

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 79Q3PY

Questions: 27

Maximum Marks: 74

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Forest and Wildlife Resources
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 4 straightforward · 13 medium · 10 deep | Types: 17 Short · 4 Long · 3 Very short · 3 MCQ

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India [3]

Plants, animals and micro-organisms are said to 're-create' the quality of air, water and soil. Explain what this means and why it makes forests particularly critical to this process.

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Q2. deep thorough-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India [2]

India is considered one of the world's richest countries in biological diversity, yet a large portion of that diversity remains undiscovered and undocumented. What does this imply about the actual scale of biodiversity loss occurring in India today? Explain with reference to the threats currently faced by India's flora and fauna.

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Q3. deep thorough-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India [3]

Fisheries and agriculture are economic activities that appear unrelated to forests, yet both depend heavily on maintaining biodiversity. Justify this statement with specific examples from the relationship between biodiversity, ecosystem services, and these economic sectors.

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Q4. straightforward thorough-understanding § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India [1]

The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, was a landmark step in conserving India's biodiversity. Explain any two significant provisions of this Act and describe how they helped protect endangered species and their habitats.

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Q5. medium thorough-understanding § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India [3]

Project Tiger was launched not only to save an endangered species but also to preserve 'biotypes of sizeable magnitude'. What does this mean, and why is conserving a tiger's habitat more valuable than protecting the tiger alone?

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Q6. medium thorough-understanding § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India [3]

Tiger populations in India declined drastically during the twentieth century due to human activities. Identify TWO distinct human-driven causes behind this decline and explain how each factor specifically threatened the tiger's survival.

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Q7. deep thorough-understanding § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India [5]

Conservation planning in India has gradually shifted from protecting a handful of high-profile animals to including insects and, eventually, plants. Analyse why this broadening of scope reflects a more scientifically sound approach to conservation. Use the idea of biodiversity and ecological interdependence to support your answer.

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Q8. medium thorough-understanding § Project Tiger [3]

Tiger populations in India witnessed a dramatic decline over the twentieth century. Identify TWO specific threats responsible for this decline and explain how each threat directly endangered the tiger's survival.

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Q9. medium thorough-understanding § Project Tiger [3]

Project Tiger was launched in India in 1973 primarily to protect an endangered species. Beyond saving the tiger itself, what broader ecological purpose did the project serve, and why is that purpose considered equally important?

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Q10. deep thorough-understanding § Project Tiger [5]

Conservation planning in India has progressively shifted from protecting a few high-profile species like the tiger to protecting biodiversity as a whole, eventually including insects and plants. Analyse why this broader approach represents a more effective conservation strategy than focusing only on large, well-known animals.

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Q11. straightforward thorough-understanding § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources [1]

[very_short_answer] What are 'reserved forests', and why are they considered the most valuable forest category in India from a conservation standpoint?

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Q12. medium thorough-understanding § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources [3]

Reserved forests and protected forests are both called 'permanent forest estates'. Despite both being permanent, they serve different purposes. Explain the distinction between them in terms of what activities or uses are permitted or restricted in each.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q13. deep thorough-understanding § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources [3]

[short_answer] North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a large share of their forests classified as 'unclassed forests' managed by local communities. (a) How does community management of such forests differ from government-managed reserved or protected forests? (b) Explain one way in which community management can support conservation and one way in which it may pose a challenge to it.

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Q14. [medium] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [3]

[short_answer] In Alwar district, Rajasthan, villagers collectively declared a large patch of forest as a community-protected area with their own rules, explicitly keeping the government out. What does this example reveal about the tensions between community-based conservation and state-managed forestry? What advantages might community ownership offer that formal government management may lack?

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Q15. [straightforward] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [1]

[very_short_answer] Under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme, what is the basis of the partnership between local communities and the Forest Department — what does each party contribute and what does each gain?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q16. [medium] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [3]

The Chipko movement is often described as achieving two distinct conservation outcomes. What were these two outcomes, and how does the second one go beyond simply stopping destruction?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q17. [medium] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [2]

Villagers in Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, used a legal instrument to fight against mining in the reserve. Which law did they invoke, and what does this episode reveal about the role ordinary citizens can play in wildlife conservation?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q18. [straightforward] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [1]

Which of the following best describes the main purpose of 'Sacred Groves' as practised by tribal and local communities across India?

- (A) Patches of forest reserved by the government for timber extraction
- (B) Forest areas set aside as buffer zones around national parks
- (C) Virgin patches of forest left untouched and protected from interference based on religious or cultural belief
- (D) Community-managed forests where selective logging is permitted under traditional rules

- A Patches of forest reserved by the government for timber extraction
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◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q19. [deep] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [5]

A government forester argues that trained professionals should manage forests alone, without involving local communities. Using evidence from community conservation efforts in India, write a reasoned argument against this view.

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Q20. [deep] [thorough-understanding] [§ Community and Conservation] [3]

[short_answer] The Joint Forest Management programme specifically targets degraded forest land for community-based protection. What does this design choice suggest about the role local communities can play in ecological restoration, and why might involving communities be more effective than relying solely on government agencies for rehabilitating such land?

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Q21. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

India classifies its forests into reserved forests, protected forests, and unclassed forests. Compare the level of government control and legal protection offered by each category. Which category is most commonly managed by local communities, and why?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Assertion (A): Project Tiger was launched not merely to save an endangered animal but also to preserve large biotypes. Reason (R): The tiger occupies a key position in the faunal web, and its survival depends on the health of the entire ecosystem it inhabits. Which of the following is correct?

- (A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

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Q23. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Distinguish between the Chipko Movement and the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme in terms of their origin, structure, and the role they assign to local communities. What does each approach reveal about the relationship between communities and the government in managing forest resources?

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Q24. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

India has established reserved forests specifically for the conservation of forest and wildlife resources, yet some of India's most celebrated conservation successes — such as the protection of blackbuck and peacocks near Bishnoi villages — have occurred entirely outside formally reserved areas. What does this suggest about the relationship between legal classification of forests and actual conservation outcomes?

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Q25. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [2]

Genetic diversity of plants and animals is listed as one of the key reasons for conserving forests and wildlife. How does the work of groups like the Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya directly reflect this conservation goal?

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Q26. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Which of the following statements best explains why a very high percentage of forests in North-eastern states are managed as unclassed forests rather than as reserved or protected forests?

- (A) The North-east has very little forest cover, making formal classification unnecessary.
- (B) The central government has not yet surveyed these forests, so they remain temporarily unclassified pending notification.
- (C) These forests are traditionally managed by local communities, making community-based management the dominant approach in the region.
- (D) The Forest Department lacks jurisdiction over forests in the North-eastern states.

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Q27. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis)

[5]

Conservation of forests and wildlife is described as essential for preserving both ecological diversity and genetic diversity. Trace how the loss of a single apex predator like the tiger could, through a chain of consequences, ultimately affect the soil quality and agricultural productivity that human communities depend on.

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