

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

AI-generated question paper

Code: UDJSIZ

Questions: 9

Maximum Marks: 18

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Forest and Wildlife Resources
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 5 straightforward · 4 medium | Types: 5 Short · 3 Very short · 1 MCQ

Q1. straightforward initial-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India

[1]

What is biodiversity?

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Model Answer

Biodiversity (Biological Diversity) refers to the variety of wildlife and cultivated species, diverse in form and function but closely integrated through multiple networks of interdependencies.

Source: Flora and Fauna in India, Chapter 2

Explanation

The examiner expects the textbook definition. Key terms to include: **variety/diversity of species, form and function**, and **interdependencies**. Avoid a vague answer like "many types of plants and animals" — use the precise textbook phrasing for full marks.

Q2. medium initial-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India

[2]

Why are forests considered essential for the survival of other living organisms? Give two reasons.

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Model Answer

Forests are essential for the survival of other living organisms because:

1. **Primary producers:** Forests are the primary producers on which all other living beings depend for food and energy.
1. **Life support systems:** Forests help maintain the quality of air, water, and soil — the basic necessities without which no organism can survive.

Source: *Flora and Fauna in India, Chapter 2*

Explanation

The passage directly states two key points: (1) forests are "primary producers on which all other living beings depend," and (2) plants (forests) re-create the quality of air, water, and soil essential for survival. Examiners expect these two specific reasons from the textbook. Avoid vague answers like "forests give us wood" — stick to ecological roles. Each reason should be one clear sentence.

Q3. medium initial-understanding § Flora and Fauna in India

[1]

Which of the following best describes the relationship between humans and other living organisms in an ecosystem?

- (A) Humans are the most important species and all other organisms depend on them.
(B) Humans are independent of other organisms and can survive without them.
(C) Humans are one part of a complex web of ecological interdependencies that includes all living organisms.
(D) Humans and other organisms compete but do not depend on each other.

- A Humans are the most important species and all other organisms depend on them.
B Humans are independent of other organisms and can survive without them.
C Humans are one part of a complex web of ecological interdependencies that includes all living organisms.
D Humans and other organisms compete but do not depend on each other.

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Model Answer

(C) Humans are one part of a complex web of ecological interdependencies that includes all living organisms.

Source: *Flora and Fauna in India, Chapter 2*

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence.*" Options A, B, and D directly contradict this — humans are **not** independent, supreme, or merely competitive. Examiners expect you to recall this key line.

Q4. straightforward initial-understanding § Conservation of Forest and Wildlife in India

[3]

What is the Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972, and how does it help protect wildlife in India? Mention any two of its key features.

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Model Answer

The **Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** was implemented to protect India's rapidly declining wildlife population by providing legal safeguards to endangered species and their habitats.

Two key features:

1. **Ban on hunting:** It banned hunting of protected/endangered species such as tigers, one-horned rhinoceros, and Asiatic lions, giving them legal protection.
1. **Protection of habitats:** It provided legal protection to wildlife habitats and led to the establishment of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries across India. It also published an all-India list of protected species and restricted trade in wildlife.

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

Explanation

- The question is 3 marks, so briefly define the Act (1 mark) and give two clearly labelled features (1 mark each).
- Directly mention the year **1972** — examiners look for this.
- Key terms to include: *banning hunting, legal protection to habitats, restricted trade in wildlife, protected species list*.
- Avoid listing too many examples — one or two per point is enough.

Q5. medium initial-understanding § Project Tiger

[3]

Why was Project Tiger launched by the Government of India in 1973? State any one goal it aims to achieve.

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Model Answer

Project Tiger was launched in 1973 because the tiger population had drastically fallen to only **1,827** from an estimated **55,000** at the turn of the century. Major threats included poaching for trade (tiger skins and bones used in traditional medicines), shrinking habitat, depletion of prey base species, and growing human population. Since India and Nepal harboured about two-thirds of the world's surviving tiger population, they became prime targets for poaching and illegal trading, pushing the tiger to the verge of extinction.

One goal it aims to achieve: Tiger conservation is viewed not only as an effort to save an endangered species but also as a means of **preserving biotypes (ecosystems) of sizeable magnitude**, thereby protecting overall biodiversity.

Source: *Forest and Wildlife Resources, Chapter 2*

Explanation

- Examiners expect **two clear parts**: (1) the reason/context for launching Project Tiger, and (2) at least one stated goal.
- Mention specific figures (1,827 / 55,000) — they earn marks and show textbook accuracy.
- "Biotypes of sizeable magnitude" is the exact textbook phrase for the goal; try to use it.
- Do not list all tiger reserves unless specifically asked — that wastes words here.

Q6. straightforward initial-understanding § Types and Distribution of Forest and Wildlife Resources

[3]

Name the three categories into which forests in India are classified. Write one key feature of each category.

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Model Answer

The three categories of forests in India are:

(i) Reserved Forests: More than half of the total forest land is declared as reserved forests. They are regarded as the most valuable for conservation of forest and wildlife resources.

(ii) Protected Forests: Almost one-third of the total forest area falls under this category. These forest lands are protected from any further depletion.

(iii) Unclassed Forests: These are other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities. North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat have a high percentage of unclassified forests.

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

Explanation

- Each category = 1 mark: name + one key feature.
- Use the exact textbook language — "most valuable," "protected from further depletion," "belonging to government and private individuals/communities" — as examiners match these phrases.
- Avoid mixing up Protected and Reserved forests; remember Reserved = more than half, Protected = one-third.
- A small supporting example (e.g., North-east for unclassified) adds value but is not compulsory for full marks.

Q7. straightforward initial-understanding § Community and Conservation

[1]

What is Joint Forest Management (JFM)? Mention any one benefit it offers to local communities who participate in it.

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Model Answer

Joint Forest Management (JFM) is a programme that involves local communities in managing and restoring degraded forests. In return, community members receive benefits like non-timber forest produce and a share in harvested timber.

Explanation

This is a 1-mark question, so one definition line + one benefit is sufficient. The examiner looks for: (1) the key idea — local communities involved in managing/restoring degraded forests, and (2) one benefit — non-timber forest produce or share in timber. Avoid writing extra details about its history (1988, Odisha) unless specifically asked.

Q8. medium initial-understanding § Community and Conservation

[3]

What is the significance of the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri' initiative taken by communities in the Alwar district of Rajasthan? What does it tell us about the role of local communities in wildlife conservation?

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Model Answer

The inhabitants of five villages in the Alwar district of Rajasthan declared 1,200 hectares of forest as the **Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'**. They established their own rules prohibiting hunting and protecting wildlife against outside encroachments, without government involvement.

This initiative shows that local communities can take independent and effective action in wildlife conservation. It highlights that communities recognise conservation as essential for their own long-term livelihood. It also demonstrates that people-centric, grassroots efforts — driven by a sense of ownership — can be as effective as, or even more effective than, government-led programmes.

Source: *Community and Conservation, Chapter 2*

Explanation

- Examiners expect **two parts**: (1) what the initiative is, and (2) what it tells us about communities' role. Both must be addressed for full 3 marks.
- Mention the key facts: **five villages, 1,200 hectares, self-made rules, no hunting, no government involvement** — these are the scoring details.
- The second part should go beyond description to draw a **conclusion** about community conservation — e.g., communities act out of livelihood interest, they can be self-sufficient in conservation.
- Avoid copying entire sentences verbatim; paraphrase slightly to show understanding.

Q9. straightforward initial-understanding § Community and Conservation

[1]

What do local communities receive in return for their participation in the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme?

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Model Answer

In return for their participation in JFM, community members are entitled to intermediary benefits like **non-timber forest produce** and a **share in the timber** harvested through successful protection of degraded forests.

Source: *Community and Conservation, Chapter 2*

Explanation

The exact phrase from the textbook is "intermediary benefits like non-timber forest produces and share in the timber harvested by 'successful protection'." For 1 mark, mention both benefits: non-timber forest produce AND share in timber. Mentioning only one may cost you the mark.

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