

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: 82GOLL

Questions: 22

Maximum Marks: 42

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SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Forest and Wildlife Resources
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	22

Composition — Types: 11 MCQ · 5 Very short · 5 source_based · 1 Assertion-reason

Q1. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[2]

Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q22(B)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Wildlife

Q2. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

[2]

Describe any two steps taken by the Government of India to protect forests and wildlife.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q14(b)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Government measures to protect forests and wildlife

Q3. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[1]

When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented ?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Protection Act 1972

Q4. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Community and Conservation

[2]

Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q22

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Wildlife

Q5. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (National Park): i. Kaziranga, ii. Jim Corbett, iii. Sunderbans, iv. Bandhavgarh

Column II (State): a. Madhya Pradesh, b. Assam, c. Uttarakhand, d. West Bengal

(A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a

(C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a

(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

Q6. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[1]

Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct ? Choose the most appropriate option.

Characteristics :

I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.

II. To publish list of protected species.

III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.

IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

A Only I, II and III are correct.

B Only I, II and IV are correct.

C Only II, III and IV are correct.

D Only I, III and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act - Key Provisions and Characteristics

Q7. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column-I (National Parks): a. Sariska, b. Sunderban, c. Corbett, d. Bandhavgarh

Column-II (States): i. Madhya Pradesh, ii. Uttarakhand, iii. West Bengal, iv. Rajasthan

A a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

B a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

C a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i

D a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

Q8.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? (Column-A National Parks / Column-B States)

(A) Periyar – Madhya Pradesh

(B) Manas – Assam

(C) Bandhavgarh – Rajasthan

(D) Corbett – Uttar Pradesh

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and their States

Q9. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation**[1]**

Match Column – I with Column – II and choose the correct option :

Column – I (National Park) | Column – II (States)

- a. Corbett | i. Rajasthan
- b. Sunderban | ii. Uttarakhand
- c. Sariska | iii. Kerala
- d. Periyar | iv. West Bengal

- (A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
- (B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
- (C) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
- (D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q12

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India

Q10. § Project Tiger**[4]****Project Tiger**

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? [1]**(35.2)** What role did India play in the global tiger population ? [1]**(35.3)** Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

India's role in global wildlife conservation

Project Tiger and Tiger Conservation

Threats to Wildlife Species (poaching, habitat loss)

Q11. § Project Tiger § Community and Conservation**[1]**

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I: a. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary; b. Manas Tiger Reserve; c. Periyar Tiger Reserve; d. Corbett National Park

Column II: i. Uttarakhand; ii. Rajasthan; iii. Assam; iv. Kerala

- A a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
- B a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
- C a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
- D a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves and National Parks in India

Q12. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Project Tiger**[1]**

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following (National Park/Tiger Reserve – State) :

- A Corbett National Park – Himachal Pradesh
- B Bandhavgarh National Park – Rajasthan
- C Periyar Tiger Reserve – Tamil Nadu
- D Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Tiger Reserves – Location by State

Q13. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[2]**

Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q22(A)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Forest Resources

Q14. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[1]**

Which state has the largest area under forests in India ?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Distribution of Forest Area in India – State-wise

Q15. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[1]**

Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area and choose the correct option :

- I. Reserved
- II. Protected
- III. Unclassed

- (A) III, II, I
- (B) I, II, III
- (C) II, III, I
- (D) III, I, II

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Categories of Forests in India: Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed Forests

Q16. § Flora and Fauna in India § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation**[4]**

Sacred Groves – a wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

35.1 How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology ? [1]

35.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests ? [1]

35.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q35

♦ **Forest and Wildlife Resources**

Importance of wildlife conservation

Sacred Groves and community-based conservation

Spirituality and ecology – interconnection

Tribal practices and forest conservation

Q17. § Community and Conservation**[1]**

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The famous 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

Reason (R) : Through this, community afforestation campaign with indigenous species was made enormously successful.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q5

♦ **Forest and Wildlife Resources**

Chipko Movement and Community Conservation Efforts

Q18.**[1]**

Identify the state related with the Chipko Movement :

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Bihar

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q11

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Chipko Movement (community and conservation of forests)

Q19.

§ Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[4]

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) How are forests related with Communities ? [1]**(35.2)** Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act. [1]**(35.3)** How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife ? Explain with example. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Community and Conservation

Role of Local Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Wildlife Protection Act

Q20. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[4]****Joint Forest Management**

In India the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(17.1) Why is conservation of forests necessary ? [1]

(17.2) Which type of forests are protected under the 'Joint Forest Management' programme ? [1]

(17.3) Explain the role of local communities in forest conservation. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q17

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme

Need and Importance of Forest Conservation

Role of Local Communities in Forest Conservation

Q21. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation**[2]**

Describe the role of communities in the conservation of forests in India.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q14(a)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Community-based conservation of forests

Joint Forest Management (JFM)

Q22. § Flora and Fauna in India**[4]****Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species**

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhal of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship ? [1]

(35.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices ? Explain with example. [1]

(35.3) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Community and Cultural Practices in Forest Conservation

Cultural Values and Coexistence with Nature

Sacred Groves and Nature Worship

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>

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CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: 82GOLL

Questions: 22

Maximum Marks: 42

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Q1. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[2]

Suggest any two measures for the conservation of wildlife.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q22(B)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Wildlife

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Model Answer

Two measures for the conservation of wildlife are:

1. **Legal Protection:** The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 bans hunting of endangered species and protects their habitats. Projects like **Project Tiger** (1973) help conserve specific threatened animals.
1. **Establishing Protected Areas:** Setting up national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, and tiger reserves provides safe habitats where wildlife is sheltered from poaching and human encroachment.

Source: *Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India, Chapter 2*

Explanation

- This is a 2-mark question, so two distinct measures are enough — one point per mark.
- Examiners look for named measures (e.g., Wildlife Protection Act, Project Tiger, national parks) rather than vague statements like "protect animals."
- Brief elaboration after each point shows understanding without wasting time. Avoid writing lengthy paragraphs.
- Always anchor your answer to textbook content — the Act (1972) and Project Tiger (1973) are directly mentioned and fetch full marks.

Q2. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

[2]

Describe any two steps taken by the Government of India to protect forests and wildlife.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q14(b)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Government measures to protect forests and wildlife

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Model Answer

Two steps taken by the Government of India to protect forests and wildlife:

1. **Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** — The government implemented this Act with provisions for protecting habitats, banning hunting of endangered species, and restricting trade in wildlife.
1. **Project Tiger, 1973** — Launched to protect the dwindling tiger population, this project established tiger reserves across India to conserve the species and preserve its biotype.

Source: *Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India, Chapter 2*

Explanation

This is a 2-mark question, so two distinct points are sufficient — one per mark. Examiners look for named government measures (not vague statements). Always include the year and a brief description of what the measure does. Other valid answers include establishment of national parks/wildlife sanctuaries or listing of protected species under the Wildlife Act.

Q3. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[1]

When was the Wildlife Protection Act implemented ?

- (a) 1972
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1980
- (d) 1985

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Protection Act 1972

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Model Answer

(a) 1972

The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in **1972**, with various provisions for protecting habitats and banning hunting of endangered species.

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: "*The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in 1972.*" This is a direct fact-based MCQ — just identify the correct option (a). For 1 mark, stating the year with a brief supporting phrase is sufficient.

Q4. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Community and Conservation

[2]

Suggest any two ways to conserve wildlife in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q22

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Wildlife

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Model Answer

Two ways to conserve wildlife in India:

1. **Legal Protection** – The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 bans hunting of endangered species and protects their habitats. Establishing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries provides safe zones for wildlife.
1. **Community Participation** – Involving local communities through programmes like Joint Forest Management (JFM) and encouraging traditional conservation practices (e.g., sacred groves, Bishnoi community protecting blackbuck) helps protect wildlife effectively.

Source: Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India, Chapter 2

Explanation

- The question asks for **two** ways — give exactly two, clearly labelled.
- Examiners expect answers drawn from the textbook: legal measures (Wildlife Protection Act, national parks) and community-based conservation (JFM, sacred groves, tribal practices) are the standard points.
- Each point should be brief but complete — name the method and give one supporting example or detail.
- Avoid writing lengthy explanations; two well-stated points with examples earn full marks.

Q5. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option.

Column I (National Park): i. Kaziranga, ii. Jim Corbett, iii. Sunderbans, iv. Bandhavgarh

Column II (State): a. Madhya Pradesh, b. Assam, c. Uttarakhand, d. West Bengal

- (A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- (B) i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- (C) i-c, ii-b, iii-d, iv-a
- (D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

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Model Answer

(D) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

Kaziranga – Assam, Jim Corbett – Uttarakhand, Sunderbans – West Bengal, Bandhavgarh – Madhya Pradesh.

Source: Project Tiger, Chapter 2

Explanation

The textbook explicitly lists these national parks with their states under the Project Tiger section: "Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh... Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam." Kaziranga (Assam) is confirmed by the figure caption showing rhinos in Kaziranga National Park.

Q6. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India**[1]**

Which of the following characteristics of the Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act are correct ? Choose the most appropriate option.

Characteristics :

- I. To make provisions for habitat for wild animals.
- II. To publish list of protected species.
- III. To ban hunting to save endangered species.
- IV. To include important subjects like forests and wildlife in the Union List.

- A Only I, II and III are correct.
- B Only I, II and IV are correct.
- C Only II, III and IV are correct.
- D Only I, III and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Indian Wild Life (Protection) Act - Key Provisions and Characteristics

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Model Answer**Option A — Only I, II and III are correct.**

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 provided for protecting habitats (I), published an all-India list of protected species (II), and banned hunting of endangered species (III). Forests and wildlife were added to the **Concurrent List**, not the Union List (IV is incorrect).

Explanation

The passage clearly states the Act's provisions: protecting habitats, publishing a protected species list, and banning hunting. Statement IV is a common trap — the 42nd Constitutional Amendment (1976) moved forests and wildlife to the **Concurrent List**, not the Union List. Examiners expect you to know this distinction. Always eliminate factually wrong statements in MCQs first.

Q7. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column-I (National Parks): a. Sariska, b. Sunderban, c. Corbett, d. Bandhavgarh

Column-II (States): i. Madhya Pradesh, ii. Uttarakhand, iii. West Bengal, iv. Rajasthan

- A a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
B a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
C a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
D a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries in India

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Model Answer**C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i**

Sariska – Rajasthan (iv), Sunderban – West Bengal (iii), Corbett – Uttarakhand (ii), Bandhavgarh – Madhya Pradesh (i).

ExplanationThe source passage (Project Tiger section) directly states: "Corbett National Park in **Uttarakhand**, Sunderbans National Park in **West Bengal**, Bandhavgarh National Park in **Madhya Pradesh**, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in **Rajasthan**." Match each park to its state to get option C.

Q8.

[1]

Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ? (Column-A National Parks / Column-B States)

- (A) Periyar – Madhya Pradesh
(B) Manas – Assam
(C) Bandhavgarh – Rajasthan
(D) Corbett – Uttar Pradesh

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and their States

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Model Answer**(B) Manas – Assam**

Manas Tiger Reserve is located in Assam. Corbett is in Uttarakhand, Bandhavgarh is in Madhya Pradesh, and Periyar is in Kerala.

Source: Project Tiger, Chapter 2

Explanation

The textbook explicitly lists Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam, Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala. All three distractors have incorrect state pairings. Always cross-check national park–state pairs directly from the textbook list.

Q9. § Project Tiger § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column – I with Column – II and choose the correct option :

Column – I (National Park) | Column – II (States)

- a. Corbett | i. Rajasthan
- b. Sunderban | ii. Uttarakhand
- c. Sariska | iii. Kerala
- d. Periyar | iv. West Bengal

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

(B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

(C) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i

(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q12

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries of India

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Model Answer**(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii**

Corbett – Uttarakhand, Sunderban – West Bengal, Sariska – Rajasthan, Periyar – Kerala.

Explanation

The source passage (Project Tiger section) directly states: **Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala.** Match these directly to the column entries to get option (D).

Q10. § Project Tiger

[4]

Project Tiger

Tiger is one of the key wildlife species in the faunal web. In 1973, the authorities realized that the tiger population had dwindled to 1,827 from an estimated 55,000 at the turn of the 20th century. The major threats to tiger population are numerous, such as poaching for trade, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, growing human population, etc. The trade of tiger skins and the use of their bones in traditional medicines, especially in the Asian countries left the tiger population on the verge of extinction. Since India and Nepal provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, these two nations become prime targets for poaching and illegal trading.

"Project Tiger", one of the well publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, was launched in 1973. Tiger conservation has been viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but with equal importance as a means of preserving biotypes of sizeable magnitude. Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand, Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal, Bandhavgarh National Park in Madhya Pradesh, Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala are some examples of the tiger reserves in India.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) Why was 'Project Tiger' considered a significant step for Tiger Conservation ? [1]

(35.2) What role did India play in the global tiger population ? [1]

(35.3) Mention any two major threats to the wildlife species. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

India's role in global wildlife conservation

Project Tiger and Tiger Conservation

Threats to Wildlife Species (poaching, habitat loss)

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Model Answer

(35.1) Project Tiger was considered significant because it aimed not only to save an endangered species but also to preserve biotypes of sizeable magnitude. It was one of the most well-publicised wildlife campaigns in the world, launched in 1973.

(35.2) India and Nepal together provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world. Due to this, India plays a crucial role in global tiger conservation but also becomes a prime target for poaching and illegal trading.

(35.3) Two major threats to wildlife species are:

- **Poaching for trade** — tiger skins and bones are traded illegally, especially for use in traditional medicines in Asian countries.
- **Shrinking habitat** — growing human population leads to habitat loss, reducing the space available for tigers to survive.

Source: Chapter 2 – Forest and Wildlife Resources, NCERT Geography Class 10

Explanation

- **35.1:** Examiners expect both aspects — saving an endangered species AND preserving biotypes. Missing the second point loses marks.

- **35:2:** The key fact is "two-thirds of surviving tiger population" — this phrase must appear. Also mention the consequence (target for poaching).
- **35:3:** Pick any two from the passage: poaching, shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base, growing human population. Briefly explain each for full marks.

Q11. § Project Tiger § Community and Conservation

[1]

Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I: a. Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary; b. Manas Tiger Reserve; c. Periyar Tiger Reserve; d. Corbett National Park

Column II: i. Uttarakhand; ii. Rajasthan; iii. Assam; iv. Kerala

- A a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
 B a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
 C a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
 D a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q15

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Wildlife Sanctuaries, Tiger Reserves and National Parks in India

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Model Answer

Option B: a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i

Sariska – Rajasthan (ii), Manas – Assam (iii), Periyar – Kerala (iv), Corbett – Uttarakhand (i).

Explanation

The passage explicitly lists all four locations: "Corbett National Park in Uttarakhand... Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary in Rajasthan, Manas Tiger Reserve in Assam and Periyar Tiger Reserve in Kerala." Match each name to its state directly from this list. Option B is the only one that satisfies all four pairs correctly.

Q12. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India § Project Tiger

[1]

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following (National Park/Tiger Reserve — State) :

- A Corbett National Park – Himachal Pradesh
 B Bandhavgarh National Park – Rajasthan
 C Periyar Tiger Reserve – Tamil Nadu
 D Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

National Parks and Tiger Reserves — Location by State

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Model Answer

Option D — Manas Tiger Reserve – Assam is correctly matched.

(Corbett is in Uttarakhand; Bandhavgarh is in Madhya Pradesh; Periyar is in Kerala.)

Source: Project Tiger, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage explicitly lists: "Corbett National Park in **Uttarakhand**, Bandhavgarh National Park in **Madhya Pradesh**, Manas Tiger Reserve in **Assam** and Periyar Tiger Reserve in **Kerala**." Options A, B, and C have wrong states, making D the only correct pair. Always memorise state-park linkages — a common MCQ trap.

Q13. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[2]**

Suggest any two measures for the conservation of forest.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q22(A)

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Conservation of Forest Resources

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Model Answer

Two measures for the conservation of forests:

1. **Community participation** — Local communities should be involved in forest management through programmes like Joint Forest Management (JFM), where villagers protect forests and share benefits such as non-timber forest produce.
1. **Legal protection** — Declaring forests as Reserved or Protected Forests prevents further depletion and bans activities like hunting, mining, and illegal felling.

Source: *Forest and Wildlife Resources, Community and Conservation*

Explanation

- The examiner expects **two distinct, named measures** — vague answers like "stop cutting trees" score poorly.
- Linking a measure to a real example (JFM, Chipko Movement, Wildlife Protection Act) adds quality and shows textbook knowledge.
- Each measure should be explained briefly (one–two lines each) to justify both marks.

Q14. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[1]**

Which state has the largest area under forests in India ?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Maharashtra

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q6

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Distribution of Forest Area in India – State-wise

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Model Answer**(A) Madhya Pradesh**

Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75% of its total forest area.

Source: Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage explicitly states "Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area." For a 1-mark MCQ, simply identifying the correct option with a brief supporting statement is sufficient. No elaboration needed.

Q15. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources**[1]**

Arrange the following categories of forests in India from the largest to the smallest in terms of area and choose the correct option :

I. Reserved

II. Protected

III. Unclassed

(A) III, II, I

(B) I, II, III

(C) II, III, I

(D) III, I, II

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Categories of Forests in India: Reserved, Protected, and Unclassed Forests

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Model Answer**(B) I, II, III**

Reserved forests cover more than half the total forest land, protected forests cover almost one-third, and unclassified forests make up the remainder — so the order from largest to smallest is I, II, III.

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: Reserved forests = **more than half**; Protected forests = **almost one-third**; Unclassed forests = the rest (smallest share). Remember these fractions — they are frequently tested in MCQs.

Q16. § Flora and Fauna in India § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[4]

Sacred Groves – a wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

35.1 How do sacred groves show the inter-connectivity of spirituality and ecology ? [1]

35.2 How do tribal practices promote conservation of forests ? [1]

35.3 Why is conservation of wildlife important for all of us ? Explain. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Importance of wildlife conservation

Sacred Groves and community-based conservation

Spirituality and ecology — interconnection

Tribal practices and forest conservation

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Model Answer

(35.1) Sacred groves are patches of forest preserved by local people due to religious beliefs — they are considered forests of gods and goddesses. Thus, spiritual reverence directly leads to ecological protection of virgin forests, showing the strong inter-connectivity between spirituality and ecology.

(35.2) Tribal practices promote forest conservation through nature worship. The Mundas and Santhals of Chota Nagpur worship mahua and kadamba trees, while tribals of Odisha and Bihar revere tamarind and mango trees during weddings. Any interference with these trees is banned, keeping forests untouched.

(35.3) Wildlife conservation is important because Indian society has always treated animals as part of the community. Macaques and langurs near temples are fed and protected. In Bishnoi villages, blackbuck, nilgai and peacocks live freely. Losing wildlife disrupts ecosystems and cultural traditions that sustain biodiversity and ecological balance for all.

Source: Chapter – Forest and Wildlife Resources, Section – Sacred Groves

Explanation

- **35.1** is 1 mark — one sentence on the spiritual→ecological link is enough.
- **35.2** is 1 mark — cite specific tribal examples from the passage (Mundas, Santhals, tribals of Odisha/Bihar).

- **35.3** is 2 marks — use examples from the passage (Bishnoi villages, temple animals) and conclude with ecosystem/cultural importance. Do NOT bring outside information that contradicts the passage.
- Examiners reward **use of passage evidence** + a concluding statement. Avoid vague general sentences.

Q17. § Community and Conservation

[1]

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The famous 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayas successfully resisted deforestation in several areas.

Reason (R) : Through this, community afforestation campaign with indigenous species was made enormously successful.

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q5

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Chipko Movement and Community Conservation Efforts

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Model Answer

(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

The Chipko Movement successfully resisted deforestation, but it promoted **community afforestation with indigenous species**, not a "community afforestation campaign" — the Reason misstates it as a separate campaign, making (R) false.

Source: Community and Conservation, Chapter 2

Explanation

The passage states: *"The famous Chipko movement...has not only successfully resisted deforestation...but has also shown that community afforestation with indigenous species can be enormously successful."* The Assertion (A) is correctly stated. However, the Reason (R) incorrectly describes the afforestation as a separate "campaign," which is a distortion of what the textbook says — the movement *demonstrated* this success, it wasn't a formal afforestation campaign. Hence, (R) is false, making option **(C)** correct. Watch for such subtle misrepresentations in Reason statements.

Q18.

[1]

Identify the state related with the Chipko Movement :

- (A) Arunachal Pradesh
- (B) Madhya Pradesh
- (C) Uttarakhand
- (D) Bihar

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q11

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Chipko Movement (community and conservation of forests)

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Model Answer**(C) Uttarakhand**

The Chipko Movement originated in the Himalayan region, which is now the state of Uttarakhand, where communities successfully resisted deforestation.

Explanation

The source passage states: "*The famous Chipko movement in the Himalayas has not only successfully resisted deforestation in several areas...*" The Himalayas reference here points to Uttarakhand (formerly part of Uttar Pradesh). Examiners expect direct recall of this fact — just mark (C) and optionally add one supporting line.

Q19. § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[4]

Conservation strategies are not new in our country. We often ignore that in India, forests are also home to some of the traditional communities. In some areas of India, local communities are struggling to conserve these habitats along with government officials, recognising that only this will secure their own long-term livelihood. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, Rajasthan, villagers have fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act. In many areas, villagers themselves are protecting habitats and explicitly rejecting government involvement. The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan have declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', declaring their own set of rules and regulations which do not allow hunting, and are protecting the wildlife against any outside encroachments.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) How are forests related with Communities ? [1]

(35.2) Explain the aim of 'Wildlife Protection Act. [1]

(35.3) How are communities working for the conservation of Wildlife ? Explain with example. [2]

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Community and Conservation

Role of Local Communities in Wildlife Conservation

Wildlife Protection Act

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Model Answer

(35.1) Forests are home to some of the traditional communities in India. These communities depend on forests for their long-term livelihood, so their survival is directly linked to forest conservation.

(35.2) The aim of the Wildlife Protection Act is to protect wildlife and their habitats from illegal activities such as mining and hunting, and to conserve biodiversity.

(35.3) Local communities are actively conserving wildlife by making their own rules and working alongside or independently of the government.

Example: The inhabitants of five villages in Alwar district, Rajasthan, declared 1,200 hectares of forest as **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'**. They set their own rules prohibiting hunting and protect wildlife against any outside encroachments. In Sariska Tiger Reserve, villagers fought against mining by citing the Wildlife Protection Act.

Source: Forest and Wildlife Resources, Community and Conservation section

Explanation

- **(35.1)** Simply link forests as habitat for traditional communities and their livelihood — one line is enough.
- **(35.2)** The Act itself isn't fully explained in the passage; state its evident purpose (protection against mining/hunting) — examiners accept this inference.
- **(35.3)** Always name the example from the passage (Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' and Sariska) and include specific details like 1,200 hectares and rules against hunting — these earn full marks. Generic answers without examples will lose a mark.

Q20. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

[4]

Joint Forest Management

In India the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme furnishes a good example for involving local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests. The programme has been in formal existence since 1988 when the state of Odisha passed the first resolution for joint forest management. JFM depends on the formation of local (village) institutions that undertake protection activities mostly on degraded forest land managed by the forest department. In return, the members of these communities are entitled to intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'.

The clear lesson from the dynamics of both environmental destruction and reconstruction in India is that local communities everywhere have to be involved in some kind of natural resource management. But there is still a long way to go before local communities are at the centre-stage in decision-making. Accept only those economic or developmental activities, that are people centric, environment-friendly and economically rewarding.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(17.1) Why is conservation of forests necessary ? [1]

(17.2) Which type of forests are protected under the 'Joint Forest Management' programme ? [1]

(17.3) Explain the role of local communities in forest conservation. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q17

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme

Need and Importance of Forest Conservation

Role of Local Communities in Forest Conservation

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Model Answer

(17.1) Conservation of forests is necessary because forests are vital for maintaining biodiversity, ecological balance, and providing resources to local communities. They also help prevent environmental destruction.

(17.2) Under the JFM programme, **degraded forest lands** managed by the forest department are protected.

(17.3) Local communities play an important role in forest conservation in the following ways:

- Local (village) institutions are formed which undertake **protection activities** on degraded forest lands.
- In return, community members receive **non-timber forest produce** and a share in timber harvested through successful protection.
- Local communities must be involved in **natural resource management** to prevent environmental destruction and aid reconstruction.
- They should be placed at the **centre-stage in decision-making** for people-centric, environment-friendly, and economically rewarding activities.

Source: Chapter – Forest and Wildlife Resources, Joint Forest Management section

Explanation

- (17.1) The passage hints at environmental destruction/reconstruction; link forests to ecological balance. One line is enough for 1 mark.
- (17.2) The answer is directly stated in the passage — "degraded forest land." Don't over-explain; it's 1 mark.

- **(17.3)** For 2 marks, give 2–3 clear points drawn directly from the passage: formation of village institutions, protection activities, benefits (NTFPs + timber share), and involvement in decision-making. Examiners look for passage-based accuracy here.

Q21. § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources § Community and Conservation

[2]

Describe the role of communities in the conservation of forests in India.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q14(a)

♦ **Forest and Wildlife Resources**

Community-based conservation of forests

Joint Forest Management (JFM)

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Model Answer

Communities play a vital role in forest conservation in India:

- In **Sariska Tiger Reserve**, villagers fought against mining using the Wildlife Protection Act.
- In **Alwar, Rajasthan**, villagers declared 1,200 hectares as 'Bhairodev Dakav Sonchuri', banning hunting and preventing encroachments.
- The **Chipko Movement** resisted deforestation and promoted community afforestation.
- **Joint Forest Management (JFM)**, started in Odisha in 1988, involves local communities in protecting and restoring degraded forests in exchange for non-timber produce and timber benefits.

Source: *Community and Conservation, Chapter 2*

Explanation

Examiners look for **specific examples** — Sariska, Alwar/Bhairodev, Chipko, and JFM are the four key points from the textbook for this type of question. For 2 marks, name **2–3 examples** with a brief detail each. Avoid vague statements like "communities help save forests" without examples. The JFM and Chipko examples are most frequently tested.

Q22. § Flora and Fauna in India

[4]

Sacred Groves – A wealth of diverse and rare species

Nature worship is an age old tribal belief based on the premise that all creations of nature have to be protected. Such beliefs have preserved several virgin forests in pristine form called Sacred Groves (the forests of God and Goddesses). These patches of forest or parts of large forests have been left untouched by the local people and any interference with them is banned.

Certain societies revere a particular tree which they have preserved from time immemorial. The Mundas and the Santhals of Chota Nagpur region worship mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) and kadamba (*Anthocaphalus cadamba*) trees, and the tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship the tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*) trees during weddings. To many of us, peepal and banyan trees are considered sacred.

Indian society comprises several cultures, each with its own set of traditional methods of conserving nature and its creations. Sacred qualities are often ascribed to springs, mountain peaks, plants and animals which are closely protected. You will find troops of macaques and langurs around many temples. They are fed daily and treated as a part of temple devotees. In and around Bishnoi villages in Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, (chinkara), nilgai and peacocks can be seen as an integral part of the community and nobody harms them.

Read the following source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) How does sacred groves relate to the belief in nature worship ? [1]

(35.2) How do communities incorporate trees into their cultural practices ? Explain with example. [1]

(35.3) Explain the cultural values that contribute to the coexistence of nature. [2]

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q35

♦ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Community and Cultural Practices in Forest Conservation

Cultural Values and Coexistence with Nature

Sacred Groves and Nature Worship

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Model Answer

(35.1) Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief that all creations of nature must be protected. This belief led to the preservation of virgin forests in pristine form, known as Sacred Groves, where any interference is strictly banned.

(35.2) Communities revere certain trees and have preserved them since time immemorial. For example, the Mundas and Santhals of Chota Nagpur worship mahua and kadamba trees, while tribals of Odisha and Bihar worship tamarind and mango trees during weddings.

(35.3) Indian cultures ascribe sacred qualities to springs, mountain peaks, plants, and animals, ensuring their protection. Macaques and langurs near temples are fed daily and treated as devotees. In Bishnoi villages, Rajasthan, blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai, and peacocks are treated as part of the community and nobody harms them, showing deep human-nature coexistence.

Source: Geography Textbook, Chapter – Forest and Wildlife Resources

Explanation

- **(35.1)** Directly links the tribal belief (premise) to the outcome (Sacred Groves). One crisp sentence is enough.
- **(35.2)** Requires an example — always name the community AND the tree(s) for full marks.

- **(35.3)** This is 2 marks, so cover **two distinct cultural values**: temple animal care + Bishnoi community practice. Both examples are in the passage — use them.
- Always answer strictly from the passage in source-based questions. No outside information needed.

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