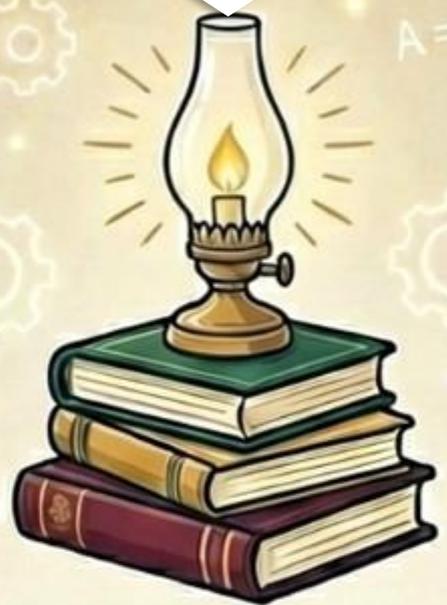




$$A = \frac{m}{(m^2 + c)^2}$$



NIOS PYQ's SOLUTIONS

$$fa = bc^2$$

$$\sqrt{h-x^2}$$

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



APRIL-2025

Your Path to Success

SECTION - A

A.
B.
C.



Q 1 - Who among the following have a well-recognized custom of nominating a son or Palak for adoption?

(A) Jains

(B) Muslims

(C) Parsis

(D) Buddhists

Answer - (A) Jains

Q 2 – What is the minimum age of a bridegroom for a valid Hindu marriage?

(A) 18 years

(B) 21 years

(C) 24 years

(D) 25 years

Answer - (B) 21 years

Q 3 - Which religion is followed by Jews Community in India?

(A) Judaism

(B) Christianity

(C) Islam

(D) Jainism

Answer - (A) Judaism

Q 4 - Which one of the following is not a source of Hindu laws?

(A) Vedas

(B) Judicial decisions

(C) Legislations

(D) The Mahabharata

Answer - (D) The Mahabharata



Q 5 - Habeas Corpus means

- (A) to have the information
- (B) to award the punishment
- (C) to have the presence of the detained person
- (D) to issue an order to the Lower Court

Answer - (C) to have the presence of the detained person

Q 6 - Which one of the following is not a remedial measure?

- (A) Compensation
- (B) Specific relief
- (C) Punishment
- (D) Preventing the doing of wrong

Answer - (C) Punishment

Q 7 - Which one of the following is not a theory of punishment?

- (A) Reformatory theory
- (B) Compensation theory
- (C) Retributive theory
- (D) Granting pardon to the accused

Answer - (D) Granting pardon to the accused

Q 8 - Right to information is a

- (A) Fundamental Right
- (B) Constitutional Right
- (C) Provision made by the Department of Personnel and Training
- (D) Human Right

Answer - (A) Fundamental Right



Q 9 - Substantive law deals with the

- (A) working of the government (B) rights and duties of the public
- (C) politics of the country (D) working of the Parliament

Answer - (B) rights and duties of the public

Q 10 - Criminal law does not denote the activities against the

- (A) State (B) Public
- (C) Community (D) Pollution

Answer - (D) Pollution

Q 11 - Private law includes

- (A) law of contract
- (B) law of tort
- (C) limitations on the exercise of governing power
- (D) law of property

Answer - (A) law of contract

Q 12 - The laws framed by the Parliament are enforced by the

- (A) Legislature (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Executive (D) High Courts

Answer - (C) Executive



Q 13 - Name the process used for resolving the dispute between two parties with the help and aid of a third person to reach a negotiated resolution.

(A) Arbitration

(B) Mediation

(C) Conciliation

(D) Negotiation

Answer - (B) Mediation

Q 14 - Under which Act has Lok Adalats assumed the statutory recognition?

(A) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

(B) The Legal Authorities Act, 1987

(C) The Legal Services Act, 1987

(D) The Essential Services Act, 1987

Answer - (A) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

Q 15 - Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(C) Jawaharlal Nehru

(D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer - (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q 16 - Which one of the following words is not included in the Preamble of the Constitution?

(A) Justice

(B) EQ uality

(C) Liberty

(D) Diversity

Answer - (D) Diversity



Q 17 - How many freedoms are guaranteed by the Right to Freedom?

- (A) Five (B) Six
(C) Seven (D) Eight

Answer - (B) Six

Q 18 - Which Article deals with the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- (A) Article 30 (B) Article 31
(C) Article 32 (D) Article 33

Answer - (C) Article 32

Q 19 - How many members are nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha?

- (A) 6 (B) 8
(C) 10 (D) 12

Answer - (D) 12

Q 20 - Who among the following appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?

- (A) The Prime Minister (B) The President of India
(C) The Parliament (D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer - (B) The President of India

Q 21 - Match the following correctly :

Column—A

- (a) The Indian Divorce Act, 1869
(b) The Indian Succession Act, 1925
(c) Avesta
(d) Kaseph Kiddushim

Column—B

- (i) Parsi tradition
(ii) Jews tradition
(iii) A Jews personal law
(iv) A Christian law



Answer –

- (a) The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 — (iv) A Christian law
- (b) The Indian Succession Act, 1925 — (iii) A Jews personal law
- (c) Avesta — (i) Parsi tradition
- (d) Kaseph Kiddushim — (ii) Jews tradition

Q 22 - Fill in the blanks :

Muslim law does not recognize the doctrine of _____.

Answer – representation.

Q 23 - Fill in the blanks :

Public interest _____ is in consonance with the objects enshrined in Article _____.

Answer – Litigation, Article 39A.

Q 24 - Write True or False :

- (a) Intoxication is one of the defenses in Criminal law.
- (b) Mental disorder cannot be used as a defense in Criminal law.

Answer –

- (a) True
- (b) False

Q 25 - Write True or False :

- (a) Criminal law deals with the disobedience of the rules of the State.
- (b) Substantive law defines the crime and their remedies.

Answer -

- (a) True
- (b) True



Q 26 - Write True or False :

- (a) Public law deals with issues which are not related to individuals, citizens or the States.
- (b) Public law is concerned with the powers and duties of the government officers.

Answer -

- (a) False
- (b) True

Q 27 - Fill in the blanks :

Procedural law prescribes methods of ____ rights and obtaining ____ for their invasion.

Answer – enforcing, redress.**Q 28 - Write True or False :**

- (a) Lok Adalats provide Quick justice at a low cost.
- (b) Lok Adalats are run by the Gram Panchayats.

Answer -

- (a) True
- (b) False

Q 29 - Fill in the blanks :

Negotiation is another form of _____ for resolving the _____.

Answer - Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), dispute.**Q 30 - Answer the following Questions :**

- (a) Which amendments empowered the Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights?
- (b) Originally how many Fundamental Rights were enshrined in the Constitution of India?



Answer –

- (a) 24th Amendment Act, 1971
- (b) Seven (before removing Right to Property)

Q 31 - Write True or False :

- (a) Fundamental Rights are non-justiciable.
- (b) Right to Property is a legal right.

Answer –

- (a) False
- (b) True

Q 32 - Fill in the blanks :

A person to be appointed as a _____ of High Court must have _____ years experience of service in judicial office.

Answer – judge, ten.

Q 33 - Fill in the blanks :

The _____ House of any State _____ is called Vidhan Parishad.

Answer – upper, Legislature.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 34 - Fill in the blanks :

The Earth Summit was held at ____ in the year ____.

Answer – Rio de Janeiro, 1992.



Q 35 - Fill in the blanks :

Kyoto Protocol is a measure undertaken at the _____ level to curb the emission of _____ house gases.

Answer - international, green.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B**Q 34 - Write True or False :**

(a) Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies have been established at three different levels.

(b) The goal of consumer movement in India is to provide better services to the traders.

Answer –

(a) True

(b) False

Q 35 - Fill in the blanks :

The _____ Act, 2002 has been enacted to promote competition in _____.

Answer – competition, markets.



SECTION - B

A.
 B.
 C.



Q 36 - Explain any two differences between 'Substantive law' and 'Procedural law'.

Answer - 'Substantive Law' and 'Procedural Law' have two main differences :

Basis of Difference	Substantive Law	Procedural Law
1.Function	It defines rights, duties, and offenses.	It outlines the method (procedure) to enforce those laws.
2. Purpose	It states "what the law is."	It states "how justice will be obtained."

Q 37 - Examine any two characteristics of a Constitutional Government.

Answer - Two features of a constitutional government :

- 1. Liberal democratic state :** The power of the government is limited by law and it is run by representatives elected by the people.
- 2. Welfare state :** The purpose of the government is to ensure the social, economic, and political welfare of the people.

OR

Highlight any two components of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Answer - Two components of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution :

- 1. Form of the State :** India is a 'Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic', where the government is elected by the people and the country makes its decisions independently.
- 2. Objectives of the Constitution :** The main aim of the Preamble is to ensure justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity for the citizens.



Q 38 - Explain any four eQ ualities guaranteed by the Right to EQ uality.

Answer – Under the Right to EQ uality (Articles 14-18), four main eQ ualities are :

- 1. EQ uality before law (Article 14) :** All persons are eQ ual before the law and are entitled to eQ ual protection of the law.
- 2. Prohibition of discrimination (Article 15) :** No discrimination shall be made on the basis of religion, caste, gender, or place of birth.
- 3. EQ uality of opportunity (Article 16) :** All citizens shall have eQ ual opportunity in matters of public employment and appointments.
- 4. Abolition of untouchability (Article 17) :** Untouchability in any form is prohibited and punishable.

OR

Explain any four freedoms guaranteed by the Right to Freedom.

Answer - Under Article 19, four main freedoms granted to citizens are :

- 1. Freedom of speech and expression :** Every citizen can freely express their thoughts and opinions.
- 2. Freedom to assemble peacefully :** Citizens have the right to hold peaceful gatherings without weapons.
- 3. Freedom to form associations :** Citizens have the right to form unions or organizations as per their choice.
- 4. Freedom of movement :** Citizens can move freely throughout any part of India.

Q 39 - Highlight any two differences between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. 1

Answer - Two main differences between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha :

- 1. Election process :** Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people, whereas members of the Rajya Sabha are indirectly elected by the state legislatures.



2. Term and permanence : The Lok Sabha has a term of 5 years and can be dissolved, while the Rajya Sabha is a permanent house with members serving a term of 6 years.

Q 40 - Examine the importance of the Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Answer – The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) gives citizens the right to approach the courts directly to protect their fundamental rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the "heart and soul" of the Constitution, as it makes fundamental rights secure and effective through judicial protection.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 41 - Explain the term 'pollution'.

Answer – Pollution is the unwanted change that affects the physical, chemical, or biological properties of air, water, and soil, causing harm to humans as well as the natural and cultural elements of the environment. It occurs due to the entry of harmful substances or energy into the environment.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 41 - Explain any two Acts which provide redressal in Unfair Trade Practices.

Answer – Two Acts providing redressal in case of unfair trade practices :

- 1. Consumer Protection Act, 1986 :** Protects the interests of consumers and establishes consumer councils and authorities to resolve disputes.
- 2. Competition Act, 2002 :** Safeguards consumer welfare, promotes competition, and prevents abuse of dominance by any entity in the market.

Q 42 - Explain the importance of the 'Personal law'.

Answer – Private Law is the branch of law that deals with matters concerning an individual and their family. Its importance can be understood through the following points :-

- 1. Regulation of family matters :** It lays down principles governing important aspects of a person's life, such as marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, guardianship, and inheritance.
- 2. Determination of rights and validity :** Private law defines the validity of marriage, property rights of husband and wife, divorce, legitimacy of children, wills, and succession rules.



3. **Application based on religion** : In a diverse country like India, private law applies according to different religious beliefs (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi) and respects their specific traditions.
4. **Social order** : It recognizes the legitimacy of children through marriage and provides mechanisms for divorce or annulment when marital life is not smooth, thereby resolving daily life matters.

OR

Explain the sources of Hindu law.

Answer - The study of the sources of Hindu Law reflects its development through various stages. It is classified into two main categories :-

A. Ancient Sources :

1. **Vedas or Shruti** : Considered the primary texts of Hinduism and divine law, revealed by God.
2. **Smritis** : Provide supplementary explanations of rules contained in the Vedas, though not always clear or comprehensive.
3. **Commentaries and Treatises** : Developed to analyze, organize, and consolidate laws.
4. **Customs** : An important ancient source of law that cannot be ignored.

B. Modern Sources :

1. **Equity, Justice, and Good Conscience** : Applied in the absence of specific laws or in case of conflicts, originating from British administration.
2. **Judicial Decisions** : Court judgments are considered the most productive and practical source of Hindu law.
3. **Legislation** : An additional source including Acts passed by Parliament, such as the Hindu Marriage Act (1955) and Hindu Succession Act (1956), which declare, repeal, or amend ancient Hindu law rules.



Q 43 - Explain any four defenses in Criminal law.

Answer – In criminal law, defences are mainly based on the **absence of a guilty mind (mens rea)**.

Four key defences in criminal law are :-

- 1. Absence of guilty intention** : A fundamental rule of criminal law is that no act is considered a crime unless done with a guilty intention. This is expressed in the Latin maxim "*actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*". If the act lacks a guilty mind, it is not a crime.
- 2. Unsound mind** : If a person is of unsound mind, the law assumes that they committed the wrongful act without any guilty intention. As they are unaware of the nature or wrongfulness of their act, they cannot be punished.
- 3. Intoxication** : Similar to an unsound mind, a person under intoxication is considered to have acted without guilty intention. Hence, intoxication can be a valid defence, and the person may not be punished.
- 4. Act done by mistake or accident** : A person is only responsible if the act, such as causing harm, was intentional. If it occurs by mistake or accident without intent, it can serve as a defence.

OR

Explain the two principles of Criminal law.

Answer - Two principles of criminal law are :

- 1. Principle of 'Mens Rea' or guilty mind** : This is the most important principle of criminal law. It states that an act alone does not make a person a criminal unless it is accompanied by a guilty mind. The mental element is crucial to constitute a crime.

Example: If a person only thinks about kidnapping but does not act, they are not guilty; the act must be committed with intent.

- 2. Principle of joint liability** : Generally, a person is responsible only for the crime they commit. However, under certain circumstances, a person can be held jointly responsible for the acts of others. Sections 34 to 38 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code relate to this.



Example: If a member of an unlawful assembly with a common purpose commits a crime, all members of that assembly are held equally responsible for the act.

Q 44 - Explain any four areas to which Procedural law is related.

Answer - Four main areas under Procedural Law are :

- 1. Jurisdiction :** Procedural law relates to the jurisdiction of courts, including both territorial and domestic jurisdiction. It determines which court has the authority to hear a particular case.
- 2. Legal proceedings and trial :** It governs the entire legal process, including summons, pleadings, and trial. This framework manages the procedure of litigation.
- 3. Evidence and investigation :** Procedural law provides the framework for collecting evidence by police and judges, including search, arrest, bail, and presentation of evidence during trial.
- 4. Judgment and execution :** It covers the process of reaching a judgment at the end of a trial and the subsequent execution of that judgment. It determines how rights are enforced and remedies provided for their violation.

Q 45 - Analyze the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Answer - The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court refers to cases that can be brought directly before the Supreme Court without first going to a lower court. It can be mainly divided into two categories :-

- 1. Special original jurisdiction :** Under Article 131, the Supreme Court has the exclusive power to resolve disputes related to the federal structure. These disputes include:
 - a)** Between the Government of India (Union) and one or more states.
 - b)** Between the Government of India and a state on one side, and one or more other states on the other.
 - c)** Between two or more states. No other court in India has the authority to hear such disputes.
- 2. Writ jurisdiction :** The Supreme Court is the guardian of fundamental rights. Article 32 of the Constitution gives citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. Under this, the Court can issue the following writs:



- a) **Habeas Corpus** – to secure release from unlawful detention.
- b) **Mandamus** – to command a public authority to perform its duty.
- c) **Prohibition** – to prohibit a lower court or tribunal from acting beyond its jurisdiction.
- d) **Q uo Warranto** – to Q uestion the legality of a person holding public office.
- e) **Certiorari** – to transfer a case from a lower court or tribunal to a higher court.

Besides these writs, the Court can also issue appropriate directions and orders to the executive.

OR

Analyze the term 'Judicial Activism'.

Answer - 'Judicial Activism' is a new trend in the Indian judicial system, which mainly emerged with the rise of Public Interest Litigation (PIL). Its analysis can be understood through the following points:-

1. **Origin and meaning** : After independence, the Supreme Court has tried to reshape laws according to the changing needs of society. PIL, termed by Prof. Upendra Baxi as "*Social Action Litigation*", opened new avenues for judicial activism.
2. **Objective** : Its main aim is to deliver justice to the common man and the poor. It provides relief to those who cannot cope with the rigid and expensive traditional litigation system.
3. **Control over the executive** : Through judicial activism, the judiciary effectively checks governmental arbitrariness, negligence, and executive apathy, holding them accountable for their actions.
4. **Significant examples** : Cases like *Kesavananda Bharati* (fundamental rights) and *Nilabati Behera vs State of Orissa* (compensation for death in custody and rejecting claims of 'sovereign immunity') exemplify the Supreme Court's creative role and judicial activism. It positions the judiciary as an instrument of social justice.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 46 - Describe the composition of the National Green Tribunal.

Answer - As per Section 4 of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, the NGT is a specialized judicial body with a balance of legal and environmental experts. Its structure is as follows:



- 1. Chairperson :** The Tribunal is headed by a full-time Chairperson, who must be a retired judge of the Supreme Court of India or a retired Chief Justice of a High Court. The appointment is made by the Central Government in consultation with the Chief Justice of India (CJI).
- 2. Judicial Members :** There must be a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 full-time judicial members. They come from a legal background, usually retired judges of High Courts, and handle the legal aspects of cases.
- 3. Expert Members :** Similar to judicial members, there must be 10 to 20 expert members. They must have specialized technical knowledge and practical experience in environmental science, forestry, or related fields (e.g., at least 15 years of administrative or scientific experience).
- 4. Purpose of the Structure :** This mix of judicial and expert members ensures that the Tribunal not only follows legal procedures but also understands complex scientific and environmental issues (such as pollution levels or ecosystem impacts) correctly before making decisions.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 46 - Describe any two functions of the Competition Commission of India.

Answer - Two functions of the **Competition Commission of India (CCI)** are :-

- 1. Consumer interest and welfare :** A primary function of the CCI is to ensure that the market operates for the benefit and welfare of consumers. It prevents unfair trade practices so that consumers get good quality goods and services at fair prices. The Commission ensures healthy competition, ultimately benefiting consumers.
- 2. Ensuring fair and healthy competition :** Another key function is to maintain fair and healthy competition in the country's economic activities. It promotes inclusive economic growth by preventing anti-competitive agreements and the abuse of dominant positions in the market, giving all businesses an equal opportunity to grow.

Q 47 - Analyze the importance of 'Right to Freedom' guaranteed in the Constitution of India.

Answer - The 'Right to Freedom' contained in **Part-III (Articles 19-22)** of the Constitution is the core of civil liberty. This right protects individuals from the repressive acts of the executive and is essential for the successful functioning of democracy. Its significance can be analyzed through the following points:



- 1. Personal Freedoms (Article 19) :** It provides citizens with six freedoms: speech, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. These are essential for personality development and the success of democracy.
- 2. Protection in Respect of Conviction (Article 20) :** This protects against arbitrary punishment. No person can be punished twice for the same offense (Double Jeopardy), nor can they be compelled to testify against themselves (Self-incrimination).
- 3. Protection of Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21) :** This is the most important right. It guarantees that no person's liberty shall be taken away except according to the procedure established by law. It cannot be suspended even during an Emergency. This also includes the Right to Education (**Article 21A**).
- 4. Protection Against Arrest (Article 22) :** This prevents the arbitrary use of power by the police. An arrested person has the right to know the grounds of arrest and the right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.
- 5. Reasonable Restrictions :** These rights are not absolute. The State can impose 'reasonable restrictions' on them in the interest of the security and sovereignty of the country. This maintains a balance between individual liberty and social interest.

OR

Highlight any four Directive Principles of State Policy which are for the economic and social development.

Answer - The main objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), described in Part-IV of the Constitution, is to make India a 'Welfare State.' The following are four key principles associated with it:

- 1. Public Welfare and Social Justice (Article 38) :** The State shall strive to create a social order in which all citizens receive social, economic, and political justice. It will endeavor to minimize inequalities in income, status, and opportunities.
- 2. Equitable Distribution of Resources (Article 39) :** The State shall direct its policies to ensure that all citizens have adequate means of livelihood and that the distribution of material resources



serves the 'common good.' It will prevent the concentration of wealth and ensure 'equal pay for equal work.'

3. **Just and Humane Conditions of Work (Article 42)** : The State shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work. This also includes the provision of 'Maternity Relief' for women.
4. **Living Wage and Cottage Industries (Article 43)** : A decent standard of life and a 'living wage' shall be ensured for all workers. Additionally, it is the duty of the State to promote 'cottage industries' in rural areas.

Q 48 - Examine the importance of the different techniques of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Answer - Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) includes several techniques for resolving disputes, each with its own significance :-

1. **Arbitration** : It is less expensive and faster than traditional litigation. One or more impartial arbitrators hear the dispute and give a binding decision (award) for both parties. It is especially useful for commercial and technical disputes, as the arbitrator may be an expert in the field.
2. **Conciliation** : A third party (conciliator) helps the disputing parties reach a settlement. The conciliator can give opinions and propose a settlement. This process is completely voluntary and confidential.
3. **Mediation** : A neutral mediator assists parties in negotiating and reaching a solution. Unlike a conciliator, the mediator does not impose opinions but facilitates communication and agreement. It is very effective in family and personal disputes, as it helps maintain relationships.
4. **Lok Adalat** : A highly popular and effective form of ADR in India. Its main objective is to reduce the heavy burden of minor and routine cases in courts. It is low-cost and provides speedy justice. The decision of a Lok Adalat is considered equivalent to a civil court decree.
5. **Negotiation** : The most common method, where parties directly discuss and bargain to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

OR



Analyze the concept of Plea Bargaining.

Answer - 'Plea Bargaining' is an important concept in criminal case dispute resolution, introduced under Section 265A of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973. Its analysis can be understood as follows :

1. **Concept** : Plea bargaining means that if an accused is willing to plead guilty to the offence alleged and expresses a desire to compromise with the victim, the court may allow it.
2. **Conditions** : This process is possible only with the consent of the Court and cannot be used for heinous or serious offences.
3. **Objective** : The main aim of this provision is to reduce the court's workload and ensure the speedy disposal of cases.
4. **Benefits** : The accused may get a reduced sentence, and the victim receives Quick justice. It saves time and cost of judicial proceedings and is especially useful for minor or trivial criminal cases.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7A

Q 49 - Explain any four important points of the procedure for the regulation of hazardous wastes.

Answer - Four key points in the regulation of hazardous waste :

1. **Obtaining Authorization** : The first step requires any person or industry generating, collecting, transporting, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste to obtain authorization from the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB). This ensures the industry has the technical capability to handle the waste safely.
2. **Packaging and Labeling** : Safety is paramount while handling hazardous waste. Waste must be packed in leak-proof containers with clear labels indicating the nature of waste, type of hazard, and emergency instructions to prevent accidents during transport and storage.
3. **Safe Transportation** : Hazardous waste must be transported only in vehicles meeting the safety standards under the Motor Vehicles Act. Strict rules apply to interstate or cross-border movement of waste to prevent illegal dumping.



4. **Treatment and Disposal** : Disposal in the open environment is strictly prohibited. Waste must be destroyed only at government-approved secure landfills or incinerators, preventing soil and groundwater contamination.

OPTIONAL MODULE-7B

Q 49 - Explain any four methods to protect the interests of the consumers.

Answer - Four Major Ways to Protect Consumer Interests:

1. **Consumer Protection Act, 1986** : It is considered the 'Magna Carta' of consumers. This Act provides protection against defective goods, deficiency in services, and unfair trade practices. It provides a legal framework for consumers to obtain justice easily and at a low cost.
2. **Three-Tier Grievance Redressal Mechanism** : To provide quick and inexpensive justice to consumers, a quasi-judicial system has been established at three levels under the Act: (a) District Forum, (b) State Commission, and (c) National Commission. If unsatisfied, the consumer can also appeal to a higher level.
3. **Consumer Awareness** : To protect consumers from exploitation, it is necessary to make them aware of their 6 rights (Safety, Information, Choice, Being Heard, Redressal, and Education). The government carries out this task through the "*Jago Grahak Jago*" (Wake Up Consumer, Wake Up) campaign.
4. **Central Consumer Protection Council** : This council formulates policies to promote and protect the interests of consumers. It ensures that consumers receive goods of the right quality and price.





Thank you!



We hope you found this material helpful. We wish you the very best for your examination.



Strive for Excellence – Your Path to Success