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## **NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Subject-wise**

[Class 10 Mathematics](#)

[Class 10 Science – Physics, Biology, Chemistry](#)

[Class 10 Social Science – History](#)

[Class 10 Geography](#)

[Class 10 Economics](#)

[Class 10 Political Science](#)

[Class 10 General Knowledge](#)

[Class 10 English](#)

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

### Solution

**Topic:** Consumer Exploitation and Consumer Awareness

### Solution

2) Because of conscious consumers, most of the sweet shops do not include the weight of the container when they weigh sweets.

**Topic:** Consumer Exploitation and Consumer Awareness

### Solution

1. Lack of awareness of consumer rights among buyers.
2. Improper and inadequate monitoring of rules and regulations.
3. Individual purchase quantity is quite small.
4. Consumers are scattered over large areas.
5. Lack of awareness among consumers.
6. Greed of businessperson.
7. Lax enforcement of rules.
8. Slow and time taking process of consumer grievance redressal.

**Topic:** Consumer Exploitation and Consumer Awareness

### Solution

1. Checking expiry dates of the products to be bought.
2. Paying no more than the maximum retail price printed on the goods.
3. Always asking for a cash memo for the items purchased.
4. Ensuring that the retailer does not sell me duplicate or defective products.
5. Registering a complaint with a consumer forum in case the dealer refuses to take responsibility for an adulterated or flawed product.

**Topic:** Consumer Exploitation and Consumer Awareness

### Solution

1. **Right to Safety:** The consumer has the right to be protected against the goods that are hazardous to life and property.
2. **Right to Choose:** The consumer can choose the product to be bought. He cannot be forced to buy things that are not of his choice.
3. **Right to be Informed:** The consumer has the right to know important facts about the product and services which are being bought.
4. **Right to Seek Redressal:** The consumer has the right to seek redressal if the producer has exploited him. He has got the right to be compensated by the producer/trader if a damage occurs due to the product.
5. **Right to Representation:** In case there is a dispute between the customer and the seller which is not settled the customer can approach the local consumer court for redress. In case his representation in the district court is dismissed, he can appeal at the state level and then at the national level.
6. **Right to Consumer Education:** Consumers must become conscious of their rights while purchasing goods and services. For this, we should also read the advertisements brought out by the government under the campaign "JAGO GRAAHAK JAGO" as they are very informative.

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

### Solution

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

### Solution

Even after more than 25 years of enactment of Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), a large section of consumers are unaware of their rights. Often rules and regulations applicable to marketplace are not followed.

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

	List I		List II
i	Availing details of ingredients of a product	a	Right to safety
ii	Agmark	b	Dealing with consumer cases
iii	Accident due to faulty engine in a scooter	c	Certification of edible oil and cereals
iv	District Consumer Court	d	Agency that develop standards for goods and services
v	Consumers International	e	Right to information
vi	Bureau of Indian Standards	f	Global level institution of consumer welfare organisations

	LIST 1		List 2
i.	Availing details of ingredients of a product	(e)	Right to information
ii.	Agmark	(c)	Certification of edible oil and cereals
iii.	Accident due to faulty engine in a scooter	(a)	Right to safety
iv.	District Consumer Court	(b)	Dealing with consumer cases
v.	Consumers International	(f)	Global level institution of consumer welfare organisations
vi.	Bureau of Indian Standards	(d)	Agency that develops standards for goods and services

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

India is one of the many countries in the world which has exclusive courts for consumer redressal.

Consumer Court is the special purpose court, mainly in India, that deals with cases regarding consumer disputes and grievances. These are judiciary set ups by the government to protect the consumer rights. Its main function is to maintain the fair practices by the sellers towards consumers.

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

When a consumer feels that he has been exploited, he must file a case in the District Consumer Court.

True

In cases where the value of goods and services involved is less than Rs. 20 lakhs in value, you will have to file the complaint in the District Forum constituted in the specified districts of a State.

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

It is worthwhile to move to consumer courts only if the damages incurred are of high value.

True

**Topic:** Consumer Protection

The consumer redressal process is very simple and quick.

### Solution

Consumer redressal process is cumbersome, expensive and time consuming.

**Topic:** Consumer Exploitation and Consumer Awareness

A consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of the damage.

The right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers is defined as the right to redressal in the Consumer Protection Act 1986.