

YASASVI Social Science

Sample Paper – 3

Duration: 38 Minutes **Maximum Marks:** 100 **Total Questions:** 25

Instructions

- This paper contains **25 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**.
- Each correct answer carries **+4 marks**. There is **no negative marking**.
- Each question has exactly **one correct option** among (A), (B), (C), and (D).
- Syllabus: Class 8 NCERT – History (Our Past III), Geography (Resources and Development), Civics (Social and Political Life III), and Economics.
- Click on a question number to jump to its solution; click “Go Back” in the solution to return.

HISTORY (Q1–Q8) +4 Marks
Each No Negative Marking

Q1. The Factories Act of 1881, introduced during British colonial rule, was mainly concerned with:

- (A) Granting Indian factory workers the right to form trade unions
- (B) Fixing a national minimum wage for all workers employed in Indian mills
- (C) Regulating the working hours of women and children employed in mills and factories
- (D) Completely banning the employment of children below the age of 18 in all industries

Q2. The Simon Commission (1928) was boycotted across India with the slogan “Simon Go Back.” The MAIN reason Indians opposed this commission was:

- (A) It proposed to divide India into smaller self-governing provinces
- (B) It recommended imposing heavy new taxes on Indian agricultural produce
- (C) It suggested permanently banning the Indian National Congress
- (D) It had no Indian member – all seven commissioners were British



Q3. Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942 with the historic call of “Do or Die.” The movement’s primary demand was:

- (A) Immediate withdrawal of British rule from India
- (B) Grant of dominion status to India within the British Empire
- (C) Creation of a separate Muslim homeland in South Asia
- (D) Recall of all Indian soldiers deployed in World War II battlefronts

Q4. Subhas Chandra Bose reorganised the Indian National Army (INA) during World War II. Which statement about the INA is CORRECT?

- (A) The INA was formed to assist the British Army in defending India against Japanese invasion
- (B) It was composed mainly of Indian prisoners of war in South-East Asia and aimed to liberate India from British rule
- (C) The INA was a naval fleet that patrolled the coastlines of the Indian Ocean
- (D) The INA was established only after India achieved independence in 1947

Q5. Lord Curzon’s decision to partition Bengal in 1905 divided the province. The reason officially stated by the British for this partition was:

- (A) To create a separate province that would protect the interests of the Bengali Hindu majority
- (B) To promote balanced economic development between the eastern and western parts of Bengal
- (C) Administrative convenience, though many Indians viewed it as a divide and rule strategy
- (D) To establish a new capital city for the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent



Q6. The Swadeshi movement, which emerged in response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905, was primarily characterised by:

- (A) Armed resistance by revolutionary groups targeting British military garrisons in Bengal
- (B) Mass migration of the Bengali population from Dhaka to Calcutta in protest
- (C) Formation of a separate Bengali political party to contest elections against the Congress
- (D) Boycott of British-manufactured goods and active promotion of Indian-made products

Q7. Dayananda Saraswati, who founded the Arya Samaj in 1875, advocated which of the following core beliefs?

- (A) A return to the authority of the Vedas, rejection of idol worship, and opposition to caste discrimination
- (B) Adopting Christianity and Western education as the path to India's social modernisation
- (C) Strengthening the hereditary authority of Brahmin priests as guardians of Hindu tradition
- (D) Restricting women's education so as to preserve ancient Hindu social customs

Q8. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's most enduring contribution to independent India was:

- (A) Leading the Non-Cooperation Movement alongside Mahatma Gandhi against British rule
- (B) Serving as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and championing the rights of Dalits
- (C) Founding the Indian National Congress to coordinate the independence struggle
- (D) Establishing the Reserve Bank of India to provide institutional credit to marginalised communities



GEOGRAPHY (Q9–Q16) +4
Marks Each No Negative Marking

Q9. Which of the following statements CORRECTLY explains why solar and wind energy are classified as renewable resources?

- (A) They can be harnessed only in desert and coastal regions of India
- (B) Wind turbines require a minimum average wind speed of 200 km/h to generate electricity
- (C) They are continuously replenished by natural processes and will not be exhausted by human use
- (D) India has negligible wind energy potential due to its largely inland geographical position

Q10. Which of the following CORRECTLY describes the characteristics and distribution of red soil in India?

- (A) Red soil is highly fertile due to its rich content of humus and nitrogen
- (B) Red soil is formed by the deposition of river alluvium across the Gangetic plains
- (C) Red soil is found predominantly in the deltaic regions of the major peninsular rivers
- (D) Red soil gets its colour from iron oxide and is found mainly in the Deccan Plateau region

Q11. The Bhakra Nangal Dam, one of India's largest multipurpose river valley projects, is built on which river and primarily benefits which region?

- (A) Sutlej River; provides irrigation water and hydropower to Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan
- (B) Ganga River; primarily controls seasonal floods in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- (C) Krishna River; mainly irrigates agricultural land across Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Brahmaputra River; helps in flood control and river navigation in Assam



Q12. Unregulated large-scale mining has caused serious environmental damage in many parts of India. Which of the following is a DIRECT consequence of such mining activities?

- (A) A rise in local groundwater levels due to deep underground excavation
- (B) Land degradation, deforestation, and contamination of nearby water bodies with toxic waste
- (C) Improvement in soil fertility as mineral-rich deeper layers are exposed to the surface
- (D) Reduction in carbon emissions because mining replaces coal-burning power plants

Q13. In Indian agriculture, the “Zaid” crop season is best described as:

- (A) Crops sown in June–July with the monsoon onset and harvested by October (the Kharif season)
- (B) Crops sown in October–November after the monsoon retreats and harvested by April (the Rabi season)
- (C) A short summer crop season grown between March and June, between the Rabi and Kharif seasons
- (D) Crops cultivated year-round exclusively in areas that have perennial canal irrigation systems

Q14. According to the Indian Census, an area qualifies as “urban” if it satisfies certain criteria. Which of the following is one such official criterion?

- (A) A total population of at least 10 lakh (one million) people
- (B) Administration by a state government department rather than an elected local body
- (C) More than 50% of the total land area under industrial or commercial land use
- (D) A minimum population of 5,000 with at least 75% of male workers engaged in non-agricultural activities



Q15. Jamshedpur (Jharkhand) was chosen as the site for India's first integrated iron and steel plant (TISCO). The MOST important locational factor was:

- (A) Closeness to iron ore deposits of Singhbhum and the coalfields at Jharia and Raniganj
- (B) Large stretches of fertile agricultural land available for housing workers' settlements
- (C) Proximity to an eastern seaport for importing high-quality raw materials by ship
- (D) Its location on the Gangetic plains ensuring a year-round abundant water supply

Q16. Bengaluru has emerged as India's leading Information Technology (IT) hub. Which combination of factors BEST explains this status?

- (A) Abundant mineral reserves and a humid climate ideal for manufacturing computer hardware
- (B) Presence of premier educational institutions, a large pool of skilled engineers, and government-supported technology parks
- (C) Proximity to major seaports that allows easy and cheap import of electronic components
- (D) Availability of large quantities of inexpensive agricultural labour that shifted to IT work

CIVICS (Q17–Q22) +4 Marks
Each No Negative Marking

Q17. Fundamental Duties were inserted into the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Which of the following is one of the Fundamental Duties listed under Article 51A?

- (A) The right to free and compulsory elementary education for children up to the age of 14
- (B) The right to move freely throughout the territory of India
- (C) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife



(D) The right to equal pay for equal work irrespective of gender

Q18. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 made free and compulsory elementary education a fundamental right. Which of the following is a key provision of this Act?

- (A) Free and compulsory education for all Indian citizens up to the age of 21 years
- (B) Reservation of 10% seats in every private school for children from economically weaker sections
- (C) Making education compulsory exclusively for girls up to Class 8
- (D) Reservation of 25% seats in private unaided schools for children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups

Q19. The Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution specifies subjects on which:

- (A) Only the Parliament of India has exclusive authority to make laws
- (B) Only the State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws
- (C) Both Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws simultaneously with equal authority
- (D) Neither Parliament nor State Legislatures can make laws without the prior approval of the President

Q20. Under Indian law, which of the following rights does a person have at the time of arrest?

- (A) The right to immediate and unconditional release on personal bail
- (B) The right to be informed of the grounds of arrest and the right to consult a lawyer of one's choice
- (C) The right to refuse to be produced before a magistrate for up to 72 hours
- (D) The right to choose which police station they will be taken to and kept in custody



Q21. During episodes of communal violence, which constitutional provisions are MOST directly relevant to protecting religious minorities in India?

- (A) Article 19 (Freedom of Speech and Expression) and Article 21 (Right to Life)
- (B) Article 14 (Equality before Law) and Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination)
- (C) Articles 25–28 (Freedom of Religion) and Article 30 (Right of Minorities to Establish Educational Institutions)
- (D) Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies) and Article 226 (High Court Jurisdiction)

Q22. The Indian Constitution provides special protection to Scheduled Tribes through various provisions. Which of the following is a SPECIFIC constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Tribe communities?

- (A) Reservation of 50% of seats in all State Legislative Assemblies for Scheduled Tribes
- (B) Complete exemption of Scheduled Tribe members from all central and state taxes
- (C) Automatic nomination of tribal community leaders as members of the Rajya Sabha
- (D) The Fifth Schedule, which provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas

ECONOMICS (Q23–Q25) +4
Marks Each No Negative Marking

Q23. Which of the following BEST describes an enterprise belonging to the public sector in India?

- (A) An enterprise owned and operated by the government, such as Indian Railways or BHEL
- (B) An enterprise owned by private shareholders and listed on a stock exchange
- (C) An enterprise jointly run by a cooperative society of farmers and the state government



(D) A multinational corporation from abroad that has set up operations within India

Q24. Despite the presence of banks and cooperative credit societies, many rural poor in India still borrow from local moneylenders. The PRIMARY reason for this is:

- (A) Moneylenders consistently offer lower interest rates than nationalised banks
- (B) Banks require collateral and formal documentation that many rural poor are unable to provide
- (C) The government has legally prohibited banks from extending loans to people below the poverty line
- (D) Moneylenders are government-appointed agents specifically designated to distribute rural credit

Q25. India has a three-tier quasi-judicial system for the redressal of consumer grievances. Which option correctly lists these three levels from the lowest to the highest?

- (A) Village Panchayat Court → District Court → Supreme Court of India
- (B) Lok Adalat → State Consumer Commission → National Consumer Commission
- (C) District Consumer Forum → State Consumer Commission → National Consumer Commission
- (D) Consumer Cooperative → Reserve Bank of India → Ministry of Consumer Affairs



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
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Detailed Solutions

Solution

Q1. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Factory Act and Labour Conditions: During the colonial period, workers in Indian mills faced extremely harsh conditions – long hours, unsafe machinery, and widespread use of child labour. The Factories Act of 1881 was a limited British response to growing pressure from Indian reformers and mill owners who wanted regulated labour standards.

Step 1 – What the Act Covered: The Act set specific rules regarding women and children employed in textile mills and factories. It restricted daily working hours for women and imposed minimum age requirements for child workers. It was the first piece of factory legislation in colonial India but applied only to factories employing more than 100 workers.

Step 2 – Limitations of the Act: The Act did not grant workers the right to form trade unions, did not establish a minimum wage for adult male workers, and did not ban child labour outright. Indian labour activists continued to demand broader reforms for decades after its passage.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The right to form trade unions was not part of the 1881 Act; trade union recognition came only with the Trade Unions Act of 1926.
- Option B: No national minimum wage for mill workers was introduced under this Act.
- Option C: **Correct** – The Act specifically regulated the working hours of women and children in mills.
- Option D: The Act did not completely ban child labour and set no age limit as high as 18.

Final Answer: Regulating working hours of women and children in mills ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Solution

Q2. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Simon Commission 1928: The British government appointed the Simon Commission in 1927 (it arrived in India in February 1928) to review the working of the Government of India Act 1919 and recommend constitutional reforms. It was formally



known as the Indian Statutory Commission.

Step 1 – The Core Grievance: The Commission consisted of seven members – all of them British Members of Parliament. Not a single Indian was included, even though the commission was tasked with deciding India's constitutional future. Indians across all political parties, including the Congress, the Muslim League, and the Hindu Mahasabha, saw this as a deliberate insult to Indian self-worth and a denial of Indians' right to determine their own governance.

Step 2 – The Response: When the Commission arrived in cities such as Lahore, Bombay, and Lucknow, it was met by massive crowds carrying black flags and shouting "Simon Go Back." Lala Lajpat Rai led the protest in Lahore and was grievously injured in a police lathi charge ordered by Superintendent Scott; he died weeks later. This inflamed nationalist sentiment across the country.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Simon Commission was not about dividing India into smaller provinces; it was about reviewing constitutional arrangements.
- Option B: Taxation of agricultural produce was not the Commission's mandate.
- Option C: The Commission did not recommend abolishing the Indian National Congress.
- Option D: **Correct** – All seven commissioners were British with no Indian representation whatsoever.

Final Answer: All commissioners were British – no Indian member ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)

Solution

Q3. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Quit India Movement 1942: By mid-1942, World War II had reached a critical stage. The fall of Singapore to Japan and the failure of the Cripps Mission (which offered only dominion status after the war) convinced Gandhi that the moment for decisive action had arrived.

Step 1 – Gandhi's Historic Call: At the Bombay session of the All India Congress Committee on 8 August 1942, Gandhi delivered his famous "Do or Die" speech and gave the call for the Quit India Movement (Bharat Chhodo Andolan). The central demand was unambiguous – the British must quit India immediately and completely. Gandhi asked Indians to act as free citizens and be prepared to die for the cause.



Step 2 – The British Response and Significance: Within hours of Gandhi's speech, the British arrested him and all major Congress leaders. Despite this, the movement spread spontaneously across the country. Students, workers, and peasants participated in protests, hartals, and disruption of communications. The movement demonstrated to the British that India was ungovernable without Indian cooperation and accelerated the path to independence in 1947.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – The movement demanded immediate and complete withdrawal of British rule.
- Option B: Dominion status (partial self-rule within the Empire) had been explicitly rejected; full independence was the demand.
- Option C: The demand for a separate Muslim homeland was associated with the Muslim League, not the Quit India Movement.
- Option D: Withdrawal of Indian troops from World War II was not the primary demand of this movement.

Final Answer: Immediate withdrawal of British rule from India ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Solution

Q4. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Indian National Army (INA) and Subhas Chandra Bose: Subhas Chandra Bose differed from Gandhi on the means of achieving independence. He escaped from British surveillance in India in 1941 and sought international support – first from Germany and then from Japan and the Axis powers in South-East Asia.

Step 1 – Formation of the INA: The Indian National Army (INA, also called Azad Hind Fauj – “Free India Army”) was first organised in Singapore in 1942 under Captain Mohan Singh, using Indian soldiers captured by Japan as prisoners of war. Subhas Chandra Bose took supreme command in 1943 after his journey to Singapore via submarine.

Step 2 – Mission and Legacy: The INA's stated mission was to march into India from the east (through Burma) alongside Japanese forces and overthrow British rule. Though the military campaign ultimately failed at the Battle of Imphal and Kohima (1944), the INA trials conducted by the British after the war backfired. Indians saw the accused officers as heroes, which severely damaged British moral authority and helped precipitate independence.

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: The INA fought against the British, not alongside them; it was allied with Japan in opposition to British India.
- Option B: **Correct** – Composed mainly of Indian POWs in South-East Asia; aimed to liberate India from British rule.
- Option C: The INA was a land army (infantry), not a naval fleet.
- Option D: The INA was formed during World War II (1942–43), more than four years before Indian independence in 1947.

Final Answer: Indian POWs in South-East Asia; mission to liberate India from British rule ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Solution

Q5. (Go to Question)

Concept – Partition of Bengal 1905: Bengal was India's largest and most politically active province at the turn of the 20th century. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India, announced its partition on 16 October 1905, creating two new provinces.

Step 1 – The Official Justification: The British officially justified the partition on administrative grounds, arguing that Bengal (with a population of over 78 million) was too large for efficient administration under a single Lieutenant Governor. The new province of East Bengal and Assam had its capital at Dhaka, while the remaining portion retained the name Bengal with its capital at Calcutta.

Step 2 – The Indian Interpretation: Indian nationalists – especially in Bengal – immediately saw through the administrative argument. They recognised that the partition divided Bengal along religious lines (the Hindu majority concentrated in the west, the Muslim majority in the east) and would weaken the unified nationalist movement by setting Hindu and Muslim communities against each other. This was seen as a classic example of the British policy of “divide and rule.” The Partition became the catalyst for the Swadeshi movement and mass political mobilisation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: A separate Hindu province was not the stated objective of the partition.
- Option B: Balanced economic development was not a reason cited by Curzon.
- Option C: **Correct** – Administrative convenience was the stated British reason; Indians saw it as divide and rule.
- Option D: No new capital for a separate “eastern India” entity was planned.

Final Answer: Administrative reasons stated; Indians saw it as divide and rule ⇒ **C**



Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Solution

Q6. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – The Swadeshi Movement: The word “Swadeshi” is derived from Sanskrit and means “of one’s own country.” The movement emerged as an organised nationalist response to the Partition of Bengal in 1905 and represented a new phase of active mass resistance.

Step 1 – Boycott of British Goods: The Swadeshi movement had two inseparable pillars. The first was the boycott of British manufactured goods, especially British-made textiles. Public bonfires of imported cloth were lit in towns and villages across Bengal. Traders pledged not to stock British goods, and consumers pledged not to buy them. This struck directly at British commercial interests.

Step 2 – Promotion of Indian Industries: The second pillar was the positive promotion and use of Indian-made products (swadeshi goods). Indian textile mills saw a surge in demand. The movement also inspired the establishment of Indian-owned banks, insurance companies, and national educational institutions. The Swadeshi spirit was later revived by Gandhi in the form of khadi (hand-spun cloth) promotion during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: While some individual revolutionaries were influenced by the nationalist mood, the mainstream Swadeshi movement was not organised around armed resistance.
- Option B: Mass migration of Bengalis between cities was not a feature of this movement.
- Option C: No new political party for Bengalis was formed as part of the Swadeshi movement.
- Option D: **Correct** – Boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian products were the defining methods of Swadeshi.

Final Answer: Boycott of British goods and promotion of Indian-made products ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q6](#)



Solution**Q7. (Go to Question)**

Concept – Dayananda Saraswati and Arya Samaj: The 19th century witnessed a powerful wave of social and religious reform movements in India. Dayananda Saraswati (1824–1883) was one of the most influential reformers, who challenged orthodox Hindu practices through a return to ancient Vedic authority.

Step 1 – Core Teachings: Dayananda Saraswati founded the Arya Samaj in Bombay in 1875. His central slogan was “Back to the Vedas” (Veda ki or chalo). He believed the Vedas were infallible and the sole source of true knowledge. He strongly opposed idol worship (murti puja), which he argued was a later corruption of pure Vedic religion with no scriptural sanction. He also condemned caste discrimination as un-Vedic and a social evil.

Step 2 – Social Reform Agenda: Beyond religion, the Arya Samaj promoted the education of women, the right of widows to remarry, and inter-caste mobility. It established Dayananda Anglo-Vedic (DAV) schools and colleges that combined modern education with Vedic values. The Arya Samaj’s shuddhi (purification) movement reconverted Hindus who had converted to other faiths.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Return to Vedic authority, rejection of idol worship, and opposition to caste were Dayananda’s core teachings.
- Option B: Dayananda strongly opposed Christian missionary influence and the Westernisation of Indian religion.
- Option C: He actively challenged the monopoly of Brahmin priests over religious interpretation.
- Option D: The Arya Samaj actively promoted women’s education; this was the opposite of Dayananda’s position.

Final Answer: Return to Vedas, rejection of idol worship, opposition to caste discrimination ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q7](#)

Solution**Q8. (Go to Question)**

Concept – B.R. Ambedkar and Dalit Rights: Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891–1956) was born into the Mahar community, classified as “untouchable” under the caste hierarchy. Despite facing severe social discrimination, he earned doctorates from Columbia



University and the London School of Economics and became one of the most formidable legal and political minds of his era.

Step 1 – Chief Architect of the Constitution: Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played the primary role in drafting the Indian Constitution. He ensured that the Constitution enshrined Fundamental Rights, abolished untouchability under Article 17, provided reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in legislature and government jobs, and guaranteed equality before law (Article 14). He is widely called the “Father of the Indian Constitution.”

Step 2 – Champion of Dalit Rights: Throughout his public life, Ambedkar organised campaigns against caste oppression – the Mahad March (1927) asserted Dalits’ right to use a public water tank; he burned the Manusmriti in 1927 to symbolically reject the caste hierarchy. In 1956, weeks before his death, he converted to Buddhism along with hundreds of thousands of followers as a decisive rejection of Hinduism’s caste system.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The Non-Cooperation Movement was Gandhi’s initiative; Ambedkar had significant political disagreements with Gandhi, especially on the question of separate electorates for Dalits.
- Option B: **Correct** – Chief architect of the Constitution and lifelong champion of Dalit rights.
- Option C: The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 by A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naoroji, and others – not by Ambedkar.
- Option D: The Reserve Bank of India was established in 1935; Ambedkar contributed intellectually to its concept but did not “establish” it.

Final Answer: Chief architect of the Constitution; champion of Dalit rights ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q8](#)

Solution

Q9. (Go to Question)

Concept – Renewable vs Non-Renewable Resources: Resources are classified as renewable or non-renewable based on whether they can be replenished within a human timescale. This distinction is critical for sustainable development.

Step 1 – Why Solar and Wind Are Renewable: Solar energy is derived from the sun, which releases energy through nuclear fusion and will continue to do so for approximately 5 billion more years. Wind energy results from the differential heating of the



Earth's surface by the sun, creating air movements. Both are continuously regenerated by natural processes. No matter how much solar or wind energy humans use, these sources are not depleted – unlike coal, oil, or natural gas, which took millions of years to form and are consumed permanently when burned.

Step 2 – India's Renewable Potential: India receives some of the world's highest solar radiation, particularly in Rajasthan, Gujarat, and the Deccan Plateau. India's long coastline and elevated terrain in states like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Rajasthan make it one of the world's top wind energy producers. India has set a target of 500 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Solar energy is harnessed across most of India; wind energy needs adequate wind speed, not a desert location.
- Option B: Wind turbines typically operate at wind speeds between 10–90 km/h, not 200 km/h – that would damage them.
- Option C: **Correct** – Both solar and wind energy are continuously replenished by natural processes.
- Option D: India has significant wind energy potential, especially along its 7,500 km coastline and in highland plateaus.

Final Answer: Continuously replenished by natural processes and never exhausted ⇒

C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q9](#)

Solution

Q10. (Go to Question)

Concept – Types of Soil in India: India has diverse soil types – alluvial, black (regur), red, laterite, desert, and mountain soils – each with distinct formation processes, properties, and agricultural suitability.

Step 1 – Formation and Colour of Red Soil: Red soil gets its characteristic reddish-brown colour from the presence of iron oxide (Fe_2O_3 , also known as ferric oxide) in the soil matrix. When ancient crystalline igneous rocks of the Deccan Plateau weathered over millions of years, the iron minerals in them oxidised, imparting the red hue. In wetter areas, red soil may appear yellow due to hydration of the iron oxide.

Step 2 – Distribution and Properties: Red soils cover a large area of the Deccan Plateau, including parts of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha. They are generally porous with good drainage,



but are deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphorus, and water-holding capacity, making them less fertile than alluvial or black soils. With irrigation and fertilisers, they can support crops like groundnut, cotton, and pulses.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Red soils are NOT rich in humus and nitrogen – they are actually deficient in these nutrients; that description fits alluvial soils.
- Option B: Alluvial soils, found in the Gangetic plains, are formed by river deposition – not red soils.
- Option C: Deltaic regions have alluvial soils, not red soils.
- Option D: **Correct** – Iron oxide gives the red colour; red soils are found mainly in the Deccan Plateau region.

Final Answer: Iron oxide gives the colour; found in the Deccan Plateau region ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q10](#)

Solution

Q11. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Multipurpose River Valley Projects: After independence, India built multipurpose river valley projects that simultaneously addressed irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, and water supply for domestic and industrial use. Jawaharlal Nehru called them the “temples of modern India.”

Step 1 – Bhakra Nangal Dam: The Bhakra Nangal project is situated on the Sutlej River in Himachal Pradesh. It is actually a complex of two dams – the main Bhakra Dam (226 metres high, one of Asia’s tallest gravity dams) and the Nangal Dam located downstream. Construction was completed in 1963, and Jawaharlal Nehru described it as “a new temple of resurgent India.”

Step 2 – Benefits to the Region: The project’s Gobind Sagar reservoir and the Bhakra canal network supply irrigation water to millions of hectares in Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan, transforming semi-arid agricultural land into productive farmland. The hydroelectric stations at Bhakra and Ganguwal generate substantial power for these states and the national grid.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Built on the Sutlej River; provides irrigation and hydropower to Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.
- Option B: The Bhakra Nangal dam is not on the Ganga and does not primarily serve Uttar Pradesh.



- Option C: The Krishna River project (Nagarjuna Sagar) serves Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Option D: Brahmaputra projects are in north-east India; Bhakra Nangal is in north-west India.

Final Answer: Sutlej River; irrigation and hydropower for Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Solution

Q12. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Environmental Impact of Mining: Mining is essential for extracting mineral resources that fuel industry and development, but unregulated or large-scale mining inflicts severe and often irreversible damage on the environment.

Step 1 – Land Degradation and Deforestation: Open-cast (surface) mining strips away topsoil, vegetation, and forest cover to access mineral deposits below. This permanently degrades large tracts of land, destroys wildlife habitats, and displaces indigenous and tribal communities who depend on forests for their livelihoods. The exposed land is highly vulnerable to soil erosion by wind and rain, and large areas can become wastelands.

Step 2 – Water Contamination: Mining operations generate vast quantities of toxic waste and tailings (residue left after extracting minerals). Acidic mine drainage and heavy metal runoff seep into rivers, streams, and groundwater sources. Coal mines in Jharkhand and Odisha have severely polluted rivers such as the Damodar. Communities that depend on these water bodies for drinking, fishing, and irrigation suffer serious health consequences as a result.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Mining typically depletes groundwater by draining underground aquifers, not raising levels.
- Option B: **Correct** – Land degradation, deforestation, and water body contamination are direct consequences.
- Option C: Removing topsoil destroys fertility; exposing subsoil minerals does not improve agricultural productivity.
- Option D: Mining itself generates significant air pollution through dust, blasting, and ore processing – it does not reduce emissions.

Final Answer: Land degradation, deforestation, and water contamination ⇒ B



Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Solution

Q13. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Crop Seasons in India: India's agriculture is governed by the monsoon cycle, giving rise to three distinct crop seasons. Understanding these seasons is fundamental to Class 8 Geography.

Step 1 – The Three Crop Seasons:

- **Kharif (Monsoon Crops):** Sown with the arrival of the south-west monsoon in June–July; harvested by September–October. Major crops: paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, groundnut, soybean.
- **Rabi (Winter Crops):** Sown after the monsoon retreats in October–November; harvested in March–April. Major crops: wheat, barley, mustard, gram, peas.
- **Zaid (Summer Crops):** Grown in the dry summer months between March and June, after Rabi is harvested and before Kharif is sown. Major crops: watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, moong dal.

Step 2 – Why Zaid Is Important: The Zaid season allows farmers with access to irrigation to cultivate a third short-duration crop and increase their annual income and output. Zaid crops are typically fast-maturing and heat-tolerant, suited to the dry and hot conditions of March to June before the monsoon arrives.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: This describes the Kharif season (June–July sowing, October harvest), not Zaid.
- Option B: This describes the Rabi season (October–November sowing, March–April harvest), not Zaid.
- Option C: **Correct** – Zaid is the short summer crop season between March and June.
- Option D: Zaid is a specific short seasonal window; it is not synonymous with year-round irrigation farming.

Final Answer: Short summer crop season between March and June (between Rabi and Kharif) ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q13](#)



Solution**Q14. (Go to Question)**

Concept – Defining Urban Areas: The distinction between urban and rural settlements is important for planning, census analysis, and resource allocation. The Indian Census uses precise criteria to classify an area as urban, which differ from popular misconceptions.

Step 1 – The Official Census Criteria: According to the Indian Census, a place qualifies as an “urban area” (Census Town) if it satisfies all three of the following conditions simultaneously:

- Minimum population of **5,000** persons
- At least **75% of male main workers** are engaged in **non-agricultural** occupations (industry, trade, commerce, services)
- Population density of at least **400 persons per sq km**

All statutory towns (areas governed by municipal bodies, cantonment boards, etc.) are automatically classified as urban regardless of these thresholds.

Step 2 – Urbanisation Trends: India’s urban population has grown from about 17% in 1951 to nearly 35% in 2011. Urbanisation brings economic opportunities, better infrastructure, and services, but also challenges like overcrowding, slums, and inadequate sanitation. Understanding the definition helps students analyse census data and urbanisation trends correctly.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: The minimum population threshold is 5,000, not 10 lakh. Cities with 10 lakh+ population are classified as “million-plus cities.”
- Option B: Urban areas are governed by elected local bodies (municipalities, corporations), not state government departments.
- Option C: Land use percentage is not part of the official Census urban classification criteria.
- Option D: **Correct** – Population $\geq 5,000$ and $\geq 75\%$ male workers in non-agricultural activities.

Final Answer: Population $\geq 5,000$ with $\geq 75\%$ male workers in non-agricultural activities $\Rightarrow$ **D**

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Solution**Q15. (Go to Question)**

Concept – Location Factors for Iron and Steel Industry: The iron and steel industry requires massive quantities of iron ore and coking coal. Both raw materials are extremely heavy and bulky, making transportation costs the dominant factor in locating steel plants. Historically, plants locate near their raw material sources to minimise these costs.

Step 1 – Why Jamshedpur?: Jamsetji Tata selected Jamshedpur (then in Bihar, now in Jharkhand) for India's first integrated iron and steel plant (TISCO – Tata Iron and Steel Company, established 1907) because of a remarkable convergence of raw material sources:

- **Iron ore:** Rich deposits in the Singhbhum district of Jharkhand, just a short distance away
- **Coking coal:** Abundant supply from Jharia coalfields (Jharkhand) and Raniganj coalfields (West Bengal), both within 100–150 km
- Water from the Subarnarekha and Kharkai rivers for cooling and processing
- Flat land and labour available at reasonable cost

Step 2 – The Bhilai Comparison: The same logic applies to the Bhilai Steel Plant (Chhattisgarh, built with Soviet assistance in the 1950s), which was located near the Dalli Rajhara iron ore mines with access to Korba and Jharia coalfields. Raw material proximity is the defining pattern.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Proximity to iron ore (Singhbhum) and coalfields (Jharia, Raniganj) was the primary factor.
- Option B: Agricultural land availability plays no role in choosing a steel plant location.
- Option C: Jamshedpur is about 400 km inland from any major seaport; import of raw materials by sea was irrelevant.
- Option D: Jamshedpur is in the Chota Nagpur Plateau, not the Gangetic plains.

Final Answer: Proximity to iron ore (Singhbhum) and coal (Jharia, Raniganj) ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q15](#)



Solution**Q16. (Go to Question)**

Concept – IT Industry Location Factors: Unlike heavy industries that locate near raw materials, the Information Technology industry requires skilled human capital, reliable infrastructure, and supportive policy ecosystems – not physical raw materials.

Step 1 – Educational and Human Capital Advantage: Bengaluru became India's IT hub because of a critical mass of skilled engineers and scientists. The city was already home to prestigious institutions – the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), IIM Bengaluru, and dozens of engineering colleges – which produced a large annual output of technically qualified graduates. Additionally, public-sector R&D organisations like ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), HAL (Hindustan Aeronautics Limited), DRDO, and BEL (Bharat Electronics Limited) had been concentrated in Bengaluru since the 1940s–60s, creating a pool of experienced technical professionals.

Step 2 – Government Support and Infrastructure: The Karnataka government established Electronics City in the 1970s and later the International Technology Park Limited (ITPL) in the 1990s, providing world-class infrastructure at subsidised rates. Bengaluru's pleasant highland climate (altitude 900 m) and cosmopolitan culture attracted talent from across India. Today it hosts Indian offices of Infosys, Wipro, TCS, IBM, Microsoft, Google, Amazon, and hundreds of other technology companies, earning it the title "Silicon Valley of India."

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: IT industry does not depend on minerals; a humid climate is not needed for software development.
- Option B: **Correct** – Premier educational institutions, large skilled engineer pool, and government technology parks were the key factors.
- Option C: IT companies export software services digitally over the internet; proximity to seaports is irrelevant.
- Option D: IT work requires advanced technical and programming skills; cheap agricultural labour cannot directly shift into software roles.

Final Answer: Educational institutions, skilled engineers, and government technology parks ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Solution**Q17.** ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Fundamental Duties (Article 51A): Fundamental Rights protect citizens from state action, while Fundamental Duties are moral obligations that citizens owe to the nation and society. Fundamental Duties were not in the original Constitution; they were inserted in Part IVA by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.

Step 1 – Article 51A(g) – Environmental Duty: One of the 11 Fundamental Duties listed under Article 51A is: “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife, and to have compassion for living creatures.” This is Article 51A(g) and is the only environmental obligation of citizens expressly stated in the Constitution.

Step 2 – Distinguishing Rights from Duties: A common mistake is confusing Fundamental Rights (Part III) with Fundamental Duties (Part IVA). Rights are enforceable in courts; duties are not directly enforceable but can be used by courts to uphold legislation that promotes them. Options A, B, and D describe rights and a Directive Principle respectively, not duties.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Free and compulsory elementary education (Article 21A) is a Fundamental Right, added by the 86th Amendment (2002) – not a Duty.
- Option B: Freedom to move freely (Article 19(1)(d)) is a Fundamental Right under Part III.
- Option C: **Correct** – Protecting and improving the natural environment is a Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(g).
- Option D: Equal pay for equal work (Article 39(d)) is a Directive Principle of State Policy (Part IV), not a Fundamental Duty.

Final Answer: Protecting the natural environment – Article 51A(g) Fundamental Duty

⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Solution**Q18.** ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Right to Education Act, 2009: The 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) inserted Article 21A into the Constitution, making free and compulsory elementary education for children aged 6–14 a Fundamental Right. The Right to Education (RTE) Act,



2009 was enacted to provide the legislative framework to implement this right.

Step 1 – The 25% Reservation Provision: Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act mandates that every private unaided elementary school (excluding minority schools) must reserve a minimum of **25%** of its seats in the entry-level class for **children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups** residing in the neighbourhood. These children receive free education, and the school is reimbursed by the state government at a prescribed per-child cost.

Step 2 – Other Key Provisions: The Act covers children between 6 and 14 years of age (Classes 1 to 8). It prohibits capitation fees, screening tests, and interviews during admission. Schools must maintain a pupil-teacher ratio and ensure trained teachers within specified timelines. The no-detention policy (children are not held back in a class up to Class 8) was also introduced, though this was later amended.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: RTE covers ages 6–14 only (not up to 21); higher education falls under different provisions.
- Option B: The reservation mandated is 25%, not 10%, and it applies specifically to private unaided schools – not all private schools.
- Option C: RTE applies equally to boys and girls; it is not exclusively for girls.
- Option D: **Correct** – 25% reservation in private unaided schools for children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

Final Answer: 25% seats in private unaided schools reserved for children from disadvantaged groups ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Solution

Q19. (Go to Question)

Concept – Seventh Schedule and the Three Legislative Lists: The Indian Constitution divides law-making powers between the Union Parliament and State Legislatures through the Seventh Schedule, which contains three lists specifying which level of government can legislate on which subjects.

Step 1 – The Three Lists:

- **Union List (List I):** Contains subjects on which **only the Parliament** of India has exclusive authority to make laws. Currently has 100 subjects. Examples: national defence, foreign affairs, currency and coinage, atomic energy, railways, citizenship,



banking.

- **State List (List II):** Contains subjects on which **only State Legislatures** can make laws. Currently has 61 subjects. Examples: public order, police, agriculture, public health, local government.
- **Concurrent List (List III):** Contains subjects on which **both** Parliament and State Legislatures can make laws. Currently has 52 subjects. Examples: education, forests, marriage and divorce, electricity, labour.

Step 2 – Conflict and Residuary Powers: In the event of a conflict between a central law and a state law on a Concurrent List subject, the central law prevails (Article 254). Subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists (residuary subjects) are assigned to Parliament under Article 248.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Only Parliament can legislate on subjects in the Union List.
- Option B: This describes the State List, not the Union List.
- Option C: This describes the Concurrent List, not the Union List.
- Option D: No prior presidential approval is needed for Parliament to legislate on Union List subjects; Parliament has inherent authority.

Final Answer: Only Parliament has exclusive authority to legislate on Union List subjects

⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Solution

Q20. (Go to Question)

Concept – Rights of an Arrested Person: Article 22 of the Indian Constitution provides specific safeguards to persons who are arrested or detained, protecting them against arbitrary arrest and custodial abuse. These are guaranteed under Part III (Fundamental Rights).

Step 1 – Constitutional Safeguards under Article 22: Article 22 guarantees:

- The right to be **informed of the grounds of arrest** as soon as possible
- The right to **consult and be defended by a lawyer of one's own choice**
- The right to be produced before the **nearest magistrate within 24 hours** of arrest
- The right **not to be detained beyond 24 hours** without a magistrate's authority

Step 2 – Additional Protections: Article 20(3) grants the right against self-incrimination – no person accused of an offence can be compelled to be a witness



against themselves (the right to remain silent). The Supreme Court's D.K. Basu guidelines (1997) further codify protections during arrest, including the right to legal aid and humane treatment in custody.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Bail is not automatic or unconditional; it depends on the nature of the offence and the discretion of the magistrate.
- Option B: **Correct** – The right to know the grounds of arrest and the right to consult a lawyer are guaranteed under Article 22.
- Option C: The arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, not 72 hours. There is no right to “refuse” production.
- Option D: The arrested person has no right to choose the police station; this is entirely at the discretion of law enforcement.

Final Answer: Right to know grounds of arrest and to consult a lawyer ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Solution

Q21. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Constitutional Protection of Religious Minorities: The Indian Constitution explicitly recognises and protects the religious identity and cultural rights of minority communities. This is especially significant during communal conflicts, when minority communities are most vulnerable.

Step 1 – Articles 25–28 (Freedom of Religion): Articles 25 to 28 collectively guarantee freedom of religion to every person in India. Article 25 gives every individual the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise, and propagate religion (subject to public order, morality, and health). Article 26 protects the right of religious denominations to manage their own affairs and institutions. Articles 27–28 ensure no one is forced to pay taxes for a religion or receive religious instruction against their will.

Step 2 – Article 30 (Minority Educational Rights): Article 30 gives all religious and linguistic minorities the fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. The state cannot discriminate against minority-managed institutions in granting aid. This provision protects the institutional base of minority communities even during communal tensions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Articles 19 and 21 protect general civil liberties of all citizens, not the specific religious identity and institutional rights of minorities.



- Option B: Articles 14 and 15 guarantee general equality and non-discrimination, but do not specifically protect religious practice or minority educational institutions.
- Option C: **Correct** – Articles 25–28 (religious freedom) and Article 30 (minority educational rights) are most directly relevant to protecting minorities during communal situations.
- Option D: Articles 32 and 226 are remedial provisions providing access to courts, not substantive rights protecting religious identity.

Final Answer: Articles 25–28 (freedom of religion) and Article 30 (minority rights) ⇒

C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q21](#)

Solution

Q22. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Tribes: Scheduled Tribes (STs) are communities identified based on their tribal characteristics, primitive traits, geographical isolation, shyness of contact, and socio-economic backwardness. The Constitution provides them with specific protective measures beyond the general Fundamental Rights.

Step 1 – The Fifth Schedule (Article 244): The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the **administration and control of Scheduled Areas** – geographically defined areas with significant tribal populations, primarily in states like Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. The Governor of these states has special regulatory powers including:

- The power to regulate or prohibit transfer of land from tribal to non-tribal persons
- The power to regulate money-lending to members of Scheduled Tribes
- Power to direct that any particular legislation of Parliament or State Legislature shall not apply to Scheduled Areas

Step 2 – Other Safeguards: The Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2)) provides for Autonomous District Councils in tribal areas of north-eastern states (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram). Parliament has the power to create or exclude Scheduled Areas. Reservations in the Lok Sabha, State Legislative Assemblies, and government jobs are also provided under Articles 330, 332, and 16(4A).

Why other options are wrong:



- Option A: There is no 50% reservation for STs in state assemblies; their reservation is proportional to their population in the state, which is typically much lower.
- Option B: STs are not completely exempt from all central and state taxes; limited concessions exist in some states, but not blanket exemption.
- Option C: There is no provision for automatic nomination of tribal leaders to the Rajya Sabha.
- Option D: **Correct** – The Fifth Schedule specifically provides for administration and control of Scheduled Areas for tribal protection.

Final Answer: Fifth Schedule – administration and control of Scheduled Areas ⇒ D

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Solution

Q23. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Public Sector vs Private Sector: In a mixed economy like India's, economic activities are carried out by both government-owned (public sector) and privately owned (private sector) enterprises. Understanding this distinction is a foundation of Class 8 Economics.

Step 1 – Defining the Public Sector: Public sector enterprises are those owned, managed, and controlled by the central government, state governments, or both. Their primary purpose is to serve the public interest rather than maximise private profit. Major examples include:

- **Indian Railways** – operates the national railway network
- **BHEL** (Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited) – manufactures heavy electrical equipment
- **ONGC** (Oil and Natural Gas Corporation), **SAIL** (Steel Authority of India Limited), **BSNL**, **Air India** (previously)

Step 2 – Why the Government Runs Public Enterprises: The government established public sector enterprises to build infrastructure requiring massive investment, provide essential services at affordable prices, prevent private monopolies, generate employment, and develop economically backward regions. These goals may not be pursued by private enterprises focused on profit maximisation.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: **Correct** – Government-owned and operated enterprises like Indian Railways or BHEL belong to the public sector.



- Option B: Enterprises owned by private shareholders and listed on stock exchanges belong to the private sector.
- Option C: Cooperatives form a distinct “third sector” that is neither purely public nor private.
- Option D: Foreign multinationals operating in India form part of the private (foreign direct investment) sector.

Final Answer: Government-owned enterprise such as Indian Railways or BHEL ⇒ A

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Solution

Q24. ([Go to Question](#))

Concept – Rural Credit and the Persistence of Moneylenders: Access to affordable credit is essential for farmers to purchase seeds, fertilisers, tools, and irrigation. Despite decades of bank nationalisation (1969), expansion of Regional Rural Banks, and cooperative credit societies, the informal moneylender remains a dominant credit source for many rural poor.

Step 1 – Barriers to Formal Credit: Formal financial institutions require borrowers to meet conditions that many rural poor cannot satisfy:

- **Collateral:** Ownership of assets (land, property, gold) pledged as security against the loan. Many small farmers, sharecroppers, and landless labourers own little or no transferable collateral.
- **Documentation:** Land records, proof of income, identity documents, and a bank account with transaction history. Many rural poor lack proper documentation or have never interacted with the formal banking system.
- **Credit history:** Previous loan repayment records; first-time borrowers with no credit history are often denied loans.

Step 2 – Why Moneylenders Persist: Local moneylenders offer credit immediately without paperwork, without collateral, and in small amounts suited to rural needs. This convenience comes at an enormous cost – interest rates of 24–60% per annum or more. Borrowers who cannot repay fall into spiralling debt traps, sometimes losing land or belongings. This is a key reason why expanding formal credit access is a critical development priority in India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Moneylenders charge far higher interest rates than banks – often 5–10 times higher. This statement is factually opposite to reality.



- Option B: **Correct** – Collateral requirements and documentation barriers exclude most rural poor from formal banking.
- Option C: No such legal prohibition exists. In fact, banks are directed by the Reserve Bank of India to lend a proportion of their credit to priority sectors including agriculture.
- Option D: Moneylenders are not government-appointed agents; they are private individuals who lend their own or borrowed money at high interest.

Final Answer: Banks require collateral and documentation that rural poor cannot provide ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Solution

Q25. (Go to Question)

Concept – Three-Tier Consumer Dispute Redressal System: The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (replaced by the Consumer Protection Act, 2019) established a dedicated quasi-judicial system to resolve consumer disputes quickly and at low cost, separate from the regular court system which is slow and expensive.

Step 1 – The Three Tiers:

- **District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (District Forum):** The entry-level tribunal at the district level. Under the 2019 Act, handles complaints where the value of goods/services and compensation claimed does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.
- **State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission):** Handles complaints valued between Rs. 1 crore and Rs. 10 crores. Also hears appeals from orders of the District Forum.
- **National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (National Commission):** The apex consumer body, headquartered in New Delhi. Handles complaints exceeding Rs. 10 crores and hears appeals from State Commission orders.

Step 2 – How It Helps Consumers: This system allows consumers to seek redress without expensive legal representation at the district level. A consumer who is dissatisfied with the District Forum's decision can appeal to the State Commission, and further to the National Commission, and ultimately to the Supreme Court. This creates a structured, accessible, and cost-effective justice mechanism.

Why other options are wrong:

- Option A: Village Panchayat Courts and District Courts are part of the regular civil/criminal justice system, not the consumer dispute system.



- Option B: Lok Adalat (People's Court) is an alternative dispute resolution mechanism but is not the first tier of the consumer protection system; it is used for pre-litigation settlement.
- Option C: **Correct** – District Consumer Forum → State Consumer Commission → National Consumer Commission is the correct three-tier system.
- Option D: Consumer Cooperatives, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs are not adjudicatory bodies for consumer disputes.

Final Answer: District Forum → State Commission → National Commission ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

