

CBSE CLASS X  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: RJGC5U

Questions: 30

Maximum Marks: 70

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**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	5 Consumer Rights
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 7 straightforward · 17 medium · 6 deep | Types: 7 MCQ · 7 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Very short · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 12Q/12m · B 5Q/10m · C 7Q/21m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

**Q1.** straightforward exam-ready [1]

Up to what claim amount does the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission handle cases?

- A Up to Rs 50 lakh
- B Up to Rs 1 crore
- C Between Rs 1 crore and Rs 10 crore
- D Exceeding Rs 10 crore

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q2.** straightforward exam-ready [1]

Which certification mark is specifically used for edible oils and cereals to assure quality to consumers?

- A ISI
- B Hallmark
- C Agmark
- D ISO

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**Q3.** straightforward exam-ready [1]

The consumer movement as an organised social force in India originated primarily due to:

- A Globalisation and liberalisation policies
- B Rampant food shortages, hoarding, black marketing and adulteration in the 1960s
- C The enactment of the RTI Act in 2005
- D The formation of Consumers International in 1985

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**Q4.** medium exam-ready

[1]

When a shopkeeper insists that a customer must buy a toothbrush along with toothpaste, which consumer right is being violated?

- A Right to Safety
- B Right to Information
- C Right to Choice
- D Right to Redressal

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q5.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Under the 2019 amendment to COPRA, which of the following was newly included within the scope of consumer protection?

- A Protection only for goods, not services
- B Buying through the internet
- C Disputes only above Rs 10 crore
- D Mandatory use of lawyers in all cases

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q6.** medium exam-ready

[1]

For which of the following products is obtaining ISI or similar quality certification MANDATORY for producers?

- A Luxury clothing
- B Packaged drinking water and LPG cylinders
- C Handmade jewellery
- D Imported electronics

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q7.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following is the BEST description of why individual consumers are often in a weak position in the marketplace?

- A Consumers spend too little money on goods
- B Producers are few and powerful while consumers purchase in small amounts and are scattered
- C Consumers always prefer to buy from small shops
- D Government regulations always favour producers

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**Q8.** medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Printing the expiry date on medicine packets is a legal requirement.

Reason (R): Consumers have the right to be informed about the particulars of goods and services they purchase, and this information protects them from harm.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

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**Q9.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): The consumer redressal process in India suffers from several practical limitations that make it neither simple nor quick for ordinary consumers.

Reason (R): Consumers are often required to engage lawyers, cases take considerable time to file and attend, and the frequent absence of cash memos makes it difficult to gather evidence.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (C) A is true but R is false.
- (D) A is false but R is true.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false and R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

**◆ Consumer Rights****Q10.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): Large companies with enormous wealth and reach can manipulate the market in ways that harm consumers.

Reason (R): These companies can pass false information through media and other sources to attract consumers.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

**◆ Consumer Rights****Q11.** medium exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): A consumer who is dissatisfied with a product must always engage a lawyer to file a case in a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

Reason (R): Under COPRA, a consumer can file a complaint before the appropriate consumer forum on his or her own, with or without the services of lawyers.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B A is false and R is true.
- C Both A and R are false.
- D A is true but R is false.

**◆ Consumer Rights****Q12.** deep exam-ready**[1]**

Assertion (A): It is mandatory for producers of all goods to obtain ISI certification before selling in the market.

Reason (R): ISI and Agmark certification ensures quality, but for most products it is not compulsory — only for goods affecting health and safety or products of mass consumption.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false and R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

**◆ Consumer Rights**

- Q13.** straightforward exam-ready [2]  
What does the term 'adulteration' mean in the context of consumer exploitation in the marketplace?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q14.** straightforward exam-ready [2]  
State any two pieces of information that must be displayed on a medicine packet that help protect a consumer.  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q15.** medium exam-ready [2]  
What is the role of a 'mediator' in the consumer disputes resolution process introduced by the 2019 amendment to COPRA?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q16.** straightforward exam-ready [2]  
What is the significance of the Hallmark certification for consumers purchasing jewellery?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q17.** medium exam-ready [2]  
Voluntary consumer organisations in India often depend partly on government financial support to function. Why does the government provide this support, and what does it reveal about the state of the consumer movement in India?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q18.** medium exam-ready [3]  
Explain, with an example, how false advertising by large companies harms consumers. What makes it difficult for consumers to fight back?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q19.** straightforward exam-ready [3]  
Describe the three-tier quasi-judicial machinery set up under COPRA for consumer redressal. What is the financial jurisdiction of each tier?  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q20.** medium exam-ready [3]  
What factors gave birth to the consumer movement in India? Briefly explain how it evolved from the 1960s to the 1970s.  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q21.** medium exam-ready [3]  
Why is it important for manufacturers to display the batch number, date of manufacture, and expiry date on packaged goods? Identify the consumer right this requirement upholds and explain with an example how its absence can harm a consumer.  
♦ Consumer Rights
- Q22.** deep exam-ready [3]  
Consumer awareness in India is spreading but slowly. Identify any three major challenges that continue to limit the effectiveness of the consumer redressal process in India.  
♦ Consumer Rights

**Q23.** deep exam-ready [3]

Explain the right to safety as a consumer right. Why is public or government action necessary to enforce it, even when safety regulations already exist?

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q24.** medium exam-ready [3]

Distinguish between a consumer protection council and a Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. What is the role of each in protecting consumer interests?

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q25.** medium exam-ready [5]

Why are rules and regulations necessary to protect consumers in the marketplace? Discuss with reference to at least three different forms of exploitation that consumers may face.

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q26.** deep exam-ready [5]

Examine the progress of the consumer movement in India. In your answer, discuss: (i) the historical background of its emergence, (ii) key milestones including the role of COPRA and the RTI Act, and (iii) the critical challenges that remain in making it truly effective.

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**Q27.** medium exam-ready [5]

Describe any five rights that every consumer in India possesses under the Consumer Protection Act. For each right, give one real-life situation where that right is relevant.

◆ Consumer Rights

**Q28.** medium exam-ready [4]

Read the following situation and answer the questions that follow:

Ramesh purchased a pressure cooker from a local shop. Within a week, the safety valve of the cooker failed, causing a serious accident in his kitchen. When he approached the shopkeeper, he was told, 'You must have misused it — it is not our problem.' Ramesh was unaware of any consumer forum or legal remedy available to him.

(i) Which consumer right has been violated in this case? (1 mark)

(ii) Why is the safety valve of a pressure cooker considered so critical from a consumer rights perspective? (1 mark)

(iii) What steps can Ramesh take to seek justice, and which authority should he approach first? (2 marks)

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**Q29.** deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following situation and answer the questions that follow:

Sunita enrolled in a one-year diploma course at a private institute and paid the full fee of Rs 45,000 upfront. After six months, she found the quality of instruction very poor and wished to leave. The institute refused to refund any part of her fee, claiming that she had agreed to the terms at the time of admission.

- (i) Which consumer right is at the centre of this dispute? (1 mark)
- (ii) To which tier of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission should Sunita take her case, and why? (1 mark)
- (iii) Based on similar cases, what ruling might the Commission give, and what broader order might it pass to protect other students? (2 marks)

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**Q30.** deep exam-ready**[4]**

Read the following situation and answer the questions that follow:

While shopping at a supermarket, Arjun notices that a well-known brand of packaged biscuits does not display the date of manufacture or the list of ingredients on the packaging. The price sticker placed by the shop is also higher than the printed MRP. His friend says, 'Just buy it — don't waste time checking all this.'

- (i) Name the consumer right that requires manufacturers to display ingredients, date of manufacture and expiry date on packaging. (1 mark)
- (ii) Is the shopkeeper justified in charging more than the MRP? What can Arjun do about it? (1 mark)
- (iii) How does an alert consumer like Arjun, who checks labels and refuses to pay above MRP, contribute to keeping businesses accountable? What does this suggest about the responsibility of consumers in strengthening the consumer movement? (2 marks)

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