



UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

**Abstract**

General and Academic Branch - Faculty of Law - Question Bank for the Audit Courses in the third semester for 'Intellectual Property Rights' and 'Consumer Protection' under CBCSS UG Regulations 2019 - Resolution of the Academic Council - Implemented - Orders issued.

**G & A - IV - E**

U.O.No. 13149/2021/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 26.10.2021

*Read:-*1 U.O.No. 3396/2021/Admn Dated, 18.03.2021.

2 Item No 1 of the minutes of the Online meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 24.02.2021.

3 Item No 3 of the minutes of the Online meeting of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 06.08.2021.

4 Minutes of the Online meeting of the Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021.

5 Item No II G of the minutes of the LXXXII meeting of the Academic Council held on 24.09.2021 and Special Meeting held on 08.10.2021.

6 Orders of Vice-Chancellor on 21.10.2021 in File No 2394/GA-IV-E2.2018/Admn.

ORDER

1. The Regulation, Scheme and syllabus of the Audit Courses in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS and CONSUMER PROTECTION was implemented, vide ref. read 1st.
2. The meeting of the BoS in Law (UG), held on 24/02/2021 constituted a committee to prepare the necessary Question Bank for the Audit Courses in "Intellectual Property Rights" and "Consumer Protection" under CBCSS UG Regulations 2019. The questions prepared by the members were scrutinized and finalized by the meeting of the BoS in Law (UG), held on 06.08.2021 and the meeting as per the Item No 3 resolved to, approve the Question Bank of AUDIT COURSE in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS as set out in APPENDIX-I and the Question Bank of AUDIT COURSE in CONSUMER PROTECTION as set out in APPENDIX-II.
3. The online meeting of Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021, resolved to approve the decision of Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 24.02.2021 and 06.08.2021, vide ref. cited (4)
4. Vide ref. cited (5), LXXXII meeting of the Academic Council held on 24.09.2021 and Special Meeting held on 08.10.2021 in Item No II G of the minutes, resolved to approve the Minutes of the meeting of the Faculty of Law held on 06.09.2021 and the minutes of the meeting of the various Board of studies coming under the Faculty as approved by the Faculty.
5. The Vice Chancellor has accorded sanction, vide ref. cited (6) above, to implement the resolution of the Academic Council.
6. Hence, the question banks for the AUDIT COURSES in INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (APPENDIX-I) and Question Bank for CONSUMER PROTECTION (APPENDIX-II) both under the CBCSS-UG-Regulations 2019 implemented.
7. Orders are issued accordingly.

Ajitha P.P

Joint Registrar

To

1. The Controller of Examinations
2. The Deputy Registrar, EPR Branch
3. The Principals of affiliated colleges under the University of Calicut.

Copy to: PA to VC/ PS to Registrar/ GA I F Section/EG 1 Section/

Forwarded / By Order

Section Officer

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT  
AUDIT COURSE  
IN  
**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**  
(CBCSS - UG – REGULATIONS - 2019)

**QUESTION BANK**

(Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given)

1. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are:
  - A. **Incorporeal legal rights**
  - B. Corporeal legal rights
  - C. Tangible legal rights
  - D. Corporeal moral rights
  
2. Which of the following is NOT specifically protected by intellectual property legislations in India?
  - A. Industrial designs
  - B. Trademarks
  - C. **Trade secrets**
  - D. Geographical Indications of Goods
  
3. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) protect products of human creativity having:
  - A. **Economic and commercial value**
  - B. Social and moral value
  - C. Social and emotional value
  - D. Ethical and sentimental value
  
4. A product of human creativity is protected as:
  - A. Copyright
  - B. Patent
  - C. Industrial design
  - D. **All the above**
  
5. Which of the following is NOT an example of Intellectual Property Right?
  - A. A copyright
  - B. A patent
  - C. **A contract**
  - D. A trademark

6. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came into force on:
- A. 1st January 1995
  - B. 1st January 1964
  - C. **1st January 1948**
  - D. 1st January 1928
7. The World Trade Organization (WTO) commenced operations on:
- A. 1st January 2005
  - B. **1st January 1995**
  - C. 10th December 1948
  - D. 1st January 1948
8. Which of the following is a function of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- A. It oversees the implementation and operation of the covered agreements
  - B. It provides a forum for negotiations and for settling disputes
  - C. It cooperates with IMF and IBRD and its affiliated agencies
  - D. **All the above**
9. A company wants that no one should use their *logo* and *tagline*. What kind of IP protection will be useful for the company?
- A. Patent
  - B. **Trademark**
  - C. Copyright
  - D. Industrial designs
10. In which of the following areas, India has legislative enactments for protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
- A. Patents
  - B. Geographical Indications
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. **All the above**
11. An agreement enforceable by law is:
- A. **A contract**
  - B. An Intellectual Property Right
  - C. A Deed
  - D. Property

12. What is “property”?
- A. **Right having monetary value and enforceable against the whole world**
  - B. Right having monetary value and enforceable only against parties concerned
  - C. Right of ownership over tangible things only
  - D. Right of enjoyment of intangible benefits
13. A company wants to launch a new product in the market with distinctive and original outward appearance. Which form of IPR would be most suitable?
- A. Patent
  - B. Copyright
  - C. Trademark
  - D. **Industrial design**
14. Which is the Department that coordinates, guides and oversees implementation and future development of IPRs in India?
- A. Department of Science & Technology (DST)
  - B. **Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP)**
  - C. Department of Economic Affairs (DEA)
  - E. Department of Investment & Public Asset Management (DIPAM)
15. Intellectual Property is:
- A. Real property
  - B. Personal property
  - C. Both the above
  - D. **None of the above**
16. The National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy was approved by the Union Cabinet in the year:
- A. 1995
  - B. 2005
  - C. 2011
  - D. **2016**
17. What does an Intellectual Property Right (IPR) entitle a person?
- A. Right to transfer
  - B. Right to file a suit in case of infringement
  - C. Right to exclude others
  - D. **All the above**

18. Which date is commemorated annually as World Intellectual Property Day?
- A. 1st January
  - B. 26th April.**
  - C. 15th July
  - D. 10th December
19. WIPO is:
- A. An international humanitarian organization
  - B. An international financial institution
  - C. A specialized agency of the United Nations**
  - D. All the above
20. Which of the following is the successor organization of United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)?
- A. GAAT
  - B. WTO
  - C. IFC
  - D. WIPO**
21. Which of the following is the national slogan adopted in the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy?
- A. “Make in India; Swadeshi India”
  - B. “Creative India; Innovative India”**
  - C. “Scientific India; Digital India”
  - D. “Skill India; Start up India”
22. WIPO is an acronym for:
- A. World Intellectual Property Organization**
  - B. World Intelligence Protection Organization
  - C. Workers’ Intellectual Property Organization
  - D. Workers’ Intelligence Protection Organization
23. Which Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is relevant in the protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
- A. Article 14
  - B. Article 24
  - C. Article 27**
  - D. No Article of UDHR is relevant
24. The Convention establishing World Intellectual Property Organization entered into force on:
- A. 1st January 1999
  - B. 26th April 1970**
  - C. 21st July 2005
  - D. 26th June 2012

25. India is a signatory to which of the following international IP agreements?
- A. the Paris Convention
  - B. the Berne Convention
  - C. the Madrid Protocol
  - D. All the above**
26. WIPO started operations on:
- A. 1st January 1967
  - B. 14th July 1967
  - C. 26th April 1970**
  - D. 27th September 1974
27. Which is the first international Agreement dealing with Intellectual Property?
- A. The Patent Cooperation Treaty
  - B. The Paris Convention on the Protection of Industrial Property**
  - C. The Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification
  - D. The Hague Agreement Concerning International Registration of Industrial Designs
28. Which of the following provisions emphasize the human rights perspective of Intellectual Property Rights?
- A. Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966 (ICESCR)
  - B. Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR)
  - C. Both the above**
  - D. None of the above
29. TRIPS was negotiated during:
- A. Tokyo Round of GATT negotiations
  - B. Geneva round of GATT negotiations
  - C. Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations
  - D. Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations**
30. Who controls the WTO?
- A. IMF
  - B. US Government
  - C. Member Governments collectively**
  - D. GATT
31. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of WTO?
- A. India
  - B. United Arab Emirates
  - C. North Korea**
  - D. People's Republic of China
32. Where is the headquarters of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)?
- A. New Delhi, India
  - B. Washington, D.C., United States
  - C. Geneva, Switzerland**
  - D. Headquarters of the United Nations, New York

33. Secretariat of the WIPO is called:
- A. **International Bureau**
  - B. General Assembly
  - C. Governing Council
  - D. *Conseil d'Etat*
34. Paris Convention (1883) applies to:
- A. **Industrial Property**
  - B. Literary and Artistic Works
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. None of the above
35. Which of the following statements is correct?
- A. GATT replaced WTO
  - B. **WTO replaced GATT**
  - C. WTO replaced IMF
  - D. WIPO replaced GATT
36. WIPO became one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in the year:
- A. 1967
  - B. 1970
  - C. **1974**
  - D. 1995
37. Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) Clause requires a country to provide:
- A. The same privileges and immunities granted to one country to all WTO members
  - B. Non-discriminatory trade policy, ensuring equal trading among all WTO members
  - C. special consideration to Nations designated as developing by the WTO
  - D. **All the above**
38. Which of the following is in connection with microorganisms?
- A. Berne Convention (1886)
  - B. Hague Agreement (1925)
  - C. **Budapest Treaty (1977)**
  - D. Madrid Protocol (1989)
39. TRIPS is administered by:
- A. GATT
  - B. WIPO
  - C. **WTO**
  - D. IMF
40. TRIPS is an acronym for:
- A. Treaty Relating to Intellectual Property and Services
  - B. **Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights**
  - C. Treaty-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
  - D. Trade Relating to Intellectual Property and Services
41. TRIPS Agreement applies to:
- A. All developed countries
  - B. All countries
  - C. **All WTO members**
  - D. All European countries

42. How is a dispute in WTO is settled?
- A. By filing case before International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  - B. By filing complaint before UN Security Council
  - C. By using international sanctions
  - D. By approaching the Appellate Body**
43. Which of the following services is provided by WIPO?
- A. International Patent System services
  - B. Digital Evidence services
  - C. International Alternative Dispute Resolution services
  - D. All the above**
44. Which of the following is dealt with under the Geneva Act of the Lisbon Agreement (Adopted in 2015)?
- A. International registration of Trade Marks
  - B. International registration of Plant Varieties
  - C. International registration of Geographical Indications**
  - D. None of the above
45. WTO-WIPO cooperation agreement came into force on:
- A. 1st January 1996**
  - B. 22nd December 1996
  - C. 10th December 2006
  - D. 31st January 2000
46. Which of the following Treaties is NOT administered by WIPO?
- A. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property
  - B. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works
  - C. Nairobi Treaty on the Protection of the Olympic Symbol
  - D. Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties**
47. According to the TRIPS Agreement:
- A. IPR laws of all members shall be identical
  - B. IPR laws of all members shall comply with certain minimum standards**
  - C. IPR laws of members shall be made in consultation with Director General of WIPO
  - D. Members are free to enact IPR laws as they like without any restriction
48. TRIPS Council comprises:
- A. Seven elected WTO members
  - B. Twenty elected WTO members
  - C. Seven permanent members of WTO
  - D. All WTO members**
49. Which among the following international instruments makes it possible to seek patent protection for an invention simultaneously in a large number of countries by filing an “international” patent application?
- A. Patent Cooperation Treaty**
  - B. Budapest Treaty
  - C. Strasbourg Agreement
  - D. Madrid Protocol

50. Berne Convention (1886) applies to:
- A. Industrial Property
  - B. Literary and Artistic Works**
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. None of the above
51. Which of the following theories justifies the exclusive rights of intellectual property on the ground of “greatest good for the greatest number”?
- A. The Natural Rights Theory
  - B. The Utilitarian Theory**
  - C. The Social Planning Theory
  - D. The Personhood Theory
52. In India, the Copyright Act has been enacted in -----.
- A. 1957**
  - B. 1967
  - C. 1958
  - D. 1968
53. The term copyright is derived from the expression.....
- A. Right to copier
  - B. Copier of Words**
  - C. Copier of writer
  - D. Right to copy
54. In India the law relating to copyright is the creation of ...
- A. Common Law
  - B. Statute law**
  - C. both a and b
  - D. None of the above
55. How long Rohith will get copyright protection for a novel written by him?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
  - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
  - C. Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.**
  - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which Rohith dies.
56. The term of copyright in cinematograph film is
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
  - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
  - C. Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published**
  - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published

57. The Berne Convention is related to:
- A. Patent
  - B. Trademark
  - C. Design
  - D. Copyright**
58. Who is the author of cinematograph film?
- A. Producer**
  - B. Actor
  - C. Director
  - D. both a and c
59. Which copyright amendment included broadcast reproduction right
- A. 1998
  - B. 1997
  - C. 1995
  - D. 1994**
60. What is the nature of copyright?
- A. Statutory right
  - B. Negative right
  - C. Exclusive right
  - D. All the above**
61. What is the term of broadcast reproduction right?
- A. Until 25 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made**
  - B. Until 24 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
  - C. Until 20 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
  - D. Until 21 yrs from the calendar year next following the year in which the broadcast is made
62. Dhanya infringed the copyright of Syama in respect of poem written by her. She is punishable with imprisonment for a period of:
- A. 6 months to 3 yrs**
  - B. 7 months to 5 yrs
  - C. 8 months to 3yrs
  - D. 6 months to 5 yrs
63. For inspecting the premises and to seize relevant documents or articles which will be issued by the court?
- A. Mareva injunction
  - B. Anton pillar order**
  - C. Garnishee order
  - D. Prohibitory order
64. Which is known as freezing or asset protection order?
- A. Mareva injunction**
  - B. Anton pillar order
  - C. Garnishee order
  - D. Prohibitory order

65. What is the time period within which the work should registered?
- A. 5 yrs
  - B. 10yrs
  - C. 20 yrs
  - D. **None of these**
66. Computer programmes are protected under
- A. Artistic work
  - B. **Literary work**
  - C. Computer work
  - D. Technology work
67. In the case of anonymous painting, what is the term if copyright?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published.
  - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published
  - C. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published
  - D. **Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the work is first published**
68. Hari played music through a loudspeaker in a private room near to a restaurant which is audible to the public. It attracted the customers to the restaurant. Is it infringement of copyright?
- A. **Yes**
  - B. No
  - C. Not a subject matter of copyright
  - D. It is covered under patent law
69. In which of the following copyright subsists?
- A. Setting and arrangement of furniture
  - B. Idea of voting with identity card
  - C. Opinion as to the probable winner of horse race
  - D. **Airing of programmes through TV.**
70. Which convention is related to copyright?
- A. Cairo Convention
  - B. Beijing Convention
  - C. Stockholm Convention
  - D. **Berne Convention**
71. A poem is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
  - B. Artistic work
  - C. Dramatic work
  - D. Musical work

72. Which of the following is infringement of copyright?
- A. Reproduction of judicial proceedings for use in Parliament
  - B. Recitation in public of extracts of a poem
  - C. Publication in a collection for the use in a college
  - D. None of the above**
73. The title of a film is protected under
- A. Patent law
  - B. Design law
  - C. Copyright law
  - D. Trademark law**
74. Which of the following is not the function of Copyright Board?
- A. To settle the dispute arising out of assignment of copyright
  - B. To consider the grant of compulsory licence
  - C. To consider the rectification of register of copyright
  - D. Locate the instances of infringement of copyright and initiate legal action.**
75. In which of the following copyright subsists?
- A. Reports of judicial proceedings
  - B. Abridgement of a novel**
  - C. Information in a dictionary
  - D. Historical events
76. Which of the following is the performer's right?
- A. To make sound recording
  - B. To make visual recording
  - C. To reproduce sound recording
  - D. All the above**
77. Work of architecture under Copyright Act means
- A. Building having artistic character
  - B. Building not having artistic character
  - C. Model of building
  - D. Both A and C**
78. Author of musical work
- A. Composer**
  - B. Lyricist
  - C. Director
  - D. Producer
79. Author of artistic work
- A. Artist**
  - B. Performer
  - C. Director
  - D. Producer

80. Author of photograph
- A. Owner of studio
  - B. Seller of photograph
  - C. **Photographer**
  - D. All the above
81. An actor acted in a film in 2021. Till what period of time is his right protected?
- A. **2046**
  - B. 2045
  - C. 2044
  - D. 2043
82. The infringing copies can be seized by the police officer not below the rank of:
- A. DGP
  - B. **SI**
  - C. SP
  - D. IPS
83. Which of the following is not infringement?
- A. **Reading of an extract of a book in a stage programme**
  - B. Mere compilation of historical events in chronological order
  - C. Photocopying the famous novel and distributes in public
  - D. None of these
84. Which section of Copyright Act list out the subject matter of copyright?
- A. **S.13**
  - B. S.14
  - C. S. 15
  - D. S.16
85. For delivery of the confiscated infringing copies to the owner of the copyright and seeking the delivery, he has to approach\_\_\_\_\_
- A. Supreme Court
  - B. High Court
  - C. Magistrate Court
  - D. **Registrar**
86. Which is not infringement?
- A. Making copy of a book of another for distribution
  - B. Making copy of a painting of another for exhibition
  - C. **Importing book of another for domestic purpose**
  - D. Importing books of another for exhibition

87. The Government appointed X to draft a memorandum of understanding in connection with an undertaking. Who is the first owner of the work?
- A. **Government**
  - B. X
  - C. Both govt. and X
  - D. No first owner
88. Anton pillar order is meant for
- A. Claiming damages from defendant
  - B. **Inspection of premises of defendant**
  - C. Imprisoning defendant
  - D. All the above
89. Super Cassettes Ltd. Co. released audio cassettes in the market. Its term of copyright?
- A. Until 65 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
  - B. Until 62 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
  - C. **Until 60 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published**
  - D. Until 61 yrs from the beginning of the calendar year next following the year in which the film is first published
90. Sumesh complains that Mohan had infringed his right over a computer programme. Which law will help him to get remedy?
- A. Patent law
  - B. **Copyright law**
  - C. Trademark law
  - D. Both A and B
91. One X prepared questionnaire after collecting information from various reference books. His work is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
  - B. Artistic work
  - C. Design work
  - D. None of these
92. A professor developed a report using the data provided by the University 'P'. He then left the University and joined in another institution 'Q' where he published the report. On whom the copyright subsists?
- A. Professor
  - B. **University 'P'**
  - C. Institution 'Q'
  - D. All the above

93. Which is not protected under copyright law?
- A. **Slogans**
  - B. Graphic work
  - C. Collage
  - D. Diagram
94. Which of the following amounts to infringement?
- A. A student took an extract of work of O.N.V.Kurup and recites in a competition
  - B. A teacher collects certain writings on photography and distributes it to the students
  - C. **X translated the novel 'Chemmeen' from malayalam in his own wish**
  - D. P published in newspaper, a report of heavy flood in Kerala
95. To ban the import infringing copies into India, the aggrieved person has to approach
- A. High court
  - B. Supreme court
  - C. Munsiff court
  - D. **Registrar**
96. Which office issue copyright registration?
- A. **Office of the Registrar**
  - B. Copyright Society
  - C. Copyright Board
  - D. Tribunal
97. Who settle dispute over assignment of copyright?
- A. Tribunal
  - B. Registrar
  - C. **Copyright Board**
  - D. High Court
98. Copyright subsists in which of the following?
- A. **Two photographers took photo of Taj mahal**
  - B. A cobbler made footwear designed by him
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. None of these
99. The administrative remedy available in case of infringement of copyright is
- A. Banning of import of infringing copies into India
  - B. Delivery of confiscated infringing copies to the owner of copyright
  - C. **Both A and B**
  - D. No such remedy
100. Recitation is protected under
- A. Musical work
  - B. **Dramatic work**
  - C. Artistic work
  - D. Sound recording

101. Raju made an entertainment in a dump show. It is protected under
- A. Artistic work
  - B. Dramatic work
  - C. **Musical work**
  - D. Sound recording
102. Choreographic work is protected under
- A. **Dramatic work**
  - B. Musical work
  - C. Artistic work
  - D. None of the above
103. The movement of an actor while rendering the song in a movie is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
  - B. Musical work
  - C. Artistic work
  - D. **None of these**
104. A draws a map of a country. He can claim copyright under
- A. **Artistic work**
  - B. Literary work
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. None of these
105. X made an engraving in a stone. His work is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
  - B. Literary work
  - C. Design work
  - D. **Artistic work**
106. Syam created a scenic arrangement for a play. It is protected under
- A. Cinematographic film
  - B. Artistic work
  - C. **Dramatic work**
  - D. None of these
107. X wrote a novel but it is not published. His work is protected under
- A. Dramatic work
  - B. **Literary work**
  - C. Artistic work
  - D. None of the above
108. A book was written by X, an Indian citizen, was 1<sup>st</sup> published in India. His book is protected under
- A. **Literary work**
  - B. Artistic work
  - C. Dramatic work
  - D. Not protected

109. Ram sent a letter to a newspaper. The newspaper claims right over it and is protected under
- A. Artistic work
  - B. **Literary work**
  - C. Dramatic work
  - D. Newspaper cannot claim.
110. Civil remedies for infringement of copyright are
- A. Injunction
  - B. Account of profit
  - C. Damages for conversion
  - D. **All the above**
111. X, the director of a company dictated a letter to his stenographer Y. Who is entitled to get copyright?
- A. **X**
  - B. Y
  - C. Company
  - D. Both X and Y
112. A trader created a catalogue of manufacturers by listing the products. Who can claim right over catalogue?
- A. **Trader**
  - B. Manufacturers
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. Not protected
113. Deepak printed a calendar for distribution. It is protected under
- A. Literary work
  - B. Artistic work
  - C. Design work
  - D. **Not protected**
114. Tambola ticket books are protected under
- A. Trademark
  - B. **Copyright**
  - C. Patent
  - D. Design
115. Parody is a subject matter of copyright under
- A. Artistic work
  - B. Musical work
  - C. **Literary work**
  - D. Not protected
116. Song is protected under
- A. Musical work
  - B. **Artistic work**
  - C. Dramatic work
  - D. **None of the above**

117. Ravi made a beautiful wooden cut of Lord Siva. His claim over it is protected as
- A. **Artistic work**
  - B. Literary work
  - C. Dramatic work
  - D. None of these
118. Vijay created an engraving from a picture. It is a subject matter of copyright under
- A. Literary work
  - B. **Artistic work**
  - C. Not a subject matter of copyright
  - D. None of these
119. Which is the special right of the author?
- A. **To claim authorship of the work**
  - B. To file civil case against infringer
  - C. File injunction suit
  - D. None of the above
120. Which of the following is true?
- A. Special right is not available in case of any adaptation of a computer programme for certain purposes
  - B. Special right is not available to make backup copies
  - C. Author can exercise special rights even after assignment
  - D. **All the above**
121. Laila made facial make up and claimed right over it. It is protected as
- A. Painting
  - B. Drawing
  - C. **Not a claim under copyright law**
  - D. None of the above
122. Which of the following is not an infringement?
- A. **Taking photograph of a crowd**
  - B. Broadcasting of live events without prior permission
  - C. both a and b
  - D. None of the above
123. 'P' a cobbler claimed right over his work of chapplas. His claim is covered under
- A. **Work of artistic craftsmanship**
  - B. Work of architecture
  - C. Work of literature
  - D. Not protected
124. Which of the following is not artistic craftsmanship?
- A. Commercial furniture
  - B. Work of cobbler
  - C. **Both A and B**
  - D. None of the above

125. A guitarist allows the producer to incorporate his work in a film. Who has claim over that?
- A. Guitarist
  - B. Producer**
  - C. Director
  - D. Both A and B
126. Which of the following is an artistic craftsmanship?
- A. Hand painted tiles
  - B. Stained glass window
  - C. Both A and B**
  - D. None of the above
127. Which is not an infringement?
- A. Remixed version of popular Hindi songs
  - B. Students' guide prepared from textbook of reference
  - C. Publication of judgment in law reports
  - D. None of the above**
128. Author of sound recording
- A. Producer**
  - B. Recording person
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above
129. Govt. of India appointed X to prepare a report on climate change in India. Who is the owner of the report?
- A. X
  - B. Govt. of India**
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. No copyright subsists
130. The master appointed an apprentice and during the period of apprenticeship certain work had been done by the apprentice. Who has claim over the work?
- A. Apprentice
  - B. Master**
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Not a subject matter of copyright
131. The professor was appointed by the University to set a question paper. Who has ownership over the question paper?
- A. Professor
  - B. University**
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above

132. A play was performed in an auditorium before the directors and producers to confirm its quality. Is it amount to -----
- A. Publication
  - B. Not a publication**
  - C. Selection process
  - D. None of the above
133. An author gives to X the right to serialize the work into a television serial to a producer for a period of 18 yrs within India. It is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Sale
  - B. License
  - C. Lease
  - D. Assignment**
134. The author of a work wants to relinquish the copyright in his novel. For this purpose, he has to give notice to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Registrar**
  - B. Copyright Society
  - C. Copyright Board
  - D. High court
135. An artist of a painting died intestate. The legal heir can claim right over the painting by \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Assignment
  - B. License
  - C. Transmission**
  - D. Lease
136. The author of a book is not publishing the book of utmost public interest in spite of repeated demand. The remedy available is
- A. Assignment
  - B. Compulsory license**
  - C. License
  - D. Mortgage
137. Which of the following is not infringement?
- A. Publication of translation of Acts of Parliament**
  - B. Publication of translation of book of another
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above
138. Which is the moral right of the author?
- A. To restrain modification in his work
  - B. To claim damages for distortion of work
  - C. Both A and B**
  - D. None of the above

139. Which of the following is infringement?
- A. Publishing of a painting of the work of the architecture
  - B. Performance in an amateur club before non-paying audience
  - C. Reproduction in a newspaper of an article on current economic and social topics
  - D. None of the above**
140. The defence that can be raised by the defendant in case of infringement
- A. Not a subject matter of copyright
  - B. Falls under fair use doctrine
  - C. Both A and B**
  - D. None of the above
141. In the following cases what amounts to publication?
- A. The balae was performed in public without licence
  - B. A music composer plays his new work in a live concert and it is attended by the people who have no interest
  - C. An artist paints a picture and kept it in his home
  - D. Both A and B**
142. Remedies available in case of infringement of copyright?
- A. Civil remedies
  - B. Criminal remedies
  - C. Administrative remedies
  - D. All the above**
143. Who among the following is not a performer?
- A. Singer
  - B. Actor
  - C. Painter**
  - D. Juggler
144. In case of infringement which court can take criminal proceedings?
- A. Sessions court
  - B. District court
  - C. Magistrate of the 1<sup>st</sup> class**
  - D. High court
145. Liability for possession of plates for the purpose of making infringing copies\_\_\_\_\_
- A. 6 months imprisonment
  - B. 1 year imprisonment
  - C. 2 yrs imprisonment**
  - D. 5 yrs imprisonment
146. Penalty for false entry in the register is\_\_\_\_\_
- A. 1yr imprisonment**
  - B. 2yrs imprisonment
  - C. 3yrs imprisonment
  - D. 4 yrs imprisonemnt

147. The penalty for publishing a sound recording or a video film without particulars as required under section 52A \_\_\_\_\_
- A. **3yrs imprisonment**
  - B. 2ys imprisonment
  - C. 6 months imprisonment
  - D. 5 yrs imprisonment
148. The person aggrieved by the order of the Registrar of copyright can file appeal before
- A. Sessions Court
  - B. High Court
  - C. Supreme Court
  - D. Copyright Board**
149. The person aggrieved by the order of the Registrar of copyright can file appeal within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of order
- A. 3 months**
  - B. 30 days
  - C. 6months
  - D. 2 months
150. The person aggrieved by the order of the Copyright Board can file appeal before
- A. District Court
  - B. Supreme Court
  - C. High Court**
  - D. Tribunal
151. The person aggrieved by the order of the Copyright Board can file appeal within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of the order
- A. 2 months
  - B. 3 months**
  - C. 6 months
  - D. 1 year
152. Cyril makes a new device for extracting juice from fruits. He names the devices 'xtractor' and writes an instruction manual for using the machine. A trademark can be registered for
- A. The device for making the juice
  - B. The name 'xtractor'**
  - C. The instruction booklet
  - D. All of the above
153. Assertion (A): Trademark registration gives exclusive proprietary rights to the trademark owner  
Reason (R): A Trademark is a recognizable sign, design or expression which identifies products or services of a particular source from those of others and are used to claim exclusive proprietary rights of products or services
- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
  - B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
  - C. A is true but R is false
  - D. A is false but R is true

154. A Company named 'PUMAA' is established and it starts manufacturing shoes with the symbol of a 'chettah'. Which of the following statement is true?
- A. Liable for trademark infringement of 'PUMA'**
  - B. Liable for design infringement
  - C. Liable for violation of industrial design
  - D. Infringement of copyright
155. Which is the nearest proposition to the statement – 'The terms similarity of trademark is to be construed as 'deceptively similar' which expression has been defined "as so nearly resembling that other mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion'
- A. Prima facie similarity is enough for prosecution**
  - B. No deceptively similar, ie similar product mark produced for deception only
  - C. A product is not deceptively similar if it is not creating confusion
  - D. All of the above
156. One of the following is a key characteristic of Trademark. Identify the correct answer.
- A. A trademark identifies a product's origin**
  - B. Slogans are not covered under trademark law
  - C. Trademarks are never an indicator of quality
  - D. Trademarks are "shorthand" for retailers to use in determining pricing strategy
157. Hall mark is:
- A. Certification mark**
  - B. Trademark
  - C. Collective mark
  - D. None of the above
158. What legal action can be taken by a plaintiff for infringement of an unregistered trademark?
- A. File suit before designated court**
  - B. Depends on the legal viability of trademark registration
  - C. Depends on the commercial value of the infringement
  - D. None of the above
159. What element does trademark law protect?
- A. Inventions that feature some sort of utility function
  - B. Only brand names
  - C. Words, symbols or devices that differentiate goods or services from one another**
  - D. Names of specific people and places
160. The goodwill that the law of passing – off protects
- A. Must relate to the trading activities of selling goods or providing services
  - B. Must exist at the time the claim is issued
  - C. Must exist at the time of the defendant's activities that are complained of**
  - D. Ceases to exist once the claimant's activities cease

161. Trademark may include
- A. Shape of goods or combination of colors
  - B. Is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others
  - C. Graphical representations
  - D. All of the above**
162. Which of these statements is true about the general nature of passing off?
- A. The defendant must intend to cause loss
  - B. The misrepresentation must be intentional
  - C. Passing-off cannot protect the use of descriptive terms
  - D. There must be a false representation**
163. For a misrepresentation that is effective to be actionable it must cause loss to the claimant. Which of the following is **not** a recognized form of loss?
- A. Losses arising from lack of quality control over the defendant's products or services
  - B. Damage to the exclusivity of a brand
  - C. Loss of opportunities to do business
  - D. Upset on the part of the claimant**
164. A company has decided to invest in outer shape design of bottle in which they would fill the perfume produced by them, and which is distinctive, and they wish to ensure that they have sole use. Which intellectual property should be registered?
- A. Copy right
  - B. Trademark**
  - C. Patent
  - D. Geographical indicator
165. What is the nature of 'Trademark right'?
- A. Private right
  - B. Used base right
  - C. Public right
  - D. Both a and b**
166. 'Sharma Jewelers' is a bad trademark because .....
- A. Common names, names of community and name of person should be avoided**
  - B. Jewellery business must not have a trademark
  - C. Nature of business should not be a part of the trademark
  - D. None of the above
167. Trademark can be used as domain name
- A. Yes**
  - B. No
  - C. Yes in some cases
  - D. None of the above

168. Cyber-squatting is
- A. Related to unauthorized use of trademark
  - B. Registration of well-known trademark as domain name with the intention to sell/assigned others to use same
  - C. All of the above**
  - D. None of the above
169. What does Collective Trade Marks indicate?
- A. Connection of a Trademark with a proprietor Partnership Firm.
  - B. Trade Mark which cannot be subject to monopoly.
  - C. A unified collection of all the registered Trade Marks.
  - D. Connection of a Trademark with a proprietor Association**
170. Can the Registration of a Trademark be made to continue perpetually?
- A. Yes. By proving that the Trademark has become very famous.
  - B. No. After the expiry of Registration, a Trademark becomes available for public use
  - C. Yes. By renewing the Registration upon its expiry.**
  - D. No. After expiry of Registration a Trademark can be renewed only with some changes to it.
171. Under which Section of the Trademarks Act can an application for Registration be made?
- A. Section 18**
  - B. Section 20
  - C. Section 3
  - D. Section 7
172. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a requirement for registration of a Trade mark.
- A. Capability of graphical representation
  - B. Capability of distinguishing goods or services of one undertaking from those of others
  - C. Capability of indicating connection in course of trade
  - D. The Trade Mark should be well known**
173. Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act contains provisions regarding\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Absolute grounds for refusal**
  - B. Relative grounds for refusal
  - C. Grounds for opposition
  - D. Grounds for infringement action
174. TRIPs was adopted at makkaresh in the year
- A. 1998
  - B. 2000
  - C. 1997
  - D. 1995**

175. Which of the followings is/ are the forums for trademark related issues
- A. IPAB (Intellectual Property Appellate Board)
  - B. District Court and High Court
  - C. Trade Mark Registry
  - D. All of the above**
176. The Trademarks (Amendment) Act, 2010 brought the \_\_\_\_\_ into force in India
- A. Berne Convention
  - B. Madrid Protocol**
  - C. WIPO
  - D. None of the above
177. Which of the following is a **key** characteristic of Trademark?
- A. A trademark identifies a product's origin**
  - B. Slogans are covered under trademark law
  - C. Trademarks are never an indicator of quality
  - D. Trademarks are "shorthand" for retailers to use in determining pricing strategy
178. The International classification of goods and services is contained in
- A. NICE Classification**
  - B. Vienna Classification
  - C. TRIPS Classification
  - D. Madrid Classification
179. A trademark can be removed from the Register for non-use after how many years of registration?
- A. 10 years
  - B. 5 years**
  - C. 3 years
  - D. 7 years
180. Goods under trademark means
- A. Anything which is the subject of trade
  - B. Anything which is the subject of trade or manufacture**
  - C. Anything which is the subject of manufacture
  - D. Anything which is saleable and marketable
181. Which of the following is **not** a Trade Mark?
- A. Product and Service Trademark
  - B. Collective Trademark
  - C. Certification Trademark
  - D. Inventive Trademark**
182. Which of the following sections provide for absolute and relative grounds for refusal of an application of trademark registration?
- A. S. 9 and S. 11**
  - B. S. 10 and S.11
  - C. S. 15 and S. 16
  - D. S. 12 and S. 13

183. Definition of trademark in TRIPs is under
- A. **Section 2 of Part 1, Article 15**
  - B. Section 2 of Part 1, Article 17
  - C. Section 2 of Part 2, Article 16
  - D. Section 2 of Part 2, Article 15
184. Trademarks are given legal protection
- A. For a definite term, provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled
  - B. **For an indefinite term, provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled**
  - C. For a period of 60 years provided other legal conditions such as renewal are fulfilled
  - D. None of the above
185. which of the following is a novel feature introduced in the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. Providing for registration of goods in addition to other properties
  - B. Providing for registration of books in addition to goods
  - C. **Providing for registration of services in addition to goods**
  - D. None of the above
186. Logo of ICICI bank is an example of
- A. **Service mark**
  - B. Collective mark
  - C. Certification trademark
  - D. Well known trademark
187. Which section defines 'service' under the trade mark law?
- A. S. 2 (p) of Trade Mark Act 1999
  - B. **S.2 (z) of Trade Mark Act 1999**
  - C. S. 2(d) of Trade Mark Act 1999
  - D. Service is not defined in Trademark Act 1999
188. 'Agmark' is given for
- A. Jewellery
  - B. Toys
  - C. Metals
  - D. **Food items**
189. Hallmark is given for
- A. **Jewellery**
  - B. Grocery
  - C. Cattle feed
  - D. Fruits
190. Which is not a Well known trademark among the following
- A. Xerox
  - B. Bata
  - C. Colgate
  - D. **Semolina**

191. The head office of trademarks registry is situated in
- A. New Delhi
  - B. Kochi
  - C. **Mumbai**
  - D. Calcutta
192. Which of the following section of the Trade mark Act deals with the limitation as to color of the trademark?
- A. Section 9
  - B. **Section 10**
  - C. Section 15
  - D. Section 22
193. Which are the rights of a trademark holder?
- A. Right to exclusive use
  - B. Right to transfer
  - C. Right to seek legal remedies
  - D. **All of the above**
194. Consider the statement  
Registration of trademark is not necessary.
- A. **True**
  - B. False
  - C. Partly false
  - D. Partly true
195. Abu manufactured chocolate bars. He registered two names for the chocolates namely “Chocohearts” and “Chocofills”. He used Chocohearts frequently. Shamir, another manufacturer started using “Chocofills” for his newly introduced chocolate bars. Whether Abu is entitled to get protection for the name Chocofills?
- A. No, because Abu has not used the name
  - B. **Yes, because use of trademark is not a condition precedent for legal protection.**
  - C. No, because Shamir has the right to use that name
  - D. Both A and C
196. A trademark is initially registered for a period of ..... Years and can be renewed periodically for an indefinite period.
- A. 5 years
  - B. **10 years**
  - C. 15 years
  - D. 20 years
197. Arun Manufactured bath soap in heart shape, he applied for trademark registration. Whether he is entitled for the trademark?
- A. **Yes, because the unique shape of the soap can be protected as trademark**
  - B. No, because the unique shape of the soap cannot be protected as trademark
  - C. No, because trademark cannot be obtained for manufacturing of soap
  - D. None of the above

198. The Trade Marks (Amendment) Act 2010 is connected with
- A. Paris Protocol
  - B. Madrid Protocol**
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. All of the above
199. Which of the following sections deal with transfer of a trademark?
- A. Section 12
  - B. Section 37**
  - C. Section 21
  - D. Section 8
200. The right to seek legal remedy against infringement is subject to limitations prescribed in
- A. Section 29
  - B. Section 36
  - C. Section 30**
  - D. Section 22
201. Who publishes the trademark Journal?
- A. Registrar of Intellectual Properties
  - B. Secretary of Trademarks
  - C. Registrar of IPR centre
  - D. Registrar of trademarks**
202. Trademark Journal is published
- A. On the first and twentieth of every month
  - B. On the first and fifteenth of every month
  - C. On the first and fourteenth of every month
  - D. On the first and sixteenth of every month**
203. If on account of default on part of the applicant the whole process of registration could not be completed within a period of ..... months , the Registrar may after giving notice to the applicant treat the application as abandoned.
- A. 10 months
  - B. 12 months**
  - C. 3 months
  - D. 6 months
204. When a trademark is accepted by the Registrar, it is
- A. Advertised in the Trade Marks Journal**
  - B. Registered in the Register of Trade Marks
  - C. Send for collection of payment
  - D. Advertise in official government gazette

205. Registered trademark means
- A. **Trademark actually on the register and remaining in force**
  - B. Trademark actually on the register
  - C. Trademark for which application for registration is under consideration
  - D. Trademark used and remaining in force.
206. Consider the statement  
For an action of infringement registration is not mandatory.
- A. True
  - B. False**
  - C. Partly true
  - D. None of the above
207. What is to be considered as opposition to the Trade mark?
- A. Objections raised by the Registrar of Trade Marks
  - B. Objections raised by a third party**
  - C. Objections rose for non-payment of fees
  - D. Both A and B
208. A trademark can be removed from register for non use for a period of .....years
- A. 10
  - B. 5**
  - C. 15
  - D. 20
209. Nice Classification deals with
- A. International classification of goods and services**
  - B. National classification of goods and services
  - C. Regional classification of goods and services
  - D. Zonal classification of goods and services.
210. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to “Collective Trade Marks”?
- A. Collective trademarks indicate connection of a proprietor with a partnership firm
  - B. Collective trademarks indicate connection of a proprietor with a proprietor association.**
  - C. Collective trademarks indicate trademark that cannot be monopolized.
  - D. Collective trademarks indicate the collection of registered trademarks.
211. Khadi is a
- A. Collective mark**
  - B. Certification Mark
  - C. Well Known mark
  - D. Both A and B

212. Whether internet domain can be registered as a trademark?
- A. NO, It can only be registered as a certification mark
  - B. NO, It can only be registered as a collective mark
  - C. Yes, It can be registered as a trademark**
  - D. Both A and B
213. Which among the following is a “trade dress”?
- A. It is a trademarked dress material for sale
  - B. It is a dress sold after acquiring registration of trademark for its production
  - C. Trade dress in the overall image of a product used in its marketing that is composed of non functional elements of its design, packaging or labeling.**
  - D. Trade dress in the overall image of a product used in its manufacturing that is composed of non functional elements of its design, packaging or labeling.
214. Passing off is based on
- A. Property in good will acquired by the use of the mark
  - B. Statutory right acquired by registration of trade mark
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above.**
215. The remedies under the Trademarks Act 1999 can be
- A. Civil remedies
  - B. Criminal Remedies
  - C. Both A and B**
  - D. None of the above.
216. The Central Government appoints
- A. Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks as Registrar of Trademarks**
  - B. Controller General of Patents as Registrar of Trademarks.
  - C. Controller General of Designs as Registrar of Trademarks.
  - D. Controller General of Trademarks as Registrar of Trademarks.
217. The Registrar of a trademark has the powers of
- A. Civil court**
  - B. Criminal Court.
  - C. Both the Courts
  - D. Mediator
218. Which among the following is not a power of registrar?
- A. Classification of goods and services for the purpose of registration.
  - B. Granting or refusing to register a trademark.
  - C. Correction and amendment of register.
  - D. Correction and deletion of inappropriate trademark.**

219. The appeal against the decision of Registrar shall lie to
- A. **Intellectual Property Appellate Board**
  - B. District Intellectual Property Board
  - C. Trademark Appellate Board
  - D. None of the above
220. The headquarters of Intellectual Appellate Board is in
- A. **Chennai**
  - B. Mumbai
  - C. Kochi
  - D. Calcutta
221. Establishment of Intellectual Property Appellate Board is provided under
- A. Section 84
  - B. **Section 83**
  - C. Section 82
  - D. Section 85
222. What is the penalty for falsely representing a trademark as registered under Section 107(1)?
- A. Imprisonment for a term of three years and shall also be liable to fine
  - B. **Imprisonment for a term of three years or with fine or with both**
  - C. Imprisonment for a term of two years and shall also be liable to fine
  - D. Imprisonment for a term of two years or with fine or with both.
223. Whether a company can be made liable under the trade marks Act?
- A. Yes, by virtue of Section 113
  - B. No, company cannot be held liable under the Act
  - C. Company can be made liable only if it is absolute necessary
  - D. **Yes, by virtue of Section 114 companies along with its in charge can be held liable for an offence under the Trade Marks Act.**
224. Which among the following is not in the composition of Appellate Board under the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. Chairman
  - B. Vice Chairman
  - C. **Other members fixed by state government**
  - D. Other members fixed by the central government
225. What is the punishment for giving improper description of a place of business as connected with Trademark office?
- A. Imprisonment for a term of three years and shall also be liable to fine
  - B. Imprisonment for a term of three years or with fine or with both
  - C. Imprisonment for a term of two years and shall also be liable to fine
  - D. **Imprisonment for a term of two years or with fine or with both.**

226. The civil suit for infringement or passing off can be filed against
- The person who directly infringes or passes off the trademark of the plaintiff
  - The agent of the infringer
  - The master in whose employment and under whose authority the servant commits infringement
  - All of the above.**
227. The suit for infringement or passing off shall be filed in the
- Munsiff Court
  - The District Court**
  - Magistrate Court
  - Sub Court
228. The period of limitation for filing a suit for infringement of trademark as per Limitation Act is
- three years**
  - four years
  - one year
  - ten years
229. Common forms of Infringement is provide4d under
- Section 29**
  - Section 21
  - Section 42
  - Section 27
230. Consider the statement  
The registration of trademark is *prima facie* evidence of its validity
- False
  - True**
  - Partly correct
  - Cannot be ascertained
231. Who may make an application for renewal of the trademark?
- Registered proprietor of a trademark**
  - Non registered proprietor of trademark intended to be registered
  - Any person working under the registered proprietor intended to be renewed
  - All the above
232. Abraham has been marketing his biscuits under the name of “BEE BISCUITS” for considerably long period and has obtained good will in that name. Luca who was marketing his biscuits under the name “milky biscuits” later changed the name of his biscuits to “BE BISCUITS”. Abraham has not registered his name under the Trademarks ACT. Whether Abraham can get any legal remedy for the usage of similar name by Luca?
- Yes, it is an offence of passing off**
  - No, it is an offence of infringement
  - Yes, it is an offence of infringement
  - No, it is an offence of passing off.

233. Anna wanted to register a trademark for the title “She thinks” of her magazine. Whether this can be registered?
- A. **Yes, because the title of magazine can be protected as trademark**
  - B. No, because the title of magazine can be protected as trademark
  - C. No, because trademark cannot be obtained for a magazine
  - D. None of the above
234. A container in three-dimensional form may be treated as a mark under
- A. Section 2(9)
  - B. **Section 2(m)**
  - C. Section 3 (1)
  - D. Section 5(6)
235. Consider the statement  
The terms Property mark and trademark are synonymous
- A. True
  - B. **False**
  - C. Partly true
  - D. None of the above.
236. The first statutory protection to Trademarks was given prior to independence in India is by
- A. Trademarks Act 1938
  - B. Trademarks Act 1942
  - C. **Trademarks Act 1940**
  - D. Trademarks Act 1935
237. The Trademarks Act was enacted by repealing
- A. Trade and Merchandise marks Act 1938
  - B. **Trade and Merchandise marks Act 1958**
  - C. Trademarks Act 1940
  - D. Trademarks Act 1950
238. What is the full form of WIPO?
- A. **World Intellectual Property Organisation**
  - B. World International Intellectual Property Organisation
  - C. World Intellectual Proprietors Organisation
  - D. World Intellectual Proponents Organisation.
239. What is the full form of TRIPs?
- A. **Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Proprietors Rights**
  - B. Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
  - C. Trade related Intellectual Products Rights
  - D. Trade related facts of Intellectual Property Rights

240. Varsha applied for trademark for packaging of lipstick which is in a unique style. Whether she is entitled for trademark?
- A. No, because unique packaging can be protected as trademark
  - B. No, because trademark is for trade names alone
  - C. Yes, because trademark can be obtained for unique packaging.**
  - D. None of the above
241. Agmark and Hallmark are
- A. Certification Trademarks**
  - B. Well known Trademark
  - C. Collective mark
  - D. Service Mark
242. Trademark is defined as a mark capable of being represented graphically and which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others and may include shape of goods, their packaging and combination of colors under .....of Trademarks Act 1999.
- A. Section 2(y)
  - B. Section 2(m)
  - C. Section 2(zb)**
  - D. Section 2 (z)
243. .... is the hallmark of a trademark.
- A. Similarity
  - B. Resemblance
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Distinctiveness**
244. Relative grounds for refusal of registration is provided under
- A. Section 9
  - B. Section 10
  - C. Section 11**
  - D. Section 14
245. A trademark may be assigned by
- A. Making an oral agreement
  - B. Simple delivery of a sample trademark
  - C. By writing**
  - D. Both A and B
246. Registration of assignment and transmission with Register is.....
- A. Not necessary
  - B. Necessary**
  - C. Unnecessary
  - D. Both A and C

247. How many schedules are there in the Trademarks Act 1999?
- A. 10
  - B. 2
  - C. 5
  - D. 1**
248. Remedy for groundless threats of legal proceedings under the Trademarks Act is provided under
- A. Section 140
  - B. Section 131
  - C. Section 142**
  - D. Section 148
249. How many sections are there in Trademarks Act?
- A. 100
  - B. 75
  - C. 115
  - D. 159**
250. Find the odd one out
- A. Lux
  - B. Colgate
  - C. Agmark**
  - D. Parle
251. Patent is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Transferable property**
  - B. Negotiable property
  - C. Real property
  - D. Non-transferable property
252. Patent application can be filed in India by
- A. True and First Inventor
  - B. Assignee of the inventor
  - C. Legal representative of the inventor
  - D. All the above**
253. If you file provisional specification, the complete specification is required to be filed within
- A. 10 months
  - B. 12 months**
  - C. 18th months
  - D. 24 months
254. Indian Patent system has
- A. Pre-grant opposition
  - B. Post-grant opposition
  - C. Both (a) and (b)**
  - D. None of the above

255. Pre-grant opposition can be filed by
- A. **Any person**
  - B. Person interested
  - C. Both (a) and (b)
  - D. None
256. Patent Act was passed in the year:
- A. 1932
  - B. **1970**
  - C. 1972
  - D. 1986
257. Which of the following can be patented in India under the Patent Act?
- A. Playing Games
  - B. Schemes
  - C. **An Invention**
  - D. Scientific theory
258. Patent in India valid for how many years?
- A. 10 Years
  - B. **20 Years**
  - C. 30 Years
  - D. 40 Years
259. Every application for a patent shall be for \_\_\_\_\_ invention only:
- A. **One**
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
260. Essence of invention is determined by Courts using doctrine of:
- A. Colourable legislation
  - B. Mischief
  - C. Infringement
  - D. **Pith and marrow of invention**
261. Identify the correct statement about patent:
- A. It can be sold
  - B. It can be assigned
  - C. It means to the exclusive right over any invention
  - D. **All of the above**
262. Which section of the patent act,1970 deals with the Register of patents and particulars to be entered therein?
- A. **Section 67 of the patent act,1970**
  - B. Section 60 of the patent act,1970
  - C. Section 69 of the patent act,1970
  - D. Section 19 of the patent act,1970

263. What is the territorial jurisdiction of the Patents Act, 1970?
- A. It extends to whole of India except for the State of Jammu & Kashmir
  - B. It extends to whole of India**
  - C. It extends to whole of India except for the Union Territories and State of Jammu & Kashmir.
  - D. It extends to whole of India and members of the World Intellectual Property Organization
264. The invention not patentable in Indian Patent Act are covered in:
- A. Section 6
  - B. Section 18
  - C. Section 9
  - D. Section 3**
265. A new way to process milk so that there is no fat in any cheese made from it is covered under:
- A. Copy rights
  - B. Trade mark
  - C. Patent**
  - D. Geographical indications
266. Why an invention should be patented?
- i. It gives protection to a patentable invention.
  - ii. It gives legal recognition to the invention.
  - iii. It makes others aware of the fact as to whom does the invention belong
  - iv. Patenting one's invention make useful data relating to the invention available to other inventions for further research and development.
- Out of four reasons given above, identify the correct reasons: -
- A. (ii) and (iii)
  - B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
  - C. None of the above
  - D. All of the above**
267. The rights of a patentee are
- A. Sell or distribute
  - B. License
  - C. Assign the property to others
  - D. All of the above**
268. Which among the following is not a correct statement regarding patent?
- A. A patent is a legal protection granted for an invention that is new, non-obvious and useful.
  - B. The patent grants the patent holder the exclusive right to make use or sell the patented products or process.
  - C. The exclusive purpose of the patent system is to benefit the patent holder.**
  - D. The Indian Patent Act, 1970, was amended and made effective from January 1, 2005.

269. As per Indian Patents Act, 1970, "patentee" means
- A. **The person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent**
  - B. The applicant(s) of patent
  - C. The inventor(s)
  - D. Both the applicant(s) and the inventor(s) as named in Form-1 of second schedule
270. A patentee may offer to surrender his patent within a period of:
- A. One year from the grant of patent
  - B. **Any time from the grant of patent**
  - C. Before paying renewal fees of the patent
  - D. After paying renewal fees of the patent
271. Date of recordal is same as the date of
- A. Filing of the patent application
  - B. Grant of the application
  - C. **Recording the date of grant in the register**
  - D. Date of the publication of grant of patent
272. Time limit to oppose the application
- A. 2 months from the publication
  - B. **3 months from the publication**
  - C. 4 months from the publication
  - D. None of the above
273. To obtain a patent the inventor must give an application to \_\_\_\_\_ of patent
- A. Certifying authority
  - B. **Controller of patent**
  - C. Commissioner of patent
  - D. Any of the above
274. Every patent will be valid for 20 years from the date of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. **Filing of application**
  - B. Issue of patent
  - C. Invention
  - D. None of the above
275. The owner of the patent will get \_\_\_\_\_ time period to put his invention to use
- A. 1 year
  - B. 2 years
  - C. **3 years**
  - D. 10 years
276. Patentability criteria includes
- A. Novelty
  - B. Inventive step
  - C. Capable of Industrial application
  - D. **All the above**

277. What section of the Patents Act entails provisions for publication of patent applications?
- A. Section 11
  - B. Section 11A**
  - C. Section 12
  - D. Section 14
278. Which of the following ground is not a valid ground for opposing a patent application under the Patents Act?
- A. That the applicant for the patent or the person under or through whom he claims, wrongfully obtained the invention or any part thereof from him or from a person under or through whom he claims
  - B. That the subject of any claim of the complete specification is not an invention within the meaning of this Act, or is not patentable under this Act
  - C. That the complete specification does not disclose or wrongly mentions the source or geographical origin of biological material used for the invention
  - D. That the applicant is not a scientist of reputable standing**
279. At what intervals will secrecy directions for inventions relevant for defence purposes be undertaken under the Patents Act?
- A. Six months**
  - B. Eight months
  - C. Twelve months
  - D. Twenty months
280. Which of the following is a not pre-requisite for applying for patents outside India under the Patents Act?
- A. Written permit required from Controller
  - B. Invention should not be relevant to defence purposes or atomic energy
  - C. Invention should not be relevant to cause of poverty in India**
  - D. an application for a patent for the same invention should have been made in India, not less than six weeks before the application outside India
281. What is the consequence of applying a patent outside India without fulfilling the requirements under Section 39 of the Patents Act?
- A. Imprisonment of up to one year
  - B. Fine of up to 1 lakh rupees
  - C. Revocation of patent**
  - D. Both (1) and (2)
282. What section of the Patents Act lays down the rights granted to patentees?
- A. Section 30
  - B. Section 35
  - C. Section 40
  - D. Section 48**

283. How are rights divided between co-owners of a patent?
- A. Both have an equal undivided share**
  - B. The person who played a larger role in the invention will get a larger share
  - C. The poorer person gets the larger share
  - D. The person
284. The Patents Act, 1970 has been amended \_\_\_\_\_ times.
- A. 3 times**
  - B. 2 times
  - C. 1 time
  - D. None of the above
285. A request on Form-9 may be made for
- A. Sealing the patent
  - B. Early publication of the patent application**
  - C. Revocation of the patent application
  - D. Extension of time
286. A computer program per se is not patentable in India according to section
- A. Section 3(K)**
  - B. Section 25(1)
  - C. Section 11(A)
  - D. None of the above
287. The fee on filing a statement and undertaking under section 8 of the Patent Act is
- A. Rs. 1500
  - B. Rs. 2500
  - C. Rs. 1000
  - D. No fee**
288. Section 2 (1) (j) of the Patent Act, 1970 defines Invention as a new product or process involving an \_\_\_\_\_ and capable of industrial application.
- A. Inventive step**
  - B. Legal representative
  - C. Patentee
  - D. None of the above
289. What is the fee structure to be paid by the legal entities to the controller of patents, if complete specification filed contains total of 15 claims but less than 30 sheets?
- A. 8000**
  - B. 6000
  - C. 7000
  - D. 3000

290. An opposition board formed U/S 56(1) consists of \_\_\_\_\_ members?
- A. Two
  - B. Three**
  - C. Four
  - D. Five
291. According to section\_\_\_\_\_, Inventions relating to atomic energy are not patentable.
- A. Section 4**
  - B. Section 9(1)
  - C. Section 92A
  - D. Section 33
292. India joined Budapest Treaty for deposition of microorganisms on
- A. 8 April 1977
  - B. 1 January 2005
  - C. 17 September 2001**
  - D. 19 June 1970
293. The number of claims in a patent application for which no additional charges are required to be paid are
- A. 5
  - B. 10**
  - C. 8
  - D. 12
294. What grounds of opposition are not included within Section 25(1)?
- A. The invention so far as claimed in any claim of the complete specification has been published before the priority date of the claim.
  - B. The complete specification does not sufficiently and clearly describe the invention.
  - C. The request for examination pursuant to the filing of the complete specification has not been made by the applicant**
  - D. The applicant has failed to disclose to the Controller the information required under section 8 of the Act.
295. Reference to the deposit of the biological material in the patent application shall be made within \_\_\_\_months from the date of filing of the application.
- A. 3 months**
  - B. 6 months
  - C. 12 months
  - D. 1 month
296. An Indian generic company can export a drug which is patented in India to Nepal, where there is no such patent, if:
- A. It obtains a compulsory license in India under section 84.
  - B. It obtains a compulsory license in Nepal
  - C. It obtains a compulsory license in both India (under section 84) and Nepal
  - D. The government of Nepal issues a notification on public health grounds**

297. A complete patent specification shall disclose
- A. All the methods of performing the invention
  - B. All anticipated uses of the invention
  - C. The best method of performing the invention**
  - D. All of the above
298. Can the government of India use any patented invention merely for its own use?
- A. Yes**
  - B. Yes, it can do so, only when the President of India sanctions such use
  - C. No
  - D. Yes, only after 3 years of the date of grant of the patent
299. A patentee whose patent is lapsed and restored can
- A. File a suit of infringement during the period of lapse and restoration
  - B. License after restoration of the patent**
  - C. Bring an injunction during the period of lapse and restoration
  - D. Only be entitled for royalty during the period of lapse and restoration
300. A granted patent gives the patentee the right to claim damages:
- A. From the date of grant of the patent
  - B. From the date of filing of the complete specification
  - C. From the date the patent applicant has survived an opposition proceeding
  - D. From the date of publication of the patent application in the official journal**
301. The Budapest Treaty on the International Recognition of the Deposit of Microorganisms for the Purpose of Patent Procedure was signed on
- A. September 4, 1968
  - B. April 28, 1977**
  - C. August 23, 1970
  - D. October 24, 2002
302. According to Section 2 (1) (b) Controller means
- A. Controller General of Patents
  - B. Controller General of Designs
  - C. Controller General of Trade Marks
  - D. All of the above**
303. The Patent Cooperation Treaty was signed on
- A. 19 June 1970**
  - B. April 28, 1977
  - C. August 23, 1970
  - D. October 24, 2002

304. What section of the Patent Act, 1970, requires the Central Government to frame rules to administer and carry out the intent of the Act?
- A. Section 156
  - B. Section 146
  - C. Section 159**
  - D. Section 160
305. Every specification, whether provisional or complete, shall be made in
- A. Form 1
  - B. Form 2**
  - C. Form 3
  - D. Form 4
306. The period for which an application for patent shall not ordinarily be open to public under subsection (1) of section 11A shall be \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of filing of application or the date of priority of the application, whichever is earlier.
- A. 3 Months
  - B. 12 Months
  - C. 18 Months**
  - D. 21 Months
307. Innovations that are not inventions within the meaning of the Patents Act, and accordingly are not patentable in India, include:
- A. a method of agriculture or horticulture
  - B. a process for the medicinal or other treatment of human beings and animals
  - C. a mere discovery of any new property, or new use for a known substance
  - D. All of the above**
308. Patent protection is a
- A. Global right
  - B. Territorial Right**
  - C. Regional Right
  - D. None of the above
309. India became a member of the Patent Cooperation Treaty on
- A. 7<sup>th</sup> December, 1998**
  - B. 19<sup>th</sup> July, 1998
  - C. 8<sup>th</sup> September, 1965
  - D. 9<sup>th</sup> October, 1970
310. The head office of the Patent Office is located at
- A. Kolkata**
  - B. Chennai
  - C. New Delhi
  - D. Mumbai

311. The criteria for an invention to be patentable is/are
- A. It must be novel
  - B. It must have an inventive step and
  - C. It must be capable of industrial application.
  - D. All of the above**
312. The term of patent in case of international applications filed under the PCT designating India, shall be
- A. 10 Years
  - B. 20 Years**
  - C. 25 Years
  - D. 30 Years
313. Patent protects
- A. Discovery
  - B. Invention
  - C. New invention**
  - D. Both (a) and (b)
314. Patent right is
- A. Limited period right
  - B. Territorial right
  - C. Absolute right
  - D. Both (a) and (b)**
315. IPC means
- A. Indian Patent Classification
  - B. International Panel Code
  - C. International Patent Classification**
  - D. International Postal Code
316. If a company develops a new technology that improves its main product, what type of intellectual property can they use to stop others from copying their invention?
- A. copyright
  - B. geographical indications
  - C. patents**
  - D. registered designs
317. How many types of compulsory licenses are provided for under the Indian Patent Act?
- A. Two**
  - B. Four
  - C. One**
  - D. Three

318. Intellectual property rights are \_\_\_\_\_ over the use of his/her creation for a certain period of time.
- A. excessive rights
  - B. additional rights
  - C. exclusive right**
  - D. security rights
319. A compulsory licence can be granted for ....
- A. Designs Confidential Information
  - B. Patent and Copyright**
  - C. Trademark
  - D. Geographical Indication
320. Duration of patent is
- A. 20 years from the date of application**
  - B. 20 years from the date of publication
  - C. 20 years from the date of grant
  - D. 20 years from the date of examination
321. The publication of a patent application shall be available
- A. Official Journal of the Patent office**
  - B. Official Gazette of the Government of India
  - C. Website of the Press Information Bureau
  - D. National Newspapers on every Tuesday
322. WIPO is situated at
- A. London
  - B. New York
  - C. Geneva**
  - D. Doha
323. A new product or process involving inventive step and capable of industrial application is an
- A. industrial design
  - B. invention**
  - C. patent
  - D. copyright
324. Any person may represent by way of opposition to the Controller against the grant of patent
- A. after an application for a patent has been published
  - B. before a patent has not been granted
  - C. after a patent has been granted
  - D. both (a) and (b).**

325. The patent shall be granted as expeditiously as possible to the applicant where an application for a patent
- A. has been found to be in order for grant of the patent
  - B. has not been refused by the Controller
  - C. has not been found to be in contravention of any of the provisions of the Act
  - D. **either (a) and (b) or (a) and (c).**
326. Compulsory License for export under Indian Patents Act is for
- A. Pharmaceutical products**
  - B. Diagnostic kits required for their use
  - C. Medicinal plants
  - D. Clinical trial data
327. A license to exclude all other persons including the patentee is
- A. Direct license
  - B. Indirect license
  - C. Exclusive license**
  - D. None of the above
328. An application for patent made under the patent Cooperation treaty is
- A. International patent application**
  - B. Ordinary application
  - C. Convention application
  - D. PCT national phase application
329. When submitting a Patent application, the drawings should be:
- A. In three dimensions if it relates to a molecular structure
  - B. In A4 size sheet
  - C. Without descriptive matter in the drawings except the HOW diagram
  - D. Without colours**
330. The first product patent in India was granted to
- A. Roche**
  - B. Novartis
  - C. Glenmark
  - D. None of the above
331. Any opponent may oppose to the grant of the patent within
- A. One year from the date of publication**
  - B. Two years from the date of publication
  - C. Four years from the date of publication
  - D. None of the above

332. The total number of pages in complete specification is \_\_\_\_\_ and claims are \_\_\_\_\_ for which no additional charges are to be paid at the time of filing of patent application.
- A. 30 and 15
  - B. 30 and 10**
  - C. 10 and 15
  - D. 15 and 30
333. A product may be sold in the market without destroying its novelty
- A. Only after applying for a patent
  - B. Only after grant of a patent
  - C. Only after publication of the patent application in the official journal**
  - D. Only if the process of its preparation is kept secret
334. The provisional specification of a patent application does not contain
- A. Title
  - B. Description of the invention
  - C. Claim**
  - D. None of the above
335. Which one of these is non-patentable invention
- A. A method of testing
  - B. A method of agriculture and horticulture**
  - C. Any substance which is not applied for treatment or to prevent a disease
  - D. Micro organisms
336. An exclusive right granted for an invention
- A. Copyright Infringement
  - B. Copyright
  - C. Trademarks
  - D. Patent**
337. The first legislation in India relating to patents was enacted in:
- A. 1856
  - B. 1911**
  - C. 1970
  - D. 2005
338. The owner of a patent can grant licenses:
- A. To registered companies only
  - B. To individuals only
  - C. To anyone**
  - D. To anyone, but only after taking permission from the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks

339. Which section of the Patents Act refers to powers of the Controller to make orders regarding substitution of applicants
- A. Section 19
  - B. Section 20**
  - C. Section 21
  - D. Section 22
340. Section 107-A, Patents Act, 1970 provides for the defence of:
- A. Bolar exemption
  - B. Parallel importation
  - C. Both (a) & (b)**
  - D. None of the above
341. Under the Patents Act, 1970 Intellectual Property Appellate Board is empowered to hear appeals emanating from:
- A. Section 15**
  - B. Section 25(1)
  - C. Section 25 (2)
  - D. All of the above
342. Complete specification contains:
- A. Title
  - B. Field of invention
  - C. Detailed description
  - D. All the above**
343. SEP is an acronym for:
- A. Software Essential Patent
  - B. Software End Protocol
  - C. Standard Essential Patent**
  - D. Standard Essential Protocol
344. Unity of invention refers to:
- A. Single patent for a single invention
  - B. Single patent for a single invention tied together by a single inventive concept**
  - C. Single patent for a multiple invention
  - D. Single patent for a single invention tied together by multiple inventive concepts
345. Selection patent can be filed for:
- A. Pharmaceutical invention**
  - B. Electronic invention
  - C. Mechanical invention
  - D. All the above

346. Patent can be revoked by the Controller for non-working after the expiry of:
- A. 14 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence
  - B. 2 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence**
  - C. 5 years from the date of grant of compulsory licence
  - D. 1 year from the date of grant of compulsory licence
347. Patent Cooperation Treaty is administered by:
- A. World Health Organisation
  - B. World Wide Federation
  - C. World Intellectual Property Organisation**
  - D. Indian Patent Office
348. Convention applications under the Patents Act, 1970 denote the applications filed through:
- A. Patent Cooperation Treaty route
  - B. Divisional Application route
  - C. Paris Convention route**
  - D. Patent of Addition route
349. A right to sue in a patent infringement suit vest with:
- A. Patentee
  - B. Exclusive licensee
  - C. Compulsory licensee
  - D. All of the above**
350. Mere admixture is:
- A. Patentable in India
  - B. Not patentable in India**
  - C. Patentable in some cases
  - D. Not applicable
351. Patent right is:
- A. Positive right
  - B. Negative right**
  - C. Both positive and negative right
  - D. None of the above
352. Under Section 21, Patents Act, first examination report is to be replied within:
- A. 14 months
  - B. 12 months**
  - C. 2 months
  - D. 10 months
353. Suit for patent infringement is to be filed in:
- A. The High Court
  - B. The District Court**
  - C. The Supreme Court
  - D. The Intellectual Property of Appellate Board

354. Wrongful use of words "Patent office" leads to:
- A. Civil liability
  - B. Criminal offence**
  - C. No offence
  - D. No civil liability
355. Form 25 under the Patents Act, 1970 is used for:
- A. Request for early publication
  - B. Request for early examination
  - C. Request for filing patent application abroad**
  - D. Power of attorney
356. To file patent application in India, it is required to file:
- A. Form-I
  - B. Form-II
  - C. Form-V
  - D. All the above**
357. Amendment of patent application can be allowed by:
- A. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
  - B. High Court
  - C. Controller of Patent, Designs and Trade Mark
  - D. All of the above**
358. Discovery of a new galaxy is not patentable:
- A. As per section 3(c) of the patent act, 1970**
  - B. As per section 3(k) of the patent act, 1970
  - C. As per section 3(d) of the patent act, 1970
  - D. As per section 3(b) of the patent act, 1970
359. "International application" means
- A. An application filed in WTO
  - B. An application filed under CBD
  - C. An application for patent made in accordance with the Patent Cooperation Treaty**
  - D. An application for patent made in accordance with the Budapest Treaty
360. An application for termination of a compulsory licence can be filed under provisions of:
- A. Section 94**
  - B. Section 92
  - C. Section 91
  - D. Section 93

361. As per the Indian Patents Act, a resident in India:
- A. Is free to file an application for patent in a foreign country without first filing an application for patent for the same invention in India.
  - B. Can file an application for patent in a foreign country without first filing an application for patent for the same invention in India, only under certain special circumstances**
  - C. Can file an application for patent in a foreign country only after filing a PCT application on same subject matter.
  - D. None of the above
362. As per Indian Patents Act, 1970, "patentee" means
- A. The person for the time being entered on the register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent**
  - B. The applicant(s) of patent
  - C. The inventor(s)
  - D. Both the applicant(s) and the inventor(s) as named in Form-1 of second schedule
363. Prior Art does not include
- A. Knowledge disclosed in publications
  - B. Knowledge disclosed only to closed group of members bound by non-disclosure agreement**
  - C. Knowledge disclosed only in patents
  - D. Knowledge available in the public domain
364. How the patent application can be withdrawn once request is filed under Rule 7(4A) and 26?
- A. By submitting Form 25
  - B. By submitting Form 27
  - C. By submitting Form 29**
  - D. By submitting Form 24
365. Under which section of the Patents Act the examiner, to whom the application is referred, conducts the examination?
- A. Section 11
  - B. Section 12**
  - C. Section 13
  - D. Section 14
366. Method of committing theft is not Patentable in accordance to one of the Sections of the Patent Act, 1970. Find out relevant section from the following:
- A. Section 3 (c) of the Act
  - B. Section 3 (b) of the Act**
  - C. Section 3 (a) of the Act
  - D. Section 3 (d) of the Act

367. The Central Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary that a Patent should be acquired from the Patentee for a public purpose within the provision of Patent Act, then a notification is published in:
- A. All leading newspapers
  - B. All leading newspapers and Journals
  - C. Official Gazette**
  - D. All of the above
368. In case of request for permission of making Patent application outside India as per section 39 of the Act the time frame to dispose such request by Controller is:
- A. Within 30 days from the request
  - B. Within 6 months from the request
  - C. Within 21 days from the request**
  - D. None of the above
369. A Patent awarded by the Patent Office of India is valid in:
- A. All ASEAN countries territories
  - B. All countries that adhere to TRIPS
  - C. Indian territory**
  - D. All of the above
370. As per The Patent Act, 1970 the first compulsory licence granted in India to:
- A. Natco Pharma on 9th March, 2012**
  - B. Cipla on 9th March, 2009
  - C. Glenmark on 27th January, 2009
  - D. None of the above
371. When a Patent completes its full term of 20 years within the provision of The Patent Act, it:
- A. May be renewed for a further period of 10 years
  - B. May be renewed only under special circumstances
  - C. May be renewed for a period of 5 years
  - D. Shall not be renewed**
372. The condoning of delay or irregularity in procedure within the powers of the Controller can be requested by way of filing:
- A. Form 30
  - B. Petition.**
  - C. Affidavit
  - D. Form 4
373. Application for revision of terms and conditions of compulsory license can be filed under the provisions of
- A. Section 88**
  - B. Section 86
  - C. Section 94
  - D. Section 85

374. Grant of compulsory license for manufacture and export of patented pharmaceutical products to any country having insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector to address public health problems falls under the following provision of the Patents Act:
- A. **Section 92(A)**
  - B. Section 91(1)
  - C. Section 100
  - D. Section 102(1)
375. Which section of Patents Act refers to the mention of inventors as such in Patent certificate
- A. Section 27
  - B. **Section 28**
  - C. Section 29
  - D. Section 30
376. The protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights authority is situated at.....
- A. Mumbai
  - B. Kolkotta
  - C. **New Delhi**
  - D. Chennai
377. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out designs initiating proceedings against the offence of infringement is .....
- A. **03 years**
  - B. one year
  - C. 03 months
  - D. None of the above
378. Any association of persons or producers or any organisation or authority established by or under any law for the time being in force representing the interest of the .....of the concerned goods, who are desirous of registering a geographical indication in relation to such goods shall apply in writing to the Registrar in such form and in such manner and accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed for the registration of the geographical indication under the law relating to Geographical Indications.
- A. Proprietors
  - B. Users
  - C. **Producers**
  - D. Transferors
379. Any person claiming to be the .....of the goods in respect of which a geographical indication has been registered under may apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for registering him as an authorised user of such geographical indication under the law relating to Geographical Indications.
- A. Proprietors
  - B. Vendor
  - C. **Producer**
  - D. Consumer

380. The Registry relating to Geographical Indications is situated at .....
- A. Mumbai
  - B. Kolkotta
  - C. New Delhi
  - D. Chennai**
381. The law relating to Geographical Indications in India was passed in the year .....
- A. 1999**
  - B. 2000
  - C. 2001
  - D. None of the above
382. Registration of Geographical Indication shall .....
- A. Prima facie evidence of Validity**
  - B. Evidence of Invalidity
  - C. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
  - D. None of the above
383. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of geographical indication as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
  - B. Criminal Remedies
  - C. Both A & B**
  - D. None of the above
384. The formula for making Coca Cola is an example for .....
- A. Patents
  - B. Traditional Knowledge
  - C. Trade Secrete**
  - D. Trademark
385. Which among the following intellectual Property cannot be transferred?
- A. Design
  - B. Plant variety
  - C. Trade Secrete
  - D. Geographical Indication**
386. The plant variety (es) which is/are NOT protectable under Plant Varieties and Farmers' rights law are.....
- A. Extant Variety
  - B. Farmers' Variety
  - C. Biological Variety**
  - D. All the above

387. Scotch whisky is eligible to protection as.....
- A. Patentable Item
  - B. Farmers' Right
  - C. Geographical Indication**
  - D. Trade Secrete
388. Criminal Proceedings in respect of offences under law relating to Geographical indications are to be commenced within .....of commission of offence.
- A. 06 months
  - B. one year
  - C. 03 years**
  - D. 90 days
389. A registered geographical indication is infringed by a person who, not being an authorised user thereof uses such geographical indication by any means in the designations or presentation of goods that indicates or suggests that such goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin of such goods in a manner which misleads the persons as to the geographical origin of such goods or uses any geographical indication in such manner which constitutes an act of .....including passing off in respect of registered geographical indication.
- A. Anti Competition
  - B. Unfair Competition**
  - C. Distinctive similar use
  - D. Duplicate use
390. The law relating to Industrial Designs in India was passed in the year .....
- A. 1999
  - B. 2000**
  - C. 2001
  - D. None of the above
391. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights to commence criminal proceeding in respect of offences under such law is .....
- A. 03 years**
  - B. one year
  - C. 03 months
  - D. None of the above
392. The law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights in India was passed in the year .....
- A. 1999
  - B. 2000
  - C. 2001**
  - D. None of the above

393. The law relating to Trade Secrets in India was passed in the year .....
- A. 1999
  - B. 2000
  - C. 2001
  - D. None of the above**
394. Which among the following does not have legislation in India?
- A. Geographical Indications
  - B. Industrial Designs
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. Trade Secrets**
395. Criminal Proceedings in respect of offences under law relating to Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights are to be commenced within .....of commission of offence.
- A. 06 months
  - B. one year
  - C. 03 years**
  - D. 90 days
396. The law relating to which among the following is having provisions for compulsory licensing in it?
- A. Geographical Indications
  - B. Industrial Designs
  - C. Plant Varieties**
  - D. Trade Secrets
397. Registration of Designs shall .....
- A. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
  - B. Evidence of Invalidity
  - C. Prima facie evidence of Validity**
  - D. None of the above
398. The subject matter of which among the following is indicated by the word ‘copyright’?
- A. Geographical Indications
  - B. Industrial Designs**
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. Trade Secrets
399. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of Industrial designs as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies**
  - B. Criminal Remedies
  - C. Both A & B
  - D. None of the above

400. Which among the following is a group right?
- A. Geographical Indications**
  - B. Industrial Designs
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. Trade Secrets
401. The Office of the Registrar of Plant variety registration is situated at .....
- A. Mumbai
  - B. Kolkotta
  - C. New Delhi**
  - D. Chennai
402. Which among the following Intellectual Property is protected as applied to an Article?
- A. Geographical Indications
  - B. Industrial Designs**
  - C. Plant Varieties
  - D. Trade Secrets
403. The Authority with which the Industrial Design is registered is.....
- A. Registrar of Copyright
  - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
  - C. Controller General**
  - D. None of the above
404. The Authority with which the Geographical Indications is registered is.....
- A. Registrar**
  - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
  - C. Controller General
  - D. None of the above
405. The Authority with which the Trade Secrete is registered is.....
- A. Registrar
  - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
  - C. Controller General
  - D. None of the above**
406. The Authority with which the Plant Varieties is registered is.....  
The Protection of Plant Varieties Farmers' Rights Authority
- A. Registrar**
  - B. Controller General
  - C. Central Secretary of Agricultural Department
  - D. None of the above

407. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of plant varieties and farmers' rights as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
  - B. Criminal Remedies
  - C. Both A & B**
  - D. None of the above
408. In respect of which of the following IPR registration is not compulsory for protection?
- A. Geographical Indications**
  - B. Plant varieties
  - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
  - D. Industrial Designs
409. The Registry relating to Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out designs is situated at .....
- A. Mumbai
  - B. Kolkotta
  - C. New Delhi**
  - D. Chennai
410. The Duration of Protection available to Industrial Designs is .....
- A. 20 years
  - B. 15 years**
  - C. 10 years
  - D. 60 years from the date of publication
411. The Duration of Protection available to Trade Secrets is .....
- A. 20 years
  - B. 15 years
  - C. 10 years
  - D. None of the above**
412. The Duration of Protection available in respect of plant varieties and farmers rights is .....
- A. 20 years
  - B. 15 years
  - C. 10 years
  - D. None of the above**
413. Geographical Indications protection is available in respect of .....
- A. Goods**
  - B. Services
  - C. Both A & B
  - D. None of the above

414. The Right to Use the Geographical Indication is available to .....
- A. **Registered User**
  - B. Registered Proprietor
  - C. Both the above
  - D. None of the above
415. Registration of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Lay Out Designs shall .....
- A. **Prima facie evidence of Validity**
  - B. Evidence of Invalidity
  - C. Entitle the person to remedies without further proof
  - D. None of the above
416. The Registry relating to Geographical Indications is situated at .....
- A. Mumbai
  - B. **Kolkata**
  - C. New Delhi
  - D. Chennai
417. The Law Relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits were passed in the year .....
- A. 1999
  - B. **2000**
  - C. 2001
  - D. None of the above
418. The Duration of Protection available to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Lay Out is .....
- A. 20 years
  - B. 15 years
  - C. **10 years**
  - D. 60 years from the date of publication
419. Suit relating to infringement of rights under law relating to the protection of Industrial Designs is to be instituted in which of the following courts?
- A. Munsiff Court
  - B. Sessions Court
  - C. **District Court**
  - D. Subordinate Judge's Court
420. The Authority with which the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout registered is.....
- A. **Registrar**
  - B. Central Secretary of Industrial Department
  - C. Controller General
  - D. Authority of IC

421. Laws relating to which among following is the most significant for electronic industry?
- A. Geographical Indications
  - B. Plant Varieties
  - C. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout designs**
  - D. All the above
422. What are the remedies available for the infringement of IPR right in respect of Semiconductor integrated circuits layout as per the relevant law?
- A. Civil Remedies
  - B. Criminal Remedies
  - C. Both A & B**
  - D. None of the above
423. The geographical indications which ..... are not registerable.
- A. Likely to deceive
  - B. Comprises or contains scandalous or obscene matter
  - C. Likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities
  - D. All the above**
424. The provisions relating to benefit sharing is contained in law relating to which of the following.
- A. Industrial Designs
  - B. Plant varieties**
  - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
  - D. Trade Secrets
425. Law relating to which among the following provides for passing off as a remedy?
- A. Industrial Designs
  - B. Plant varieties
  - C. Semiconductor integrated circuits lay out
  - D. Geographical Indications**
426. Suit relating to infringement of Geographical Indications is to be instituted in which of the following courts?
- A. Munsiff Court
  - B. Sessions Court
  - C. District Court**
  - D. Subordinate Judge's Court
427. The maximum imprisonment prescribed by the relevant law relating to Geographical indication for the offence of infringement is .....
- A. 03 months
  - B. one year
  - C. 03 years**
  - D. None of the above

428. A person can apply ..... of Compulsory licensing in respect of the plant varieties.
- Immediately after on registration
  - After six months
  - After one year
  - After three years**
429. Power to make rules under Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs Act is vested with.....
- Central Government**
  - Registrar of Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs
  - Semiconductor integrated circuits layout-designs Authority
  - None of the above
430. ....means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to any article whether in two dimensional or three dimensional or in both forms, by any industrial process or means, whether manual, mechanical or chemical, separate or combined, which in the finished article appeal to and are judged solely by the eye.
- Design**
  - Trade Secret
  - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design
  - Geographical Indications
431. The .....of a geographical indication may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar for leave to add to or alter the geographical indication in any manner not substantially affecting the identity thereof.
- Registered proprietor**
  - Registered User
  - Consumer
  - Any of the above
432. Transmission of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design means.....
- Transfer to another person
  - Devolution of death**
  - Licensing to another person
  - Acquisition by Government
433. ....in relation to goods, means an indication which identifies such goods as agricultural goods, natural goods or manufactured goods as originating, or manufactured in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of such goods is essentially attributable to its geographical origin and in case where such goods are manufactured goods one of the activities of either the production or of processing or preparation of the goods concerned takes place in such territory, region or locality, as the case may be
- Design
  - Trade Secret
  - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design
  - Geographical Indications**

434. "Semiconductor integrated circuit" means a product having transistors and other circuitry elements which are inseparably formed on a semiconductor material or an insulating material or inside the semiconductor material and designed to perform an electronic circuitry function.
- Design
  - Trade Secret
  - Semiconductor Integrated Circuits**
  - Geographical Indications
435. If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, the company as well as .....the company for the conduct of its business at the time of the commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- Every Director
  - Chairman and Managing Director
  - Every person in charge of, and responsible to**
  - Managing Director
436. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000 extends to .....
- The whole of India**
  - The whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir
  - To all the states
  - To all territories notified
437. Assignment of Design means.....
- Transfer of Design**
  - Cancellation of design
  - Transmission of Design
  - None of the above
438. The qualifications for Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout to be registerable is.....
- Originality
  - Distinctive
  - Both A & B**
  - None of the above
439. A Design to be registerable shall be .....
- Original
  - Distinctive
  - Not disclosed
  - All the above**

440. ....in relation to a design, means originating from the author of such design and includes the cases which though old in themselves yet are new in their application.
- A. **Original**
  - B. Distinctive
  - C. Novel
  - D. Expression
441. The particulars relating to the registration of the authorised users of Geographical indications shall be incorporated and form part of .....of the register in the prescribed manner Under law relating to GI.
- A. Part A
  - B. **Part B**
  - C. Part C
  - D. Part D
442. Relief in respect of infringement of Geographical indication in a civil suit includes.....
- A. Imprisonment
  - B. **Injunction**
  - C. Forfeiture of goods
  - D. All the above
443. The law relating to Geographical indications is applicable to .....
- A. Registered User
  - B. Registered Proprietor
  - C. Government
  - D. **All the above**
444. Under Law Relating to Geographical Indications, where any country or a country which is a member of a group of countries or union of countries or any Inter-Governmental Organisation specified by the Central Government in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette accords to citizens of India the same rights in respect of the registration and protection of geographical indications as it accords to its own nationals, nationals of such country or a country which is a member of a group of countries or union or countries or Inter-Governmental Organisations, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights by .....
- A. Most favoured national treatment
  - B. **Reciprocity**
  - C. Multinational Recognition
  - D. None of the above
445. National Innovation Bill proposed a law for the protection of.....
- A. Patent
  - B. **Trade Secrets**
  - C. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs
  - D. Industrial Designs

446. ....Under designs law means the exclusive right to apply a design to any article in any class in which the design is registered.
- A. Article
  - B. Goods
  - C. Copyright**
  - D. Services
447. The person who executes/makes the design is known as .....under law relating to Designs
- A. Proprietor
  - B. User
  - C. Author**
  - D. Vendor
448. A design may be registered in respect of an .....
- A. Goods
  - B. Class
  - C. Article**
  - D. Services
449. The Register of Designs is kept in .....
- A. Patent Office**
  - B. Copyright Office
  - C. Trademark Office
  - D. Designs Office
450. A design lapsed before completion of total duration of protection of design .....
- A. Cannot be restored
  - B. Can be restored**
  - C. Expires
  - D. None of the above
451. The Power to cancel a registered design is vested with..... by Designs Act 2000.
- A. Controller**
  - B. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
  - C. District Court
  - D. High Court
452. The Fee payable with respect to registration related aspects of Designs is provided under .....
- A. Designs Act
  - B. Designs Rules**
  - C. Designs Regulation
  - D. All the above

453. .... shall make application of registration of Assignment of Designs
- A. Assignor
  - B. Person becomes entitled under assignment**
  - C. Registrar
  - D. Controller
454. The initial power of rectification of register of Design is vested with.....
- A. Controller**
  - B. Intellectual Property Appellate Board
  - C. District Court
  - D. High Court
455. Non-Disclosure agreement pertains to .....
- A. Trade Secrets**
  - B. Designs
  - C. Patents
  - D. Semiconductor Integrated Circuits
456. ....appoint a person to be known as the Registrar of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design for the purposes of this Act.
- A. Controller
  - B. Relevant High Court
  - C. Central Government**
  - D. None of the above
457. Any person claiming to be the .....of a layout-design, who is desirous of registering it, shall apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for the registration of his Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. Creator**
  - B. Author
  - C. Inventor
  - D. Proprietor
458. An oppose for application for registration of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design can be made.....
- A. Immediately on filing of application
  - B. On grant of the certificate Proprietor
  - C. On advertisement of application by the Registrar**
  - D. All the above
459. The Proprietor gets right in respect of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design from the date of .....
- A. Application for registration**
  - B. Grant of certificate of registration
  - C. Advertisement in the Official Gazette
  - D. Advertisement of application for opposition

460. No person shall be entitled to institute any proceeding to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of an .....layout design.
- A. Non-classified
  - B. Unregistered**
  - C. Unassigned
  - D. Non-transmitted
461. What are the rights conferred on a registered proprietor of a Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design?
- A. Right to Use
  - B. Right to obtain relief
  - C. Both A & B**
  - D. Either A or B
462. ....of a layout-design may be registered as a registered user of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. A person other than the registered proprietor**
  - B. Assignor
  - C. Assignee
  - D. All the above can register as registered user.
463. Which of the following right is vested with the registered user of Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. Right to make a complaint in respect of infringement before a criminal court**
  - B. To assign Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
  - C. To transmit Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
  - D. To rectify Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design
464. Statement I : Every Person appointed under the law relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design shall be considered as public servant.  
Statement II: The registrar under Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design law shall have the power of Civil Court
- A. Both the statements are true**
  - B. Both the statements are Untrue
  - C. Statement I is true; Statement II is untrue
  - D. Statement I is untrue; Statement II is true
465. Where, in the opinion of the Registrar, an applicant is in default in the prosecution of an application filed under Law relating to Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design , the Registrar may, by notice require the applicant to remedy the default, treat the application as .....
- A. Withdrawn
  - B. Registered
  - C. Abandoned**
  - D. Abated

466. There shall be kept under the direction and supervision of the Registrar.....under Semiconductor Integrated Circuits layout-design.
- A. an index of registered layout-designs
  - B. an index of layout-designs in respect of which applications for registration are pending
  - C. an index of the names of the proprietors of registered layout-designs
  - D. All the above**
467. The registration of a geographical indication shall give the register proprietor .....
- A. Right to obtain relief**
  - B. right to use Geographical indication
  - C. Both A & B
  - D. None of the above
468. Where a geographical indication has been applied to the goods on sale or in the contract for sale of any goods, the seller shall be .....that the geographical indication is a genuine geographical indication.
- A. Guarantee
  - B. Impliedly warrant**
  - C. Indemnify
  - D. All the above
469. If a person who is a party to a proceeding under Geographical Indication Law dies pending the proceeding, the Registrar may, on proof to his satisfaction of the transmission of the interest of the deceased person, substitute in the proceeding his .....in his place
- A. Assignee
  - B. Assignor
  - C. Successor in interest**
  - D. Executor
470. The official website of Intellectual Property in India is .....
- A. <https://ipindia.gov.in/>**
  - B. <https://ipr.gov.in/>
  - C. <https://india.gov.in/>
  - D. <https://indiaipr.gov.in/>
471. The Designs Act, 2000 has repealed .....
- A. The Designs Act, 1911**
  - B. The Trade & Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
  - C. The Designs Act, 1958
  - D. The Patent and Designs Act, 1970
472. The power to make rules in respect of The Designs Act, 2000 is vested with.....
- A. The Controller
  - B. The registrar
  - C. The Central Government**
  - D. The parliament

473. National Register of Plant Varieties is kept at the office of the .....
- A. **Plant Verities Registry**
  - B. National Plant Verities Authority
  - C. Controller of Intellectual property
  - D. Central Government
474. The plant variety under the protection plant varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001 shall have which of the following qualifications?
- A. Novelty
  - B. Distinctiveness
  - C. Stability
  - D. **All the above**
475. The Duration of Protection available in respect of Geographical Indications is .....
- A. 15 years
  - B. 60 years from the date of publication
  - C. 10 years
  - D. **No limit**

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UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT  
AUDIT COURSE  
IN  
**CONSUMER PROTECTION**  
(CBCSS - UG – REGULATIONS - 2019)

**QUESTION BANK**

(Choose the most appropriate answer from the alternatives given)

1. The objective of consumer protection law.
  - a) Protect the interest of consumers
  - b) Establish authorities for settling consumer disputes
  - c) Establish authorities for administering consumer disputes
  - d) **All the above**
2. E commerce has brought within the ambit of the Consumer Protection Act in the year.
  - a) 1986
  - b) 2009
  - c) **2019**
  - d) 1996
3. A consumer does not include
  - a) Buyer of goods
  - b) Hirer of service
  - c) Buyer for personal use only
  - d) **Buyer for commercial use also**
4. Which of the following is not an unfair trade practice?
  - a) Offering spurious goods
  - b) Not issuing bill
  - c) Disclosure of personal information of consumers
  - d) **None of the above**
5. The practice of allowing one of the parties to terminate the contract without any reasonable cause or unilaterally forms
  - a) **Unfair trade practice**
  - b) Unfair contract
  - c) Void contract
  - d) All the above

6. Unfair contract does not include contract
  - a) Contract between consumer and trader
  - b) Contract between consumer and consumer**
  - c) Contract between consumer and manufacturer
  - d) Contract between consumer and service provider
7. The product liability action for any harm or injury caused by defective good shalln't lie against
  - a) The seller
  - b) The manufacturer
  - c) The trader
  - d) The consumer**
8. The product seller who made express warranty that does not conform to the warranty made by the manufacturer is liable for
  - a) Unfair trade practice
  - b) Unfair contract**
  - c) Void contract
  - d) None of the above
9. In which of the following the product liability action shall not lie
  - a) For not warning about any danger that is commonly known or obvious.
  - b) Failure to take reasonable care in maintaining, assembling or inspecting the product.
  - c) The product seller made express warranty that does not conform to the warranty made by the manufacturer
  - d) None of the above**
10. Which is not an exception to sec 87 liabilities?
  - a) The consumer who himself misuses, alters or modifies the product and suffers harm as a result**
  - b) The product manufacturer has given adequate warnings for use of the product
  - c) For any danger that is commonly known or obvious.
  - d) Failure to take reasonable care in maintaining, assembling or inspecting the product by the seller.
11. Appropriate laboratory means
  - a) Laboratory recognized by central government
  - b) Laboratory recognized by state government
  - c) Organization recognized by the government for the purpose
  - d) All the above**

12. Complainant means:
- a) **Consumer**
  - b) Trader
  - c) Any consumer association registered or not
  - d) All the above
13. Commercial purpose does not include:
- a) Business purpose
  - b) Employment purpose
  - c) **Livelihood by self-employment**
  - d) Self-employment
14. Defect or deficiency is the shortcoming of quality etc that is required by
- a) By law in force
  - b) By contract
  - c) Claimed by the trader
  - d) **All the above**
15. Harm in relation to product liability includes
- a) Any harm caused to a product itself
  - b) Any damage to the property on account of breach of warranty conditions
  - c) Any commercial or economic loss
  - d) **Any loss of consortium or services**
16. Complaint filed by a person for claiming compensation for the harm caused to him
- a) Complaint
  - b) **Product liability action**
  - c) Civil dispute
  - d) Compensation claim
17. The product manufacturer means
- a) **Assembler of the goods**
  - b) Engaging in packing of goods
  - c) Engaging in repairs and maintenance
  - d) All the above
18. The product seller in relation to a product means
- a) a seller of immovable property
  - b) a provider of professional services
  - c) **a manufacturer who is also a product seller**
  - d) acts only in a financial capacity regarding sale of a product

19. Restrictive trade practice includes
- a) **Acts to impose on the consumers unjustified costs**
  - b) Falsely represents that the goods are of a particular standard
  - c) Representing feature which such goods or services do not have
  - d) All the above
20. Which is not an unfair trade practice?
- a) requiring manifestly excessive security deposits for contract performance
  - b) imposing disproportionate penalty over consumer on breach of contract
  - c) acts cause significant change in the rights of such consumer
  - d) **All the above**
21. The Central Consumer Protection Council is an
- a) Adjudicatory body
  - b) **Advisory body**
  - c) Tribunal
  - d) Civil court
22. Act or proceeding of the central authority shall be invalidated on account of
- a) Vacancy
  - b) Irregularity of proceedings
  - c) Defect in appointment
  - d) **None of the above**
23. The investigation wing comes under
- a) Consumer Protection Council
  - b) District Forum
  - c) **Central Consumer Protection Authority**
  - d) Independent organ
24. The head of the investigating wing of the Central Authority
- a) Commissioner Central Authority
  - b) Deputy Commissioner Central Authority
  - c) **Director General**
  - d) None of the above
25. The District Collector shall inquire into or investigate complaints regarding violation of rights of consumers on a reference from
- a) Central Consumer Protection Authority only
  - b) Commissioner of a regional office only
  - c) Or on a complaint received only
  - d) **All the above**

26. A complaint relating to violation of consumer rights can be filed before:
- a) the District Collector
  - b) the Commissioner of regional office
  - c) the Central Authority
  - d) Any one of the above**
27. The term 'product' includes
- a) Product in gaseous stage**
  - b) Human blood in blood bank
  - c) Human organs
  - d) None of the above
28. The product liability action means
- a) Action to return
  - b) Action to compensation**
  - c) Action to fine
  - d) All the above
29. Product liability is the responsibility of
- a) Product manufacturer**
  - b) Appropriate government
  - c) Product distributor
  - d) All the above
30. The provider of professional service is
- a) Product seller
  - b) Service Provider
  - c) Both a and b**
  - d) None of the above
31. For the purpose of Consumer Act the seller of a flat is considered as
- a) Seller of an immovable property
  - b) Product seller**
  - c) Service provider
  - d) All the above
32. Who is a product service provider?
- a) a person who provides any service in respect of a product**
  - b) a person who provides any service
  - c) a person who provide internet service
  - d) none of the above

33. Which is not a service for the purpose of the Act?
- a) Service made available to potential users
  - b) Service under a contract of personal service**
  - c) Both a and b
  - d) None of the above
34. Spurious goods means
- a) Falsely claimed to be new
  - b) Falsely claimed to be of a particular standard
  - c) Falsely claimed to be genuine**
  - d) All the above
35. On satisfaction as to prima facie case of unfair trade practice the Central Authority shall refer the matter involving public interest to
- a) Investigating wing
  - b) District collector
  - c) Regulator under any law
  - d) All the above**
36. The essence of marketing management
- a) Building values based on client portfolio**
  - b) High level of profitability
  - c) Building marketing strategies
  - d) Relationship with business partners
37. The basic characteristics of the concept of market development approach to consumer relations
- a) Responding to existing market structure
  - b) Construction of new needs and demands**
  - c) Identifying and understanding consumer preferences
  - d) Meeting of identified needs and demands
38. The basic characteristics of the concept of servant leadership approach to consumer relations
- a) Improving the competitive position of the company
  - b) Creation of new consumers
  - c) Responding to existing market structure**
  - d) Construction of new needs and demands

39. Effectiveness of actions taken in market development approach of consumer relations depends on
- a) **The persuasive ability of the company**
  - b) Flexibility of the company
  - c) Composition of values to satisfy the articulated needs of consumers
  - d) All the above
40. Effectiveness of actions taken in servant leadership approach of consumer relations depends on
- a) Persuasive ability of the company
  - b) The flexibility of customers.
  - c) **Flexibility of the company**
  - d) All the above
41. The first consumer organization was established by
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) Ralph Nader
  - c) Bata
  - d) **R.P.Dalvai**
42. Who declared the four consumer rights?
- a) **John F.Kennedy**
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - c) Ralph Nader
  - d) R.P.Dalvai
43. Which is considered as the golden day in the history of consumer rights?
- a) 12<sup>th</sup> April 1949
  - b) **15<sup>th</sup> March 1962**
  - c) 9<sup>th</sup> April 1985
  - d) 25<sup>th</sup> March 1986
44. The book published in 1906 that prompted Theodore Roosevelt to enact the Meat Inspection Bill of 1906
- a) **The Jungle**
  - b) Your Money's Worth: A Study in the Waste of the Consumer's Dollars
  - c) Consumers' Club Commodity List
  - d) Unsafe at Any Speed

45. "A customer is the most important visitor on our premises..." Whose words are these?
- a) John F.Kennedy
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi**
  - c) Ralph Nader
  - d) R.P.Dalvai
46. Which of the following is not the right of a consumer in a free society?
- a) The right to choose
  - b) The right to be informed
  - c) The right to be heard
  - d) Right to bargain**
47. Right to safety right of the consumer implies
- a) Protection against the marketing in general
  - b) Protection against hazardous goods**
  - c) Protection against monopoly
  - d) Protection against higher prices
48. Which of the following are facts necessary to make informed choice?
- a) Fraudulent, deceitful or grossly misleading information
  - b) Advertising
  - c) Labeling
  - d) All the above**
49. Right to be heard by consumer implies
- a) Consideration in the formulation of governmental policy
  - b) Fair and expeditious treatment in its administrative tribunals**
  - c) Governmental regulation where free market is not possible
  - d) Only a and b**
50. The first consumer law was enacted at
- a) U.K
  - b) British India
  - c) Massachusetts**
  - d) Greece
51. The basis of European consumer protection statutes of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century
- a) Principle of Laissez faire
  - b) Principle of market
  - c) Principle of deterrence**
  - d) Principle of morality

52. What laid the precedent for independent regulatory agencies for protection of consumers in USA?
- a) **Inter-state Commerce Commission**
  - b) Federal Trade Commission
  - c) Import Drugs Act
  - d) All the above
53. The person behind the anti-adulterations legislations in USA in 1906
- a) John F.Kennedy
  - b) Mahatma Gandhi
  - c) **Dr. Harvey W. Wiley**
  - d) Roosevelt
54. Which of the following is the landmark development in the second stage of consumer movement in USA?
- a) Organization called Consumers Research Inc.
  - b) Consumer representation in the federal government
  - c) Wileys Poison Squad
  - d) **Only a and b**
55. Which of the following is the development in first stage of consumer movements in USA?
- a) Organization called Consumers Research Inc.
  - b) Consumer representation in the federal government
  - c) **Wileys Poison Squad**
  - d) Establishment of consumer unions
56. The person who become the unchallenged leader of the American consumer movement in the third stage of consumer movement in USA.
- a) John F.Kennedy
  - b) **Ralph Nader**
  - c) Dr. Harvey W. Wiley
  - d) Roosevelt
57. The consumer right that was incorporated by International Organisation of Consumers with Kennedy's three consumer rights
- a) The right to information
  - b) The right to choose
  - c) The right to be heard
  - d) **The right to redress**

58. Which was not part of the Kennedy's consumer rights?
- a) The right to information
  - b) The right to choose
  - c) The right to be heard
  - d) The right to basic needs**
59. The movement of consumerism started
- a) 1960s**
  - b) 1980s
  - c) 1780s
  - d) 1970s
60. Which is not the feature of consume movements?
- a) Protest movement
  - b) Mass movement
  - c) Government sponsored movement
  - d) None of the above**
61. When onwards 15<sup>th</sup> March is observed as World Consumer Rights Day?
- a) 1982
  - b) 1983**
  - c) 1985
  - d) 1962
62. Consumer education at school and college level is essential
- a) To know about the price of goods
  - b) To know about the industrial scenario of the country
  - c) To know about aggressive marketing strategies
  - d) Both b and c**
63. What constitute consume education?
- a) Concept formation
  - b) Activities
  - c) Empirical insights
  - d) All the above**
64. The first NGO dealing consumer grievances in India
- a) Bharat Sevak Samaj
  - b) Indian Association of Consumers**
  - c) National Consumer Association
  - d) Consumer voice

65. The main aim of consumer NGOs
- a) **Study the trend of prices**
  - b) Impart Assertiveness training
  - c) Inculcate referral and research skills
  - d) All the above
66. Which of the following comes under consumer responsibility?
- a) Critical awareness
  - b) Social responsibility
  - c) Solidarity
  - d) **All the above**
67. Which of the following constitute the solidarity responsibility of consumers?
- a) **Formulation of consumer groups**
  - b) Impact of their consumption behavior on other citizens
  - c) Not to waste scarce natural resources
  - d) To be alert and questioning about the goods
68. Which of the following constitute the environmental responsibility of consumers?
- a) Formulation of consumer groups
  - b) Impact of their consumption behavior on other citizens
  - c) **Not to waste scarce natural resources**
  - d) To be alert and questioning about the goods
69. Which of the following constitute the social responsibility of consumers?
- a) Formulation of consumer groups
  - b) **Impact of their consumption behavior on disadvantaged**
  - c) Not to waste scarce natural resources
  - d) To be alert and questioning about the goods
70. Which among the following is the main reason for large scale exploitation of consumers in India?
- a) Lack of critical awareness
  - b) Lack of environmental awareness
  - c) **Lack of solidarity**
  - d) Lack of social responsibility
71. The nature of Consumer Protection Act
- a) Preventive
  - b) Punitive
  - c) **Compensatory**
  - d) Both b and c

72. Selling of goods and services by purposeful misrepresentation of information by and ecommerce entity
- a) Cross selling
  - b) Flash sale
  - c) **Mis-selling**
  - d) All the above
73. Sale of goods or services which are complimentary to a purchase made by a consumer at a time from any ecommerce entity with an intent to maximise the revenue of such e-commerce entity
- a) **Cross selling**
  - b) Flash sale
  - c) Mis-selling
  - d) All the above
74. sale organized by an e-commerce entity at significantly reduced prices for a predetermined period of time on selective goods to draw large number of consumers
- a) Cross selling
  - b) **Flash sale**
  - c) Mis-selling
  - d) All the above
75. Liability of market place entity for negligent non delivery of goods by a registered seller to the consumer
- a) Cross selling liability
  - b) Flash sale liability
  - c) Mis-selling liability
  - d) **Fall back liability**
76. Which of the following rights is widely criticized as not adequately addressed in Consumer Protection Act of 1986?
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to information
  - c) **Right to satisfaction of basic needs**
  - d) None of the above
77. Which of the following is lacking in Consumer Protection Act of 1986?
- a) Redressal mechanisms
  - b) **Rights and liabilities of business organizations**
  - c) Rights of consumers
  - d) Procedural mechanisms

78. Which is not an ecommerce entity?
- a) *any person, who owns, digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce, but does not include*
  - b) *any person who operates or manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce*
  - c) *any person who manages digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce*
  - d) **any seller offering his goods or services for sale on a marketplace e-commerce entity**
79. What constitute direct selling?
- a) Marketing through network of sellers
  - b) Distribution through network of sellers
  - c) Marketing through permanent retail location
  - d) **Only a and b**
80. Who among the following is a product seller?
- a) Seller of immovable property
  - b) **Seller of flats or houses**
  - c) Professional service provider
  - d) Leases a product
81. Which of the following is not included in service?
- a) Contract for service
  - b) **Contract of service**
  - c) Service made available to potential users
  - d) None of the above
82. When can it be said that the seller charged excess price?
- a) Above that fixed by law
  - b) Above that displayed in the packet
  - c) Above as agreed between parties
  - d) **All the above**
83. What constitute harm under Consumer Protection Act 2019?
- a) Harm caused to product itself
  - b) Damage on account of breach of warranty
  - c) **Mental agony or emotional distress**
  - d) All the above

84. What constitutes product under Consumer Protection Act 2019?
- a) Human tissues
  - b) Blood
  - c) Blood products
  - d) Raw materials**
85. The product liability responsibility is vested upon
- a) Product manufacturer
  - b) Product seller
  - c) Service provider
  - d) All the above**
86. Who among the following is not product manufacturer?
- a) Maker of the product
  - b) Assembler of the product
  - c) Remanufacturer of the product
  - d) None of the above**
87. When shall the District commission review its orders?
- a) Error apparent on the face of the record
  - b) Its own motion
  - c) On an application made by any of the parties
  - d) All the above**
88. When shall the District commission replace the mediator?
- a) On information furnished by the mediator
  - b) On application by parties
  - c) On application from any person
  - d) All the above**
89. When the product liability action shall arise against a product service provider?
- a) Deficient or inadequate quality of service
  - b) Not in conformity with law
  - c) Due to omission
  - d) All the above**
90. Who among the following has product liability even if he that he was not negligent or fraudulent in making the express warranty of a product?
- a) Product manufacturer**
  - b) Product seller
  - c) Product service provider
  - d) None of the above

91. In which of the following cases of product liability claim that section 87 is applicable?
- a) **Failure to provide adequate warnings or instructions**
  - b) Failure to provide quality goods
  - c) Failure to provide quality services
  - d) All the above
92. Who is responsible for product if the identity of its manufacturer is not known?
- a) Product manufacturer
  - b) **Product seller**
  - c) Product service provider
  - d) None of the above
93. When the product liability shall lie against the product seller in case of alteration or modification of product?
- a) If done with the consent of manufacturer
  - b) If done with the consent of consumer
  - c) **If it constitutes the substantial factor of harm**
  - d) On compliance of all the above
94. Who is responsible in cases where harm is caused in spite of warning to the employer who purchased it for use at work place?
- a) Product manufacturer
  - b) Product seller
  - c) Product service provider
  - d) **Employer itself**
95. Who is liable if the complainant is under the influence of a drug prescribed by medical practitioner?
- a) **Product manufacturer**
  - b) Product seller
  - c) Product service provider
  - d) Complainant himself
96. When the caveat emptor principle shall be invoked in case of product liability action?
- a) Failure in providing warning by product seller
  - b) Failure in providing warning by product manufacturer
  - c) **Failure in providing warning commonly known or obvious**
  - d) All the above

97. In which of the following situations that the product seller is not liable for product liability action?
- a) **Failure of manufacturer in providing warnings**
  - b) In case of independent warranty by him
  - c) If the manufacturer is unknown
  - d) Both a and c
98. When shall sharing of information of consumer not amount to unfair trade practice?
- a) With the consent of the person
  - b) **In accordance with the law**
  - c) If satisfied by the entity in public interest
  - d) All the above
99. Which is the new redressal mechanism added by the Act of 2019?
- a) Civil court
  - b) Consumer forums
  - c) Arbitration
  - d) **Mediation**
100. The innovative provision regarding the protection of rights of the group—consumers, in 2019 Act
- a) Mediation process
  - b) Efiling of complaint
  - c) **Class action law suit**
  - d) All the above
101. Which one of the following is not an objective of Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) Protecting interests of Consumers
  - b) Establishing consumer dispute authorities
  - c) **Controlling trade on consumer perspective**
  - d) Settlement of consumer's disputes
102. Complainant under Consumer Protection Act, 2019 includes
- a) Consumer
  - b) Voluntary consumer association
  - c) State government
  - d) Central government
  - e) **All of them**

103. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A), and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A)** –"goods" under Consumer Protection Act includes every kind of movable property

**Reason (R)** –But it does not include any food items

- a) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation to A
  - b) A is true but R is false**
  - c) R is true but A is false
  - d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
104. Which of the following is the authority to redress dispute of consumer at state level?
- a) State Dispute Redressal Authority
  - b) State Consumer Protection Council**
  - c) State Consumer Dispute Centre
  - d) None of the above
105. Which of the following are the powers of Central Consumer Protection Authority
- a) Protect consumer's right
  - b) Prevent unfair trade practices
  - c) Prevent publication of misleading advertisements
  - d) All of the above**
106. How many sections are total in the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) 100
  - b) 105
  - c) 107**
  - d) None of the above
107. Who is deciding the qualifications of president and members of District Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission?
- a) The President of India
  - b) Central Government**
  - c) State government
  - d) None of the above
108. What is the limitation period to file a complaint under Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) 6 months
  - b) 1 year
  - c) 18 months
  - d) 2 years**

109. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A), and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A)** –Every order of a District Commission or the State Commission or the National Commission shall be final

**Reason (R)** –The order shall be final only if no appeal is preferred

- a) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation to A
- b) A is true but R is false
- c) R is true but A is false
- d) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

110. Number of chapters in Consumer Protection Act, 2019

- a) **8**
- b) 10
- c) 6
- d) 7

111. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 repealed .....

- a) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 & Sale of Goods Act
- b) **Consumer Protection Act, 1986 only**
- c) Consumer Protection Act, 1986 & General Clauses Act
- d) None of the above

112. Who among the following given with the power to make rules under Consumer Protection Act, 2019

- a) State government
- b) Central government
- c) **Both of above**
- d) None of the above

113. Compounding of offences under Consumer Protection Act is given by

- a) Section 95
- b) Section 99
- c) Section 97
- d) **Section 96**

114. The Presidents and members of the District Commission, the State Commission and the National Commission, and officers and other employees thereof and other persons performing any duty under this Act, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
  - c) Partially true
  - d) Partially false
115. In which of the following circumstance a product manufacturer shall be liable
- a) The product contains a manufacturing defect
  - b) The product is defective in design
  - c) There is a deviation from manufacturing specifications
  - d) The product does not conform to the express warranty
  - e) **All of the above**
116. When did Consumer Protection Act, 2019 came into force:
- a) **July 2020**
  - b) August 2019
  - c) December 2020
  - d) None of the above
117. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 applicable to
- a) Goods
  - b) Services
  - c) **Both of them**
  - d) None of them
118. “Consumer” includes any person who buys any goods for a consideration which has been paid or promised or partly paid and partly promised
- a) **True**
  - b) False
  - c) Partially true
  - d) Partially false

119. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A), and the other labeled as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A)** –"direct selling" means marketing, distribution and sale of goods or provision of services

**Reason (R)**– It is done through a network of sellers, other than through a permanent retail location

- a) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation to A
  - b) A is true but R is false
  - c) R is true but A is false
  - d) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
120. Identify the correctly matched pair
- I. Central Authority – Central Consumer Protection Authority
  - II. Repeal & Savings – Section 107
  - III. Applicability - Goods & Services
  - IV. Section 22 - Search & Seizure
- a) Only iv is correct
  - b) Only iv and i are correct
  - c) Only iv , i and ii are correct
  - d) All are correct**
121. Why did the consumer movement arise?
- a) High rates of products
  - b) Total false claims
  - c) The dissatisfaction of the consumers as many unfair practices were being indulged in by the sellers**
  - d) None of the above
122. Which of the following statements is not correct relating to consumerism ?
- a) Consumerism is a manifestation of the failure of the business to guarantee and ensure consumer legitimate rights.
  - b) The government does not have any role in consumer protection as it is the part of business organisations alone.**
  - c) The consumers should accept consumerism as a means of asserting and enjoying their rights.
  - d) Consumerism evolution is not a set-back for marketing but rather points to the next stage in the evolution of enlightened marketing.

123. When did United Nations adopt the UN Guidelines for Consumer Protection?  
a) **1985**  
b) 1990  
c) 1995  
d) 1999
124. What was the name given to the agency at the global level for the protection of consumer rights?  
a) Consumer Court of Justice  
b) International Consumer Forum  
c) Consumers Commission  
d) **Consumers International**
125. The organisation which lays down standards of products at the international level is called:  
a) ISI  
b) ISRO  
c) **ISO**  
d) WCF
126. What is Agmark used for?  
a) Right to safety  
b) **Certification of edible oil and cereals**  
c) Right to information  
d) An agency that develops standards for goods and services
127. Consumer Protection Act is significant to  
a) Immovable Goods  
b) Movable Goods  
c) Particular Goods and Services  
d) **All Goods and Services**
128. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as  
a) Caveat Emptor  
b) Unfair trade practices  
c) **Restricted trade practices**  
d) None of the above
129. When did the consumer protection Act came into force?  
a) 1 April 2019  
b) 1 March 2020  
c) 01 May 2019  
d) **20th July 2020**

130. Under Consumer Protection Act 2019, the minimum age of member of a district forum should be
- a) 30
  - b) 40
  - c) **35**
  - d) 65
131. The maximum age for a member of state commission should be
- a) 60
  - b) 35
  - c) 70
  - d) **67**
132. Which of the following forum can reappoint the same person as its member?
- a) National commission
  - b) State commission
  - c) District commission
  - d) **None of the above**
133. In which forum is it compulsory to have a female member?
- a) National commission
  - b) State commission
  - c) District commission
  - d) **All of the above**
134. Within how many days does the opposite party have to answer after they are informed about the complaint?
- a) **30**
  - b) 5
  - c) 20
  - d) 15
135. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Powers and Functions of the Central Authority?
- a) Section 12 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) **Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - c) Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 20 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

136. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with Power of District Collector\_\_ ?
- a) **Section 16 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 24 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 13 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
137. Section 35 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with\_\_\_\_\_?
- a) **Manner in which complaint shall be made**
  - b) Findings of District Commission
  - c) Transitional provision
  - d) Transfer of cases
138. Establishment of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, is provided in section\_\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 42 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 21 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
139. Section 25 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 provides \_?
- a) **Grants by Central Government**
  - b) Investigation Wing.
  - c) Search and seizure
  - d) Investigation Wing.
140. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Establishment of a consumer mediation cell?
- a) Section 72 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 71 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 74 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 79 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
141. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with Punishment for false or misleading advertisements?
- a) Section 22 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) **Section 89 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - c) Section 43 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 45 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

142. Section 10 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with\_\_\_\_\_
- a) Product liability action
  - b) Finality of orders
  - c) Establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority**
  - d) Service of notice, etc
143. Appeal against the Order of National Forum can be made in \_\_\_\_\_
- a) District Court
  - b) High Court
  - c) Supreme Court**
  - d) State Forum
144. Which one of these are consumer rights specified in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986?
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to choose
  - c) Right to educate
  - d) All of the above**
145. What is the Punishment for false or misleading advertisements?
- a) Imprisonment up to 2 years and Fine up to 10 Lakh Rupees**
  - b) Imprisonment up to 3 years and Fine up to 10 Lakh Rupees
  - c) Imprisonment up to 5 years and Fine up to 50 Lakh Rupees
  - d) Imprisonment up to 2 years and Fine up to 20 Lakh Rupees
146. Qualifications, method of recruitment, etc., of Chief Commissioner and Commissioners, is provided in section\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - c) Section 42 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 21 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
147. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Power of Central Authority to recall goods, etc?
- a) Section 12 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 20 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**

148. The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018 has replaced the Consumer Protection Act in which of the given years?
- a) 1981
  - b) 1986**
  - c) 1991
  - d) 1978
149. Which one of the following does not provide certificate of standardization in India?
- a) AgMark
  - b) Hallmark
  - c) ISI
  - d) COPRA**
150. The quasi-judicial machinery set up at the highest level for redressal of consumer disputes is:
- a) The District Forum
  - b) The State Consumer Commission
  - c) Consumers International
  - d) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission**
151. National Consumer Day is celebrated in India :
- a) 24 December**
  - b) 25 December
  - c) 26 December
  - d) 27 December
152. COPRA does not propose formation of :
- a) National Consumer Court
  - b) State Consumer Court
  - c) District Consumer Court
  - d) High Court**
153. COPRA stands for :
- a) Consumer Protection Act**
  - b) Consumer Prevention Act
  - c) Consumer Police Act
  - d) Consumer Power Act

154. World Consumer Rights Day is celebrated on ?
- a) 5 March
  - b) 10 March
  - c) 15 March
  - d) 20 March**
155. How many rights does a consumer have under the Consumer Protection Act?
- a) 3
  - b) 5
  - c) 8
  - d) Which is 6**
156. the new regulatory authority established under the new Act?
- a) Central Consumer Protection Council
  - b) Central Consumer Protection Authority**
  - c) Central Consumer Disputes Agency
  - d) Central Consumer Information Council
157. Kerala State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is located in ?
- a) Kozhikode
  - b) Ernakulam
  - c) Thiruvananthapuram**
  - d) Thrissur
158. Which is the advisory council made under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- a) Central Consumer Protection Council**
  - b) Central Consumer Redressal Council
  - c) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission
  - d) Central Consumer Disputes Council
159. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 came into force on?
- a) 20 August 2019
  - b) 13 July 2019
  - c) 20 July 2020**
  - d) 08 August 2020
160. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the District forum as per the 2019 Act?
- a) upto 20 lakhs
  - b) upto 1 crore**
  - c) 10 crores
  - d) above 10 crores

161. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with Power of District Collector\_\_ ?
- a) **Section 16 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 24 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 13 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 18 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
162. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Experts to assist National Commission or State Commission.?
- a) Section 65 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 68 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 66 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 67 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
163. What is the maximum age of the member of the state Commission?
- a) 62
  - b) **67**
  - c) 64
  - d) 65
164. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Establishment of a consumer mediation cell?
- a) Section 72 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 71 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 74 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 79 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
165. Section 35 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with\_\_\_\_\_?
- a) Transfer of cases
  - b) Findings of District Commission
  - c) Transitional provision
  - d) **Manner in which complaint shall be made**
166. The pecuniary jurisdiction of a state commission as per 2019 Act?
- a) below 20 lakhs
  - b) 20 lakhs to 1 corer
  - c) **10 crores**
  - d) none of the above

167. Any appeal against a forum must be done in a higher forum within \_\_\_ days
- a) 45
  - b) 30**
  - c) 60
  - d) 90
168. Which provision deals appeal upon order of NCDRC to the Supreme Court of India?
- a) Sec. 65
  - b) Sec. 66**
  - c) Sec. 68
  - d) Sec. 70
169. Who introduced the Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 in Lok Sabha?
- a) Ravi Shankar Prasad
  - b) Prakash Javedkar
  - c) Ram Vilas Paswan**
  - d) Mahesh Sharma
170. The Central Consumer Protection Authority came into effect on?
- a) 24 July 2020**
  - b) 20 July 2020
  - c) 20 July 2019
  - d) 24 July 2019
171. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, "advertisement" means any audio or visual publicity, representation, endorsement or pronouncement made by means of light, sound, smoke, gas, print, electronic media, internet or website and includes any ....., circular, label, wrapper, invoice or such other documents;
- a) Notice**
  - b) Statement
  - c) Letter
  - d) Newspaper
172. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, "e-commerce" means buying or selling of goods or services including digital products over digital or .....
- a) Digital network
  - b) Electronic network**
  - c) Electronic product
  - d) Digital medium

173. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, which of the following statement is false
- a) **"Central Authority" means the Central Consumer Protection Authority established under section 9.**
  - b) "Director-General" means the Director-General appointed under sub-section (2) of section 15;
  - c) "District Commission" means a District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under sub-section (1) of section 28.
  - d) "National Commission" means the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission established under sub-section (1) of section 53;

174. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Match List– I select correct answer from the codes given below the Lists:

**List I**

- (a) Complaint
- (b) Complainant
- (c) Consumer
- (d) Deficiency

**List II (Definitions)**

- 1. Section 2(11)
- 2. Section 2(5)
- 3. Section 2(7)
- 4. Section 2(6)

**Codes**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
a)	4	1	2	3
b)	4	1	3	2
c)	4	1	2	3
<b>d)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

175. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, which of the following statement is not includes under "consumer rights"

- a) The right to be protected against the marketing of goods, products or services which are hazardous to life and property;
- b) The right to be informed about the quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods, products or services, as the case may be, so as to protect the consumer against unfair trade practices.
- c) The right to seek redressal against unfair trade practice or restrictive trade practices or unscrupulous exploitation of consumers;
- d) The right to seek redressal against damages on goods purchased under commercial purpose.**

176. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, “Deficiency ” Includes
- any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer
  - deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer
  - A and B**
  - Neither A nor B
177. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, which of the following statement is false
- "goods" means every kind of movable property and includes "food" as defined in clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;
  - "injury" means any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind or property;
  - "mediator" means a mediator referred to in section 74;**
  - "member" includes the President and a member of the National Commission or a State Commission or a District Commission, as the case may be;
178. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Spurious Goods means .....
- Such goods which are falsely claimed to be genuine**
  - Such goods are correctly claimed to be not genuine
  - Such goods claimed under illegal product seller.
  - Such goods claimed under legal product seller
179. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, endorsement", in relation to an advertisement, means .....
- any message, verbal statement, demonstration
  - depiction of the name, signature, likeness or other identifiable personal characteristics of an individual;
  - depiction of the name or seal of any institution or organization, which makes the consumer to believe that it reflects the opinion, finding or experience of the person making such endorsement.
  - All the above**
180. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, an association of persons whether registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 (21 of 1860) or not is a .....
- Association
  - Firm
  - Individual
  - Person**

181. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, The Central Authority shall consist of a Chief Commissioner and such number of other Commissioners as may be prescribed, to be appointed by the .....to exercise the powers and discharge the functions under this Act.

- a) Minister In charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs.
- b) State Government
- c) President of India
- d) Central Government**

182. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** the Chief Commissioner shall have the powers of general superintendence, direction and control in respect of all administrative matters of the Central Authority

**Reason (R):** Provided that the Chief Commissioner may delegate such of his powers relating to administrative matters of the Central Authority, as he may think fit, to any Commissioner (including Commissioner of a regional office) or any other officer of the Central Authority

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
- b) A is wrong & R is right
- c) A is right & R is wrong
- d) A & R are right & R is the right reason for A**

183. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Every Additional Director-General, Director, Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director shall exercise his powers, and discharge his functions, subject to the general control, supervision and direction of the .....

- a) Chief Commissioner
- b) Director General**
- c) Central Authority
- d) Minister In charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs.

184. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, A complaint relating to violation of consumer rights or unfair trade practices or false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the interests of consumers as a class, may be forwarded either in writing or in electronic mode, to any one of the authorities, namely, the ..... or the Commissioner of regional office or the Central Authority.

- a) District Collector**
- b) District Consumer Commissioner
- c) Additional District Consumer Commissioner
- d) Minister in charge

185. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Which of the following statement is false relating to powers and functions of Central Authority.

The Central Authority shall—

- a) protect, promote and enforce the rights of consumers as a class, and prevent violation of consumers rights under this Act;
- b) prevent unfair trade practices and ensure that no person engages himself in unfair trade practices;
- c) ensure that no false or misleading advertisement is made of any goods or services which contravenes the provisions of this Act or the rules or regulations made there under;
- d) ensure that no person takes part in the publication of any advertisement.**

186. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** Where the Central Authority is satisfied on the basis of investigation that there is sufficient evidence to show violation of consumer rights or unfair trade practice by a person, it may pass such order as may be necessary

**Reason (R):** Provided that the Central Authority shall give the person an opportunity of being heard before passing an order under section 17 of this Act.

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
  - b) A is wrong & R is right
  - c) A is right & R is wrong**
  - d) A & R are right & R is the right reason for A
187. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, While determining the penalty under section 21 of this Act , regard shall be had to the following, namely:—
- a) the population and the area impacted or affected by such offence and the frequency and duration of such offence;
  - b) the vulnerability of the class of persons likely to be adversely affected by such offence;
  - c) the gross revenue from the sales effected by virtue of such offence.
  - d) All the above**

188. Under Section 21 of the Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** Notwithstanding the order passed under sub-section (1) of Section 21, if the Central Authority is of the opinion that it is necessary to impose a penalty in respect of such false or misleading advertisement, by a manufacturer or an endorser, it may, by order, impose on manufacturer or endorser a penalty which may extend to twenty lakh rupees:

**Reason (R):** Provided that the Central Authority may, for every subsequent contravention by a manufacturer or endorser, impose a penalty, which may extend to fifty lakh rupees.

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
- b) A is wrong & R is right**
- c) A is right & R is wrong
- d) A & R are right & R is the right reason for A

189. Under Section 21 of the Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** Notwithstanding any order under sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 21, where the Central Authority deems it necessary, it may, by order, prohibit the endorser of a false or misleading advertisement from making endorsement of any product or service for a period which may extend to one year:

**Reason (R):** Provided that the Central Authority may, for every subsequent contravention, prohibit such endorser from making endorsement in respect of any product or service for a period which may extend to two years.

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
- b) A is wrong & R is right
- c) A is right & R is wrong**
- d) A & R are right & R is the right reason for A

190. Under Section 21 of the Consumer protection Act 2019, Where the Central Authority is satisfied after investigation that any person is found to publish, or is a party to the publication of, a misleading advertisement, it may impose on such person a penalty which may extend to .....

- a) 5 Lakh Rupees
- b) 10 Lakh Rupees**
- c) 15 Lakh Rupees
- d) 20 Lakh Rupees

191. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Every consumer mediation cell shall maintain—

- a) a list of empanelled mediators
- b) a list of cases handled by the cell and record of proceeding
- c) any other information as may be specified by regulations.
- d) All the above**

192. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Every consumer mediation cell shall submit a .....report to the District Commission, State Commission or the National Commission to which it is attached, in the manner specified by regulations.

- a) Monthly
- b) Quarterly**
- c) Half yearly
- d) Yearly

193. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, For the purpose of mediation, the National Commission or the State Commission or the District Commission, as the case may be, shall prepare a panel of the mediators to be maintained by the consumer mediation cell attached to it, on the recommendation of a selection committee consisting of the .....of that Commission.
- a) President
  - b) President and a member**
  - c) President and two members
  - d) Two members
194. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, The panel of mediators prepared under Section 75 sub-section (1) shall be valid for a period of ....., and the empanelled mediators shall be eligible to be considered for re-panels for another term, subject to such conditions as may be specified by regulations.
- a) Three years
  - b) Five years**
  - c) Seven years
  - d) Ten years
195. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, The District Commission, the State Commission or the National Commission shall, while nominating any person from the panel of mediators referred to in section ....., consider his suitability for resolving the consumer dispute involved.
- a) Section 2(5)
  - b) Section 24
  - c) Section 75**
  - d) Section 53
196. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Whoever, fails to comply with any direction of the Central Authority under sections 20 and 21, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to .....or with fine which may extend to twenty lakh rupees, or with both.
- a) Six months**
  - b) One year
  - c) Three year
  - d) One month

197. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Which of the following statement is false
- a) "adulterant" means any material including extraneous matter which is employed or used for making a product unsafe;
  - b) "grievous hurt" shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 320 of the Indian Penal Code.
  - c) No cognizance shall be taken by a competent court of any offence under sections 88 and 89 except on a complaint filed by the Central Authority or any officer authorized by it in this behalf.
  - d) Offences under Section 90 (c) and (d) of sub-section (1) of this Act shall be non cognizable and bailable.**

198. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, The District Commission, the State Commission or the National Commission shall not admit a complaint unless it is filed within ..... from the date on which the cause of action has arisen.
- a) One year
  - b) Two years**
  - c) Three years
  - d) Five years

199. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) of Section 69 of this Act, a complaint may be entertained after the period specified in sub-section (1) of Section 69, if the complainant satisfies the District Commission, the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, that he had sufficient cause for not filing the complaint within such period:

**Reason (R):** Provided that no such complaint shall be entertained unless the District Commission or the State Commission or the National Commission, as the case may be, records its reasons for condoning such delay.

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
  - b) A is wrong & R is right
  - c) A is right & R is wrong
  - d) A & R are right & R is the right reason for A**
200. Under Consumer protection Act 2019, Read Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer using the codes given below.

**Assertion (A):** Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the District Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration does not exceed one crore rupees:

**Reason (R):** Provided that where the Central Government deems it necessary so to do, it may prescribe such other value, as it deems fit.

- a) A & R are right, but R is not the right reason for A
  - b) A is wrong & R is right
  - c) A is right & R is wrong
  - d) **A & R are right & R is the right reason for A**
201. The product which is purchased for a minor is found defective; the complaint can be filed by
- a) **Legal Guardian,**
  - b) Minor
  - c) Any registered voluntary consumer association
  - d) Next friend
202. If a patient died due to the negligence of the doctor, a complaint under consumer protection Act can be filed by
- a) **Legal heirs**
  - b) State government
  - c) Any registered consumer association
  - d) Next friend
203. If a vendor offers the hazardous goods for sale, then the complaint can be made by
- a) Consumer
  - b) Any registered consumer association
  - c) **All of the above**
  - d) None of the above
204. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as
- a) Caveat Emptor
  - b) Unfair trade practices
  - c) **Restricted trade practices**
  - d) None of the above
205. The right of a consumer to present all matters which affect his interest before appropriate forum is considered as
- a) Right to be safe
  - b) Right to be educated
  - c) **Right to be heard**
  - d) Right to be informed

206. A complaint can be filed against \_\_\_ who adopt(s) unfair trade practices.
- Trader only
  - Manufacturer only
  - Trader and Manufacturer**
  - Consumer
207. Right to \_\_\_ is a right to be protected against products which are hazardous to life or health.
- Information
  - Safety**
  - Seek Redressal
  - Consumer Education
208. In case a consumer is not satisfied with the order passed in the State Commission, he can further make an appeal in the National Commission within a time period of
- 10 days
  - 20 days
  - 30 days**
  - 45 days
209. **The appeal against the order of district forum should be filed with in**
- 10 days
  - 20 days
  - 45 days**
  - 30 days
210. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to the National Commission?
- It consists of a President and at least four other members, one of whom should be a woman.
  - The members are appointed by the Central Government.
  - A complaint can be made to the National Commission when the value of the goods or services in question exceeds 5 crore.**
  - Where the aggrieved party was not satisfied with the order of the National Commission, the case can be taken to the Supreme Court of India.
211. Which of the following types of cases are filed in the State Commission?
- When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds 1 crore. but does not exceed 10 crore.**
  - When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds 20 lakhs but does not exceed 2 crore.
  - When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds 50 lakhs but does not exceed 1 crore.
  - None of the above

212. Section 35 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with\_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Manner in which complaint shall be made**
  - b) Findings of District Commission
  - c) Transitional provision
  - d) Transfer of cases
213. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Establishment of a consumer mediation cell
- a) Section 72 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 71 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 74 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 79 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
214. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with Punishment for false or misleading advertisements?
- a) Section 22 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) **Section 89 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - c) Section 43 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 45 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
215. The admissibility of the complaint shall be decided within ----days from the date on which the complaint was filed
- a) 10 days
  - b) 30 days
  - c) **21 days**
  - d) 45 days
216. What is the Punishment for false or misleading advertisements
- a) **Imprisonment up to 2 years and Fine up to 10 Lakh Rupees**
  - b) Imprisonment up to 3 years and Fine up to 10 Lakh Rupees
  - c) Imprisonment up to 5 years and Fine up to 50 Lakh Rupees
  - d) Imprisonment up to 2 years and Fine up to 20 Lakh Rupees
217. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Appeal against order of the National Commission?
- a) Section 62 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 68 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 61 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) **Section 67 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**

218. Enforcement of orders of District Commission, State Commission, and National Commission is provided in section\_\_\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) **Section 71 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 51 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 59 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 72 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
219. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Experts to assist National Commission or State Commission?
- a) **Section 66 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 68 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 61 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 67 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
220. Due to the negligence of the doctors, Vincent passed away within a week 's time after his surgery of the spine. Which of the following parties can not file a case in this regard?
- a) **The consumer**
  - b) Any registered consumers' association
  - c) legal heir of representative of a deceased consumer
  - d) All of the above
221. In case an aggrieved consumer is not satisfied with the decision of the State commission, he can make a further appeal in
- a) **National commission**
  - b) District Forum
  - c) Supreme Court of India
  - d) All the above
222. Where can the aggrieved party appeal further in case he is not satisfied with the order of the District Forum
- a) National Commission
  - b) **State commission**
  - c) Supreme Court of India
  - d) All of the above
223. Archana purchased and paid full price of the flat as per the terms and conditions of the contract. But the possession of the plot was not given by the builder; she filed a case in the state commission. Identify the right of consumers being exercised in the given situation.
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to be heard
  - c) **Right to seek redressal**
  - d) Right to consumer education

224. Who among the following is NOT protected as a consumer according to the Consumer Protection Act in India
- a) A mother who buys baby food for her baby.
  - b) A juice shop owner who buys a juicer to make juice for his customer.**
  - c) A reader of a newspaper who finds a false advertisement about a product he owns
  - d) A person uses a new mobile connection.
225. Who can file a complaint?
- i) Any Consumer
  - ii) Any registered consumer's association
  - iii) A legal heir or representative of a deceased consumer
  - iv) The central Government or any state Government
- a) i, ii
  - b) i, ii, iii
  - c) only i
  - d) All the above.**
226. On Rajesh's Complaint, the state commission directs Vivek to pay Rs 1.5crore as compensation. Vivek decided to file an appeal against this order; however 3 months have elapsed from the date of order. What remedy does Vivek have?
- a) He can again file case in State Commission
  - b) He can approach national commission
  - c) He can't approach any consumer court as the time period is more than 30 days**
  - d) He can approach district forum as new case.
227. Where does an aggrieved person can appeal against district forum?
- a) The High court
  - b) The Supreme court
  - c) The State commission**
  - d) The National commission
228. Where does an aggrieved person can appeal against National Commission?
- a) Supreme Court**
  - b) Civil Court
  - c) High Court
  - d) None of the above

229. Which of the following statement is not correct ?
- a) A user of manufactured defective goods, used with the approval of buyer, can file a case against manufacturer of defective goods.
  - b) A consumer can file a complaint against a manufacturer of defective goods.
  - c) **A seller, from whom the consumer had purchased the goods, can file a case against manufacturer of defective goods.**
  - d) A buyer of the goods for which full payment is not yet made but promise to pay in future, can file a case against manufacturer of defective goods.
230. The consumer has a right to get relief in case of defective goods or deficient services as per the
- a) Right to choose
  - b) **Right to seek redressal**
  - c) Right to be informed
  - d) Right to be heard
231. Akhil purchased a sports car for Rs 30 lakhs from an automobile company and found it being defective. He filed a complaint at appropriate forum but was not satisfied with its order. Now where can be appeal and within how many days?
- a) National Commission , within 30 days
  - b) **State commission , within 45 days**
  - c) National Commission within 60 days
  - d) State commission, within 60 days
232. Who cannot file the complaint under the Consumer Protection Act
- a) **Any consumer Protection Council**
  - b) The Central Government or any State Government
  - c) One or more consumers, on behalf of numerous consumers having the same interest
  - d) A legal heir or representative of a deceased consumer
233. Who among the following cannot file a complaint under Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- a) Any consumer
  - b) Central or State Government
  - c) Legal heir of a deceased consumer
  - d) **A person who obtains the goods with no consideration**

234. \_\_\_\_\_ States that, the consumer has a right to file a complaint and to be heard in case of dissatisfaction with a product.
- a) Right to heard
  - b) **Right to Seek Redressal**
  - c) Right to be informed
  - d) Right to Consumer Education
235. In case an aggrieved consumer is not satisfied with the decision of the National commission, he can make a further appeal in
- a) State commission
  - b) District Forum
  - c) **Supreme Court of India**
  - d) All the above
236. In case an aggrieved consumer is not satisfied with the decision of the State commission, he can make a further appeal in
- a) **National commission**
  - b) District Forum
  - c) Supreme Court of India
  - d) All the above
237. What relief is available to a consumer who suffered due to consumption of medicine beyond its expiry date
- a) To get a reasonable amount of compensation for loss suffered
  - b) To get the expired medicine replaced by a new one.
  - c) To get the refund of the price paid for the medicine
  - d) **All the above**
238. A complaint relating to which among the following can forwarded either in writing or in electronic mode, to any one of the authorities, namely, the District Collector or the Commissioner of regional office or the Central Authority
- a) Violation of consumer rights
  - b) Unfair trade practices
  - c) False or misleading advertisements
  - d) **All the above**
239. What is the maximum penalty that can be imposed by the Central Authority in the first instance, if it is of the opinion that it is necessary to impose a penalty in respect of such false or misleading advertisement, by a manufacturer or an endorser
- a) Five Lakhs
  - b) Fifty Lakhs
  - c) Two Lakhs
  - d) **Ten Lakhs**

240. What is the maximum penalty that can be imposed by the Central Authority for every subsequent contravention, in respect of such false or misleading advertisement, by a manufacturer or an endorser
- a) Five Lakh
  - b) Ten Lakhs
  - c) **Fifty lakhs**
  - d) One crore
241. Central Authority may, by order, prohibit the endorser of a false or misleading advertisement from making endorsement of any product or service for a period which may extend to
- a) **One Year**
  - b) Six Months
  - c) Two Year
  - d) Five Year
242. The Central Authority may prohibit the endorser of a false or misleading advertisement on every subsequent contravention for a period which may extend to?
- a) One Year
  - b) Six Months
  - c) Two Year
  - d) **Three Year**
243. Provisions of which of the following will apply relating to search and seizure under Consumer Protection Act,2019
- a) **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**
  - b) Indian Penal Code , 1860
  - c) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
  - d) None of the above
244. Every document, record or article seized under Consumer Protection Act should be returned within
- a) 1 week
  - b) One month
  - c) **20 days**
  - d) 15 days
245. State Commission shall decide the admissibility of the complaint within
- a) 30 days
  - b) 15days
  - c) **21 days**
  - d) 45 days

246. District Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration does not exceed
- One lakh Rupees
  - Twenty Lakh Rupees
  - One Crore Rupees**
  - 50 Lakh Rupees
247. A person aggrieved by any order passed by the Central Authority may file an appeal to the National Commission within a period of \_ days from the date of receipt of such order
- 45 days
  - 30 days**
  - 60 days
  - 20 days
248. When seller manipulates the price of a product ,a complaint can be filed as it comes under
- Restrictive Trade Practices**
  - Unfair Trade Practices
  - Cheating
  - Caveat emptor
249. A complaint under Consumer Protection Act can be filed by the aggrieved party before the appropriate forum with in-----of cause of action arises
- 6 months
  - 1 year
  - 2 years**
  - 3 Years
250. On receiving the complaint, the forum directs the opposite party to file their contentions within ----- days
- 15
  - 30**
  - 60
  - 10
251. If the opposite party admits the claims the case will be decided by the forum on the basis of the record available with ----- months
- 1
  - 3**
  - 6
  - 9

252. During mediation under the Act, the mediator shall be guided by
- The principles of natural justice and fair play**
  - The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
  - The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
  - The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
253. The mediation under the Act shall stand terminated on expiry of ----- from the date of first appearance before the mediator.
- Three Months**
  - One Month
  - Two Months
  - Six Months
254. The salaries and allowances payable to the President ,members of the State Commission ,the officers and other employees of the District Commission are fixed by
- The Central Government
  - The National Commission
  - The State Government**
  - The State commission
255. The territorial jurisdiction of District Commission for filing complaint shall be fixed by considering ,—
- Where any of the opposite parties,, actually and voluntarily resides,
  - Where the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises;
  - Where the complainant resides or personally works for gain
  - All the above**
256. Every proceeding before the District Commission shall be conducted by
- The President of that Commission and at least one member sitting together**
  - The President of that Commission alone
  - The President of that Commission and all the members thereof, sitting together
  - None of the above
257. After admitting the complaint if it appears to the District Commission that there exists elements of a settlement it may refer the matter for.
- Conciliation
  - Mediation**
  - Negotiation
  - Arbitration

258. Which of the following is not correct with regard to the proceedings if the complaint alleges a defect in the goods which cannot be determined without proper analysis or test of the goods
- a) obtain a sample of the goods from the complainant,
  - b) Seal it and send it for Test to the appropriate laboratory
  - c) Required the laboratory to submit its report of finding
  - d) None of the above**
259. In case a sample of goods being send to the appropriate laboratory, the report of finding shall be submitted within---days
- a) **45**
  - b) 30
  - c) 60
  - d) 15
260. If the opposite party to the complaint fails to take any action to represent his case within the time given by the Commission; it shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute by
- a) Allowing the petition by Ex parte order**
  - b) Dismissing the complaint
  - c) Referring matter to mediation
  - d) Re issuing notice to opposite party
261. If the complainant fails to appear on the date of hearing the Commission shall proceed to settle the consumer dispute
- a) Decide the petition on Merit**
  - b) Dismiss the complaint
  - c) Refer matter to mediation
  - d) Issue a notice to complainant
262. Where the complaint does not require analysis or testing of commodities ,it should be disposed of within ---- months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party
- a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3**
  - d) 5
263. Where the complaint does require analysis or testing of commodities ,it should be disposed of within ---- months from the date of receipt of notice by opposite party
- a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) 3
  - d) 5**

264. Which one of following powers are vested in commission while trying a complaint filed under the Act
- a) issuing of commissions for the examination of any witness, or document;
  - b) receiving of evidence on affidavits;
  - c) the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any defendant or witness and examining the witness on oath;
  - d) **All the above**
265. While trying a complaint under the Act, the commission shall have the same power that of
- a) **a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908**
  - b) A criminal court under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1972
  - c) Both A & B
  - d) None of the above
266. Which one of the following relief is not issued by the commission when it satisfy that the good complained against suffer from some defect
- a) to remove the defect from the goods in question;
  - b) to replace the goods with new goods of similar description which shall be free from any defect
  - c) to return to the complainant the price, paid by the complainant along with such interest on such price
  - d) **to cease manufacture of hazardous goods**
267. Which one of the following relief is not issued by the commission when it satisfy that opposite party engage in the sale of hazardous goods
- a) not to offer the hazardous or unsafe goods for sale;
  - b) to withdraw the hazardous goods from being offered for sale;
  - c) to cease manufacture of hazardous goods and to desist from offering services
  - d) **to replace the goods with new goods of similar description which shall be free from any defect**
268. The District Commission shall have the power to review any of the order passed by it if there is an error apparent on the face of the record, within -----of such order.
- a) 45 days
  - b) **30days**
  - c) 60days
  - d) 90days

269. Which one of the following relief is not issued by the commission when it satisfy that opposite party indulge in misleading
- a) to cease and desist from issuing any misleading advertisement
  - b) to issue corrective advertisement to neutralise the effect of misleading advertisement at the cost of the opposite party responsible for issuing such misleading advertisement;
  - c) to provide for adequate costs to parties;
  - d) **to cease manufacture of hazardous goods**
270. At any stage of the proceeding, any complaint pending before a District Commission may be transferred to another District Commission within the State by.
- a) **State commission**
  - b) High Court
  - c) National commission
  - d) Supreme court
271. The State Commission shall have the power to review any of the order passed by it if there is an error apparent on the face of the record, within ---days of such order.
- a) 15
  - b) **30**
  - c) 45
  - d) 60
272. The ---- may have declare any terms of contract, which is unfair to any consumer, to be null and void
- a) **State Commission**
  - b) District Commission
  - c) National Commission
  - d) The central Authority
273. Which one of the following are the ground for appeal to National Commission
- a) The case involves a substantial question of law.
  - b) The case involves a substantial question of facts
  - c) From an Exparte order passed by State commission
  - d) **A & C**
274. All appeal shall be disposed of within ----days from the date of its admission
- a) 60
  - b) 30
  - c) **90**
  - d) 45

275. The appeal against the order of Central authority shall be entertained by
- The Supreme Court
  - The high Court
  - State Commission
  - National Commission**
276. At any stage of the proceeding, any complaint pending before a District Commission of one State may be transferred to a District Commission of another State by
- The State commission
  - The High Court
  - The National commission**
  - The Supreme court
277. At any stage of the proceeding, any complaint pending before a before one State Commission may be transferred to another State Commission by
- The State commission
  - The High Court
  - The National commission**
  - The Supreme court
278. If anyone fails to comply with any order made by the District Commission shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term
- not be less than one month, but may extend to three years,**
  - not be less than Three month, but may extend to three years,
  - not be less than six month, but may extend to three years,
  - not be less than one month, but may extend to Two years,
279. Which one of the following is not a disqualification for empanelment as mediator under the Act?
- A person who has been adjudged as insolvent
  - A person who has been convicted for an offence under the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act**
  - A person who has been convicted by a criminal court for any offence involving moral turpitude
  - none of the above
280. The Mediation Cell shall be headed by-----
- The President of the Consumer Commission to which it is attached,**
  - Chief Commissioner of central authority
  - Director-General of central authority
  - none of the above

281. The fee of the mediator empanelled with a Consumer Commission, shall be fixed -----
- The Central government
  - The President of the respective Consumer Commission.**
  - The Chief Commissioner of central authority
  - The State government
282. The fee of the mediator shall be paid by-----
- The Central government
  - The State government
  - The parties**
  - The president of the respective consumer commission
283. The punishment for noncompliance of direction of Central Authority is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of twenty lakh rupees, or with both.**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees;
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to Twenty-Five lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one years and with fine which may extend to Twenty-five lakh rupees
284. Any manufacturer or service provider who causes a false or misleading advertisement to be made which is prejudicial to the interest of consumers shall be punished with
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of ten lakh rupees, or with both.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees;**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to Two years and with fine which may extend to fifteen lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one years and with fine which may extend to fifteen lakh rupees.
285. The Punishment for sale of the products containing adulterant which does not cause any injury to the consumer is
- imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of two lakh rupees, or with both
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend of twenty-Two lakh rupees, or with both

286. The Punishment for sale of the products containing adulterant which cause causing injury not amounting to grievous hurt to the consumer is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees;**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of Three lakh rupees, or with both
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend of one lakh rupees, or with both
287. The Punishment for sale of the products containing adulterant which causing injury resulting in grievous hurt to the consumer is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to Five year and with fine which may extend to Five lakh rupees;
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend of Three lakh rupees, or with both
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to Five years or with fine which may extend of Ten lakh rupees, or with both
288. The Punishment for sale of products containing adulterant which result in the death of a consumer, is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to Ten lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for life and with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to Ten years and with fine which may extend to Ten lakh rupees
289. In the case of first conviction for sale of products containing adulterant , the court may suspend any license issued to seller for a period up to -----
- 2 Years**
  - 1 year
  - 6 Months
  - 5 Years

290. In the case of second or subsequent conviction for sale of products containing adulterant, the court may,----- any license issued to the seller
- Suspend for 3 years
  - Suspend for 5 years
  - Cancel**
  - Suspend for 2 years
291. The punishment for importing spurious goods causing injury not amounting to grievous hurt to the consumer shall be
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of three lakh rupees, or with both
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.
292. The punishment for importing spurious goods causing injury resulting in grievous hurt to the consumer shall be
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to seven lakh rupees.
293. The punishment for importing spurious goods which result in the death of a consumer, is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for life and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees
  - Imprisonment for life and with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees.**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees

294. The officer who conduct vexatious searches, and seizes any record, register or other document or article shall be punished with
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of ten thousand rupees, or with both.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees;
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.
295. A product manufacturer shall be liable in a product liability action, when
- failure to instruct or warn about a danger which is obvious or commonly known to the user
  - At the time of harm, the product was misused by the user
  - The product does not conform to the express warranty;**
  - At the time of harm, the product was altered, or modified by the user
296. A product manufacturer shall not be liable in a product liability action, when
- There is a deviation from manufacturing specifications;
  - Failure to instruct or warn about a danger which is obvious or commonly known to the user**
  - The product does not conform to the express warranty
  - the product is defective in design
297. The Punishment for manufacturing products containing adulterant which does not cause any injury to the consumer is
- Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees**
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one years and with fine which may extend to Two lakh rupees.
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend of Two lakh rupees, or with both
  - Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend of one lakh rupees, or with both
298. Under product liability action ,a consumer cannot file a complaint for any harm caused to him on account of a defective product against
- a product manufacturer
  - a product service provider
  - a product seller,
  - a product distributor**

299. A product service provider shall be liable in a product liability action, if
- a) He withhold an information which may caused no harm
  - b) adequate instructions or warnings to prevent the harm was given but neglected by consumer
  - c) the service provided by him conform to express the terms and conditions of the contract
  - d) the service provided by him was faulty**
300. A product seller who is not a product manufacturer shall be liable in a product liability action, if—
- a) he has exercised substantial control over packaging or labeling of a product that caused harm;
  - b) he has altered the product and such alteration was the substantial factor in causing the harm;
  - c) he has made an express warranty of a product independent of any express warranty made by a manufacturer and such product failed to conform to the express warranty made by the product seller which caused the harm;
  - d) All the Above**
301. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act deals with establishment of Central Consumer Protection Authority?
- a) Section 5
  - b) Section 7
  - c) Section 9
  - d) Section 10**
302. Headquarters of Central Consumer Protection Authority is at
- a) New Delhi**
  - b) Mumbai
  - c) Chennai
  - d) Calcutta
303. Which of the following are the functions of Central Consumer Protection Council?
- a) protect, promote and enforce the rights of consumers as a class, and prevent violation of consumers rights under the Act;
  - b) prevent unfair trade practices and ensure that no person engages himself in unfair trade practices;
  - c) ensure that no person takes part in the publication of any advertisement which is false or misleading.
  - d) All the above**

304. Where the Central Authority is satisfied on the basis of investigation that there is sufficient evidence to show violation of consumer rights or unfair trade practice by a person, it may pass following order -
- a) recalling of goods or withdrawal of services which are dangerous, hazardous or unsafe;
  - b) reimbursement of the prices of goods or services so recalled to purchasers of such goods or services; and
  - c) discontinuation of practices which are unfair and prejudicial to consumers' Interest
  - d) All the above**
305. In case of false or misleading advertisement for the first time ,the Central Authority can impose a penalty in
- a) Upto ten lakhs**
  - b) Upto 15 lakhs
  - c) Upto 20 lakhs
  - d) (Upto 18 lakhs
306. Central Consumer Protection Authority can prohibit the endorser of a false or misleading advertisement from making endorsement of any product or service for a period which may extend to
- a) Two years
  - b) One year**
  - c) Three years
  - d) Four years
307. State Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration is between
- a) one crore and ten crores**
  - b) fifty lakhs and one crore
  - c) twenty-five lakhs and fifty lakks
  - d) up to 25 lakhs
308. An appeal can be preferred from State Commission to National Commission within a period of -----days from the order.
- a) 45
  - b) 60
  - c) 30**
  - d) 90

309. The National Commission shall consist of a President; and not less than
- a) **four members**
  - b) two members
  - c) three members
  - d) no one the above
310. President of National Commission shall hold office upto the age of
- a) 65 years
  - b) 60 years
  - c) **70 years**
  - d) 62 years
311. Members of National Commission shall hold office upto the age of
- a) **65 years**
  - b) 60 years
  - c) 70 years
  - d) 62 years
312. Who is the Chairperson of the Central Consumer Protection Council ?
- a) Prime minister
  - b) President
  - c) **the Minister-in-charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs in the Central Government**
  - d) None of the above
313. Minimum number of meetings of Central Consumer Protection Council in a year
- a) **One**
  - b) Two
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
314. Minimum number of meetings of State Consumer Protection Council in a year
- a) One
  - b) **Two**
  - c) Three
  - d) Four

315. Who is the Chairperson of the District Consumer Protection Council ?
- a) District Collector
  - b) District Judge
  - c) High Court Judge
  - d) **None of the above**
316. Minimum number of meetings of District Consumer Protection Council in a year
- a) One
  - b) **Two**
  - c) Three
  - d) Four
317. A complaint can be forwarded to any one of the authorities relating to
- a) violation of consumer rights
  - b) false or misleading advertisements
  - c) unfair trade practices
  - d) **all the above**
318. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 comes into force from
- a) **20th July 2020**
  - b) 20<sup>th</sup> June 2020
  - c) 20<sup>th</sup> August 2020
  - d) 20<sup>th</sup> May 2020
319. Which of the following functions are carried out by the consumer organisation?
- a) Publishing periodicals to impart knowledge about consumer issues.
  - b) Providing legal assistance to consumers
  - c) Filing complaints in appropriate consumer courts on behalf of the consumers.
  - d) All of the above.
320. Revathi purchased a pack of dog food for her pet. It was nowhere mentioned on the pack that it had to be mixed in lukewarm water in order to ensure easy digestion. Therefore, Revathi kept serving the food to her pet by mixing it in cold water. As a result, her pet fell ill and had to be hospitalized. Identify the right of consumers being ignored by the company marketing the pet food.
- a) Right to choose
  - b) Right to be heard
  - c) **Right to information**
  - d) Right to consumer education

321. Appeal against the National Commission can be done in
- a) District Forum
  - b) High court
  - c) State commission
  - d) Supreme court**
322. Who is the present President of National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission?
- a) Justice K.G Balakrishnan
  - b) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
  - c) Justice R. K. Agrawal**
  - d) None of the above
323. A complaint relating to violation of consumer rights or unfair trade practices or false or misleading advertisements which are prejudicial to the interests of consumers as a class, may be forwarded either
- a) Only in writing
  - b) Only in electronic mode
  - c) in writing or in electronic mode**
  - d) None of the above
324. The Central Authority may inquire or cause an inquiry or investigation to be made into violations of consumer rights or unfair trade practices,
- a) suo motu
  - b) on a complaint received
  - c) on the directions from the Central Government
  - d) all the above**
325. The Central Authority may file complaints before the
- a) District Commission
  - b) State Commission
  - c) National Commission
  - d) All the above**
326. The District Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration does not exceed
- a) one crore rupees**
  - b) Two crores
  - c) Five Crores
  - d) None of the above

327. Who can file a complaint with District Commission?
- a) Consumer
  - b) Any recognized consumer association
  - c) **Any of the above**
  - d) None of the above
328. Which of the following orders can District commission issue?
- a) to remove the defect pointed out by the appropriate laboratory from the goods in question
  - b) to replace the goods with new goods of similar description which shall be free from any defect
  - c) to return to the complainant the price, or, as the case may be, the charges paid by the complainant along with such interest on such price or charges as may be decided
  - d) **All the above**
329. An appeal can be preferred from the District Commission may prefer an appeal against such order to the State Commission on the grounds of facts or law within a period of days -----from the date of the order.
- a) **Forty-five**
  - b) Thirty
  - c) Sixty
  - d) None of the above.
330. The National Commission shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services paid as consideration exceeds rupees
- a) **Ten Crore**
  - b) Five Crore
  - c) One Crore
  - d) None of the above
331. The Consumer Protection Act provides relief to customers such as replacement of product, removal of defect in the product, compensation for any loss or injury suffered by the consumer. Which consumer right has been highlighted in this statement.
- a) Right to Safety
  - b) **Right to Seek Redressal**
  - c) Right to be informed
  - d) Right to Consumer Education

332. Ramesh bought a packet of chips from a local shopkeeper and found that the ingredients given on the label were not legible. He complained about it to the company. The company sent a written apology stating that they will make sure that existing packets are withdrawn from the market and new packets with legible labels are soon made available. Which Consumer right has been Ramesh exercised?
- a) Right to heard
  - b) Right to Seek Redressal
  - c) Right to be informed
  - d) Right to Consumer Education
333. Who is not a consumer under consumer Protection Act?
- a) Any person who buys any goods for a consideration
  - b) Any person who buys goods and uses them exclusively for the purpose of earning his livelihood by means of self-employment.
  - c) Any person who avails services with the approval of hirer
  - d) **Any person who obtains goods for resale or commercial purposes.**
334. Which of the following activities lie within the scope of consumer protection?
- a) Educating consumers about their rights and responsibilities
  - b) Helping consumers in getting their grievances redressed
  - c) Protecting the interests of consumers
  - d) **All the above**
335. Which of the following functions are carried out by the consumer organisation?
- a) Publishing periodicals to impart knowledge about consumer issues.
  - b) Providing legal assistance to consumers
  - c) Filing complaints in appropriate consumer courts on behalf of the consumers.
  - d) **All of the above.**
336. Who among the following is NOT protected as a consumer according to the Consumer Protection Act in India?
- a) A mother who buys baby food for her baby.
  - b) **A juice shop owner who buys a juicer to make juice for his customer.**
  - c) A reader of a newspaper who finds a false advertisement about a product he owns
  - d) Khushi uses a new mobile connection.

337. John stated a small stationery shop in the nearby market. In pursuit of earning higher profits in a short term, he overpriced all his products by 20 % . Gradually, the consumers understood his pricing strategy and stopped coming to his shop for making any purchase. Identify the related point highlighting the importance of consumer protection from businessmen's point of view.
- Long term interest of business is assured.
  - Business uses society's resources so they need to safeguard consumer's interests.
  - Social responsibility towards consumers as an important group.
  - It is the moral obligation of the businessmen to give due consideration to the consumer's interests**
338. \_\_\_\_\_ is the standardized mark on jewellery
- ISI
  - FPO
  - Hallmark**
  - CERC
339. Which of the following is not an organization working for consumer protection?
- Consumer VOICE
  - Consumer forum
  - The bureau of Indian standard**
  - Consumer utility & trust society
340. A consumer court in Kerala slapped a Rs 50,000 fine on a reputed online food –delivery company along with a hotel for delivering non-vegetarian dish. Krishnan Namboodiri had ordered paneer butter masala but was delivered butter chicken instead .When he reportedly registered the complaint, the hotel promised to replace it and send another parcel of food with the correct dish. However, Krishnan Namboodiri allegedly received butter chicken instead of paneer butter masala the second time as well. He sent notices to both the restaurant and the online food – delivery company for “ Hurting religious sentiments” Identify the right of consumers being violated in the given case.
- Right to safety
  - Right to be heard
  - Right to seek redressal
  - Right to choose**
341. Which of the following statements is not correct relating to consumerism?
- Consumerism is a manifestation of the failure of the business to guarantee and ensure legitimate consumer interests.
  - The government does not have any role in consumer protection.**
  - The consumers should accept consumerism as a means of asserting and enjoying their rights.
  - Consumerism evolution is not setback for marketing .but rather points to the next stage in the evolution of enlightened marketing.

342. Under the Consumer Protection Act, the rights of a consumer do not include to be
- a) Safety
  - b) Choose
  - c) **Presented**
  - d) Informed
343. Consumer Protection Act is significant to
- a) Immovable Goods
  - b) Movable Goods
  - c) Particular Goods and Services
  - d) All Goods and Services
344. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as?
- a) Unfair trade practices
  - b) **Restricted trade practices**
  - c) Manipulated trade practices
  - d) All the above
345. In which year did the United Nations adopt the guidelines for consumer protection?
- a) 1960
  - b) 1988
  - c) **1985**
  - d) 1999
346. When is 'National Consumers' Day' celebrated in India?
- a) 26th January
  - b) 22nd October
  - c) **24th December**
  - d) 25th December
347. The Consumer Protection Act ,2019 extends to
- a) **the whole India**
  - b) the whole India except Jammu &Kashmir
  - c) the whole India except Nagaland and tribal area
  - d) the whole India except Jammu &Kashmir, Nagaaland and tribal area
348. Appeal against the district forum can be filed in
- a) **State forum**
  - b) National Forum
  - c) High Court
  - d) Supreme Court

349. Which one of the following is not a reason for importance of consumer protection from the point of view of consumers?
- a) Consumer ignorance
  - b) **Consumer apathy**
  - c) Consumer exploitation
  - d) Unorganized consumers
350. Which one of the following is not a consumer right?
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to seek redressal
  - c) **Right to get discount**
  - d) Right to be heard
351. A complaint can be filed against \_\_\_ who adopt(s) unfair trade practices.
- a) Trader only
  - b) Manufacturer only
  - c) **Trader and Manufacturer**
  - d) Consumer
352. Naina, her husband and her two minor daughters were travelling from Mumbai to Delhi, availing a company's flight services in 2018. The airlines had issued boarding passes to all of them. Naina claimed in her plea that the airlines left all her family at the Mumbai Airport without informing them, despite their being in the airport premises. The family had to stay in a hotel and purchase new tickets the next day. The State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC). on hearing the plea, asked an airline company to pay ₹50,000 to Naina and her family. Identify the right of consumers being exercised in the given case.
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to be heard
  - c) Right to consumer education
  - d) **Right to seek redressal**
353. Establishment of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, is provided in section\_\_\_ of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- a) Section 41 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 42 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 21 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019

354. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Establishment of a consumer mediation cell?
- a) Section 72 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - b) Section 71 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) **Section 74 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - d) Section 79 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
355. How many rights of consumers are there in the Consumer Protection Act?
- a) 4
  - b) 3
  - c) **6**
  - d) 5
356. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 deals with the Experts to assist National Commission or State Commission.?
- a) **Section 66 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 68 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 61 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 67 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
357. Which of the following is not a consumer?
- a) The insurance company
  - b) A licensee to run a phone
  - c) A lottery ticket holder
  - d) **All the above**
358. ISI mark can be seen on which of the following items?
- a) Jewellery
  - b) Edible oil
  - c) **Electrical appliances**
  - d) Cereals
359. Which one of the following does not provide certificate of standardization in India?
- a) ISI
  - b) Agmark
  - c) Hallmark
  - d) **COPRA**

360. Which of the following is not a right of consumers?
- a) Right to safety
  - b) Right to be informed
  - c) Right to choose
  - d) **Right to constitutional remedies**
361. Which logo or mark you will have to look for on a biscuit packet?
- a) **Agmark**
  - b) ISI mark
  - c) Hallmark
  - d) ISO mark
362. Marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property is covered under:
- a) **right to be protected**
  - b) right to be assured
  - c) right to seek redressal
  - d) right to be informed
363. MRP on a product represents:
- a) minimum retail price
  - b) **maximum retail price**
  - c) micro retail price
  - d) none of the above
364. Factors which cause the exploitation of the consumer:
- a) Limited and wrong information
  - b) Illiteracy and ignorance of the consumer
  - c) Few sellers and limited competition
  - d) **All the above**
365. In case of death of a consumer who can prefer complaint under Section 2(1)(b) of Consumer Protection Act 1986
- a) **his legal heir or representative**
  - b) State Government
  - c) consumer association registered under the Companies Act, 1956
  - d) No one can prefer complaint

366. There is a complaint which ordinarily is decided within?
- a) Thirty days from the date on which the complaint was received
  - b) Forty-five days from the date on which the complaint was received**
  - c) Twenty-one days from the date on which the complaint was received
  - d) No time limit
367. The President of District Commission should be a person who is, or has been or qualified to be
- a) District Judge**
  - b) Subordinate Judge
  - c) Magistrate
  - d) None of the above
368. Minimum age for appointed as a member of District Commission
- a) 30 years
  - b) 35 years**
  - c) 28 years
  - d) 40 years
369. Minimum age for appointed as a member of State Commission
- a) 30 years
  - b) 35 years
  - c) 28 years
  - d) 40 years**
370. The limitation period for filing a complaint in District Commission, State Commission and National Commission .
- a) One year
  - b) Two years**
  - c) Three years
  - d) Six months
371. Which of the commissions need not compulsorily include a woman member?
- a) National Commission**
  - b) State Commission
  - c) District Commission
  - d) All the above

372. Which are the grounds for removing the President or members of Consumer Commissions?
- a) Has been adjudged as insolvent
  - b) Has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude
  - c) Has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a member
  - d) **All the above.**
373. A product manufacturer shall be liable in a product liability action ,if-
- a) The product contains a manufacturing defect
  - b) The product is defective in design
  - c) There is a deviation from manufacturing specification
  - d) **All the above**
374. According to Consumer Protection Act 2019, every member of the District Commission shall hold office
- a) **For a period of four years or upto the age of 65 years**
  - b) For a period of five years or upto the age of 65 years
  - c) For a period of five years or upto the age of 70 years
  - d) For a period of four years or upto the age of 70 years
375. Which of the following cannot file a complaint?
- a) Individual consumer
  - b) **Consumer association that has not been recognized**
  - c) Central government
  - d) State government
376. The consumer organisations collects the samples for
- a) Sell them
  - b) **Check them**
  - c) Distribute among the poor
  - d) None of the above
377. Who can file complaint in the case of a minor consumer?
- a) Minor consumer
  - b) Central or State government
  - c) **Parent or legal guardian**
  - d) None of the above.

378. How many Consumers Rights are guaranteed under Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- a) 3
  - b) 4
  - c) 5
  - d) 6**
379. A complaint shall be instituted in a District Commission within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the:
- a) Place of business or residence of opposite parties
  - b) Place of business or residence of complainant
  - c) where the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises
  - d) Any of the above**
380. How much is to deposited for filing an appeal before State Commission or National Commission?
- a) 50% of the total award amount passed by the lower forum**
  - b) 25 % of the total award amount passed by the lower forum
  - c) 10 % of the total award amount passed by the lower forum
  - d) No amount to be deposited
381. Which of the following have suo motu powers?
- a) District Commission
  - b) State Commission
  - c) National Commission
  - d) Central Consumer Protection Authority**
382. Which of the following has an investigation wing?
- a) Central Consumer Protection Authority**
  - b) District Commission
  - c) State Commission
  - d) National Commission

383. Which one of the following contract between a manufacturer or trader or service provider on one hand, and a consumer on the other, having such terms which cause significant change in the rights of such consumer is an unfair contract:
- a) requiring manifestly excessive security deposits to be given by a consumer for the performance of contractual obligations
  - b) imposing any penalty on the consumer, for the breach of contract thereof which is wholly disproportionate to the loss occurred due to such breach to the other party to the contract
  - c) refusing to accept early repayment of debts on payment of applicable penalty
  - d) all the above**
384. Who is a not a consumer?
- a) A person who obtains goods free of charge
  - b) A person who avails services free of charge
  - c) A person who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purposes
  - d) All the above**
385. The objectives of Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is Right to
- a) be protected
  - b) consumer awareness
  - c) be heard
  - d) All of these.**
386. Which of the following are problems faced by consumers?
- a) Adulteration
  - b) Sale of spurious goods
  - c) Misleading advertisements
  - d) All the above**
387. Consumer Redressal Commissions entertain complaints relating to
- a) Overcharging or deceptive charging
  - b) Unfair or restrictive trade practices
  - c) Sale of hazardous goods and services which may be hazardous to life.
  - d) All the above**
388. Which of the following are examples of consumer exploitation in India?
- a) The after-sales service provider of the television set charged Rs 200 as service charge though he repaired the set within the warranty period.
  - b) Penalty of Rs. 50 was charged by SBI after issuing the cheque book to the customer showing that the balance available in the account was less than the minimum required balance for issue of cheque book.
  - c) The supply of cooking gas cylinder to the consumers is found to be underweight
  - d) All the above**

389. Which day is observed as World Consumer Rights Day
- a) **15 March**
  - b) 24 December
  - c) 10 December
  - d) 8 March
390. When the seller manipulates the price ,it is known as
- a) **Unfair trade practice**
  - b) Restricted trade practice
  - c) Caveat Emptor
  - d) None of the above
391. A person shall be qualified to be appointed President of the National Commission ,if he:
- a) **is or has been a judge of Supreme Court or high Court**
  - b) Consumer rights activist
  - c) Both (a) & (b)
  - d) None of the above
392. Appeal can be filed against the orders of Central Consumer Protection Authority before
- a) Supreme Court
  - b) **National Commission**
  - c) Central Administrative Tribunal
  - d) None of the above
393. Penalty for noncompliance with the orders of District, State and National Commissions.
- a) Imprisonment for a period of four years
  - b) Fine of Rupees Two lakhs
  - c) **Imprisonment for a period between one month and three years or fine between Twenty-five thousand rupees and one lakh rupees**
  - d) None of the above
394. Consider the following statements regarding the Consumer Protection Act ,2019
- i) It provides for a Central Consumer Protection Authority which aims to promote, protect , and enforce the rights of consumers.
  - ii) It protects a person who obtains goods for resale or commercial purpose as a consumer.
  - iii) It covers transactions through all modes including offline, online through electronic means, teleshopping multilevel marketing or direct selling.
- Select the correct statement
- a) (i) & (ii) only
  - b) **(i) &(iii)only**
  - c) (ii) &(iii) only
  - d) (i),(ii) &(iii)

395. Which of the following is not an authority under Consumer Protection Act 2019?
- a) **Consumer Education and Research Centre**
  - b) Central Consumer Protection Council
  - c) Central Consumer Protection Authority
  - d) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions
396. Penalty for noncompliance o the directions of Central Consumer Protection Authority
- a) No penalty
  - b) **Imprisonment up to six months or fine up to twenty lakhs or both**
  - c) Imprisonment up to two years
  - d) None of the above
397. The National Commission shall consist of a President and maximum of -----members.
- a) Five
  - b) Six
  - c) Ten
  - d) **Eleven**
398. The panel of mediators shall be valid for a period of
- a) **Five years**
  - b) Four years
  - c) Three years
  - d) One Year
399. A product seller who is not a product manufacturer shall be liable in a product liability action, if—
- a) he has exercised substantial control over the designing, testing, manufacturing, packaging or labelling of a product that caused harm
  - b) he has altered or modified the product and such alteration or modification was the substantial factor in causing the harm
  - c) he has made an express warranty of a product independent of any express warranty made by a manufacturer and such product failed to conform to the express warranty made by the product seller which caused the harm
  - d) **All the above**
400. Who is the author of '*The Theory of the Leisure Class*', a book on consumerism published in) 1899?
- a) **Thorstein Veblen**
  - b) Thomas Byrne Edsall
  - c) John Maynard Keynes
  - d) Adam smith

401. In which of the following ancient books have references to the concept of consumer protection against exploitation by the trade and industry, short weight and measures, adulteration, and punishment for these offences?
- a) Yajnavalkya
  - b) Upanishad
  - c) Rig-Veda
  - d) Arthashastra**
402. World consumer rights day observed in?
- a) 15th of March**
  - b) 15<sup>th</sup> of May
  - c) 16<sup>th</sup> of May
  - d) 16<sup>th</sup> of April
403. In which year the American consumer league was founded?
- a) AD 1800
  - b) AD 1890
  - c) AD 1900**
  - d) AD 1910
404. Who was the first general secretary of the NATIONAL CONSUMERS LEAGUE?
- a) Herbert Hoover
  - b) Florence Kelley**
  - c) Thorstein Veblen
  - d) Ellen Swallow Richards
405. Who among the following American social reformers introduced the concept of *conspicuous consumption* relating to consumerism?
- a) Florence Kelley
  - b) Thorstein Veblen**
  - c) Ralph Nader
  - d) Upton Sinclair
406. The FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION (FTC) was created on .....?
- a) August 26, 1914
  - b) September 26, 1914**
  - c) October 26, 1914
  - d) July 26, 1914

407. .... Is the FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION'S (FTC'S) mission?
- a) Maintain economic equilibrium
  - b) Protect vendor and promote consumer awareness
  - c) Promotion of economic interest of consumers
  - d) Protect consumers and promote competition**
408. When was the United Nations guidelines on consumer protection (UNGCP) adopted by the UN General Assembly?
- a) April 16, 1990
  - b) April 16, 1986
  - c) April 16, 1985**
  - d) April 16, 1982
409. Consumerism as an effective and organized movement started in the 1960s in the USA. Who has lifted consumerism into a major social force?
- a) Upton Sinclair
  - b) Ralph Nader**
  - c) Thorstein Veblen
  - d) Florence Kelley
410. Which Non-Profit consumer organization established in India in 1966 to protect and educate the Indian consumer about sub-standard products and services, adulterated foods, short weights and measures, spurious and hazardous drugs, exorbitant prices, endemic shortages leading to black marketing and profiteering, unfulfilled manufacturer guarantees, and a host of other problems?
- a) Consumer Guidance Society of India (CGSI), Mumbai**
  - b) Voluntary Organization in Interest of Consumer Education (VOICE), Delhi
  - c) Consumer Coordination Council, Delhi
  - d) Consumer Education and Research Centre (CERC), Ahmadabad
411. During the rule of..... strict controls were established in the market place in delhi.ie. Unending supply of grain to the city, grain-carriers sold at prices fixed by the Sultan and there was a mechanism for price-enforcement in the market. Similarly, shop-keepers were punished for under weighing their goods.
- a) Jalal-ud-din Khalji
  - b) Shah jahan
  - c) Aurangzeb
  - d) Alaud-Dīn Khaljī**
- 412.

413. Which was the exclusive source of consumer protection in India during the British regime?
- a) **The Sale of Goods Act of 1930**
  - b) The Indian Contract Act of 1872
  - c) The Agriculture Procedure (Grading and Marketing Act) of 1937
  - d) Government of India Act 1858
414. Which of the following statements is/are correct relating to the consumer protection laws?
- 1) A benefit of this act is that they do not require the consumer to prove mens rea.
  - 2) The offenses are of strict liability, and not dependent on any particular intention or knowledge.
- Options:
- a) Only 1 is correct statement
  - b) Only 2 is correct statement
  - c) Both are incorrect statement
  - d) **Both are correct statement**
415. In which section the word 'consumer' is defined under consumer protection Act 2019?
- a) **Section 2(7)**
  - b) Section 2(2)
  - c) Section 2(5)
  - d) Section 2(8)
416. Which one of the following is not included under the definition of consumer?
- a) buys any goods for a consideration which has been promised to pay
  - b) **buys any goods for the purpose of resale and the consideration has fully paid**
  - c) buys any goods for a consideration under any system of deferred payment
  - d) user of any goods other than the person who buys such goods for a consideration which has paid
417. Section 28 of the consumer protection Act provides that, if it deems fit ..... have the power to establish more than one district commission in a district.
- a) **State government**
  - b) Central government
  - c) National commission
  - d) Governor of the state

418. Pecuniary jurisdiction of district forum under consumer protection Act 2019?
- a) **1 Crore**
  - b) 10 Crore
  - c) 10 lakhs
  - d) 25 lakhs
419. Under which section of The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 Central Consumer Protection Authority has been constituted?
- a) **Section 10(1)**
  - b) Section 11
  - c) Section 13(1)
  - d) Section 9
420. Which one is not a Consumers Rights guaranteed under Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
- a) Right to Choose
  - b) Right to be heard
  - c) **Right to get free return service of goods purchased from e commerce platforms**
  - d) Right to Consumer Awareness
421. Which misleading advertisements make manufacturers liable which is prejudicial to the interest of consumers? Choose correct ones.
- 1) Falsely describes such product or service
  - 2) Gives a false guarantee to, or is likely to mislead the consumers as to the nature, substance, quantity or quality of such product or service
  - 3) Deliberately conceals important information
- Options
- a) 1&2 are correct
  - b) **All of the above are correct**
  - c) 3&1 are correct
  - d) Only 1 is correct
422. The powers of central authority to issue directions and penalties against false or misleading advertisements.
- a) section 24
  - b) section 30
  - c) **section 21**
  - d) section 14

423. "e-commerce" means buying or selling of goods or services including digital products over digital or electronic networks. In which section of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 defined this?
- a) **Section 2(16)**
  - b) Section 2(14)
  - c) Section 2 (8)
  - d) Section 2(17)
424. What is the prescribed mediation fee under consumer protection Act?
- a) 100 rupees
  - b) **There is no fee prescribed for Mediation**
  - c) 50 rupees
  - d) 500 rupees
425. Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) established under the consumer protection Act, 2019. Which one of the statements is not correct relating to the power of the Central Consumer Protection Authority?
- a) Conduct investigations into violations of consumer rights and institute complaints/prosecution.
  - b) Order recall of unsafe goods and services.
  - c) Order discontinuance of unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements.
  - d) **Impose a penalty up to Rs 1crore, with imprisonment up to two years, on the manufacturer or endorser of false and misleading advertisements.**
426. The investigation wing of the Central Consumer Protection Authority headed by .....?
- a) District collector
  - b) Chief Commissioner of Central Consumer Protection Authority
  - c) **Director General**
  - d) Any of the member of Central Consumer Protection Authority
427. In which case the Supreme Court held that "a Government official doing his duty as functionary of the State under law could not be said to be rendering a service under consumer law"?
- a) Smt. Laxmiben Laxmichand Shah v. Smt. Sakerben Kanji Chandan
  - b) **S.P. Goel v. Collector of Stamps**
  - c) Spring Meadows Hospital v. Harjot Ahluwalia JT
  - d) Brij Mohan Kher v. Dr. N.H. Banka

428. Which of the following sections define 'deficiency of service' under consumer protection Act, 2019?
- a) Section 2(9)
  - b) Section 2(10)
  - c) Section 2(8)
  - d) Section 2(11)**
429. Which one of the following acts related to deficiency of service under consumer protection Act, 2019?
- (1) any act of negligence or omission or commission by such person which causes loss or injury to the consumer
  - (2) deliberate withholding of relevant information by such person to the consumer
- Options
- a) 1 is correct
  - b) 2 is correct
  - c) Both are correct**
  - d) Both are wrong
430. In which case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court through included medical profession and medical negligence within the scope of the Consumer Protection Act. And consequently empowered the aggrieved (due to medical negligence) to sue for damages for deficiency in services by a medical professional or medical institution, in a Civil Court?
- a) Indian Medical Association v. V.P. Shantha and others**
  - b) Spring Meadows Hospital v. Harjot Ahluwalia JT
  - c) Om Prakash v. Reliance General Insurance and Anr
  - d) V.N. Shrikhande Vs. Anita Sena Fernandes
431. If the complainant is not satisfied with the order passed by State Commission, aggrieved can file review application in the same forum within a period ..... days from the date of passage of order?
- a) 30 days**
  - b) 60 days
  - c) 90 days
  - d) Within 15 working days
432. In which year the National Disputes Redressal Commission was constituted?
- a) 1986
  - b) 1988**
  - c) 2000
  - d) 1998

433. Which of the statements is/are correct in concern with the National Dispute Redressal Commission?

1. National Commission has also been conferred with the powers of administrative control over all the State Commissions by calling for periodical returns regarding the institution, disposal and pendency of cases.
2. A written complaint, can be filed before the National Consumer Commission for the pecuniary value of above 10 crores.
3. The commission is headed by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme Court of India.
4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) is a quasi-judicial commission

Options

- a) **All of the above are correct**
- b) 1,2 &3 are correct
- c) 2 & 1 are correct
- d) 1,3 & 4 are correct

434. .... is the limitation period of filing a complaint in district forum, state commission & national commission, from the date of cause of action having arise

- a) Within 6 months from the date on which the cause of action has arisen.
- b) **Within 2 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen.**
- c) Within 1 years from the date on which the cause of action has arisen.
- d) No limitation

435. 'Product liability' has been introduced in the consumer protection Act, 2019. In which section it is defined?

- a) Section 2(32)
- b) **Section 2(34)**
- c) Section 2(12)
- d) Section 2(14)

436. As per the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission Rules, Fee for filing a complaint on any consumer protection commission for the compensation below 5 lakhs is

- a) 100rs
- b) **No fee**
- c) 500rs
- d) 1000rs

437. Who shall be the chairperson of the central consumer protection council?
- a) Sitting or retired supreme court judge
  - b) President
  - c) **The Minister-in-Charge, Consumer Affairs Department in the Central Government**
  - d) The Minister-in-Charge, Law and Justice in the Central Government,
438. The State Council shall meet as and when necessary but there shall be held not less than ..... meetings in a year
- a) 3 meetings
  - b) 1 meeting
  - c) 5 meetings
  - d) **2 meetings**
439. Under which section empowered the state government to establish district consumer protection councils for every district?
- a) Section 11
  - b) **Section 8(1)**
  - c) Section 10(1)
  - d) Section 9
440. In which of the following cases, the supreme court held that “ a Trust is not a person and therefore not a consumer. Consequently, it cannot be a complainant and cannot file a consumer dispute under the provisions of the Act”?
- a) Samira Kohli Vs. Dr. Prabha Manchanda
  - b) Chief Administrator, H.U.D.A. & Anr. v. Shakuntla Devi
  - c) **Pratibha Pratisthan & Ors. v. Manager, Canara Bank & Ors.**
  - d) Bhupesh Khurana and others v. Vishwa Budha Parishad and others
441. In which of the following cases, the supreme court held that “the provision of limitation in the Act cannot be strictly construed to disadvantage a consumer and where a supplier is responsible for causing a delay in the settlement of the consumer's claim, the consumer shall be entitled under law to file a complaint in the Consumer Court even after the expiry of the period of two years”?
- a) **National Insurance Company Ltd. v. Hindustan Safety Glass Works Ltd. & Anr.**
  - b) Ambrish Kumar Shukla & 21 ors. v. Ferrous Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
  - c) Manjeet Singh v. National Insurance Company Ltd. & Anr;
  - d) Samira Kohli Vs. Dr. Prabha Manchanda

442. In which of the following cases, the supreme court held that, “the word covers all services except rendering of services free of charge or a contract of personal service”?
- a) Samira Kohli Vs. Dr. Prabha Manchanda
  - b) National Insurance Company Ltd. v. Hindustan Safety Glass Works Ltd. & Anr.
  - c) Ambrish Kumar Shukla & 21 ors. v. Ferrous Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.
  - d) **D.K. Gandhi v. M. Mathias**
443. Consider the following actions, in which action a product manufacturer shall not be liable under ‘product liability’?
- a) the product contains a manufacturing defect
  - b) the product is defective in design
  - c) **failure to instruct or warn about a danger which is obvious or commonly known to the user taking into account the characteristics of such a product.**
  - d) the product fails to contain adequate instructions of correct usage to prevent any harm or any warning regarding improper or incorrect usage.
444. The liability of the product service provider enshrined in ..... section of consumer protection Act, 2019?
- a) **Section 85**
  - b) Section 55
  - c) Section 38
  - d) Section 28
445. "e-commerce" defined in which section of consumer protection, Act 2019?
- Options
- a) Section 2(15)
  - b) Section 2(9)
  - c) Section 2(22)
  - d) **Section 2(16)**
446. Who is empowered to establish a consumer mediation cell attached to the district commission and state commission under section 74(1) of consumer protection, Act 2019?
- a) The central government
  - b) **The state government**
  - c) The central consumer protection council
  - d) National legal service authority
447. The term ‘member’ under section 2(27) includes
- a) the President and a member of the National Commission
  - b) the President and a member of the State Commission
  - c) the President and a member of the District Commission
  - d) **All of the above**

448. The headquarters of the Central Consumer Protection Authority shall be in
- a) **Delhi**
  - b) Mumbai
  - c) Kolkata
  - d) In any place in India as the Central Government may decide.
449. A person aggrieved by any order passed by the Central Authority under sections 20 and 21 may file an appeal to:
- a) The supreme court of India
  - b) **National Commission**
  - c) No appeal
  - d) High court of state where aggrieved person resides
450. .... makes rules to provide for the qualifications, method of recruitment, procedure for appointment of the President and members of the District Commission.
- a) State government
  - b) National consumer protection council
  - c) State consumer protection council
  - d) **Central government**
451. One can also file an appeal in the State Commission against the order of the District Forum within a period of ..... from the date of order.
- a) 30 days
  - b) **45 days**
  - c) 90 days
  - d) 15 days
452. Which of the following sections deals with punishment for manufacturing for sale or for storing or selling or distributing or importing spurious goods under consumer protection Act, 2019?
- a) Section 95
  - b) Section 85
  - c) **Section 91**
  - d) Section 82

453. Consider the following statements which deal with punishment for manufacturing for sale or for storing or selling or distributing or importing spurious goods. Find the incorrect statements?
1. Causing injury resulting in grievous hurt to the consumer, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine which may extend to five lakh
  2. Results in the death of a consumer, with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees
  3. Causing injury not amounting to grievous hurt to the consumer, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees
  4. the court may, in case of second or subsequent conviction, suspend the license for 5 years
- Options
- a) 1 & 2 are correct
  - b) 2,3 & 4 are correct
  - c) **1,2& 3 are correct**
  - d) All of the are correct
454. The court suspends the license of manufacture, in case of first submission of sale or storing or selling or distributing or importing spurious goods for the period of .....?
- a) **2 years**
  - b) 3 years
  - c) 5 years
  - d) 1 year
455. Punishment for manufacturers for selling any product containing an adulterant, that causing injury not amounting to grievous hurt to the consumer?
- a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees
  - b) **Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to three lakh rupees**
  - c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 year and with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees
  - d) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 1year and with fine which may extend to ten lakh rupees
456. Empanelment of mediators and qualifications of mediators are enshrined in which of the following section of consumer protection Act, 2019?
- a) Section 74
  - b) Section 80
  - c) Section 78
  - d) **Section 75**

457. Consider the following statements
1. The State Commission shall have administrative control over all the District Commissions
  2. The national commission shall have administrative control over all the State Commissions
  3. There shall be a monitoring cell to be constituted by the President of the National Commission to oversee the functioning of the State Commissions from the administrative point of view

Find the correct statements

Options

- a) 1&2 are correct
  - b) 3&1 are correct
  - c) All of the above are incorrect
  - d) **All of the above are correct**
458. The District Commission, the State Commission or the National Commission shall have the power of a ..... , for the trial of non compliance of order under 72(1) of consumer protection Act, 2019?
- a) **Judicial Magistrate**
  - b) Sub judge
  - c) District judge
  - d) No such power
459. The District Commission or the State Commission or the National Commission shall pass suitable order recording such settlement of consumer dispute and dispose of the matter accordingly, within ..... of the receipt of the settlement report?
- a) 30 days
  - b) 14 days
  - c) **7 days**
  - d) 10 days
460. Who shall perform the duties of President of the National commission, if it is vacant?
- a) **senior-most member of the National Commission**
  - b) Any sitting Supreme court judge
  - c) Supreme court chief justice
  - d) All of the above

461. In which section barred suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Presidents and members of the District Commission, the State Commission and the National Commission, the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner, any officer or employee and other person performing any duty under this Act?
- a) Section 100
  - b) Section 98**
  - c) Section 81
  - d) Section 89
462. Which bank is not covered under the banking ombudsman scheme?
- a) All Scheduled Commercial Banks
  - b) Regional Rural Banks
  - c) Scheduled Primary Co-operative Banks
  - d) All the above**
463. The tenure of a banking ombudsman is for a period is
- a) Not exceeding 3 years**
  - b) Not exceeding 5 years
  - c) Not exceeding 2 years
  - d) Not exceeding 7 years
464. The Banking Ombudsman Scheme is introduced under which section of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949?
- a) Section 34
  - b) Section 35 A**
  - c) Section 28
  - d) Section 35 AA
465. Cost involved in filing a complaint with banking ombudsman
- a) Does not charge any fee**
  - b) 100 rupees
  - c) 5 rupees
  - d) 50 rupees
466. One can file the appeal against the award or decision of the Banking Ombudsman rejecting the complaint within ..... of the date of receipt of the Award
- a) 14 days
  - b) 60 days
  - c) 90 days
  - d) 30 days**

467. Regional Rural Banks RRBs were established in
- a) 1974
  - b) 1976
  - c) **1975**
  - d) 1973
468. The central bank of the country is responsible for regulating Regional Rural Banks in India.
- a) **Reserve bank of India**
  - b) Central bank of India
  - c) SEBI
  - d) SBI
469. When did the government of India create the institution of insurance ombudsman?
- a) 1988
  - b) 1994
  - c) **1998**
  - d) 1976
470. Which one of the following statements is not correct in concern with the insurance ombudsman?
- a) Insurance brokers are within the ambit of the Ombudsman mechanism, by empowering the Ombudsman to pass awards against insurance brokers as well.
  - b) The Insurance Ombudsman scheme was created by the Government of India for individual policyholders to have their complaints settled out of the courts system in a cost-effective, efficient and impartial way.
  - c) Ombudsman are drawn from the Insurance Industry, Civil Services and Judicial Services.
  - d) **Insurance brokers are not within the ambit of the Ombudsman mechanism, by empowering the Ombudsman to pass awards against insurance brokers as well.**
471. Insurance council is formed under which of the following sections of the insurance Act, 1938?
- a) **Section 40 C**
  - b) Section 40 B
  - c) Section 40 A
  - d) Section 39

472. The insurance Ombudsman is empowered to receive and consider complaints related to grievances against the insurer. Find the incorrect sentences?

1. Delay in settlement of claims
2. on-issuance of any insurance document to customers after receipt of premium
3. Dispute with regard to premium paid or payable in terms of the policy.
4. Dispute on the legal construction of the policy wordings in case such dispute relates to claims

Options

- a) 1 & 3
- b) Only 4
- c) 2, 3 & 4
- d) **None of the above**

473. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established in

- a) **1997**
- b) 1995
- c) 1979
- d) 1989

474. The headquarter of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is located at

- a) Mumbai
- b) **New Delhi**
- c) Chandigarh
- d) Hyderabad

475. Which of the following statements is/are not grounds for removal of a member of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)?

1. He/she has been adjudged an insolvent
2. He/she has been convicted of an offence which involves moral turpitude
3. He/she has abused his/her position; rendering his/her continuance in office prejudicial to the public interest.
4. He/she has become physically or mentally incapable of acting as a member

Options

- a) 1, 3 & 4
- b) 1 & 3
- c) Only 2
- d) **None of the above**

476. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) forwards to the Central Government its recommendation after considering the reference made by that Government within ..... ?
- a) 30 days
  - b) 7 days
  - c) **15 days**
  - d) 20 days
477. In which year established a Telecommunications Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) to take over the adjudicatory and disputes functions from TRAI?
- a) 1997
  - b) 1999
  - c) 2013
  - d) **2000**
478. Consider the following statements in concern with the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). Find out the incorrect one
- a) **The chairman of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) appointed by president of India**
  - b) 22 other members, of which one-third must be women
  - c) Headquarter of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is New Delhi
  - d) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) established on 5th August 2011
479. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is constituted on
- a) 1992
  - b) 1997
  - c) **1998**
  - d) 2000
480. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) is established under ..... section of the Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998?
- a) section 4
  - b) section 19
  - c) section 10
  - d) **section 3**

481. Central Electricity Regulatory Commission is now guided by ..... section of the Electricity Act 2003.
- a) **section 76**
  - b) section 3
  - c) section 69
  - d) section 44
482. Which of the following sections of the Electricity Act, 2003, deal with the functions of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission?
- a) section 76
  - b) **section 79**
  - c) section 80
  - d) section 70
483. All projects with plot size of minimum ..... sq.mt or eight apartments need to be registered with Regulatory Authorities under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA), 2016
- a) 700 sq.mt
  - b) 200 sq.mt
  - c) **500 sq.mt**
  - d) 1000 sq.mt
484. Developer's liability under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA), 2016 to repair structural defects for ..... Years.
- a) **Five years**
  - b) Ten years
  - c) Seven years
  - d) Three years
485. Developer's punishment for violation of orders of Appellate Tribunals and Regulatory Authorities under Regulatory Authorities under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA), 2016
- a) Imprisonment of up to five years
  - b) **Imprisonment of up to three years**
  - c) Imprisonment up to seven years
  - d) Imprisonment up to one year

486. “Instead of Gutting Consumer Protection, We Should Be Expanding it” , whose views on consumer protection is this?
- a) **Hillary Clinton**
  - b) Thorstein Veblen
  - c) Thomas Byrne Edsall
  - d) John Maynard Keynes
487. When was the Govt. of India quality control order for mandatory hallmarking of gold Jewellery/artefacts issued ?
- a) March 20, 2020
  - b) February 25, 2020
  - c) **January 15, 2020**
  - d) January 25, 2020
488. Consider the following statements in concern with Hallmark and Find the incorrect one?
- a) Hallmarking is the accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in precious metal articles.
  - b) The principle objectives of the Hallmarking Scheme are to protect the public against adulteration and to obligate manufacturers to maintain legal standards of fineness.
  - c) **The BIS hallmark is a Hallmarking system only for gold jewellery sold in India certifying the purity of the metal.**
  - d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is the National Standards Body of India under Department of Consumer affairs
489. The AGMARK Head Office in
- a) New delhi
  - b) Chandigarh
  - c) **Haryana**
  - d) Mumbai
490. Which of the following matters is/are not included in the list of matters which cannot be submitted to mediation or referred to mediation, under Consumer Protection (Mediation) Rules 2020?
1. The issues surrounding medical negligence result in serious injury or death.
  2. Cases involving serious fraud, document manipulation, forgery, impersonation, and intimidation claims.
  3. Second or subsequent conviction of offence, manufacturing for sale or storing, selling or distributing or importing products containing adulterants.

4. Offenses relating to defaults committed, for which one or more of the parties have made demands for the compounding of offences.

Options

- a) **3**
- b) 1,3&4
- c) 2&1
- d) None of the above
491. Under section 21 of the consumer protection Act,219, the penalty that can be imposed on a manufacturer or endorser or publisher for false and misleading advertisements can extend to ..... ?
- a) one lakh rupees
- b) **Ten lakh rupees**
- c) Three lakh rupees
- d) Five Lakh rupees
492. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that “having regard to Section 23 of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (corresponding to the Section 67 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019) an Appeal will not lie to the Supreme Court if the NCDRC has passed the order in the course of execution proceedings”?
- a) C.V. Ratnam vs Union Of India And Ors.
- b) HDFC Bank Limited v Balwinder Singh
- c) Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation v Ashok Iron Works Private Limited
- d) **M/s Ambience Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. versus Ambience Island Apartment Owners & Ors.**
493. Which of the following sections of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 elaborates consumer rights?
- a) **Section 2(9)**
- b) Section 13
- c) Section 2(27)
- d) Section 4
494. Meaning of ‘spurious goods’ under section 2(43)
- a) A kind of duplication where even original manufacturer should not be able to distinguish genuine and a fake product
- b) **Goods which are falsely claimed to be genuine**
- c) Goods which are claimed to be genuine but they are actually not so
- d) Spurious goods are copy of the original products having well-known trademarks, logos

495. Each District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission shall consist of ..... ?
- a) A President and not less than three members
  - b) A President and not less than four members
  - c) A President and not less than two members**
  - d) A President and not less than five members
496. Under section 48 the State Commission may, at any stage of the proceeding, transfer any complaint pending before a District Commission to another District Commission within the State ..... ?
- a) On the application of the complainant**
  - b) On the reason of excess of complaints, the intimation made by district commission
  - c) On the application of opponent
  - d) None of the above
497. In which of the following cases the supreme court held that “The interest of the consumer has to be kept in the forefront and the prime consideration that an essential commodity ought to be made available to the common man at a fair price must rank in priority over every other consideration.”?
- a) Pratibha Pratisthan & Ors. v. Manager, Canara Bank & Ors.
  - b) HDFC Bank Limited v Balwinder Singh
  - c) C.V. Ratnam vs Union Of India And Ors.
  - d) Prag Ice & Oil Mills v. Union of India**
498. Which of the following is/are not included in the definition of person under consumer protection Act:
- 1. an individual
  - 2. a firm whether registered or not
  - 3. a Hindu undivided family
  - 4. co-operative society
- Options
- a) 1 & 2
  - b) 3
  - c) 4 & 3
  - d) None of the above**

499. Establishment of State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.
- a) **Section 42 of consumer protection Act, 2019**
  - b) Section 40 consumer protection Act, 2019
  - c) Section 39 consumer protection Act, 2019
  - d) Section 28 consumer protection Act, 2019
500. .... responsible for fixing the benchmark interest rate in india?
- a) Board for Financial Supervision (BFS)
  - b) **Monetary policy committee**
  - c) Board for Payment and Settlement Systems
  - d) DICGC
501. Who heads the Board for Payment and Settlement Systems?
- a) **RBI Governor**
  - b) Chief financial officer
  - c) Person appointed by union government
  - d) None of the above

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