BLOGS

Sectional Test on Indian Forest Act, 1927 for CLAT PG

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1. Under the Indian Forest Act, 1927, a “Reserved Forest” is constituted under which provision?

a) Section 3

b) Section 20

c) Section 26

d) Section 35

2. Which authority is appointed to inquire into and determine the existence of rights claimed in a proposed Reserved Forest?

a) District Collector

b) Forest Settlement Officer

c) Chief Conservator of Forests

d) State Government

3. Once a forest is declared a Reserved Forest under Section 20, which of the following is correct?

a) All private rights automatically continue.

b) Only recorded rights may be exercised.

c) All rights are extinguished without compensation.

d) Grazing becomes a fundamental right.

4. Which of the following acts is an offence in a Reserved Forest under Section 26?

a) Clearing land for cultivation without permission

b) Entering the forest

c) Collecting fallen dry leaves

d) Worshipping in forest land

5. Under the Act, “Protected Forests” are dealt with under:

a) Chapter II

b) Chapter III

c) Chapter IV

d) Chapter V

6. The State Government may declare any forest land as a Protected Forest under:

a) Section 20

b) Section 29

c) Section 35

d) Section 52

7. Village forests may be assigned to a village community under:

a) Section 28

b) Section 30

c) Section 35

d) Section 52

8. Under Section 52 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927:

a) Forest officers may impose fines directly.

b) Property involved in a forest offence may be seized.

c) Forest dwellers may claim ownership rights.

d) The Central Government may acquire forest land.

9. Compounding of forest offences is provided under:

a) Section 26

b) Section 33

c) Section 68

d) Section 70

10. Under the Act, “forest produce” includes:

a) Only timber and firewood

b) Timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, resin, and other listed items

c) Only naturally growing trees

d) Only government-owned produce

11. Under Section 35, the State Government may regulate or prohibit activities in:

a) Reserved Forest only

b) Protected Forest only

c) Private forests for special purposes

d) Village forests only

12. The burden of proving that forest produce is not the property of the Government lies on:

a) The Forest Officer

b) The Accused

c) The Magistrate

d) The State Government

13. Assertion (A): After issuance of notification under Section 20, no new rights can be acquired in a Reserved Forest except by succession or grant.
Reason (R): Section 5 bars accrual of rights after publication of notification under Section 4.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

c) A is true, R is false

d) A is false

14. Assertion (A): In a Reserved Forest, all acts are prohibited unless expressly permitted.
Reason (R): Section 26 criminalizes specified acts unless done in accordance with rules or permissions.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

c) A is true, R is false

d) A is false

15. Assertion (A): The State Government has power to declare any forest land as a Protected Forest.

Reason (R): Protected Forests are forests where rights of the Government are not settled.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation

c) A is true, R is false

d) A is false

Answers

1. (B) A forest becomes a Reserved Forest only after the final notification under Section 20.
2. (B) Under Sections 4–15, the Forest Settlement Officer examines and settles rights.
3. (B) Unsettled rights are extinguished; only admitted rights survive.
4. (A) Section 26 lists prohibited acts including clearing land, setting fire, felling trees, etc.
5. (B) Protected Forests are governed by Sections 29–34 (Chapter IV in some editions; technically after Reserved Forest provisions).
6. (B)
7. (A)
8. (B) Timber, tools, vehicles, cattle used in committing forest offences may be seized.
9. (C)
10. (B) Section 2(4) defines forest produce broadly.
11. (C) Private forests for special purposes
12. (B) Section 69 presumes Government ownership unless proven otherwise.
13. (A) Section 5 restricts acquisition of new rights once Section 4 notification is issued; Section 20 finalizes reservation.
14. (A) Reserved Forests operate on a restrictive model — activities are presumed prohibited unless permitted.
15. (B) Section 29 allows declaration of Protected Forests. However, rights may exist and are not fully extinguished unlike Reserved Forests.