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.