

CLASS X

SAMPLE PAPER

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Geography

Chapter-5

Minerals and Energy Resources

1. What are the three characteristics of Mica

- (a) Excellent di-electric in strength and has low powerless factor.
- (b) It has insulating properties and resistance to high voltage.
- (c) Most indispensable mineral used in electric and electronic industries

2. What are the Potential sources of biogas? Mention four benefits of biogas.

Potential sources of biogas are : Shrubs, farm wastes, animal and human waste, etc.

Four benefits of biogas are :

- (a) Its calorific value is high.
- (b) It burns without smoke, causing no pollution.
- (c) It is the cheapest gaseous fuel.
- (d) Its plants provide twin benefits to the farmer in the form of energy and improved quality of manure.

3. What are the three Iron ore belts in India.

- (a) Odisha – Jharkhand belt
- (b) Durg Bastar – Chandrapur belt
- (c) Bellary – Chitradurga – Chikmanglore – Tumkur belt in Karanataka

4. How does Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained? Mention two nuclear mineral

Nuclear or Atomic Energy is obtained by altering the structure of atoms. When such an alternation is made, much energy is released in the form of heat and this is used to generate electric power.

- (a) Uranium and Thorium.
- (b) Jharkhand and Rajasthan.

5. What are the three features of Hematite

- (i) Iron content is 50-60 percent, slightly lower than magnetite.
- (ii) State, Chhattisgarh. It is coloured black to steel or silver-grey, brown to reddish brown.
- (iii) It is harder than pure iron but much more brittle.

6. How can classified industries on the basis of sources of raw material? Explain

On the basis of sources of raw material industries are classified as :

- (a) Agro Based Industries
- (b) Mineral Based Industries.

These industries are different from each other on following basis :

(a) Agro Based Industries :

- (i) Draws their raw materials from agricultural products.
- (ii) *Eg* : Textiles–Cotton, jute, silk and woolen.
Rubber, sugar, coffee, tea and edible oil etc.

(b) Mineral Based Industries:

- (i) Draws their raw materials from minerals.
- (ii) *Eg*: Iron and Steel, Cement, Machine tools, Petro-chemicals etc.

7. Give an alluminium ore .Write their features

- (a) Bauxite.
- (b) Aluminium is gaining importance because of its extreme lightness, good conductivity and great malleability. It combines the strength of metals such as Iron.
- (c) It is mainly found in Amarkantak Plateau, Maikal Hills and the plateau region of Bilaspur-Katni. Koraput district in Odisha has large deposits. Odisha is the largest bauxite producing state. Others are Gujarat, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

7. What are the three features of Ferrous Minerals? Give two examples

- (a) Ferrous minerals account for about three fourth of the total values of the production of metallic minerals.
- (b) They provide a strong base for the development of metallurgical industries.
- (c) India exports substantial quantities of minerals after meeting her internal demands.
- (d) Iron ore and manganese are the major ferrous minerals.

8. How to conserve energy resources?

- (a) Our responsible behaviour will lead us to conserve energy resources.
- (b) Our sustainable thinking which inspires us to preserve and protect the resources for the future generation.
- (c) Our consciousness towards our environment will inspire not to over-utilize the resources and exploit them.

9. “Minerals are an indispensable part of our lives “ Give five reasons

- (a) Almost everything we use, from a tiny pin to a towering building or a big ship, all are made from minerals.
- (b) The railway lines and the tarmac (paving) of the roads, our implements and machinery too are made from minerals.
- (c) Cars, buses, trains, aeroplanes are manufactured from minerals and run on power resources derived from the earth.
- (d) Even the food that we eat contains minerals.
- (e) In all stages of development, human beings have used minerals for their livelihood, decoration, festivities, religious and ceremonial rites.

CHAPTER-6 Manufacturing Industries

1. “The textile industry occupies a unique position in Indian economy” Explain

- (a) Significantly to industrial production (14 percent).
- (b) It generates employment (35 million persons directly).
- (c) Earns foreign exchange (about 24.6 percent).
- (d) It contributes to a larger amount towards GDP (4 percent).
- (e) Only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain *i.e.*, from raw material to the highest value added products.

2. What are the major factors for the concentration of Jute Mills?

Factors for the concentration of Jute Mills :

- (a) Proximity of the jute producing areas.
- (b) Inexpensive water transport.
- (c) Abundant water.
- (d) Cheap and skilled labour.
- (e) Port facilities
- (f) Kolkata as a large urban centre provides banking and insurance facilities

3. What are the three problems of cotton textiles ?

- (a) Although production has increased, it is still not enough and imports are needed.
- (b) Erratic power supply and outdated machinery.
- (c) Low output of labour.
- (d) Stiff competition from synthetic fabrics.

4. Classify industries According to their main role.

- (a) **Basic or key industries** which supply their products or raw materials to manufacture other goods *e.g.* Iron and steel and coppers melting, aluminum smelting.
- (b) **Consumer industries** that produce goods for direct use by consumers—sugar, toothpaste, paper, sewing machines, fans etc. .

5. “Cotton textile industry was concentrated in the cotton growing belt of Maharashtra and Gujarat in the early years”. Give reasons

- (a) Availability of raw cotton.
- (b) Nearness to market.
- (c) Transport
- (d) Port facilities
- (e) Cheap labour

(f) Moist climate.

6. What are the three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India.

Three steps to minimize the environmental degradation caused by industrial development in India are :

Every liter of waste water discharged by our industry pollutes eight times the quantity of fresh water.

- (i) Minimizing use of water for processing by Reusing and Recycling it in two or more successive stages.
- (ii) Harvesting of rain water to meet water requirements.
- (iii) Treating hot water and effluents before releasing them in rivers and ponds.
- (iv) Particulate matter in the air can be reduced by fitting smoke stacks to factories with electrostatic precipitators, fabric filters, scrubbers and inertial separators.
- (v) Smoke can be reduced by using oil or gas instead of coal in factories.
- (vi) Machinery and equipments can be used and generators should be fitted with silencers.
- (vii) Almost all machineries can be redesigned to increase energy efficiency and reduce noise.

CHAPTER-7

Lifelines of National Economy

1. What are the five features of the longest pipeline transportation in India?

- (a) This pipeline is about 1700 km. long.
- (b) Hazira–Vijaipur–Jagdishpur cross country gas pipeline links Mumbai High and Bassein with the fertilizer, power and industrial complexes in western and northern India.
- (c) This artery has provided an impetus to India's gas production.
- (d) The power and fertilizer industries are the key users of natural gas.
- (e) Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for vehicles to replace liquid fuels is gaining wide popularity in the country.

2. What are the major Commodities transported by pipelines? Mention two major pipelines of India

Crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas and even solids in the form of slurry. **(b) Network :**

- (i) From upper Assam to Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh), via Guwahati, Barauni and Allahabad. It has branches from Barauni to Haldia via Rajbandh, Rajbandh to Maurigram and Guwahati to Siliguri.
- (ii) From Salaya in Gujarat to Jalandhar in Punjab via Viramgam, Mathura, Delhi and Sonipat. It has branches to connect Koyali (near Vadodara, Gujarat) Chakshu and other places.

(c) HVJ Pipelines.

From Hazira in Gujarat to Jagdishpur in Uttar Pradesh Gas pipeline via Vijaipur in Madhya Pradesh. It has branches to Kota in Rajasthan, Shahjahanpur, Babrala and other places in Uttar Pradesh.

3. What are the two classifications of communication services? Mention their features

Classification of communication services in two categories :

- (a) Personal Communication.
- (b) Mass Communication.

Features :

(a) Personal communication

- (i) Communication between two or more persons at personal level.
- (ii) The Indian postal network handles parcels as well as personal written communication.
- (iii) Cards and envelopes posts and telegraph, email.
- (iv) Telephone services like STD, ISD provide easy and comfortable network to a large number of people.

(b) Mass communication :

- (i) It is the communication through which one can communicate with several people at the same time.
- (ii) It provides the entertainment and creates awareness among people about various National programmes and policies.
- (iii) It includes print media like newspapers, magazines, book etc and electronic media like Radio, Television etc

4. Define Trade .Explain its importance

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

Importance :

- (a) International trade of a country is an index to its economic prosperity.
- (b) It is considered the economic barometer for a country.
- (c) As the resources are space bound, no country can survive without International trade.
- (d) Countries have trade relations with the major trading blocks.
- (e) Exchange of commodities and goods have been superseded by the exchange of information and knowledge.

5. What is known as tourism? Write its importance.

The definition of tourism is "The cultural, recreational and commercial visit to internal places is known as Tourism."

- (a) Foreign tourist's arrival in the country contributing ` 21,828 crore of foreign exchange.
- (b) More than 15 million people are directly engaged in the tourism industry.
- (c) Tourism provides support to local handicrafts.
- (d) Foreign tourists visit India for medical tourism and business tourism.
- (e) Helps in the growth of national income and integrity

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS

Chapter-5

Popular Struggle and Movements

1. What is sectional interest group? Explain its functions

Sectional interest groups :

The groups that seek to promote the interests of a particular section or a group of a society is called sectional interest groups.

Features of sectional interest groups :

- (a) Interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society.
- (b) Trade unions, business associations, professional etc, are the examples.
- (c) They are sectional because they represent a section of society.
- (d) Their principal concern is the betterment and well-being of their members, not society in general.

2. What are three features of interest groups?

- (a) Usually interest groups seek to promote the interests of a particular section or group of society.
- (b) They are sectional interest groups as they represent a section of society—workers, employees, business persons etc.
- (c) BAMCEF—Backward and Minority Community Employees Federation—It is an organization largely made of government employees and it addresses the problems of its members who suffer discrimination in trade unions and business organizations.

3. Define Public interest groups. How does it function?

Public interest groups are those that promote collective rather than selective interests. Their functioning is as follows :

- (a) It aims to help groups other than their own members.
- (b) They represent some common interest that needs to be defended.
- (c) The members of the organization may not benefit from the cause that the organization represents. For *e.g.* : a group fighting against bonded labour fights not for itself but for those who are suffering under such bondage.
- (d) For *e.g.* : BAMCEF

4. How do Pressure groups and movements have deepened democracy ?

- (a) It reminds the government of the needs and concerns of ordinary citizens.
- (b) Put pressure on the rulers for the unhealthy activities.
- (c) It performs a useful role of countering undue influence of the rich and powerful people.
- (d) One single group cannot achieve dominance over society.
- (e) The government gets to hear about what different sections of the population want.
- (f) This leads to a rough balance of power and accommodation of conflicting interests.

5. What are Pressure groups? How do they form?

Pressure groups are organisations that attempt to influence government policies. These organisations are formed when people with common occupation, interest, aspirations or opinions come together in order to achieve a common objective.

CHAPTER -6 Political Parties

1. What are the major functions of political parties?

- (a) Parties contest elections.
- (b) They put forward policies and programmes.
- (c) Parties play a decisive role in making laws.
- (d) Parties form and run government.
- (e) Defeated parties in the election play its role of opposition to the parties in power.
- (f) Parties shape public opinion.
- (g) Parties provide people access to government machinery and welfare schemes.

2. “Money and muscle power play an important role in elections” Why?

Money and muscle power play an important role in elections because :

- (a) Role of money and muscle power in parties especially during elections is growing.
- (b) Parties tend to nominate those candidates who have or can raise lots of money.
- (c) Rich people and companies who give funds to the parties tend to have influence on the policies and decisions of the party.
- (d) In some cases parties support criminals who can win election.
- (e) Democrats all over the world are worried over the increasing role of rich people and big companies in democratic politics.

3. Define National Political Parties. Mention two features

National Political Parties have units in the various states, they follow the same policies, programmes and strategy that is decided at the national level.

Conditions required :

- (a) A party that secures at least 6% of the total votes in general elections of Lok Sabha or assembly elections in four states.
- (b) Wins at least 4 seats in Lok Sabha.

4. What are the five main features of two-party system ?

- (a) Power usually changes between two parties, several may exist.
- (b) In such system people get clear choice.
- (c) The party that wins majority forms the government and the other sits in opposition.
- (d) Strong opposition is good for democracy.
- (e) Prompt decisions are taken and implemented.
- (f) More development and less corruption.

5. Define a Regional Party. What are the conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party

A Regional Party is a party that is present in only some states.

Conditions required for a party to be recognized as a regional political party are :

- (a) A party that secures atleast six percent of the total votes in an election to the Legislative Assembly of a state.
- (b) Wins atleast two seats in the Legislative Assembly.

6. Why does State parties seeking National level Coalition?

Before general election of 2014, in three general elections no one national party was able to secure on its own a majority in Lok Sabha. With the result, the national parties were compelled

to form alliances with state or regional parties. Since 1996, nearly every one of the state parties has got an opportunity to be a part of one or the other national level coalition government. This has contributed to the strengthening of federalism and democracy

CHAPTER-7&8

Outcomes of Democracy /Challenges to Democracy

1.What are the three Advantages of democracy

- (a) Right to the citizens to choose their leaders and put check on them.
- (b) If required people can participate in decision making either directly or through indirectly or through representatives.
- (c) It produces accountable, responsible and legitimate government

2.“Democracy is seen to be good in principles but not in practice” Why? Give reasons

- (a) The decision making process in democracy is time-taking, whereby justice delayed is justice denied.
- (b) The tyranny of the majority overrides the will of the minority.
- (c) Corruption and red-tapism dominates the functioning of democracies.
- (d) An illiterate and uninformed electorate fails to give itself a legitimate and accountable government.
- (e) The role of charismatic leaders and dynastic politics dominates political cultures.

3.“Democracy accommodates social diversities” Explain

- (a) Democracies develop a procedure to conduct their competition. This reduces the possibility of these tensions becoming explosive or violent.
- (b) No society can fully and permanently resolve conflicts among different groups. But we can certainly learn to respect these differences and can evolve a mechanism to negotiate these differences.

4. How does Democratic governments in practice are accountable government? Give reasons

- (i) It is right to expect democracy to form a government that follows procedures and is accountable to the people.
 - (ii) It is also expected that the democratic government develops mechanisms for citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think it as fit.
 - (iii) The democratic government is accountable to the people. If it ignores the will of the people they will not elect their ruler in the next general election.
 - (iv) The procedures and decision making process should be transparent for democratic government to be accountable to the people.
- (c) Ability to handle social differences , divisions and conflicts is thus a definite plus point of democratic regimes
- (d) **Example :** Belgium – has successfully negotiated differences among its ethnic population. This reduces the possibility of tensions.

5. Explain the growth and development in democracy.

- (1) If we consider all democracies and all dictatorships for the fifty years between 1950 and 2000, dictatorships have slightly higher rate of economic growth.
- (2) Economic development depends on several factors : country's population size, global situation, cooperation from other countries, economic priorities adopted by the country, etc.
- (3) However, the difference in the rates of economic development between less developed countries with dictatorships and democracies is negligible.
- (4) Overall, it cannot be said that democracy is a guarantee of economic development. But we can expect democracy not to lag behind dictatorships in this respect.
- (5) When such a significant difference in the rates of economic growth between countries under dictatorship and democracy, it is better to prefer democracy as it has several other positive outcomes.

For example–North Korea has higher rate of economic growth than India.

6. Why does a democratic government is called legitimate government? Explain

- (a) A democratic government is called legitimate government because it is people's own government.
- (b) It may be slow, less efficient and not very responsive and clean, but it is people's government.
- (c) There is an overwhelming support for the idea of democracy all over the world. People of South Asia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Nepal have no doubt about the suitability of democracy for their own country.
- (d) People wish to be ruled by representatives elected by them. Democracy's ability to generate its own support makes it more legitimate.

7. What are the role of citizens in a democracy ? Explain

- (a) Citizens exercise their rights and freedoms and get benefited from democratic set up.

- (b) They must be aware of their rights and duties.
- (c) They should be aware of the issues and problems the country is facing.
- (d) They must cooperate in maintaining law and order.
- (e) People must consider other's needs and interest also.

8. Explain the Deepening of democracy.

- (a) Deepening of democracy involves strengthening the institutions and the practices of democracy.
- (b) The ordinary people have different expectations from democracy in different societies.
- (c) It wants more of people's participation and control.
- (d) They want to bring down the control of rich and powerful people in the making of the governmental decision.

9. What are the economic outcomes of democracy ?

- (a) Slow economic development and economic growth due to population.
- (b) Basic needs of life, such as food clothing, shelter are difficult to achieve.
- (c) Prevalence of economic inequalities.
- (d) Poverty is still a big issue.
- (e) Allocation of resources in few hands.
- (f) Unjust distribution of goods and opportunities

10. "Democracy stands much superior in promoting dignity and freedom to the citizens" Explain

- (a) Every individual wants to receive respect from fellow beings.
- (b) The passion for respect and freedom is the basis of any democracy.
- (c) Democracies throughout the world have recognized this. It has been achieved in various degrees in various democracies.
- (d) Long struggles by women have got them respect and equal treatment.
- (e) In many democracies, women were deprived of their right to vote for a long time which they have achieved now.
- (f) In India 1/3rd of seats have been reserved for women in local bodies.
- (g) Democracy has strengthened the claims of the disadvantaged and discriminated castes for equal status and equal opportunity.

(ECONOMICS)

CHAPTER-3

Money and Credit

1. What is the necessity for the banks and cooperative societies to increase their lending facilities in rural areas? Give reasons.

- (a) Dependence on informal sources of credit reduces.
- (b) To provide more loan facilities to rural households.
- (c) To save rural people from exploitation.
- (d) It is important that the formal credit is distributed more equally so that the poor can benefit from the cheaper loans.

(e) The bank and the cooperative societies have to increase the lending facilities to improve the livelihood of the people in the rural areas.

2. How does Money Transfer from one bank account to another bank account?

If a person has to make a payment to his or her friend and writes a cheque for a specific amount, this means that the person instructs his bank to pay this amount to his friend. His friend takes this cheque and deposit it in his account in the bank. This said amount is transferred from one bank account to another bank account.

3. Distinguish between formal and informal sector loans

Formal sector loans :

- (a) Loans from banks and cooperatives.
- (b) Under supervision of the Reserve Bank of India.
- (c) Reasonable rates of interest.

Informal sector loans :

- (a) Loans from moneylenders, relatives, friends, traders etc.
- (b) No supervision of any institution.
- (c) Very high rates of interest.

4. “Credit has its own unique role for development” Explain.

- (a) Credit helps to increase earning and therefore a person is better off than before.
- (b) Credit helps to earn money as well as the capital for the future.
- (c) Credit helps in the development of infrastructure of the society that leads to the overall development.

5. What is called demand deposit? Mention three features.

People save their money in banks by opening an account. The deposits in the bank accounts can be withdrawn on demand, so these deposits are called Demand Deposits.

- (a) Demand deposits share is the essential feature of money.
- (b) The facility of cheques against demand deposits makes it possible to directly settle payments without the use of cash. Since demand deposits are accepted widely as a means of payment, along with currency, they constitute money in the modern economy.
- (c) It is authorised by the government of the country.
- (d) Its demand and supply can be controlled by the Central Bank (RBI) of the country.
- (e) In India, the law legalises the use of rupee as a medium of payment that cannot be refused in settling transaction in the country. No individual can legally refuse a payment made in rupees

6. How does the deposits with banks beneficial for individual as well as for nation?

- (a) Banks accept deposit and also pay an amount as interest and in this way people earn money.
- (b) People’s money is safe with banks.
- (c) It is easy for individuals to get credit who have savings and current account in the banks.
- (d) Poor people who are engaged in production need credit.
- (e) Credit provided by the banks for government projects help in development of the nation.
- (f) Banks provide loans for the promotion of International trade.
- (g) Development of infrastructure is undertaken with the loans provided by the banks.

7. What are the main objective of SHGs

- (a) The main objective of SHGs are that it helps in pooling the savings of the women members who are poor.
- (b) Timely loans are given for a variety of purposes. Reasonable rate of interest is charged.
- (c) It provides a platform to discuss variety of social issues. The pooled savings can be used as a collateral to take a loan from a bank.
- (d) The loan is sanctioned in the name of the group and is meant to create self-employment opportunities for the members.
- (e) For instance, small loans are provided to the members for releasing mortgaged land, for meeting working capital needs (*e.g.*, buying seeds, fertilisers, raw materials like bamboo and cloth), for housing materials, for acquiring assets like sewing machine, handlooms, cattle, etc.

8. What are the five advantages of SHGs?

- (a) Small savings in the group help members to borrow money at low rate of interest.
- (b) After few years will more saving group can apply for a bank loan.
- (c) The SHGs help borrowers overcome the problem of lack of collateral.
- (d) They can get timely loans for a variety of purposes and at a reasonable interest rate.
- (e) An opportunity for discuss various issues like domestic violence ,nutrition, health etc

CHAPTER - 4 Globalisation and the Indian Economy

1. Which are the various ways rapid improvement in technology has stimulated the globalisation process?

- (a) Transportation technology has made much faster delivery of goods across long distances possible at lower costs.
- (b) There are even more remarkable developments in information and communication technology.
- (c) Telecommunication facilities are used to contact one another around the world, to access information instantly, and to communicate from remote areas.
- (d) Through internet, one can obtain and share information on almost anything. It also allows to send e-mail and talk across the world at negligible costs.

2. How does globalization helps a wide ranging choice of goods in the market? Explain

A wide ranging choice of goods :

- (a) We have a wide variety of goods and services before us in the market.
- (b) The latest models of the digital cameras, mobile phones and televisions made by leading manufacturers of the world are available in the market.
- (c) Every season, new models of automobiles can be seen on Indian roads.
- (d) Today Indians are buying cars produced by nearly all the top companies in the world.
- (e) A similar explosion of brands can be seen for many other goods.

3. Explain the impact of Globalization for small producers and workers.

- (i) It may lead to widening of income inequalities among various countries.
- (ii) Workers jobs are no longer secure.
- (iii) Expansion of unorganized sector.
- (iv) Small manufacturers have been hit hard due to severe competition.
- (v) Several units have been shut down rendering many workers jobless.
- (vi) Lives of workers are on the whims of employers.
- (vii) Workers are denied their fair share of benefits.

4. How does Multinational Corporations are spreading their productions in different ways ?

- (a) By setting up partnership with local companies.
- (b) By placing orders with local companies. eg: Garments, Footwear, Sports items etc.
- (c) By closely competing with the local companies.
- (d) By buying local companies- *e.g.* : Cargill foods buying Parakh foods in India.

5. What are the reasons for putting trade barriers to foreign trade and investment by the Indian government after independence ? Give reasons for remove barriers.

- (a) To protect local producers and goods from foreign competition.
- (b) Industries needed protection so that they could grow and develop in order to be ready to compete with developed countries later on.
- (c) It imposed restrictions on the import of certain goods.

Reasons to remove barriers were :

- (a) To face competition and improve quality of products.
- (b) To attract foreign investments.

(c) To place orders for production.

6. Explain the Impact of globalisation on Indian economy.

(a) Higher standard of living in urban areas.

(b) The impact has not been uniform among producers and workers.

(c) There is greater choice before the consumers who now enjoy improved quality and lower prices for several products.

(d) MNCs have increased their investments in India leading to more job opportunities.

(e) Globalisation has enabled some large Indian companies to emerge as MNCs themselves like Tata Motors, Infosys, Ranbaxy, Asian Paints etc.

(f) Globalisation has also created new opportunities for companies providing services particularly those involving IT(Information Technology).

For example : The Indian company producing a magazine for the London based company and call centers.

(g) Local companies supply raw materials to foreign industries and have prospered.

However, for a large number of producers and workers, globalisation has posed major challenges.

7.What are the three Values of globalization?

(a) Equal benefits and opportunities for all the people.

(b) Equality

(c) Fair trade rules and practices.

8. How does the large companies manipulate the market in various ways ?

Large companies with huge amount of wealth, power and riches can manipulate the market in various ways. At times false information is passed on through the media and other sources to attract consumers. For example, a company for years sold powder milk for babies all over the world as the most scientific product claiming this to be better than mother's milk. It took years of struggle before the company was forced to accept that it had been making false claims. Similarly, a long battle had to be fought with court cases to make cigarette manufacturing companies accept that their product could cause cancer

CHAPTER-5

Consumer Rights

1.“The Consumer movement arose out of dissatisfaction of the consumers” :Explain

(a) As many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers.

(b) He secured the right to property.

(c) He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(d) In the towns guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

(c) He introduced uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency in order to facilitate the movement and exchange of goods.

2. What do you mean by the well informed consumer?

When consumers become conscious of their rights while purchasing various goods and services, they will be able to discriminate and make informed choices.

There is lesser or no chance of getting exploited if the consumer is informed and aware.

(a) Consumer should be well informed about the rights and duties.

(b) Consumer should buy the commodities with ISI, AGMARK or Hallmark logo.

(c) Should not hesitate to use the legal rights against unfair trade practices.

Example : Case of Amritha, case of Abirami.

3. Explain consumer courts in India

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

The district level court deals with the cases involving claims upto ` 20 lakhs, the state level courts between ` 20 lakhs and ` 1 crore and the national level court deals with cases involving claims exceeding ` 1 crore.

If a case is dismissed in district level court, the consumer can also appeal in the state court and then in national level courts. Thus, the Act has enabled us as consumers to have the right to represent in the consumer courts.

It strengthened the Consumer Movement and provided the consumers with the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation. If any damage is done to a consumer, she has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage.

4. What are the various ways consumer gets exploitation in the market place?

A consumer is said to be exploited when he/she is cheated by the producer or trader into buying lower quality or adulterated goods for more money. A consumer can be exploited in the following ways :

(a) Shopkeepers weigh certain products lesser than they should. They may weigh only 7 kg and charge money for 10 kg.

(b) Sometimes traders add hidden charges.

(c) The shopkeeper may sell defective and/or adulterated goods.

(d) False information is given to attract consumers. For example, a company claimed that its powder milk was scientifically proven to be beneficial for babies and sold it in the market for years. However, it was later discovered that those were false claims and that the powder milk had never been certified by experts.

(e) Traders and producers might sometimes hoard goods and create an artificial scarcity in the market and then sell those hoarded goods at higher prices.

5. Why does the rules and regulations are required for the protection of the consumers in the market place.

(a) Individual consumers often find themselves in a weak position, whenever there is a complaint regarding a good or service that had been bought; the seller tries to shift all the responsibility on to the buyer.

(b) Exploitation in the market place happens in various ways. For *e.g.* : sometimes the traders indulge in unfair trade practices such as : when shopkeepers weigh less than what they should or when traders add charges that were not mentioned before, or when adulterated or defective goods are sold.

(c) At times false information is passed on through the media to attract consumers.

6. Explain three rights of the consumer.

(a) **Right to be informed:** A consumer has right to know the important informations about the goods and services they purchase.

(b) **Right to choose :** A consumer has right to buy goods and services of his choice.

(c) **Right to seek redressal :** A consumer has right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices and exploitation
