

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: 82GOLL

Questions: 22

Maximum Marks: 42

Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

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 products 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

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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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