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

Ans to Q No 7: In Chennai, India.

Ans to Q No 8: A. The subject "Forest" and "Wildlife" are transferred to the concurrent list from the state list.

B. Right to Wholesome Environment is listed in 21 Article.

Ans to Q No 9: The fundamental Environmental rights are-

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



11.9 MODEL 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 questions 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.

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