

**Daily Mcqs- December 22nd**

1. In the context of the Consumer Protection Act 2019, consider the following statements

- 1) The new act provides flexibility to the consumers to file complaints from anywhere in the country.
- 2) The central consumer protection authority created under the act can impose penalty on manufacturers as well as endorsers for false or misleading advertisement.
- 3) The act does not include a person as a consumer who obtains a good for resale or for commercial purposes.

Which of the statements is/are **not** correct?

- A) 1 only  
B) 1 and 2 only  
C) 3 only  
D) None of the above

**Answer: Option D**

- The Parliament passed the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 which replaces the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
- The act defines consumer as a person who buys any goods or avails a service for a consideration.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purposes.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The central government will set up a Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. It will regulate matters related to violation of consumer rights, unfair trade practices, and misleading advertisements. Advertisers promoting misleading advertisements can be penalised with penalty up to Rupees 10 lakhs and imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 2 years.
- **Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs)** will be set up at the district, state, and national levels. The Act also enables regulations to be notified on E-commerce and direct selling with focus on protection of interest of consumers.

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- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Act allows consumers to file their complaint with the court from anywhere. This comes as a big relief as earlier they were required to file a complaint in the area where the seller or service provider was located.

#### Why in the news?

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2. He was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India. He advocated complete Swaraj and was in favour of the use of force to gain it. He started a newspaper named swaraj in 1921. He formed the All India Forward Bloc in 1939 as a faction within the Congress. His famous quote is, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!".

The above description refers to which of the following leaders?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Subash Chandra Bose
- d) Rash Behari Bose

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the most eminent freedom fighters of India.
- Bose joined the Indian National Congress (Formed on December 28, 1885) in 1921. He also started a newspaper called 'Swaraj'.
- Bose authored the book 'The Indian Struggle' which covers the Indian independence movement from 1920 to 1942.
- He advocated **complete Swaraj** and was in favour of the use of force to gain it.
- He had differences with Gandhi and he wasn't keen on non-violence as a tool for independence.
- Bose stood for and was elected the party's president in 1939 but was forced to resign due to differences with Gandhi's supporters.
- He formed the **All India Forward Bloc** in 1939 as a faction within the Congress.

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- His famous quote is, "Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom!".

#### Why in the news?

Government decides to constitute a High Level Committee headed by Union Home Minister to commemorate the 125th Birth Anniversary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

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#### 3. Consider the following statements about the Price Stabilisation Fund.

- 1) It is constituted for the purpose of containing extreme volatility in prices of selected commodities.
- 2) The government constituted the Price Stabilisation Fund for the first time in 2014 and discontinued the mechanism since then.

#### Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct:**

- Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF) refers to any fund constituted for the purpose of containing extreme volatility in prices of selected commodities.
- The amount in the fund is generally utilised for activities aimed at bringing down/up the high/low prices say for instance, procurement of such products and distribution of the same as and when required, so that prices remain in a range.
- PSF was first set up in 2014-15 to help regulate the price volatility of important agricultural commodities like onion, potatoes and pulses.

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- It provides for maintaining a strategic buffer of commodities for subsequent calibrated release to moderate price volatility and discourage hoarding and unscrupulous speculation.

#### Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The government still implements PSF when a situation arises.
- To contain onion prices, the government purchased 35,857 tonne of onion from the overseas market under the Price Stabilisation Fund since November 2019.
- In the Union Budget 2020-21, the Government announced that it will implement PSF to help moderate volatility in prices of agri-horticultural commodities like pulses, onion, and potato.

#### 4. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897

1. It empowers state governments/UTs to take special measures for containing the outbreak of diseases
2. The act empowers only the Central government to prescribe regulations to be observed by the public as it paves way for uniform regulations throughout the country
3. It gives legal protection to the implementing officers acting under the Act

#### Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer : B

Explanation

**Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897**

- It is routinely enforced across the country for dealing with **outbreaks of diseases** such as swine flu, dengue, and cholera. It was introduced by colonial government to tackle the **epidemic of bubonic plague** that had spread in the erstwhile Bombay Presidency in the 1890s
- Historians have criticised the Act for its potential for abuse. Using powers conferred by the Act, colonies authorities **would search suspected plague cases in homes and among passengers**, with forcible segregations, evacuations, and demolitions of infected places.
- In 1897, the year the law was enforced, **freedom fighter Bal Gangadhar Tilak was punished with 18 months rigorous imprisonment** after his newspapers Kesari and Mahratta admonished imperial authorities for their handling of the plague epidemic

**Provisions of the 1897 Epidemic Diseases Act**

- It empowers **state governments/UTs to take special measures** and formulate regulations for containing the outbreak.
- It also empowers state to **prescribe such temporary regulations** to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons as it shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof
- The state may determine in what manner and by whom any expenses incurred (including compensation if any) shall be defrayed.
- The State Government may **take measures and prescribe regulations** for the inspection of persons travelling by railway or otherwise, and the segregation, in hospital, temporary accommodation or otherwise, of persons suspected by the inspecting officer of being infected with any such disease.
- It also **provides penalties for disobeying any regulation** or order made under the Act. These are according to section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant).
- It also gives **legal protection to the implementing officers** acting under the Act.

**5. Consider the following statements about UDAN**

- 1) Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) was launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- 2) It aims to create affordable yet economically viable and profitable flights on regional routes.

**Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: D**

**Explanation.**

**UDAN**

**Both the statements are correct.**

- Ude Desh Ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN) was launched as a **regional connectivity scheme under the Ministry of Civil Aviation** in 2016.
- It is an innovative scheme to develop the regional aviation market.
- It aims to create affordable yet economically viable and profitable flights on regional routes so that flying becomes affordable to the common man even in small towns.

**Why in the news?**

The first flight operations from Belgaum (Karnataka) to Surat (Gujarat) to Kishangarh (Ajmer) were flagged off today under the RCS-UDAN (Regional Connectivity Scheme – Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik) of the Government of India.

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