

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: XLJHS5

Questions: 39

Maximum Marks: 80

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	2 Forest and Wildlife Resources
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 13 straightforward · 18 medium · 8 deep | Types: 16 MCQ · 7 Short · 6 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 20Q/20m · B 6Q/12m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following Acts was implemented in 1972 to protect wildlife habitats in India?

- (A) Forest Conservation Act
- (B) Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act
- (C) Environment Protection Act
- (D) Biodiversity Act

- A Forest Conservation Act
- B Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act
- C Environment Protection Act
- D Biodiversity Act

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

In which year was Project Tiger launched in India?

- (A) 1952
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1973
- (D) 1980

- A 1952
- B 1972
- C 1973
- D 1980

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

What was the estimated tiger population in India at the turn of the 20th century, before it declined severely?

- (A) 1,827
- (B) 10,000
- (C) 55,000
- (D) 25,000

- A 1,827
- B 10,000
- C 55,000
- D 25,000

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q4. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which state has the largest area under permanent forests, constituting 75 per cent of its total forest area?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) West Bengal
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) Uttarakhand

- A Kerala
- B West Bengal
- C Madhya Pradesh
- D Uttarakhand

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q5. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following forest categories is regarded as most valuable for the conservation of forest and wildlife resources?

- (A) Unclassed forests
- (B) Protected forests
- (C) Reserved forests
- (D) Community forests

- A Unclassed forests
- B Protected forests
- C Reserved forests
- D Community forests

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q6. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

[mcq] In which year was the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme formally launched in India?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1988
- (D) 1991

- A 1972
- B 1980
- C 1988
- D 1991

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Q7. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

In which district of Rajasthan did villagers declare 1,200 hectares of forest as the Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri'?

- (A) Jaipur
- (B) Barmer
- (C) Alwar
- (D) Jodhpur

- A Jaipur
- B Barmer
- C Alwar
- D Jodhpur

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q8. medium exam-ready**[1]**

Match Column-I (Tiger Reserves/National Parks) with Column-II (States) and select the correct option:

Column-I: a. Corbett National Park, b. Manas Tiger Reserve, c. Periyar Tiger Reserve, d. Bandhavgarh National Park

Column-II: i. Madhya Pradesh, ii. Kerala, iii. Assam, iv. Uttarakhand

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

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

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q9. medium exam-ready**[1]**

[mcq] Which of the following animals has NOT been covered under a special conservation project launched by the Government of India?

- (A) One-horned rhinoceros
- (B) Gharial
- (C) Snow leopard
- (D) Bengal fox

- A One-horned rhinoceros
- B Gharial
- C Snow leopard
- D Bengal fox

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q10. straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which of the following correctly describes 'Unclassed Forests'?

- (A) Forests declared most valuable and fully reserved by the government
- (B) Forest lands protected from any further depletion
- (C) Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities
- (D) Forests managed exclusively by the Forest Department

- A Forests declared most valuable and fully reserved by the government
- B Forest lands protected from any further depletion
- C Other forests and wastelands belonging to both government and private individuals and communities
- D Forests managed exclusively by the Forest Department

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q11. medium exam-ready**[1]**

In which year were plants first added to the list of protected species under the Wildlife Act, with six species included initially?

- (A) 1972
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1986
- (D) 1991

- A 1972
- B 1980
- C 1986
- D 1991

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q12. medium exam-ready**[1]**

The Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya movements demonstrated that:

- (A) Synthetic chemicals are essential for crop production
- (B) Diversified crop production without synthetic chemicals is possible and economically viable
- (C) Community forests should be handed over to the government
- (D) Traditional crop varieties are inferior to modern hybrid seeds

- A Synthetic chemicals are essential for crop production
- B Diversified crop production without synthetic chemicals is possible and economically viable
- C Community forests should be handed over to the government
- D Traditional crop varieties are inferior to modern hybrid seeds

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q13. medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following regions of India has a very high percentage of forests managed as unclassified forests by local communities?

- (A) Bihar and Haryana
- (B) All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat
- (C) Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- (D) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

- A Bihar and Haryana
- B All North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat
- C Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- D Kerala and Tamil Nadu

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources**Q14.** medium exam-ready

[1]

[mcq] Which of the following conservation efforts does NOT directly involve local community participation?

- (A) Chipko Movement
- (B) Joint Forest Management
- (C) Project Tiger (government-run tiger reserves)
- (D) Beej Bachao Andolan

- A Chipko Movement
- B Joint Forest Management
- C Demarcation of Wildlife Sanctuaries
- D Beej Bachao Andolan

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources**Q15.** straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Mundas and Santhal tribals of the Chota Nagpur region worship which pair of trees?

- (A) Peepal and Banyan
- (B) Mahua and Kadamba
- (C) Tamarind and Mango
- (D) Neem and Bamboo

- A Peepal and Banyan
- B Mahua and Kadamba
- C Tamarind and Mango
- D Neem and Bamboo

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q16. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Two nations provide habitat to about two-thirds of the surviving tiger population in the world, making them prime targets for poaching. Identify the correct pair.

- (A) India and Sri Lanka
- (B) India and Bangladesh
- (C) India and Nepal
- (D) India and Bhutan

- A India and Sri Lanka
- B India and Bangladesh
- C India and Nepal
- D India and Bhutan

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q17. medium exam-ready

[1]

[assertion_reason] Assertion (A): Forests play a key role in the ecological system as well as in human economic and social development.

Reason (R): Forests support biodiversity, regulate climate, maintain soil and water resources, and provide livelihood to millions of people.

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q18. medium exam-ready

[1]

[assertion_reason] Assertion (A): The Chipko Movement in Uttarakhand successfully resisted commercial logging and demonstrated that local communities can be powerful agents of forest conservation.

Reason (R): The Chipko Movement was initiated and funded by the central government to increase timber production in the Himalayan region.

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q19. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Conservation of forests and wildlife is essential for maintaining ecological diversity and our life support systems.

Reason (R): Conservation also preserves the genetic diversity of plants and animals for better growth of species and breeding.

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q20. deep exam-ready

[1]

[assertion_reason] Assertion (A): In India, reserved forests constitute more than half of the total forest land.

Reason (R): Reserved forests are regarded as the most valuable forests for conservation and are under the direct control of the government.

- (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.

- 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.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q21. medium exam-ready

[2]

What are Sacred Groves? Explain their significance for biodiversity conservation.

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Q22. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

State any two major threats to tiger population in India.

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Q23. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

Distinguish between Reserved Forests and Protected Forests.

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Q24. medium exam-ready

[2]

Why is biodiversity important for human survival? Give two reasons.

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Q25. straightforward exam-ready [2]

[very_short_answer] Name any two animals that have been accorded legal protection against hunting and trade under the Wildlife (Protection) Act of India.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q26. medium exam-ready [2]

How do local communities in the North-eastern states and parts of Gujarat manage their forest resources differently from other parts of India?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q27. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain the meaning of 'biodiversity'. Why are diverse flora and fauna often taken for granted in our daily life, and what danger does this pose?

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q28. medium exam-ready [3]

What is the Joint Forest Management (JFM) programme? Describe how it works and what benefits community members receive.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q29. medium exam-ready [3]

Explain how traditional conservation practices among tribal communities in India contribute to the protection of nature.

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Q30. deep exam-ready [3]

Tiger conservation under Project Tiger is described as serving a dual purpose. Explain what these two purposes are and why both are significant.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q31. medium exam-ready [3]

How have the Bishnoi community's practices and the villagers of Sariska demonstrated that local communities can be powerful agents of wildlife conservation?

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Q32. deep exam-ready [3]

[short_answer] India's food and livelihood security is closely linked to the conservation of biological diversity. Explain this statement with reference to forests, agriculture, and water resources.

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q33. medium exam-ready [3]

Describe the steps taken by the Government of India to protect specific endangered species since the 1970s. Name at least four species that received legal protection.

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Q34. deep exam-ready [5]

"Conservation of forests and wildlife is not merely about saving animals and trees — it is fundamentally about securing human survival." Justify this statement with examples from India's forest and wildlife conservation efforts.

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Q35. deep exam-ready [5]

Describe the role of local and traditional communities in the conservation of forests and wildlife in India. In your answer, refer to specific movements, programmes, and examples of community action.

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Q36. deep exam-ready [5]

Explain the classification of forests in India based on ownership and management. How are these categories distributed across different states, and what does this distribution tell us about conservation priorities?

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Q37. deep exam-ready [4]

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

In the 1970s, the Indian government recognised that certain animal species were on the verge of extinction. Among the most urgent cases was the tiger — once estimated at 55,000 in number, the population had crashed to 1,827 by 1973. The threats were multiple: poaching for skins and bones used in traditional medicines, shrinking forest habitats, depletion of prey species, and a rapidly growing human population encroaching on wildlife areas. India and Nepal, which together shelter about two-thirds of the world's surviving tiger population, became hotspots for illegal trade. In response, Project Tiger was launched in 1973, establishing several tiger reserves across the country from Uttarakhand in the north to Kerala in the south.

- (i) Why were India and Nepal specifically targeted by poachers in the illegal tiger trade? [1 mark]
- (ii) Apart from poaching, mention any two other threats responsible for the decline of tiger population. [1 mark]
- (iii) How does tiger conservation also serve a broader ecological purpose beyond saving the species itself? [2 marks]

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q38. medium exam-ready [4]

[case_study] Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

India's forests are classified under three broad legal categories based on their ownership and management status. The most strictly protected category covers more than half of the total forest land and is managed directly by the government. A second category is protected from further depletion but allows some controlled use. The remaining forests, including wastelands owned by government, private individuals, or communities, form the third category. This classification system is administered primarily through the Forest Department. In recent decades, joint management models have emerged — notably the JFM programme formally launched in 1988 — which enable village institutions to restore degraded forest lands and share in the benefits of the forests they protect.

- (i) Name the three legal categories of forests in India in order from most to least strictly protected. [1 mark]
- (ii) Which state has the largest area of forests under the permanent forest estate, constituting 75% of its total forest area? [1 mark]
- (iii) What are the two benefits that communities receive for successfully protecting forests under the JFM programme? [2 marks]

◆ Forest and Wildlife Resources

Q39. deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following information and answer the questions that follow:

Nature worship is an age-old tribal belief in India rooted in the idea that all creations of nature must be protected. Across different communities, this belief has taken varied forms — from worshipping specific trees to protecting entire forest patches called Sacred Groves, which are regarded as the forests of gods and goddesses. In the Bishnoi villages of Rajasthan, herds of blackbuck, chinkara, nilgai and peacocks roam freely and are considered part of the community. Nobody harms them. Similarly, in Sariska Tiger Reserve, local villagers cited the Wildlife Protection Act to fight against mining activities that threatened the reserve. The inhabitants of five villages in Alwar, Rajasthan, went further — they declared 1,200 hectares of forest as Bhairodev Dakav 'Sonchuri', enforcing their own rules against hunting and outside encroachment.

- (i) What are Sacred Groves and how are they created? [1 mark]
- (ii) How does the example of Bishnoi villages illustrate the concept of community-based wildlife conservation? [1 mark]
- (iii) Compare the approaches taken by the villagers of Sariska and the inhabitants of Alwar district to protect their forests and wildlife. In what way do both reflect community ownership of conservation? [2 marks]

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