BLOGS

MCQs on the Scheduled Tribes And Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, for CLAT PG

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1. The primary objective of the Forest Rights Act, 2006, is to:

a. Recognize and vest forest rights in forest-dwelling communities

b. Centralize forest governance under the Union Government

c. Abolish all forest-based customary practices

d. Promote commercial forest exploitation

2. Under Section 2(o) of the Act, "Other Traditional Forest Dwellers" must have primarily resided in and depended on forests for at least:

a. 25 years

b. Two generations

c. Three generations

d. Five generations

3. Which of the following rights is not recognized under Section 3 of the Act?

a. Right to minor forest produce

b. Right to intellectual property over forest-based knowledge exclusively for corporations

c. Community rights such as nistar

d. Right to protect and conserve community forest resources

4. The authority empowered to initiate the process for determining forest rights under the Act is the:

a. District Collector

b. State Forest Department

c. Gram Sabha

d. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

5. Under the Act, the maximum area of forest land that can be recognized for individual forest rights is:

a. 2 hectares

b. 4 hectares

c. 5 hectares

d. No upper ceiling

6. Which Ministry is the nodal agency for the implementation of the Forest Rights Act?

a. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

b. Ministry of Home Affairs

c. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

d. Ministry of Rural Development

7. The recognition of forest rights under the Act is subject to the condition that such rights shall not include:

a. Hunting or trapping of wildlife is prohibited under the law

b. Grazing rights

c. Community forest resource management

d. Right to minor forest produce

8. Under Section 4(5) of the Act, forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes or other traditional forest dwellers shall not be evicted until:

a. They are paid compensation

b. The recognition and verification procedure is complete

c. The State Government approves eviction

d. The Supreme Court grants permission

9. In Orissa Mining Corporation v. Ministry of Environment & Forest (Niyamgiri case), the Supreme Court emphasized:

a. Absolute authority of the State Government in forest diversion

b. Gram Sabha’s role in determining religious and community rights

c. Doctrine of Eminent Domain

d. Priority of tribal rights over mining rights while considering environmental clearance

10. Which of the following bodies hears appeals against the decision of the Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SDLC)?

a. District Level Committee

b. High Court

c. National Green Tribunal

d. Ministry of Tribal Affairs

11. The Act overrides other inconsistent laws by virtue of:

a. Article 21 of the Constitution

b. Section 13 of the Act

c. Section 4(1) of the Act

d. Article 300A of the Constitution

12. Community Forest Resource (CFR) rights under Section 3(1) empower the Gram Sabha to:

a. Transfer forest land to private corporations

b. Protect, regenerate, conserve and manage forest resources

c. Levy forest tax

d. Nationalize forest produce

13. Under the Act, forest rights are heritable but:

a. Alienable and transferable

b. Not alienable or transferable

c. Transferable with State permission

d. Transferable within the Scheduled Tribes only

14. The Forest Rights Act is often seen as correcting the "historical injustice" caused by:

a. The Indian Penal Code, 1860

b. The Indian Forest Act, 1927

c. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

d. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

15. Which constitutional provisions most strongly support the objectives of the Forest Rights Act?

a. Articles 14 and 19 only

b. Articles 21, 46, 244 read with the Fifth Schedule

c. Articles 32 and 226 only

d. Articles 300A and 368

Answers

1. (A)
2. (C)
3. (B)
4. (C) Under Section 6 (1) of the Act, the Gram Sabha shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both that may be given to the forest-dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers within the local limits of its jurisdiction.
5. (B) As provided under Section 4(6) of the Act.
6. (C)
7. (A)
8. (B)
9. (D)
10. (A) As provided under Section 6, the decision of the district level committee is final
11. (B)
12. (B)
13. (D) Under Section 4(4) of the Act, forest rights are heritable but not alienable or transferable.
14. (B)
15. (B)