

1. As discussed in the module 'Challenges of reaching a million users', Enterprise Development would eventually lead to which of the following goals?
 - a. Access to higher quality solar products and maintenance services [X]
 - b. Local population will get nurtured as entrepreneurs and businessmen[X]
 - c. Village students will be able to provide taxes to the government
 - d. It will allow high quality production lines to be established in the cities which can then be delivered to remote villages
2. According to professor Chetan Solanki, what were some of the problems faced by the villagers despite having electricity supplied to their homes?
 - a. There was a lot of power fluctuation and load shedding occurring [X]
 - b. The power was not enough to light a table for the students to study [X]
 - c. The villagers do not like the electric infrastructure as it goes against their belief and rituals
 - d. The batteries in the devices would discharge too quickly to have any practical impact on the lives of the villagers
3. The standardization of solar technology would reduce which of the following factors?
 - a. The cost of sale and distribution of the solar product will reduce [X]
 - b. The operational cost of assembly in the workshop will reduce [X]
 - c. The cost of maintenance and repair of solar products will reduce[X]
 - d. The solar lamp will become free of cost in the future
4. According to professor Chetan Solanki, why was localisation important in the case of the SoULS Project?
 - a. To provide sustainable employment for the people living in villages [X]
 - b. To set up solar markets in urban areas
 - c. To reduce the cost to the government in training and livelihood
 - d. To provide ease in repair and maintenance of the lamps in villages [X]
5. Referring to the module 'Challenges of reaching a million users', what are some of the key benefits of Energy Swaraj?
 - a. It will provide access to clean energy [X]
 - b. It will create a robust after-sales and maintenance services of solar products[X]
 - c. It will provide skilled manpower and job opportunities [X]
 - d. It will help provide solar lamps in each and every household
6. What were the common drawbacks found in the previous strategies and design of solar lamps for rural use?
 - a. The lamps were not available in the market most of the time [X]
 - b. There was no technical support to repair damages [X]
 - c. The lamps were not affordable for many people living in the villages[X]
 - d. The lamps batteries would discharge very rapidly

7. Which of the following helped advertise the SoULS Project undertaken by Prof. Chetan Solanki?
- a. Through the help of government groups and local panchayats
 - b. By attempting a world record [X]
 - c. By reducing the profit margin so as to benefit the society
 - d. By creating and developing a new cheaper solar panel
8. Which amongst the following features was discovered when professor Jayendran went for a visit after training local women to assemble the solar lamps?
- a. The women began to sell the lamps door to door in the villages
 - b. The women suggested a different kind of product altogether
 - c. The women formed their own assembly lines according to tasks to produce the lamps faster [X]
 - d. The women started recommending electronics components to the solar lamp to make it better
9. What are some of the most impressive characteristics of the solar study lamp developed by IIT Bombay as discussed by professor Chetan Solanki?
- a. The lamp is locally assembled [X]
 - b. The lamp is affordable for most of the rural population [X]
 - c. The lamp provides open source technology which can be used for manufacturing by anyone[X]
 - d. The lamp is waterproof hence durable
10. Amongst the following Sustainable Development Goals(SDG) drafted by the United Nations, which one is associated with the SoULS project?
- a. Goal number 13: Climate action
 - b. Goal number 3: Good health and well-being
 - c. Goal number 4: Quality education
 - d. Goal number 7: Affordable and clean energy [X]