



Dr. C.Chelladurai
Dr. N.Padmauathy

Business Law: MCQ

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Verso Page

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Author	Dr. C.Chelladurai
Co-Author	Dr. N.Padmavathy
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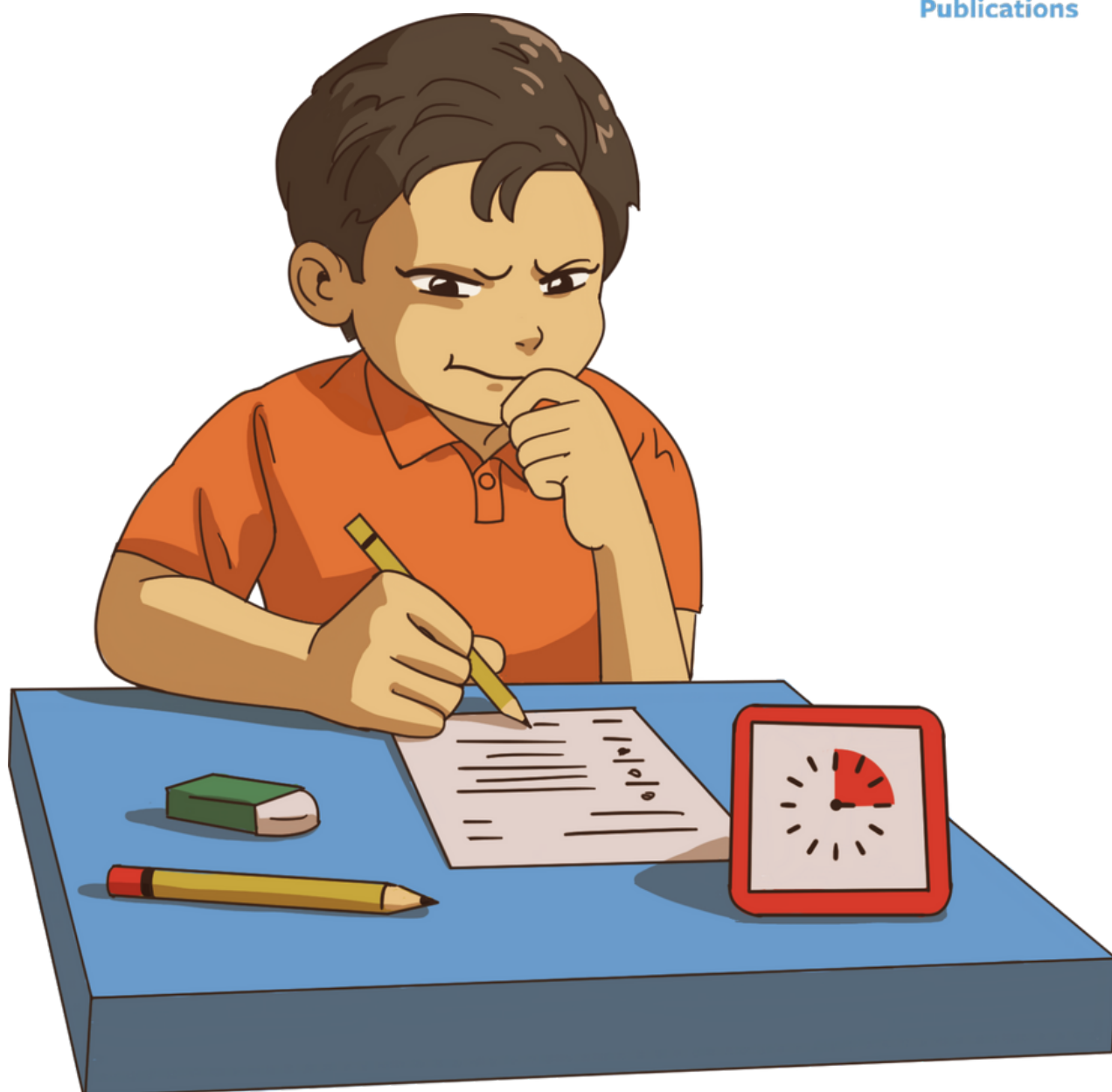
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Dr.BGR
Publications



1. The Indian Contract Act applies to _____.
 - a) Whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir
 - b) Whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir
 - c) Whole of India except Goa, Daman, Diu
 - d) Whole of India including Goa, Daman, Diu

2. The Indian Contract Act came into force on:
 - a) 1st September, 1972
 - b) 1st July, 1932
 - c) 1st September, 1872
 - d) 1st July, 1930

3. The Indian Contract Act enacted in the year:

a) 1972	c) 1857
b) 1872	d) 1957

4. A contract gives rise to the
 - a) Rights against the whole world
 - b) Rights against a business firm
 - c) Rights of a party against another party to the contract
 - d) Rights against a particular person

5. An agreement is valid:
 - a) Which creates legal and social obligations of the parties
 - b) Which creates rights of a party
 - c) Which is written on a piece of paper and signed by the parties
 - d) Which creates legally binding rights and obligations of the parties to it

6. A Contract is one which:
 - a) creates and defines obligations of the parties to it
 - b) creates only business obligations of the parties to it
 - c) creates legally binding relations between the parties to it
 - d) creates legal and social obligations of the parties to it

7. A Contract comes into existence by:
- a) Proposal + Assent to the proposal + Enforceability by law
 - b) Proposal + Acceptance of some conditions by the offeree + other essentials of a contract
 - c) Promise + Consideration + Free consent of the parties
 - d) Agreement + Consideration + certainty
8. A proposal when accepted becomes a:
- a) Promise
 - b) Contract
 - c) Offer
 - d) Acceptance
9. An offer which can be accepted by anyone is called:
- a) a specific offer
 - b) a general offer
 - c) a standing offer
 - d) a cross offer
10. A counter offer means:
- a) Conditional acceptance to an offer
 - b) Identical offers made by two parties to each other in ignorance
 - c) rejection of offer
 - d) illegal offer
11. A person to whom proposal is made is called:
- a) Promisee
 - b) acceptor
 - c) offeree
 - d) promisor
12. A proposal is revoked does not include
- a) when a notice of revocation of offer is served to the offeree before his acceptance
 - b) when the subject matter of offer is destroyed before acceptance
 - c) when the offeree has knowledge of death of the offerer
 - d) conditional offer

13. An implied offer means:

- a) an offer made by letter
- b) an offer made by telephone
- c) an offer made by e-mail
- d) expressed by conduct

14. As implied offer means an offer made:

- a) by spoken words
- b) by sms on cell phone
- c) by body language or actions
- d) by spoken words and body language

15. A void agreement is one which is:

- a) valid but not enforceable
- b) enforceable at the option of both the parties
- c) enforceable at the option of one party
- d) not enforceable in a court of law

16. Consideration must be:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) at the desire of the promisee | c) at the desire of the acceptor |
| b) at the desire of the promisor | d) at the desire of the offeree |

17. Consideration:

- a) need not be adequate
- b) need not be real
- c) need not have monetary value
- d) need not be certain

18. According to the legal provisions:

- a) A contract without consideration is not valid
- b) a stranger to contract cannot sue but a stranger to consideration can sue
- c) consideration in a contract must be at the desire of the promisee
- d) a stranger to contract can sue but a stranger to consideration cannot sue

19. Consideration in a contract:

- a) may be anything
- b) may be nothing
- c) must be at the desire of the promisor
- d) may be illusory

20. A contract without consideration is:

- a) if the near relatives do not make the contract in writing
- b) if any person verbally agrees to pay his time-barred debts
- c) where near relatives make an agreement to resolve a family dispute and the agreement is written and registered
- d) relatives, debtor makes an agreement and it is written and registered

21. Minor's agreement is:

- a) void from beginning
- b) voidable
- c) void when court declares it void
- d) valid

22. An agreement with minor:

- a) is always void
- b) is valid if made for supply of necessities of life
- c) is valid if made with consent of the court
- d) valid contract without any condition

23. Which of the following persons do not fall under the category of persons of unsound mind?

- a) alien
- b) idiot
- c) lunatics
- d) drunken persons

24. All persons are capable of contracting:

- a) if they are major as per the law
- b) if they are of sound mind
- c) if they are not disqualified by any other law of the land to which they are subject
- d) if they fulfill they are major, sound mind and not disqualified by any other law

25. Minor's agreement is void but the minor can enforce the agreement against the other major party:

- a) if he is a promisee in the agreement
- b) if he is a promisor in the agreement
- c) if he is a promisee in the agreement and he has performed his part of promise under the agreement
- d) if the court has no objection

26. A minor can be:

- a) drawer of a cheque
- b) payee of a cheque
- c) acceptor of bill of exchange
- d) surety

27. Agreement made by a person of unsound mind is:

- a) voidable
- b) void
- c) unlawful
- d) sometimes void and sometimes valid

28. A person usually of sound mind but occasionally of unsound mind:

- a) can always enter into contract
- b) can enter into contract when he looks to be of sound mind
- c) can never enter into contract
- d) cannot enter into contract when he is of unsound mind

29. A contract by an idiot is:

- a) voidable
- b) invalid
- c) enforceable
- d) void ab-initio

30. On attaining majority, an agreement with a minor:

- a) can be ratified
- b) becomes void
- c) cannot be ratified
- d) becomes valid

31. Performance of contract means:

- a) fulfilling all the obligations by a party
- b) fulfilling all the obligations by the promisor
- c) performing all the promises and fulfilling all the obligations by all the parties
- d) not fulfilling all the promises

32. An attempted performance discharges the promisor from his liability:

- a) to deliver the goods
- b) to pay the price
- c) to pay any damages
- d) to deliver the goods, pay the price and pay damages

33. X,Y and Z jointly promised to pay Rs. 1 lakh to A. X dies before payment of the amount,
The Promise:

- a) becomes void
- b) must be performed by both Y and Z
- c) must be performed by X,Y and X's legal representatives
- d) becomes voidable

34. A promise can be performed by:

- a) promisor
- b) representative
- c) third party
- d) either promisor or representative or third party

35. Tender of performance means:

- a) tender for supply of goods
- b) offering performance of promise under a contract
- c) attempted performance
- d) actual performance

36. When after the formation of a valid contract, an event happens which makes the performance of contract impossible, then the contract becomes:

- a) void
- b) valid
- c) voidable
- d) illegal

37. Where time is the essence of the contract and the promisor fails to perform his promise in time, the contract becomes:

- a) illegal
- b) voidable
- c) void
- d) legal

38. Each party is a promisor and a promisee in case of:

- a) past consideration
- b) every contract
- c) present consideration
- d) reciprocal promises

39. A quasi contract is also known as:

- a) contract implied in law
- b) implied contract
- c) unintentional contract
- d) Contract implied in law and unintentional

40. The right under Quasi-contract is available against:

- a) specific persons only
- b) specific person and the whole world
- c) the whole world
- d) promisor alone

41. A Quasi-contract is:

- a) implied by the act or conduct of the parties
- b) implied by law
- c) intentionally made
- d) not implied by the law

42. Quasi-contract arises from:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) contract by the parties | c) laws of the land |
| b) principle of equity | d) status of persons |

43. A Quasi-contract is:

- a) not a real contract
- b) a contract having all the essentials of valid contract
- c) a contract not imposed by law on the parties
- d) implied contract

44. A person enjoying the benefits of lawful non-gratious acts of another person, he:

- a) is bound to pay the another
- b) is not bound to pay another
- c) that another person can not claim
- d) that another person can claim

45. Sometimes, a party is entitled to claim compensation in proportion to the work done by him. It is possible by a suit for:

- a) damages
- b) quantum merit
- c) injunction
- d) claim

46. The basis of quasi contractual relations is the:

- a) existence of a valid contract between the parties
- b) prevention of unjust enrichment at the expenses of others
- c) provisions contained in section 10 of the Contract Act
- d) Existence of a voidable contract between the parties

47. Quantum merit means:

- a) a non-gratious promise
- b) as much is earned
- c) an implied promise
- d) as much is paid

48. A finder of goods has the same responsibility as a:

- a) bailee
- b) next best owner
- c) real owner
- d) bailor

49. A contract is said to be discharged by rescission:

- a) when parties to a contract are changed
- b) when terms of a contract are altered
- c) when an aggrieved party exercises his option to avoid the contract
- d) when a party to a contract waives his rights under the contract

50. Discharge of contract means:

- a) performing the promise by a party
- b) discharge of obligations under a contract by a party
- c) discharge of performance of obligations under a contract by a party to it
- d) performing or extinguishing obligations under a contract by all the parties

51. When a party to a contract refuses to perform the contract before the date of performance, it is called:

- a) actual breach of contract
- b) express breach of contract
- c) anticipatory breach of contract
- d) frustration of contract

52. A contract is discharged by alteration:

- a) when a new contract is substituted for the existing one
- b) when one or more of the terms of contract are changed
- c) when a party waives his rights under the contract
- d) when a party rescinds the contract

53. A contract is discharged by remission:

- a) when a party waives all his rights under a contract
- b) when a party cancels an existing contract
- c) when a party accepts lesser performance in discharge of a whole obligation
- d) when a party makes novation of a contract

54. X undertakes to paint a picture for Y. He dies before he paints the picture. The contract:

- a) is discharged by death
- b) becomes voidable at the option of Y
- c) becomes voidable at the option of the legal representatives of X
- d) will have to be performed by the legal representatives of X

55. Anticipatory breach of a contract takes place:

- a) during the performance of the contract
- b) at the time when the performance is due
- c) before the performance is due
- d) at the time when the contract is entered into

56. The court may grant rescission where the contract is:

- a) voidable at the option of the plaintiff
- b) void
- c) inenforceabe
- d) illegal

57. When prior to the due date of performance, the promisor absolutely refuses to perform the contract, it is known as:

- a) abandonment of contract
- b) actual breach of contract
- c) remission of contract
- d) anticipatory breach of contract

58. Specific performance may be ordered by the court when
- a) the contract is voidable
 - b) damages are an adequate remedy
 - c) damages are not an adequate remedy
 - d) the contract is uncertain
59. The damages which can be claimed only when the special circumstances are communicated to the promisor are called:
- a) ordinary damages
 - b) exemplary damages
 - c) special damages
 - d) nominal damages
60. The foundation of modern law of damages was laid down in:
- a) Tinn v. Hoffman
 - b) Hadkey v. Baxendale
 - c) Taylor v. Caidwell
 - d) Addis v. Gramophone Co.
61. A bailee has:
- a) a right of particular lien over the goods bailed
 - b) a right of general lien
 - c) a right of both particular and general lien
 - d) no lien at all over the goods bailed
62. The position of the finder of lost goods is that of a:
- a) bailor
 - b) bailee
 - c) surety
 - d) principal debtor
63. A gratuitous bailee is liable for defects in the goods bailed:
- a) even if he is not aware of them
 - b) only if he is aware of them
 - c) before returning the goods
 - d) after returning the goods

64. A purchases certain goods from B by a misrepresentation pledges them with C. The pledge is:

- a) valid
- b) void
- c) voidable
- d) invalid

65. The delivery of goods by one person to another as security for the repayment of a debt, is known as:

- a) Bailment
- b) Hypothecation
- c) Pledge
- d) mortgage

66. Creation of security on the immovable property for securing the repayment of the loan, is known as:

- a) Bailment
- b) Hypothecation
- c) Pledge
- d) mortgage

67. A gratuitous bailment is one which is:

- a) supported by consideration
- b) not supported by consideration
- c) not enforceable by law
- d) void

68. The delivery of goods by one person to another person for some specific purpose, is known as:

- a) Bailment
- b) Hypothecation
- c) Pledge
- d) mortgage

69. The bailment of goods can be made by its owner of:

- a) immovable goods
- b) movable goods
- c) intangible goods
- d) fictitious assets

70. A lent his bike to his friend, for two days without any charges. It is a:

- a) hypothecation
- b) non-gratuitous bailment
- c) gratuitous bailment
- d) beneficial bailment

71. Bailment is defined under section _____ of the Indian Contract Act, 1872

- a) 144
- b) 146
- c) 148
- d) 149

72. If the goods are lent free to the bailee for his use it is known as _____

- a) commodation
- b) gratuitous bailment
- c) non gratuitous bailment
- d) deposition

73. If the bailee mixes the goods of the bailor with his own goods, without the consent of the bailor

- a) the bailee is liable to pay the expenses for separation of goods and damages
- b) the bailee is not liable
- c) not liable for compensation
- d) no need for separation

74. Lien means

- a) a charge
- b) a particular status
- c) a guarantee
- d) a legal claim to hold property as security

75. According to sec 71 of the Indian Contract Act a person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a

-
- a) bailee
 - b) bailor
 - c) surety
 - d) pawnor

76. A leaves a cow in the custody of B to be taken care of. The cow has a calf. In the absence of any contract to the contrary

- a) B is bound to deliver only the cow to A
- b) B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow to A
- c) B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid half the price of the calf
- d) B is bound to deliver the calf as well as the cow if he is paid one third of the price of the calf

77. An example of bailment without a contract is _____

- a) giving a vehicle in a workshop for repair
- b) giving something in courier
- c) finder of the lost goods
- d) giving something in post

78. A finder of lost goods is

- a) entitled to retain the goods
- b) entitled to claim compensation when specific reward is offered
- c) not entitled to claim compensation and thus not entitled to retain the goods
- d) entitled to retain and to claim compensation

79. Which of the following are the rights of bailee?

- a) right of indemnity
- b) right of remuneration
- c) right of lien
- d) rights of indemnity, remuneration and lien

80. Which of the following is not an example of bailment?

- a) giving clothes for dry-cleaning
- b) keeping property in mortgage
- c) giving clothes for tailoring
- d) giving book for reading

81. _____ entitles the bailee to retain those goods of the bailor for a general balance of the account.

- a) Particular lien
- b) General lien
- c) ownership
- d) pledge

82. This is not kinds of bailment

- a) hire agreement
- b) contract of bank locker
- c) pawn
- d) comodatum

83. The bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt is called _____

- a) sale
- b) bailment
- c) mortgage
- d) pledge

84. The person to whom goods are deliver temporarily is _____

- a) user
- b) bailee
- c) bailor
- d) purchaser

85. Lien means

- a) to retain goods in his possession
- b) right to destroy the goods
- c) rights to sell the goods
- d) right to purchase the goods

86. In a contract of bailment the person delivering the goods is called _____

- a) seller
- b) bailee
- c) agent
- d) bailor

87. Bailee should care the goods as per _____

- a) as a man of ordinary prudence
- b) as owner
- c) as principal
- d) as a servant

88. It is not essential element of contract of bailment _____

- a) delivery of goods
- b) return of goods in specific time
- c) doing contract
- d) purchase of goods

89. Which type of lien have a bailee?

- a) implied lien
- b) specific lien
- c) special lien
- d) general lien

90. It is necessary in bailment

- a) transfer of goods
- b) transfer of possession
- c) transfer of property
- d) transfer of ownership

91. The Sale of Goods Act extends to:

- a) whole of India
- b) whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir
- c) whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir and Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- d) whole of India except Lakshadweep

92. According to Sale of Goods Act, the term "goods" means:

- a) every kind of movable property
- b) every kind of immovable property
- c) every kind of services
- d) every kind of movable, immovable property and services

93. In a contract of sale, price of goods may be paid:

- a) in cash
- b) any thing other than cash
- c) partly in cash and partly in goods valued in terms of money
- d) either in cash or goods in part

94. The Sale of Goods Act applies to contracts of:

- a) sale of goods
- b) sale of goods and services
- c) sale and pledge of goods
- d) sale and partner of goods

95. In case of sale of goods, the term 'goods' means:

- a) future goods
- b) contingent goods
- c) ascertained goods
- d) future and contingent goods

96. The term 'goods' includes:

- a) shares
- b) harvested crops
- c) old coins
- d) shares, harvested crops and old coins

97. The Sale of Goods Act came into force:

- a) July 1, 1930
- b) July 1, 1932
- c) September 1, 1930
- d) June 1, 1932

98. A contract of sale includes:

- a) sale
- b) sale and agreement to sell
- c) sale and barter
- d) illegal sale

99. A contract of sale may be:

- a) conditional
- b) absolute
- c) written
- d) conditional, written and absolute

100. An agreement of hire-purchase includes the agreement of:

- a) sale and agreement to sell
- b) bailment of goods for hire and agreement to sell
- c) sale and bailment for hire
- d) sale and agreement to sell and bailment for hire

101. In case of sale of goods:

- a) possession of goods must be transferred to the buyer
- b) special property in the goods must be transferred to the buyer
- c) general property in the goods must be transferred to the buyer
- d) special property and possession of goods must be transferred to the buyer

102. Following is not the document of title:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) bill of lading | c) railway receipt |
| b) dock warrant | d) untitled empty receipt |

103. In agreement to sell, the property (ownership) in the goods passes:

- a) immediately
- b) at a future date
- c) either immediately or at a future date
- d) never passes

104. Agreement to sell is:

- a) executed contract
- b) executory contract
- c) sale
- d) implied contract

105. Sale is:

- a) executed contract
- b) executory contract
- c) sale
- d) agreement to sell

106. According to Sale of Goods Act, the term "goods" includes:

- a) goodwill
- b) interest of the partner in a firm
- c) old coins and notes
- d) goodwill, interest received and coins

107. A contract of sale of contingent goods is:

- a) sale
- b) agreement to sell
- c) unlawful
- d) illegal

108. Where price of goods sold is to be fixed by a third party and the third party refuses to fix the price, the contract becomes:

- a) void
- b) voidable
- c) illegal
- d) void and illegal

109. Where specific goods are destroyed without any fault of the seller subsequent to the agreement to sell the goods, the agreement:

- a) is voidable
- b) becomes void
- c) is enforceable
- d) is illegal

110. Where specific goods are destroyed before a contract of sale is made and the seller has no knowledge of the destruction of goods, the contract is:

- a) void
- b) voidable
- c) illegal
- d) enforceable

111. Under the Sale of Goods Act 1930 the term 'goods' means every kind of movable property and it includes:

- a) stock and share
- b) growing crops
- c) stock, share and growing crops
- d) invoice bill

112. The term 'goods' under the Sale of Goods Act does not include:

- a) goodwill
- b) actional claim
- c) stocks and shares
- d) harvested crops

113. The following are goods as per section 2(7) of the Sale of Goods Act:

- a) trademark
- b) goodwill
- c) patent
- d) trademark, goodwill and patent

114. In a sale, the property in goods:

- a) is transferred to the buyer
- b) yet to be transferred to the buyer
- c) to be transferred at a future time
- d) is transferred when goods are delivered

115. In case of hire-purchase, the hirers:

- a) can pass a goods title to a bonafide purchaser
- b) cannot pass a goods title to a bonafide purchaser
- c) third party
- d) local authority

116. In a sale, if the goods are destroyed, the loss falls on:

- a) the buyer
- b) the seller
- c) to both-seller and buyer
- d) party who is in the possession of goods

117. The goods are at the risk of a party who has the:

- a) ownership of goods
- b) possession of goods
- c) custody of goods
- d) custody and possession of goods

118. The term 'property' as used in the Sale of Goods Act means

- a) possession
- b) ownership
- c) ownership and possession both
- d) the subject matter of contract of sale

119. If a price is not determined by the parties in a contract of sale, the buyer is bound to pay

- a) the price demanded by the seller
- b) a reasonable price
- c) the price which the buyer thinks is reasonable
- d) the price to be determined by a third independent person

120. Which section of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with the Buyer's right of examining the goods?

- a) section 22 of the sale of goods Act
- b) section 41 of the sale of goods Act
- c) section 43 of the sale of goods Act
- d) section 45 of the sale of goods Act

121. Consumer Protection Act is applicable to
- a) immovable goods
 - b) movable goods
 - c) specific goods and services
 - d) all goods and services
122. Consumer has the right to present before the appropriate forum or authorities all those matters which effect his interests this right of consumer is termed as right to be
- a) informed
 - b) heard
 - c) safety
 - d) educated
123. The maximum age limit of a person who can be a member in state commission is
- a) 65
 - b) 70
 - c) 35
 - d) 60
124. The jurisdiction of a state commission is
- a) below 20 lakhs
 - b) 20 lakhs to 1 crore
 - c) above 1 crore
 - d) above 2 crore
125. Appeal against the district forum can be done in _____
- a) state forum
 - b) high court
 - c) national forum
 - d) supreme court
126. The Consumer Protection Act 1986 enacted in
- a) 24th Oct 1986
 - b) 24th Oct 1987
 - c) 24th Aug 1986
 - d) 15th June 1986

127. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 states about the central consumer protection council

- a) section 7
- b) section 6
- c) section 4
- d) section 5

128. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 states about the objects of the consumer protection councils

- a) section 5
- b) section 11
- c) section 6
- d) section 9

129. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 states about the State Consumer Protection councils

- a) section 7
- b) section 6
- c) section 4
- d) section 5

130. Who shall be the Chairman of the State Consumer Protection Councils

- a) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the Central Government
- b) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the State Government
- c) The Chief Minister of the State
- d) The Governor of the State

131. Which section of the Consumer Protection Act 1986 states about unfair trade practice

- a) section 2(1)(d)
- b) section 2(1)(r)
- c) section 2(2)(r)
- d) section 3(1)(b)

132. Who shall be the Chairman of the Central Consumer Protection Councils?
- a) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the Central Government
 - b) The minister in charge of consumer affairs in the State Government
 - c) The Prime Minister
 - d) The speaker of Lok Sabha
133. The total number of rights given to consumers as per consumer protection Act is
- a) 5
 - b) 4
 - c) 6
 - d) 8
134. The rights of consumers as per Consumer Protection Act does not include
- a) informed
 - b) heard
 - c) safety
 - d) presented
135. The minimum age limit for being a member of district forum as per consumer protection Act is
- a) 65
 - b) 35
 - c) 40
 - d) 45
136. The maximum age limit of a person who can be a member in national commission is
- a) 65
 - b) 70
 - c) 35
 - d) 60
137. Among the following which forum can reappoint the same person as its member?
- a) District forum
 - b) state commission
 - c) national commission
 - d) no reappointment
138. The term of office for a member is _____ year in all redress forum
- a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 7
 - d) 15

139. The complaint be in consumer with in _____ of cause occurred
- a) 6 months
 - b) 1 year
 - c) 2 years
 - d) 3 months
140. On receiving the complaint the forum will direct the opposite party to answer on that within _____ days
- a) 15
 - b) 20
 - c) 5
 - d) 1
141. If the opposite party the claim the case will be decided by the forum on the basis of records available within _____ months
- a) 6
 - b) 1
 - c) 3
 - d) 9
142. Appeal against the national forum can be done in _____
- a) district court
 - b) high court
 - c) supreme court
 - d) state forum
143. 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

144. District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is established by?

- a) State Government
- b) Central Government
- c) District Collector
- d) National Commission

145. District commission shall decide the admissibility of the complaint which?

- a) 30 days
- b) 7 days
- c) 21 days
- d) 45 days

146. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as?

- a) Unfair trade practices
- b) Restricted trade practices
- c) Manipulated trade practices
- d) Fair trade practices

147. How many rights does a consumer have under the Consumer Protection Act?

- a) 6
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 8

148. Redressal mechanism for consumer disputes under section 9 of the Consumer protection Act envisages a

- a) single-tier system
- b) two-tier system
- c) three-tier system
- d) open system independent of hierarchy

149. Consumer Protection Act, 2019 has replaced which of the following?

- a) Consumer Protection Act 1976
- b) Consumer Protection Act 1986
- c) Consumer Protection Act 1996
- d) Consumer Protection Act 2006

150. The consumer has the right to get compensation against unfair trade practices under right to

- a) right to choose
- b) right to seek redressal
- c) right to safety
- d) right to hear

Answer Key

1	A	33	C	66	D
2	C	34	D	67	B
3	B	35	B	68	A
4	C	36	A	69	B
5	D	37	B	70	C
6	C	38	D	71	C
7	A	39	D	72	B
8	A	40	A	73	A
9	B	41	B	74	D
10	A	42	B	75	A
11	C	43	A	76	B
12	D	44	A	77	C
13	D	45	B	78	D
14	C	46	B	79	D
15	D	47	B	80	B
16	B	48	A	81	B
17	A	49	C	82	B
18	B	50	D	83	D
19	C	51	C	84	B
20	D	52	B	85	A
21	A	53	C	86	D
22	A	54	A	87	A
23	A	55	C	88	D
24	D	56	A	89	B
25	C	57	D	90	B
26	B	58	C	91	B
27	B	59	C	92	D
28	D	60	B	93	C
29	D	61	A	94	A
30	C	62	B	95	C
31	C	63	B	96	D
32	D	64	A	97	A
		65	C	98	B

99	D	117	A	135	B
100	B	118	B	136	B
101	C	119	B	137	D
102	D	120	B	138	B
103	B	121	D	139	C
104	B	122	B	140	D
105	A	123	A	141	C
106	D	124	B	142	C
107	B	125	A	143	A
108	A	126	A	144	A
109	B	127	C	145	C
110	A	128	C	146	B
111	C	129	A	147	A
112	B	130	B	148	C
113	D	131	B	149	B
114	A	132	A	150	B
115	B	133	C		
116	A	134	D		



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