CBT DECEMBER 2023 KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN BHOPAL REGION SUBJECT- BUUSINESS STUDIES CLASS-XII

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FPO	
This symbol is a sign of standard on which kinds of products.	
a. Agricultural Products	
b. Food products	
c. Electrical goods	
d. Jewelry	
b. Food products.	
Explanation- The FPO mark full form is the Food Products Order (FPO) mark applied	
to food products sold in India. The FPO mark is a mandatory certification mark for all	
processed fruit products sold in India, such as fruit jams, packaged fruit beverages,	
crushes and squashes, dehydrated fruit products, pickles, and fruit extracts.	
Which consumer right provides the adequate and accurate information about	
quality, quantity, purity standard and the price of the goods and services.	
(a) right to be informed	
(b) right to choose	
(c) right to be heard	
(d) right to safety	
	 a. Agricultural Products b. Food products c. Electrical goods d. Jewelry b. Food products. Explanation- The FPO mark full form is the Food Products Order (FPO) mark applied to food products sold in India. The FPO mark is a mandatory certification mark for all processed fruit products sold in India, such as fruit jams, packaged fruit beverages, crushes and squashes, dehydrated fruit products, pickles, and fruit extracts. Which consumer right provides the adequate and accurate information about quality, quantity, purity standard and the price of the goods and services. (a) right to be informed (b) right to choose (c) right to be heard

ANS	 a. right to be informed Explanation- Means right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade 	
	practices.	
Q.5	Which of the following is not a description of a consumer?	
	a. Any person who buys goods for a consideration which has been paid or	
	promised.	
	b. A person who obtains goods for re-sale purpose.	
	c. Any person who avails any service for a consideration which has been partly	
	paid.	
	d. Any person who hires any service for a consideration which has been partly	
	promised.	
ANS	b. A person who obtains goods for re-sale purpose.	
ANS	Explanation- "consumer" means any person who buys any goods for a consideration	
	which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised, or under any	
	system of deferred payment and includes any user of such goods other than the	
	person who buys such goods for consideration paid or promised or partly paid or	
	partly promised, or under any system of deferred payment, when such use is made	
	with the approval of such person, but does not include a person who obtains such	
	goods for resale or for any commercial purpose;	
Q.6	What relief is available to a consumer who suffers due to consumption of a medicine	
	beyond its expiry date?	
	a. To get a reasonable amount of compensation for loss suffered.	
	b. To get the expired medicine replaced by a new one.	
	c. To get the refund of the price paid for the medicine.	
	d. All of the above	
ANS	c. All of the above	
	Explanation- Reliefs or Remedies available to Consumers on Complaints filed	
	1. A consumer has the relief of removing the defects in the service.	
	2. They can get the defective product replaced with the new one, which is non-	
	defective.	
	3. The consumers can also get a refund of the price paid for the goods or charges	
	paid for the service.	
	4. Consumers also have a relief to remove or withdraw hazardous goods from the	
	market.	
	5. If the consumer suffers a loss or injury because of the negligence of the opposite	
	party, then he/she has the relief of getting a reasonable amount of compensation.	
	6. Discontinuation of unfair or restrictive trade practices and reducing their	
	repetition in the future.	
	7. A consumer has a relief of ceasing the manufacturer of the hazardous goods and	
	scan top the service providers from offering hazardous services.	
	8. To pay extra compensation to the consumer as a corrective measure for the	
	damage done to them by the other party. It is also known as to pay punitive	
	damages in appropriate circumstances.	
	damages in appropriate circumstances.	

	9. To pay the grieved party with adequate cost.					
	10. To stop and desist the manufacturers and advertisers from issuing misleading advertisements.					
	11. If a contract is unfair, then the District Commission, State Commission, and					
	National Commission have the power to declare them null and void.					
	12. To stop the offering of hazardous goods for sale.					
	13. To compensate for the injury or loss suffered by the consumer under product					
	liability action and cease hazardous goods from being offered by manufacturers,					
	retailers, etc., for sale, and so on.					
Q.7	Match the following:-					
	i. Hoarding	a. illegal selling and buying of goods				
	ii. Black marketing	b. making something poorer in quality				
		by the addition of another substances				
	iii Adulteration	c. To collect large amounts of a product with the intention of benefiting from				
		future price rises.				
	choose the correct answer-	luture price rises.				
	a. i-c, ii- a, iii-b					
	b. i-b, ii- c, iii-a					
	c. i-a, ii- c, iii-b					
	d. i-c, ii- b, iii-a					
ANS	a. i-c, ii- a, iii-b					
	Explanation- The term 'Hoarding' can be defined as the purchase of a commodity					
	with the intention to sell it in future at a higher price when it is understock or not					
	available in the market.					
	Black marketing-The goods and services involved in these transactions may be illegal,					
	meaning dealing in those goods and services are prohibited by law.					
	Adulteration- means to make something in					
	harmful, less valuable, or prohibited substa					
Q.8	Appeal against the order of national comm	hission can be preferred before?				
	a. The President					
	 b. The supreme court of India c. The ministry of consumer affairs 					
	d. None of the above					
ANS	b. The supreme court of India					
	Explanation- Section 23 of Consumer Prote	ection Act, 1986, provides that any person				
	aggrieved by an order of NCDRC, may prefe					
	to Supreme Court of India within a period		_			
Q.9	Who can file a complaint before the appro	priate consumer forum? [U]				
	a. One or more consumers, on behalf of nu	umerous consumers.				
	b. Central Govt. or any State Govt.					
	c. Any registered Consumer's Association					
	d. All of the above					

ANS	c. All of the above	
	Explanation- A complaint before the appropriate consumer forum can be made by:	
	Any consumer;	
	Any registered consumers association;	
	The Central Government or any State Government;	
	One or more consumers, on behalf of numerous consumers having the same	
	interest; and	
	A legal heir or representative of a deceased consumer.	
Q.10	A producer of Surajmukhi claimed in an advertisement in a national newspaper that	
	his product has large amount of vitamins, Minerals and Proteins. However, tests	
	indicated that it was a false claim. Whose example is this?	
	(a) Exploitation of consumer	
	(b) Welfare of consumer	
	(c) Information for consumer	
	(d) None of these	
ANS	(a) Exploitation of consumer	
	Explanation- Exploitation of consumers in the marketplace happens in many ways.	
	Some of the ways are given below: Additional charges on goods imposed by traders	
	that were not mentioned earlier. Traders selling adulterated or defective goods,	
	misleading advertisement etc	