

1. Which forest category covers more than half of India's total forest land?
- A. Protected Forests B. Reserved Forests
C. Unclassed Forests D. Sacred Groves (B)

Explanation: Reserved forests constitute more than half of the total forest area and are considered the most valuable for conservation.

2. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act was implemented in which year?
- A. 1952 B. 1965
C. 1972 D. 1986 (C)

Explanation: The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act came into force in 1972 with provisions for protecting habitats and endangered species.

3. Project Tiger was launched in which year?
- A. 1965 B. 1973
C. 1985 D. 1991 (B)

Explanation: Project Tiger was launched in 1973 to conserve the dwindling tiger population in India.

4. Which state has the largest area under permanent forests in India?
- A. Kerala B. Rajasthan
C. Madhya Pradesh D. Uttarakhand (C)

Explanation: Madhya Pradesh has 75% of its forest area as permanent forests, the largest in India.

5. Which of the following is a traditional forest conservation movement in India?
- A. Green India Movement B. Chipko Movement
C. Save Forest Act
D. Tree Plantation Mission (B)

Explanation: The Chipko Movement was a successful community-led forest conservation effort in the Himalayas.

6. Which species was added to the protected list for the first time in 1991?

A. Mammals B. Insects
C. Amphibians D. Plants (D)

Explanation: In 1991, plants were added to the list of protected species under wildlife conservation laws.

7. What is the main objective of Joint Forest Management (JFM)?
- A. Promote tourism in forests
B. Encourage hunting rights
C. Involve local communities in forest protection
D. Develop forest products for export (C)

Explanation: JFM is a strategy to involve local communities in the management and restoration of degraded forests.

8. Which animal is considered sacred and often found near temples in India?
- A. Leopard B. Langur
C. Deer D. Tiger (B)

Explanation: Langurs are treated as sacred and are commonly fed near temples as part of tradition.

9. Which movement aims to save indigenous seeds and promote organic farming?
- A. Narmada Bachao Andolan B. Project Elephant
C. Beej Bachao Andolan
D. National Biodiversity Campaign (C)

Explanation: Beej Bachao Andolan focuses on preserving traditional seeds and ecological farming methods.

10. Sacred groves are best described as:
- A. Government-protected forests
B. Deforested village land
C. Virgin forests preserved due to religious beliefs
D. Commercial timber forests (C)

Explanation: Sacred groves are untouched forest patches preserved by communities due to religious and cultural beliefs.