

(A community initiative of Harchan Foundation Trust)

CHAPTER -18

CONSUMER PROTECTION



This project is aimed at supporting children with different needs. Information provided is adapted to the best of knowledge by the volunteers. For complete information please refer to the NIOS resources in https://www.nios.ac.in/online-course-material/secondary-courses.aspx.

KWL Chart

K - What does the child KNOW	W - What does the child WANT to know	L - What has the child LEARNT
	Meaning and need of consumer protection	
	Problems faced by consumer (business malpractices)	
	Parties to consumer protection	
	Laws related to consumer protection	
	Jurisdiction of consumer courts	
	Procedure for consumer grievance redressal	
	Role of non-government organisations in consumer protection	



Meanings

NEW WORD	MEANING
Jurisdiction	The extent and area of power
NGO (Non-government organisation)	Organisations which work for the welfare of the people. Not for profit purpose.
Grievance	Cause of loss, injury or sadness
Redressal	remedy or compensation for a wrong or grievance.
Accredited	Authorized
Malpractices	Wrong doings



Mind Map

Consumer Protection

Meaning and the Need for Consumer Protection

Problems faced by Consumers (Business Malpractices)

Parties to Consumer Protection

Consumer Protection Laws

Jurisdiction of Consumer Courts

Grievance Redressal Procedure

Role of NGOs



Meaning of Consumer Protection

Consumer protection refers to the steps to

be taken to **protect consumers** from

business malpractices.





Problems Faced by Consumers (Business Malpractices)

Adulteration

Sale of Spurious Products

False Weights and Measurements

Sale of Duplicates

Hoarding and Black Marketing

Tie-in-Sales

Useless Gifts

Misleading Advertisements

Sale of Substandard Goods

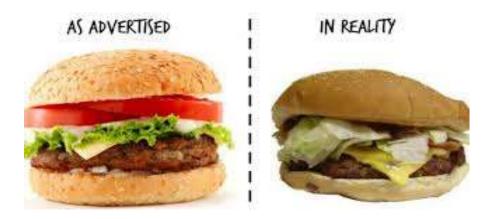




Adulteration

Duplication





Misleading Advertisements



False Weights



Problems Faced by Consumers (Business Malpractices)

1. Adulteration	Adding something inferior to the product being sold. For example, adding kerosene in petrol.
2. Sale of Spurious Products	Selling something of no value instead of the real product. For example, selling plain water in the place of distilled water.
3. False Weights and Measurements	Using weights and measures with false markings. For example: • Weights have a hollow or a false bottom • Shopkeepers using stones instead of proper weights
4. Sale of Duplicates	Products which are not original, but have marks of an original product.
5. Hoarding and Black Marketing	Essential commodities are stored away to create artificial scarcity. Then, these commodities are sold at higher price.

Problems Faced by Consumers (Business Malpractices)

6. Tie-in-Sales	Sellers making it compulsory to buy an unnecessary product along with a necessary product. For example: Seller telling that it is compulsory to buy gas stove along with a new gas connection.
7. Useless Gifts	Sometimes gifts and coupons given by sellers have no immediate value. For example: Sellers giving coupons that can be used at next big purchase only
8. Misleading Advertisements	Advertisements which give false information about the quality, efficacy and working about a product. For example: Fairness creams claiming to make the skin white in color.
9. Sale of Sub-standard Goods	Sale of goods which do not conform to prescribed quality standard particularly for safety.



Need for Consumer Protection

Consumers need to be protected from business malpractices because:

- 1. Consumers lack awareness about their rights.
- 2. Consumers cannot test the quality of products always. For example, we cannot test the petrol quality every time we fill our vehicle's tank.
- 3. Consumers buy goods based on their beliefs. For example the belief, "all imported goods are of high quality" is not correct always.
- 4. Consumers are influenced by false and misleading advertisements.



Parties to Consumer Protection

Who are all part of (parties to) consumer protection.

Parties to Consumer Protection

Consumer

Consumers should be aware of their rights and responsibilities.

<u>Seller</u>

Sellers should refrain from malpractices.

Sellers should pay attention to consumer complaints.

Government

Government should listen to the voice of consumers.
Government should enforce consumer laws efficiently.



Agricultural
Products (Grading and Marketing) Act,
1937

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954

Essential Commodities Act, 1955

The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956

Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969

Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act, 1980

Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 Consumer Protection Act, 1986



 Agricultural Products (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937 	The agricultural products must be graded and stamped with AGMARK seal Agricultural marketing department of the Government.
2. Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	This Act provides for control over production and distribution of manufactured goods.
3. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954	 This Act provides for severe punishment for adulteration of food articles. Food inspectors are appointed and they have powers to take samples and send them for analysis.



4.	Essential Commodities Act, 1955	Government has the power to declare any product as essential commodity. Action is taken if essential commodity is hoarded and black marketed.
5.	The Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956	This Act provides for the use of standard weights and standard measures of length throughout the country. 'Metre' has been specified as the primary unit for measuring length, and 'kilogram' as the primary unit for measuring weight.
6.	Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969	Consumers and consumer groups can exercise their right of redressal by filing complaints relating to restrictive and unfair trade practices



7.	Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Essential Supplies Act, 1980	Persons who may get involved in black marketing are detained to ensure supply of essential commodities.
8.	Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986	Certifying quality of goods through BIS certification Goods with BIS certificate can print ISI standard mark on their products. Consumers can complain to public grievances cell
9.	Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Consumers can seek legal remedy for unfair practices in selling of both goods and services. Consumer protection councils are made available at both state and national level Consumer courts resolve consumer complaints



Types of Consumer Courts

There are three types of consumer courts in India:

Consumer Courts

District Forum

State Consumer Disputes
Redressal Commission
(State Commission)

National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

(National Commission)



Jurisdiction of Consumer Courts



District Forum

If the value of goods, services and claim is **less than Rs 20 Lakhs**



National Commission

If the value of goods, services and claim is more than Rs 1 Crore.

OR

Appeals against the orders of any State Commission

State Commission

If the value of goods, services and claim is **between Rs 20 Lakhs and Rs 1 Crore.**



OR

Appeals against the orders of any district forums within the state



Consumer Grievance Redressal Procedure

Fill the details in the complaint form (Names, description of the complaint etc)



Attach the necessary documents



File the complaint in district, or state, or national court, as per jurisdiction



Pay the nominal fee



Points to Remember While Filing the Complaint

- 1. Complainant or authorized agent can file the complaint.
- 2. Complaint can be sent by post also.
- 3. Five (5) copies of the complaint must be filed.
- 4. Complaint should be filed within two years from the date on which the grievance arose.
- 5. Consumer court resolves the complaint within 3-5 months.
- 6. Consumer court may order removal, replacement, refund or compensation depending on the nature of complaint.



Role of Non-government Organizations

NGOs help in consumer protection through following ways:

Create awareness about consumer protection through seminars, workshops, and journals

Provide legal support

Help in testing the quality of products in accredited labs

Carry consumer voice to government

File Public Interest Litigation (PIL) to enforce consumer rights



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