

1 MARK

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT (SCERT)

1. Give any two examples for renewable resources. (Solar, wind)
2. Wind blows loose soil of flat or sloping land known as _____ Erosion.
(Wind erosion)
3. Which type of soil is ideal for growing cotton? (Black soils)
4. Find the odd one out. Wind, Water, Forest, Metal. (Metal)
5. Give an example for Recyclable Resources. (Water Resources)
6. Earth summit - 2022 held at _____ City. (Stockholm)
7. On the basis of Exhaustibility, Resources can be classified as?
(Renewable and Non-Renewable)
8. What should be the percentage of forest area in Geographical area? (33%)
9. Where was the first International Earth Summit held? (Rio -De -Janeiro)
10. Who was the author of the book "Small is beautiful"? (Schumacher)
11. What is the total Geographical area of India? (3.28 million sq.km.)
12. What is "Agenda 21"?

Ans: It is the declaration signed by world leaders in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

13. How did Gandhiji voice his concern about resources Conservation?

Ans: "There is enough for everybody's need and not for any body's greed."

14. Solar Energy: Renewable Resources :: Fossil Fuels: ____ ?

(Non-Renewable resources)

15. Which is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

(Over irrigation)

16. In which one of the following state is terrace cultivation practiced.

a. Punjab b. Plains of Uttar Pradesh c. Haryana d. Uttarakhand (d)

17. In Maharashtra, which soil is predominantly found?

(Black soils)

18. The soil which ranges from red to brown in colour and saline in Nature.

(Arid soils)

19. Match the following:

Causes of Land degradation

States

1. Deforestation due to Mining

() A. Gujarat, Rajasthan

2. Overgrazing

() B. Punjab, Haryana

3. Over irrigation

() C. Odisha, Jharkhand

Ans. 1-C, 2-A, 3-B

20. Which Erosion does the given image show?



Gully Erosion

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (SCERT)

1. Find out which is not related to Agro-based Industries? (C. Cement)
A. Sugar B. Rubber C. Cement D. Coffee
2. In which of the following state Kalpakam Nuclear power plant located?
A. Kerala B. Tamil Nadu C. Delhi D. Sikkim (B. Tamil Nadu)
3. Which industry uses Bauxite as a raw material? (Aluminium)
4. Which one of the following industries manufacture telephones, computers
A. Steel B. Aluminium Smelting C. Electronic D. Information Technology
(C. Electronic)
5. Expand BHEL? (Bharat Heavy Electronic Limited)
6. Expand TISCO? (Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited)
7. Which city is called “Electronic Capital of India.”? (Bangalore)
8. Which city is called “Silicon city”? (Bangalore)
9. Expand NALCO? (National Aluminium Company Limited)
10. Jute is example of _____ industry? (A. Agro -Based)
A. Agro-based B. Mineral-based C. A and B D. None of the above
11. Salem : Tamil Nadu : : Bhadravathi : ____ (Karnataka)
12. Edible Oil : Agro-based industry : : Cement Industry : _____ ?
(Mineral Based Industry)
13. Find the odd one. Bokaro, Jaipur, Rourkela, Durgapur (Jaipur)
14. Which is called “Golden Fibre”? (Jute)
15. Where was the first successful textile mill established in India?
(Bombay)
16. Find the odd one. (d) Uttarakhand
a) Punjab b) Plains of Uttar Pradesh c) Haryana d) Uttarakhand

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE (SCERT)

1. Civil code of 1804 is also known as ____ (Napoleonic Code)
2. Choose the odd one out.
Mazini, Cavour, Bismark, Garibaldi (Bismark)
3. Secret Society founded by Mazini ____ (Young Italy, Young Europe)
4. The state which is not belonged to Italy.
Prussia, Sardinia, Sicily, Piedmont (Prusia)
5. Congress of Vienna held in __ (b)
a. 1810 b. 1815 c. 1820 d. 1825
6. What is Plebiscite?
A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD (SCERT)

1. Expand IMF. (International Monetary Fund)
2. Expand IBRD. (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
3. Expand NIEO. (New International Economic Order)
4. Odd the one out. IMF, World Bank, IBRD, MNC (MNC)
5. Indenture labour was abolished in the year ____? (1921)
6. This is not belonged to Caribbean Island Group. (Sicily)
Sicily, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam
7. Germany : Axis Power :: Britain : ? (Allied Power)
8. The cattle plague also known as ____? (Rinderpest)
9. First world was started in (a)

FEDERALISM (SCERT)

1. What is Federalism?

Ans: A system of government in which power is divided between central and state governments.

2. What is Unitary government?

Ans: A kind of government system in which central government has all powers.

3. Mention any two features of federalism?

Ans: Different levels of government, Division of powers

4. What is coalition government?

Ans: Two or more political parties come together to form a government is called a coalition government.

5. Identify the odd one that is not related to federalism? (a)

a. China b. India c. USA d. Switzerland

6. Which of the following subjects is included in the Union list? (a)

a. Communications b. Trade c. Commerce d. Irrigation

POLITICAL PARTIES (SCERT)

1. What is manifesto? A document contains promises to the voters.

2. What is a political party?

A group of people who came together to contest elections and hold the power

3. When was the congress party founded? (1885)

4. India : Multi party system :: USA : _____? (Dual Party System)

5. Expand N.D.A. (National Democratic Alliance)

6. Expand U.P.A. (United Progressive Alliance)

7. How many seats did B.J.P win in 2019 Lok Sabha elections? (303)

8. Samajwadi party : Bicycle :: AIADMK : _____? (Two leaves)

9. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded by _____ (Kanshiram)

10. Name two regional political parties of our state. (TDP, JANASENA)

11. Explain defection?

(Elected person changing to another political party.)

DEVELOPMENT (SCERT)

1. A good way to measure the quality of life in countries across the world is by comparing their ____

Ans: (Human development)

2. Match the following

List A

A. Per Capita Income

B. National Income

C. Body Mass Index

D. Decent standard of living

List B

(3) 1. Total Income

(1) 2. Human Development Index

(4) 3. Average Income

(2) 4. Proper nutrition

3. Economic development by maintaining the natural resources for present and future use is known as ____

Ans: Sustainable development

4. Expand UNDP. (United Nations Development Programme)

5. Which criterion is used in world development report in classifying countries?

Ans: (Per capita Income)

16. What is the full form of BMI? (Body Mass Index)

7. State any two goals of development other than income. (Equal treatment, freedom, security)

8. What is literacy rate?

Ans: (It measures the proportion of literate population in the seven and above age group)

9. What is the full form of IMR? (Infant Mortality Rate)

10. Define the term net attendance Ratio.

Ans: It is total number of children of age group 14 to 15 years attending school age percentage of total number of children in the same age group

11. How do calculate per capita income? (National Income/ Population)

12. What is the Rank of India in HDR 2020? (130)

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY (SCERT)

1. What is the main channel connecting distance countries? (Trade)

2. Expand MNC. (Multi National Company)

3. What is an MNC? (An MNC is a company that own or controls production in more than one nation)

4. What is Globalisation? (Globalisation is the process of rapid integration between countries)

5. What are the factors playing a major role in the globalisation process? (Technology, Liberalisation, MNC)

6. Tax on import is an example of ____ (Trades barriers)

7. Explain e-Mail? (An E-Mail is an electronic message service)

8. ____ played a major role in spreading out of production of services across countries. (Information and communication technology)

2 MARKS

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1. What are the Basic industries? Give an example.

Ans: 1. Basic industries are industries that supply their product as a raw material to other industries for manufacturing other goods. 2. Ex: Iron and steel industry.

2. What are the Agro-Based industries? Give an example.

Ans: Agro-based industries are industries that use raw materials and other basic inputs from agriculture. Ex: Sugar industry, Cotton textile industry, Dairy, Food processing, Jute.

3. Define the Mineral-based industries? Give an example.

Ans: Mineral-based industries are industries that use mineral ores as raw materials to produce goods. Ex: Steel and iron industries, Cement industry, Copper smelting industry, Aluminium industry.

4. What is manufacturing?

Ans: Manufacturing: Production of goods in large quantities after processing from raw materials to more valuable products is called manufacturing.

5. Explain the importance of manufacturing industries.

Ans: Importance of manufacturing sector in India:

- i. Manufacturing industries help in modernising agriculture.**
- ii. They help to reduce unemployment and poverty from India.**

LIFELINES OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. What is the significance of the border roads?

Ans: (i) Border roads are of strategic importance, and these roads in the bordering areas of the country have improved accessibility in areas of difficult terrain.

(ii) They have helped in the economic development of these areas.

(iii) They have made the movement of Defence forces easily for difficult situations.

2. State any three merits of roadways?

Ans: i) The construction cost of roads is much lower than that of railway lines.

ii) Road transport is economical in the transportation of a few persons and a relatively smaller amount of goods over short distances.

iii) Roads can traverse comparatively more dissected and undulating topography.

3. What is meant by trade? write one difference between International Trade and Local Trade.

Ans: Trade: The exchange of goods among people, states and countries is referred to as a trade.

International Trade: Trade between countries is called international trade.

Local Trade: Local trade is carried out within cities, towns and villages of a country.

4. Where and Why is rail transport the most convenient means of transportation?

Ans: 1. Rail transport is the most convenient means of transportation in the northern plains.

2. As there are level stretches of land with high population density and rich agricultural resources.

5. Observe the given map of India (TB Pg. No. 158) and answer the following questions?

a) Where is the Indira Gandhi International Airport located?

Ans: New Delhi

b) Where is the Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport located?

Ans: Kolkata

c) Name any two Major ports which are located on the west coast of India?

Ans: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao

d) Name any two Major ports which are located on the east coast of India? A

Ans: Haldia, Paradwip, Visakhapatnam

6. What is called Golden Quadrilateral Super Highways?

Ans: 1. The Golden Quadrilateral (GQ) is a network of national highways in India.

2. It connects the four major cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.

7. Why are the means of transportation and communication called the lifelines of a nation and its economy?

Ans: The means of transportation and communication are called the lifelines of a nation and its economy because:

- 1) They help in increasing cooperation and assistance between countries. •**
- 2) They help in easy movement of goods and material between countries. •**
- 3) They help in trade and commerce within the country. •**
- 4) They help in reducing distances thus bringing the world closer.**

THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD

1. Observe the map (T.B page no.114) and answer the following questions.

- 1. Name the Ocean on the West side of this map? Ans: Atlantic Ocean.**
- 2. Name the Island in the Indian Ocean. Ans: Madagaskar**

2. Observe the map (T.B. page no.126) and answer the following questions.

- 1. Identify the sea ports on the East coast of India? Ans: Masulipatnam, Madras**
- 2. Mention the names of any two seas? Ans: Arabian Sea, Red Sea.**

3. Explain the importance of silk routes.

- i. The silk routes connected vast regions of Asia and linked Asia with Europe and northern Africa.**
- ii. Silk, pottery from China and textiles and spices from India and Southeast Asia were traded along the silk routes.**

4. Explain the effects of the great depression of 1929 on the Indian economy.

- Ans: i. India's exports and imports nearly halved between 1928 and 1934.**
- ii. Between 1928 and 1934, wheat prices in India fell by 50 per cent.**
 - iii. Jute producers of Bengal faced ever lower prices, and fell into debt.**
 - iv. The depression proved less grim for urban India.**

5. What is meant by the Bretton Woods Agreement?

Ans : (i) The Bretton Woods Agreement was signed between the world powers in July 1944 at Bretton Woods in New Hampshire, USA.

(ii) It established the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to deal with external surpluses and deficits of its member nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up to finance post-war reconstruction.

6. Explain what is referred to as the G-77 countries. In what ways can G-77 be seen as a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins?

Ans: (I) G-77 countries is an abbreviation for a group of 77 countries that had demanded a new international economic order which would give them more control over their natural resources.

(II) The G-77 was a reaction to the activities of the Bretton Woods twins as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were designed to meet the financial needs of only industrialized and developed countries.

7. Who were indentured labourers? How were they recruited? Explain condition of the indentured labourers who went to work in different parts of the world.

Ans: Indentured labour is a bonded labour who is hired on contract for a specific employer for a specific period of time.

2. Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and was paid a small commission.

PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

1. What do you know about the Vernacular Act?

Ans: i. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

ii. It provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and the editorials in the vernacular press.

2. Write about Gutenberg Press.

Ans: i. Johann Gutenberg developed the first-known printing press in the 1430s.

ii. The Bible was the first book printed in this press. About 180 copies were printed and it took three years to produce them

3. What was the Erasmus' ideas on the printed book?

Ans: i. Books are available in every corner of the world.

ii. It might be worth knowing one here and there, but most of them are harmful to scholarship.

iii. Good books lose their value due to the abundance of books that contain stupid, ignorance etc.

4. How can you say that Martin Luther was in favour of print?

Ans: i. In 1517, Martin Luther wrote the Ninety-Five Theses criticizing many practices and customs of the Roman Catholic Church.

ii. Luther's translation of the New Testament sold 5000 copies within a few weeks. All this became possible due to printing Technology. Luther said "printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one."

5. Why did Gandhi said that the fight for swaraj is a fight for liberty of speech, liberty of the press and freedom of association?

Ans: i. Gandhi considered that the liberty of speech, liberty of press and freedom of association were three most powerful vehicles of expressing and cultivating public opinion.

ii. Therefore, he said the fight for Swaraj was a fight for liberty of speech, press, and freedom for association.

6. What did the spread of print culture of 19th century in India mean to women?

Ans: i. Lives and feelings of women were written with intensity.

ii. Many journals began carrying writings by women, and explained why women should be educated.

iii. Social reforms and novels created a great interest in women's lives and emotions.

7. “It is difficult to imagine a world without printed material” – Comment

Ans: i. Printed material is found everywhere around us – in books, newspapers, and also in everyday things like official circulars, diaries, advertisements, cinema posters at street corners.

ii. We read printed books, see printed images, follow the news through newspapers.

**8. “Printing Press played a major role in shaping the Indian Society of the 19th Century”
Comment on it.**

Ans: i. Newspaper spread the new ideas and also shaped the nature of the debate.

ii. New contradictory ideas emerged and a wider public could participate in these discussions and expressed their views.

iii. Raja Rammohun Roy published ‘Sambad Kaumudt and wrote about the social evils at that time.

iv. The Hindu orthodoxy commissioned the ‘Samachar Chandrika’ to oppose the opinions of Raja Rammohan Roy.

FEDARALISM

1. How is the Federal government organised?

Ans: 1. A federal system of government is a system where the power is divided between a central authority and smaller units, such as states or provinces.

2. In a federal system, both the central government and the state governments have their own roles and responsibilities.

2. Prepare two slogans for the effective practice of Federalism?

Ans:1) Empowering our nation through a strong federal structure

2) Progressive federalism –paving the way for a brighter future.

3) Safeguarding our democracy with a balanced federal system.

3. Make a table that shows central, state and concurrent lists.

Ans: i. Union List : Defence of the country, foreign affairs, banking, communications and currency

ii. State List: Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation

iii. Concurrent List: education, forest, trade unions, marriage, adoption and succession

4. What is meant by Federalism? (OR) What are the key features of Federalism? (OR)

What makes India a federal country?

Ans: Federalism:

Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

The key features of Federalism:

- (i) There are two or more levels of government.
- (ii) Each tier has its own Jurisdiction
- (iii) Jurisdiction is constitutionally guaranteed.
- (iv) Courts have the power to settle disputes.
- (v) Sources of revenue are specified.

5. What is meant by decentralization? (or) What were the major changes in decentralization after 1992?

Ans: Decentralization:

When power is taken away from Central and State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralization.

The major changes in decentralization after 1992:

- (i) It is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.
- (ii) Reservation of seats in the elected bodies.
- (iii) Reservation of at least one-third of all positions for women.
- (iv) The State Governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.

6. How is Federalism practiced in our country?

Ans. Federalism is practiced in our country by some of the following ways:

(i) Linguistic State: This was done to ensure that people who spoke the same language lived in the same State.

(ii) Language Policy: Our Constitution did not give the status of national language to any one language. Hindi was identified as the official language. Besides Hindi, there are 21 other languages recognized as Scheduled Languages by the Constitution.

(iii) Central-State relations: Restructuring the Centre-State relations is one more way in which federalism has been strengthened In practice.

7. What is the main difference between a federal form of government and a unitary one? Explain with an example.

Federal form of Government

- 1) There are two or more levels of government.
- 2) Central government cannot order the state government to do something. Ex: India.

Unitary form of Government

- 1) Only one level of government.
- 2) The central government can pass on orders to the provincial or the local government. Ex: Sri Lanka.

8. State any two differences between the local government before and after the Constitutional amendment in 1992.

Ans: Before 1992:

- (I) State governments did not share any powers and revenue with local government.
- (ii) There were no regular elections to local government bodies.

But after 1992:

- (i) The State Government are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies.
- (ii) Now it is constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections to local government bodies.

GENDER, RELIGION AND CASTE

1. Mention any two constitutional provisions that make India a secular state?

- Ans: i. Our constitution provides some provisions to make India a secular state.**
- ii. There is no official religion for the Indian state that means our constitution does not give a special status to any religion.**

2. State how caste inequalities are still continuing in India?

- Ans: i. The dominance of the upper castes still continues in the villages of India.**
- ii. Eating with members of certain castes and attending weddings are still taboo in some villages.**
- iii. Still some castes are lagging behind in modern education**

3. What is the status of women's representation in India's legislative bodies?

- Ans: i) In India, the proportion of women in legislature has been very low.**
- ii) The percentage of elected women members in Lok Sabha has touched 14.36 percent of its total strength for the first time in 2019.**
- iii) Women share in the state assemblies is less than 5 percent.**
- iv) One third of seats in local government bodies in panchayats and municipalities are now reserved for women.**
- v) Now there are more than 10 lakh elected women representatives in rural and urban local bodies.**

4. Write four slogans to break the caste system in India.

- Ans: i) Equal rights - equal might. ii) Break the bias - build the future**

5. Suggest any three ways to enhance political participation of women in India?

Ans:

- (i) More seats for women should be reserved in political bodies. For example, in local government bodies 1/3 seats are reserved for women.**
- (ii) Membership of women should be increased in political parties.**
- (iii) Women should be encouraged to contest election.**

6. Mention different aspects of life in which women are discriminated or disadvantaged in India? (OR) Write some problems faced by the women today.

- Ans:** i. Gender inequality. ii. Low wages iii. Workplace inequality
iv. Violence v. Child marriages vi. Healthcare disparities

7. “Women’s representation is so low in India.” – Comment.

- Ans:** i. Women’s literacy rate is very low. ii. They are not politically motivated.
iii. Society thinks that politics is not the profession of women. iv. Parties are not giving tickets to women.

8. State two reasons to say that caste alone cannot determine election results in India?

Ans: Not only caste, there are many other factors affects the election results.

- 1) The voters have strong attachment to political parties which is often stronger than their attachment to their caste or community.**
- 2) People within the same caste or community have different interests depending on their economic condition.**
- 3) Rich and poor or men and women from the same caste often vote very differently.**
- 4) People’s assessment of the performance of the government, welfare schemes, popularity of leaders are often decisive in elections.**

GLOBALISATION AND THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Which places are suitable for establishment of MNCs?

- Ans: 1. Availability of cheap labour. 2. Availability of raw material.
3. Closeness to the markets and 4. Policies of government.

2. What are the various ways in which countries can be linked?

- ii. By trade relations through exports and imports of goods.
iii. By the exchange of services such as banking, insurance, entertainment etc.

3. What is the role of MNCs in the globalisation process? (OR) How are MNC's promoting globalisation?

- Ans: i. MNCs play a key role in increase of foreign investment and foreign trade.
ii. There is an increase in transport connectivity between countries.

4. Distinguish between foreign trade and foreign investment.

Foreign Trade

1. Foreign trade implies exchange of goods and services across the nations.
2. Foreign trade connects markets in different countries.

Foreign Investment

1. Foreign investment means transfer of capital from one nation to another.
2. Foreign investment products the process of industrialization.

5. What is meant by trade barriers? Give examples

Ans: 1. Trade barriers are restrictions imposed on imports and exports of goods or services.

2. Ex: customs duties, quota etc.

6. What is tariff? Why it is imposed on goods?

Ans: i. A tariff is a tax that is imposed on imported goods ii. To protect the domestic products.

7. What are the functions of WTO?

Ans: i. WTO establishes rules regarding international trade, and sees that these rules are obeyed.

ii. Its aim isto liberalise international trade.

8. What is SEZ?

Ans: i. Industrial zones are called Special Economic Zones (SEZs).

ii. SEZs provide world class facilities: electricity, water, roads, transport, storage, recreational and educational facilities.

9. Give some examples of Indian MNCs.

Ans: Tata Motors (auto-mobiles), Infosys (IT), Ranbaxy (medicines), Asian Paints (paints), Sundaram Fasteners (nuts and bolts)

10. “The impact of globalisation has not been uniform” Explain this statement.

Positive Impact

- 1. It has benefited skilled and professional persons in urban areas.**
- 2. It is advantageous to well-off section in the urban areas. They enjoy improved quality life style.**

Negative Impact

- 1. It has not benefited unskilled and rural persons.**
- 2. Many rural people and artisans was lost their self-employment.**

11. What do you understand about globalization? Explain in your own words.

Ans: Globalisation is the process of rapid integration or interconnection between countries.

It involves:

- i) International trade**
- ii) The export and import of products.**
- iii) Capital and financial flows from one country to another.**
- iv) Human migration from one country to another.**

12. What was the reason for putting barriers to foreign trade and foreign investment by the Indian government?

Why did it wish to remove these barriers?

Ans:

- i) To protect indigenous producers from international competition,**
- ii) The government wanted to abolish these obstacles in 1991's New Economic Policy because it believed domestic producers were ready to compete with foreign companies.**

13. How would flexibility in labor laws help companies?

Ans:

- (i) The owner of the company hires laborers or workers temporarily, so that he is not required to pay the workers for the whole year.**
- (ii) This is done to reduce the cost of labour for the company.**
- (iii) Flexibility in labour laws reduce cost and increase benefits of companies.**

14. What are the various ways in which MNCs set up, or control, production in other countries?

Ans:

- i) By setting-up new factories or production units.**
- ii) By purchasing of local units or factories of developing nations.**
- iii) By collaboration with a local companies or businesses.**

15. How has liberalization of trade and investment policies helped the globalization process?

Ans:

- i) Removing barriers or restrictions set by the government is known as liberalization.**
- ii) Liberalization of trade and investment policies facilitated free market i.e. free movement of labour-capital-goods.**
- iii) It has made foreign trade and investment easier than before.**
- iv) It opened the gates for MNCs to set up the units and produce goods, and also market in cheaper.**

16. How is information technology connected with globalization? (OR) Would globalisation have been possible without expansion of IT? (OR) Explain the importance of the information technology sector?

Ans: i) Information technology plays a major role in globalization.

ii) Internet, computer and mobile play an important role in modern information technology.

iii) Through the internet, we can know information from any corner of the world.

iv) Knowledge of international ups and downs has become possible only through information technology.

v) It is impossible to know about economic upheaval, mobility of labor and capital etc. without information technology.

17. What is the impact of globalization on India.

Ans:

1. Increase in foreign investment.

2. Creation of new opportunities .

3. Creation of new jobs reducing the unemployment rate to an extent.

4. A host of services.

5. Emergence of Indian companies as multinational companies.

CONSUMER RIGHTS

1. What are the few factors which caused exploitation of consumers?

Ans: 1. False information.

2. Unfair trade practices.

3. Using faulty weights or scales.

4. Selling adulterated or defective goods.

5. Lack of awareness among the consumers.

2. What legal measures were taken by the government to empower the consumers in India?

Ans: 1. The Consumer Protection Act of 1986 was passed.

2. Established consumer forums.

3. The Right to Information Act was introduced.

4. Strengthened laws on product safety, labeling, and packaging.

5. The Bureau of Indian Standards was established.

3. What are the consumer forums?

Ans: 1. The consumer movement in India has led to the formation of various organizations, locally known as consumer forums or consumer protection councils.

1. Under COPRA, a three-tier quasi judicial machinery at the district, state and national levels was set up for redressal of consumer disputes.

4. What are the objectives of COPRA?

Ans:

- 1. Consumer Protection Act protects the interests of the consumers.**
- 2. This Act provides safeguards against defective goods and deficient services, untrade practices.**
- 3. It also gives settlement of consumer disputes.**
- 4. It is applicable to the public sector, financial, and cooperative enterprises.**

5. Mention some of the rights of consumers and write a few sentences on each?

Ans:

- 1. Right to safety.**
- 2. Right to Choose.**
- 3. Right to be Informed.**
- 4. Right to Seek Redressal..**
- 5. Right to Representation.**
- 6. Right to Consumer Education.**

6. How the consumer protection councils help the consumers?

Ans:

- i) They guide consumers on how to file cases in the consumer courts.**
- ii) On many occasions, they also represent individual consumers in the consumer courts.**
- iii) These voluntary organisations also receive financial support from the government for creating awareness among the people.**

7. Why do people buy ISI and Ag-marked goods?

Ans:

- 1. People buy ISI and Ag-mark goods because these marks indicate that the products have been tested and certified to meet specific quality standards.**
- 2. Assuring consumers that they are safe to use and of good quality.**
- 3. ISI is generally for industrial products while Ag-mark is specifically for agricultural goods.**