

BLOGS

Sectional Test on Indian Forest Act, 1927 for CLAT PG

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1. A notification declaring land as a Reserved Forest under Section 20 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, has the following consequences:

- a) Temporarily suspending all private rights
- b) Extinguishing any rights not acknowledged at settlement
- c) Automatically transferring ownership to the local panchayat
- d) Creating a protected forest

2. Which body is principally in charge of inquiring into and determining claims made during the establishment of a reserved forest?

- a) District Magistrate
- b) Forest Settlement Officer
- c) Conservator of Forests
- d) State Government

3. The Act grants the State Government the authority to designate any forest area as a Protected Forest under Section ____.

- a) Section 4
- b) Section 20
- c) Section 29
- d) Section 35

4. Which section gives forest officials the authority to make arrests without a warrant for forest offences?

- a) Section 52
- b) Section 64
- c) Section 68
- d) Section 70

5. Tools, boats, vehicles, or cattle used in committing forest offences may be confiscated under which of the following provisions:

- a) Section 52
- b) Section 55
- c) Section 59
- d) Section 75

6. Which of the following statements accurately describes the differences between protected and reserved forests?

- a) Reserved forests automatically grant all customary rights
- b) Protected forests offer more stringent protection
- c) Reserved forests forbid activities unless specifically authorised
- d) Both are legally equivalent

7. Assertion (A): Rights in Reserved Forests that were not asserted during settlement proceedings stand extinguished.

Reason (R): The Act aims to provide the State with complete authority over Reserved Forests.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

8. Which of the following authorities is not granted to a Forest Officer under the Act?

- a) Enter the property to conduct a survey
- b) Issue search warrants
- c) Seize forest products that are subject to confiscation
- d) Arrest without a warrant

9. A village community is given management and usage rights over a portion of a reserved forest by the state government. This forest turns into:

- a) Protected Forest
- b) Village Forest
- c) Community Forest

d) Private Forest

10. Which of the following best sums up the legal consequences when a forest is designated as a “Protected Forest”?

- a) Villagers get ownership
- b) All rights are terminated
- c) Entry is completely prohibited
- d) The government has regulatory authority subject to pre-existing rights

11. Under the Indian Forest Act, the term “timber” includes:

- a) Only felled trees
- b) Trees that are cut and converted to logs
- c) Trees, whether standing, felled, or fashioned
- d) Only commercial wood

12. Regarding “Reserved Forests,” which of the following statements is true?

- a) Activities are allowed unless they are forbidden
- b) Rights continue automatically
- c) No action is allowed unless specifically allowed.
- d) Villagers are free to gather small forest products

13. Identify the correct statements:

The highest level of protection exists in reserved forests.

Private rights are automatically extinguished in protected forests.

Reserved forests are used to create village forests.

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

14. Which section gives the State Government the authority to regulate or prohibit land clearing, quarrying, and the removal of forest products from Protected Forests?

- a) Section 26
- b) Section 29

- c) Section 30
- d) Section 52

15. Assertion (A): Strict liability is frequently applied to forest offences.

Reason (R): The protection of forests is regarded as a matter of ecological necessity and public interest.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R correctly explains A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

Answers

- 1. (B)
- 2. (B)
- 3. (C)
- 4. (B)
- 5. (A)
- 6. (C)
- 7. (A)
- 8. (B)
- 9. (B) Section 28 deals with Village Forest
- 10. (D) Rights are regulated, not extinguished, by protected forests.
- 11. (C)
- 12. (C) Reserved forests are completely forbidden unless authorised
- 13. (C) 2 is incorrect (rights are not extinguished by protected forests).
- 14. (C)
- 15. (A) Ecological and public interest justify strict liability.