

QB365

Important Questions - Consumer Rights

10th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section - A

- 1) Hallmark is used as a logos for which one of the following? 1
(a) Agricultural product (b) Jewellery (c) Electric goods (d) Electronic goods
- 2) The district level court deals with the cases involving claims 1
(a) Up to Rs. 10 lakhs (b) Up to Rs. 20 lakhs (c) Between Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore
(d) Exceeding Rs. 1 crore
- 3) Which one of the following statements is false? 1
(a) The consumer has right to represent in the consumer court
(b) The consumer redressal process is very simple and very quick
(c) Hall mark is the certification maintained for standardisation of jewellery
(d) The consumer has the right to be informed.
- 4) Rampant food shortages, hoarding, black marketing gave birth to the consumer movement in an organized form in the year 1
(a) 1947 (b) 1970 (c) 1960 (d) 1965
- 5) In the case of Reijo Mathew, he suffers due to anesthesia which resulted in brain abnormalities. Who was held responsible by the national commission after looking in to complain? 1
(a) Father (b) Mother (c) Hospital (d) Patient himself
- 6) Consumers have the right to be protected against any danger cause by goods like electrical goods and pressure cookers. The right referred here is 1
(a) Right to seek redressal (b) Right to be heard (c) Right to safety (d) Right to consumer education
- 7) Consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organization locality known as 1
(a) Consumer protection council (b) COPRA (c) Resident welfare association (RWA) (d) None of them
- 8) Which major step was taken by the Indian government in 1986? 1
- 9) How does MRP benefits a consumer? 1
- 10) Which logo will you like to see on the electric heater to be sure of its quality? 1

Section - B

- 11) What are the various ways by which people may be exploited in the market? 2
- 12) What is the difference between consumer protection council and consumer court? 2
- 13) Why are rules and regulations required in the market place? Illustrate with a few examples. 2

- 14) What is the rationale behind the enactment of consumer Protection Act 1986? 2
- 15) Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each. 2
- 16) How government protects the interests of consumers? 2
- 17) Why are defective or low quality goods available in the market? 2
- 18) State any two positive impacts of consumer movements in India. 2
- 19) What steps could have been taken by the consumer groups of safeguard the interests of consumers? 2
- 20) Explain the various ways by which the consumers are exploited by the producers or wholesalers? 2

Section - C

- 21) What are the drawbacks of consumer movement in India? 5
- 22) Explain any five rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. 5
- 23) State any five achievements of the consumer movement in India. 5
- 24) What are Consumer Protection Councils(CPCs)? What are the main activities of the CPCs? 5

