

Economics - Consumer Rights

1. What are the various ways by which people may be exploited in the market?
2. What do you think should be the role of government to protect consumers?
3. What could have been the steps taken by consumer groups?
4. There may be rules and regulations, but they are often not followed. Why? Discuss.
5. Write the expansion of MRP from the following:
 - (A) Minimal Retail Price
 - (B) Maximum Retail Price
 - (C) Minimum Retail Price
 - (D) Marginal Retail Price
6. No legal action can be taken against people who sell medicines that have expired.
 1. True
 2. False
7. Give three reasons why consumer awareness is spreading slowly.
8. For the following (you can add to the list) products/services, discuss what safety rules should be observed by the producer.
 - (a) LPG cylinder
 - (b) cinema theatre
 - (c) circus
 - (d) medicines

(e) edible oil

(f) marriage pandal

(g) a high-rise building

9. When we buy commodities, we find that the price charged is sometimes higher or lower than the Maximum Retail Price printed on the pack. Discuss the possible reasons. Should consumer groups do something about this?

10. What are the three ways in which 'Consumer Protection Councils help consumers?

11. Pick up a few packaged goods that you want to buy and examine the information given. In what ways are they useful? Is there some information that you think should be given on those packaged goods but is not? Discuss.

12. What is the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery under the Consumer Protection Act?

13. People make complaints about the lack of civic amenities, such as bad roads or poor water and health facilities, but no one listens. Now the RTI Act gives you the power to question. Do you agree? Discuss.

14. Justify the statement that a consumer has the right to get compensation depending on the degree of damage. Give an example.

15. What is the difference between the consumer protection council and the consumer court?

16. If the standardisation ensures the quality of a commodity, why are many goods available in the market without ISI or Agmark certification?

17. Explain the need for consumer consciousness by giving two examples.

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

19. Critically examine the progress of the consumer movement in India.

- 20.** What is the rationale behind the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- 21.** In which court a consumer should file a case if he/she is exploited in the market?
- 22.** Which one of the following is the certification maintained for the standardisation of edible goods?
- 23.** Explain with suitable examples the meaning of the 'Right to Information' as provided under the Consumer Protection Act.
- 24.** How is the consumer redressal process becoming cumbersome, expensive and time-consuming? Explain.