool or gamete storage for fish, germplasm banks for seeds, pollen, semen, ova etc. Plants are maintained and preserved more carefully than animal. In the Zoo or botanical garden or in the museum, we often see some of these resources which are protected very carefully.



ACTIVITY 6.1

Mention some examples of means of In situ and Ex situ conservations. What initiative can you take for ex situ conservation at your home?

6.3.3 Need and Importance of Conservation and Protection of Environment

The importance of conservation and protection of environment can be realized through the following points-

- **For maintenance of essential ecological processes and life support system:** Conservation of environment is very much essential to maintain ecological balance which directly or indirectly leads to a life support system of all living beings in the environment.
- **For preservation of the biological diversity:** We know that our environment is enriched with biological diversity. We all living beings make our environment richer in biological variety. It not only adds beauty to nature but also helps to maintain the biological balance. As such through preservation and conservation, we can transmit it from generation to generation.
- **Ensuring sustainable development:** We know that sustainable development is a world-centric goal. What we have today, it must be sustained for the future generation to survive. Without conservation of environment, the goal of sustainable development is impossible to achieve.
- **Ensuring proper utilization of species and eco-system:** As our environment is rich with a variety of species, it is essential for us to make use of these species to maintain proper ecological balance, which again enriches the eco-system. This is possible only through conservation of the environment.
- **Preservation of the natural resources not only for present but also for future:** Natural resources are not only resources but future assets. Excessive use of natural resources is warning the global balance leading to global warming and many environmental threats. As such, besides making wise use of these resources, we must conserve it for future generations.
- **It helps to make wise use of land, water, air, forest and minerals:** Conservation and protection of the environment is essential to develop an awareness and attitude in the mind of people about the wise and intelligent use of the resources in the form of land, water and minerals. A protective attitude in individuals can only bring ecological balance.

- **Helps in maintaining an equilibrium in all the spheres of Earth:** We know that there are multi spheres of earth with their unique importance and functionality. Equilibrium can only be maintained if there is balance among these spheres. Threats destroy the balance in the spheres leading to major environmental hazards.
- **Helps in preventing the environmental stressors and hazards:** There are different stressors and hazards in the environment like natural disasters including storms, earthquakes which are the result of disequilibrium of ecology. Conservation and protection of the environment is the preventing measures to all these stressors and hazards.

Thus, it can be said that conservation of the environment is a must for our existence in the world. It finally helps in maintaining the earth and its greenery for all biotic and abiotic components to live peacefully.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 1: Which day is celebrated as Environmental Day?

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Q 2: Why environmental conservation is considered essential?

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Q 3: What do you mean by In situ Conservation?

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6.4 LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

From the above discussion, it is clear that environmental protection and conservation is very essential. Therefore, we all must strive to protect

our environment. It is important to note that the first international conference on environment was held in Stockholm, the Swedish Capital on 5th June, 1971. Therefore, 5Th June is celebrated as UN Environmental Day every year. This is known as United Nations Conference of Human Environment. You all know that our country got its independence in 1947. Several environment protection initiatives had been taken before the independence, as such there existed environmental legislation before independence. But, after the Stockholm Conference, the conception of Environmental Conservation and Awareness has got tremendous attention all over the world. Here, we are going to discuss about the different legal provision adopted by Indian Government for Environmental Conservation and Protection---

1. **National Council of Environmental Policy and Planning in 1972**

   The first landmark in the field of environmental protection was setting up of the National Council of Environmental Policy and Planning in 1972 within Department of Science and technology. It was a regulatory body to look after all matters related to environment.



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The first international conference on environment was held in Stockholm in June, 1971.

2. **The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974**

   This is an act that was adopted keeping in view the conservation and preservation of Environment. This Act prohibits discharge of pollutants into water bodies beyond a given standard and lays down the penalties for non-compliance with its provisions. There is another body under this. That was set up as CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROLL BOARD (CPCB). This body emphasizes on prevention and control of water at centre. For conservation of water in the state, there is another body i.e., STATE POLLUTION CONTROLL BOARD under the CPCB.

3. **The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981**

   We have already discussed about Article 253 of the Constitution under

the directive policies. This is the act that was enacted under Article 253 to implement the decision taken in the Stockholm Conference. The main function of this act is to control air pollution and its abatement as well as ensure the quality of air. Under this Act, central and State Boards are established to look after the activities in concerned areas. Therefore, each industrial operator must obtain a permit from the State Boards within a declared air pollution area.

4. MoE 1985

The National council of environmental policy and planning evolved into a full-fledged body named as Ministry of Environment and Forest. Today it is an apex body in India to regulate and ensure environmental protection and conservation. It lays down various legal and regulatory framework and policies for the sake of environmental protection.

5. Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife (D.O.En 1985)

The present integrated department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife in the Ministry of Environmental and Forest was created in September 1985. This Ministry serves as the focal point in the administrative structure of the central Government for the planning, promotion and coordination of Environmental and Forestry program. Its main activities are to do survey and conservation of flora and fauna, forest and wildlife, prevention and control of pollution, afforestation and regeneration of the degraded areas of the environment.

6. The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986

This Act authorizes the central government to protect and improve the quality as well as control and reduce all forms of pollution from all the sources that may cause pollution. It also prohibits the setting and operation of any industrial facility on environmental grounds.

7. The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000

This Act or rule was set by the Government to apply to every municipal authority for the collection, segregation, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste to keep the place hygienic and ecologically safe.

8. The Noise pollution (Regulation and Control Amendment) Rules 2002

This rule set by the Government lay down some terms and condition that are essential to reduce noise pollution- like permission of using loud speakers or public address system during night hours (between 10.00pm to 12.00am) during the cultural or religious festivals or occasions.

9. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

The Biological Diversity Act, which was adopted in 2002, is the result of an attempt to realize the objectives of United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992). The main objective of this act is to conserve the biological resources and associated knowledge. It also lays emphasis on facilitating access to them in sustainable manner. To realize these objectives of this Act, the National Biodiversity Authority has been established in Chennai.

10. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

The aim of enacting this act is for effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environment protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property.

11. E-Waste/ Management and Handling Rules, 2011

The primary objective of this rule or act is to reduce the use of hazardous substances in electrical equipments and channelize the e-waste generated in the country for sound environmental recycling.

12. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011

This notification was issued by The Ministry of Environment and Forest on 2011, January 6. Its major objective is to ensure livelihood security to the fishing communities and other communities who live in the coastal areas. It again aims at conserving and preserving the coastal stretches and promotes development in a sustainable manner based on scientific principles.



ACTIVITY 6.2

What activities would you like to perform in your locality for environmental Conservation?

6.5 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

As already mentioned there are various organizations, government and non-government, who are trying their best for the environmental protection. Even our Indian Constitution has also given special emphasis on the environmental conservation; hence it has guaranteed some environmental right to the people. Here we will discuss the constitutional provisions for conservation and protection of Environmental and ecological security.

As per the 42nd Amendment act 1976, the Constitution lay down in the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as Fundamental Rights where environmental protection and improvement were explicitly incorporated into the constitution. It is again important for you to know that the amendment has introduced certain changes in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The subject **"Forest"** and **"Wildlife"** are transferred to the Concurrent list (Joint responsibility of Centre and State) from the state list. This has put the matter of environmental protection in National Agenda.

Following are the constitutional provisions for Environmental protection under directive principles and fundamental duties-

1. **According to Article 48A:** "The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forest and wild life of the country".
2. **According to Article 51-A:** "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lake, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures".(Fundamental Duty)
3. **According to Article 253:** " Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for

the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body"

Hence, **the Article 253 empowers the parliament-**

- to make laws implementing India's International obligations as well as any decision made at International conference, association or other body.
- to enact the Air Prevention and Control Pollution Act of 1981 and Environment Protection Act 1986.
- to legislate on all matters related to the preservation of natural resources

Fundamental Right and Environmental Conservation

There are some Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution to the citizen of India which has relation to the Ecological security. These are discussed below---

1. Right to Wholesome Environment (Article 21): "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty exists according to procedure established by law".

   This article extended to include the right to a wholesome environment which warrants environmental protection.

   According to this, courts are entitled to forbid all acts of the state and citizen from upsetting the environmental balance.
2. Right to livelihood (Article 21): This right potentially checks Government's action with an environmental impact that threatens to overlook poor people and disrupts their lifestyle.
3. Right to Equality (Article 14): "The state shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of law".

   This right also may be infringed by Government decision that has an impact on the Environment.
4. Right to freedom to Trade {Article 19(1) (g)}: "All citizens shall have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation; trade or business".

While availing this right, individual need to maintain balance environmental interest.



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As per the 42nd Amendment act 1976, the Constitution lay down in the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as Fundamental Right where environmental protection and improvement were explicitly incorporated into the constitution.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q 4: Fill in the blank

I. The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981 was enacted under Article ……of …….. Indian Constitution.

II. The subject "Forest" and "Wildlife" are transferred to the …….. from the state list.

III. Right to Wholesome Environment is listed in Article .....……

Q 5: What is the prime objective of The Biodiversity Act 2002?

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Q 6: Mention some of the legal provisions in India for water preservation.

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Q 7: Where is National Biodiversity Authority established in India?

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Q 8: What are the fundamental rights related to Environment?

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6.6 ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY TOWARDS ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Individuals are the most significant agents of environmental conservation and protection. Most of the environmental problems are caused by human actions on the environment. Therefore, they should orient and educate themselves towards the issues and concerns of conservation of environment and nature. Individual role as consumer is also of great significance in the field of conservation of natural and environmental resources. A brief outline of individual contribution towards natural conservation and protection may be presented below-

- **Conservation of Water**

  Water is said to be a life giving and life saving resource for man. The process of rapid industrialization and urbanization has severely affected water pollution. Uneconomic and careless use of drinking water has often created a water crisis in the cities. Lack of consciousness and bad habits of individuals are also responsible for wastage and pollution of water. So, the steps to be taken in this regard may be presented below:

  - Taps should not be kept open after washing, bathing and brushing etc.
  - Water leakage should be checked and immediately repaired.
  - Water control device of the taps should be used for economic conservation of water at home.
  - System for collecting rain water for use should be adopted. In other words, rain water harvesting should be encouraged.
  - Water should be economized while using in the garden.
  - Soapy water should be reused for washing of clothes.

- **Conservation of Soil**

  All forms of biological growth and development are possible on the soil. So, conservation of soil from its pollutants and degradation is the vital responsibility of man who owns it. But owing to the lack of knowledge in scientific ways and means of conservation of soil by the

agricultural people, soil pollution appears to be a problem. In this regard specific role of individual may be presented below:

- While constructing individual houses, the existing trees should not be uprooted.
- We must grow different types of ornamental trees, herbs and trees in the garden and also grass in the open areas which will preserve the soil and prevent its erosion.
- Individual should develop the habit of planting shady trees on the roadside.
- Biological manure rather than chemical fertilizer should be used for agricultural purpose.
- Examination of soil before cultivation is necessary.

- **Conservation of Energy**

Energy is the main resource for development of human civilization. Most of the activities of present day and large and growing population require massive energy inputs. Hence the need for conservation of energy becomes all the more essential. Energy conservation is an attempt to reduce the amount of energy used for domestic and industrial purposes, particularly in the developed countries.

Every individual may help to minimize the problem through formation of good habit of saving energy at home. Individual role in this regard may be mentioned below:

- Lights and electrical gadgets should be turned off habitually when not in use.
- Energy of heat should be used from the natural resources like the sunshine when available.
- High voltage energy from heater should be used only when it is indispensable.
- LPG expenses should be reduced in cooking food by using solar cooker.
- To cut down intense heat in summer shady trees should be planted.
- Practice of using air condition in the winter season should be

avoided by using woollen clothes.

- **Conservation of Wildlife**

  A natural harmony and ecological balance need to be established between human and animal world. Destruction of life of the wild animals by men must be stopped. So, conservation of wildlife is a moral responsibility of individual and society. Some of the responsibilities of individual towards the animals may be described below:

  - Man should bring attitudinal changes in behaviour for love of the animals.
  - Killing of wild animals by the poachers should be considered as illegal act that should be punished.
  - Instead of killing the wild animals, they should be caught alive and kept in the zoo.
  - Product derived out of the animal body like skin should be commercially banned.

- **Conservation of forest resources**

  Forests wealth is the invaluable resources of nature for economic development of a country. It can be conserved and preserved through responsible behaviour of man. Industrial needs of men can comprehensively be served by the forest resources. For conservation and utilization of them, the individual and society should play their responsible role as mentioned below:

  - Programme of plantation of trees in the forest should be undertaken with necessary aid and assistance of the government.
  - Strict vigilance should be maintained individually and collectively for protection of the forest resources.
  - Individuals should be aware of the rules and laws framed by the government on conservation of the forest products and should abide by them.
  - Local community people and the forest department should cooperate in conserving the forest resources from the anti-social elements.
  - People should be trained by the forest department how to

conserve and preserve the forest resources.

- Forest security guards should be well trained and they should be well equipped with arms to detect illegal poachers and smugglers of the woods.

The role of the society in conserving and protecting the environment is very significant. It is important for us to realize that we are all part of the environment and it is we who have to take more care of flora and fauna both because they are beautiful and useful to us. So every one of us living on this earth must try to save animal and plant life. If we carefully look after our environment, then it will last as long as there is life on earth.

There are numerous examples of society playing vital role for the cause of environmental conservation and protection through various measures. The 'Chipko' movement by the people of Uttarakhand region of India is an extra ordinary movement of the poor for the conservation of resources. Chipko meaning 'to hug' in Hindi, was started as movement of woman determinedly hugging trees to prevent them from being cut. It accomplished great success in national as well as international level. The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' lead by Ms. Medha Patkar is another brilliant example of society movement playing great role in conservation of resources.

Thus, the society can play very important role in conservation and protection of our environment for sustainable development and meaningful existence of man on earth.



6.7 LET US SUM UP

- Environmental conservation and protection means the planning and management of resources so as to secure their waste use and continuity of supply while maintaining and enhancing their quality, value and diversity.
- Conservation and protection of environment simply means the careful use of land, air, water, minerals and other natural resources.

- According to Whyte, "Environmental Conservation has been defined as the management for the benefit of all life including mankind of the biosphere so that it may yield sustainable benefit to the present generation while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspiration of the future generations".
- The World/UN Environmental Day is celebrated on 5th June.
- The main feature of Environmental Conservation is that- it emphasizes on the development of non-pollution renewal energy, it means conservation of environment or all the resources not only for the present but also for the future.
- The objective of Environmental conservation is- to maintain essential ecological processes and life support system, to preserve the biological diversity, to ensure sustainable development.
- There are mainly two categories of conservation- In situ Conservation and Ex situ Conservation.
- In situ conservation is the conservation of genetic resources through their maintenance within natural or even human made eco-system in which they occur.
- The ex situ conservation is made by perpetuating sample population in genetic resource centers like- zoo, botanical garden, Cultural collection etc.
- The first international conference on environment was held in Stockholm, the Swedish Capital on 5th June, 1971.
- The various legal provisions in India for environmental conservation and protection are--National Council of Environmental Policy and Planning in 1972, The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974, The Air Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1981, MoE(The ministry of Environment and Forest) 1985, Department of Environment, Forest and Wildlife (D.O.En 1985), The Environmental (Protection) Act 1986, The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling)Rules 2000, The Noise pollution (Regulation and Control Amendment) Rules 2002, The Biological Diversity Act, 2002, The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, E-Waste/ Management and

Handling Rules, 2011 , Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011.

- There are various constitutional provisions too for conservation and protection of Environment
- As per the 42nd Amendment act 1976, the Constitution lay down in the Directive Principles of State Policy as well as Fundamental Right where Environmental protection and improvement were explicitly incorporated into the constitution.
- The subject "Forest" and "Wildlife" are transferred to the Concurrent list (Joint responsibility of Centre and State) from the state list.
- The various articles are- According to Article 48A, According to Article 51-A, According to Article 253
- The Fundamental Right and Environmental Conservation are- Right to Wholesome Environment (Article 21), Right to livelihood (Article 21), Right to Equality (Article 14), Right to freedom to Trade {Article 19(1)(g)}.
- Society has to play a crucial role in the maintenance of the balance of nature and in the conservation of its resources for sustainable development.



6.8 FURTHER READING

1) Bhattacharya K, Bhattacharya, R & Sharma, S (2012). Environmental Education. Guwahati: Assam Book Depot.
2) Sharma P.D. (1990). Ecology and Environment. Meerut: Rastogi Publishers.
3) Sharma R. A. (2010). Environmental Education. Meerut: R. Lall Book Depot.
4) Sigh, S. and Dubey, A. (1989). Environment Management. Allahabad: Allahbad University.



6.9 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: 5th June.

Ans to Q No 2: Environmental conservation is essential -

- To maintain essential ecological processes and life support system
- To preserve the biological diversity
- To ensure sustainable development.

Ans to Q No 3: This is the conservation of genetic resources through their maintenance within natural or even human made eco-system in which they occur.

Ans to Q No 4:

i. Article 253, Directive Policy of Indian Constitution
ii. Concurrent list
iii. Article 21

Ans to Q No 5: This main objective of this act is to conserve the biological resources and associated knowledge. It also lays emphasis on facilitating access to them in sustainable manner.

Ans to Q No 6: The Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act 1974, the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 etc.

Ans to Q No 7: In Chennai in India.

Ans to Q No 8: The fundamental rights related to the Environment are:

1. Right to Wholesome Environment (Article 21): "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty exists according to procedure established by law".
2. Right to livelihood (Article 21): This right potentially checks Government's action with an environmental impact that threatens to overlook poor people and disrupts their lifestyle.
3. Right to Equality (Article 14): "The state shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of law".

4. Right to freedom to Trade {Article 19(1)(g)}: " All citizen shall have the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation; trade or business".



6.10 POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

A) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q 1: What do you mean by the term Environmental conservation and protection?

Q 2: Why 5th June is celebrated as World Environment Day? Give your own opinion?

Q 3: Discuss the categories of Environmental Conservation and preservation with examples.

Q 4: Why 42nd Amendment of Indian Constitution is significant from Environmental protection point of view?

B) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q 1: Discuss the legal provisions made by Indian Government for environmental conservation.

Q 2: Enumerate the Constitutional provisions of Environmental Conservation and Protection.

Q 3: Discuss the role of the individual and society in conserving and protecting the environment.

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