

## CHAPTER-5 | Consumer Rights

QUIZ  
PART-02

1. Which right protects consumers from hazardous goods and services?  
A. Right to Choose  
B. Right to Safety  
C. Right to Representation  
D. Right to Seek Redressal (B)

**Explanation:** The Right to Safety protects consumers from dangerous goods and services by ensuring adherence to safety rules.

2. What example is given to show the need for the Right to Safety?  
A. Expired medicines  
B. Defective safety valves in pressure cookers  
C. Overpriced food items  
D. Fake advertisements (B)

**Explanation:** Defective safety valves in pressure cookers can cause serious accidents, showing the need for strict safety standards.

3. Which right enables consumers to make complaints and claims about products?  
A. Right to Representation  
B. Right to Seek Redressal  
C. Right to be Informed  
D. Right to Choose (C)

**Explanation:** Right to be Informed allows consumers to know details like expiry date and MRP, enabling them to complain or claim replacement if needed.

4. What is the benefit of knowing the Maximum Retail Price (MRP)?  
A. Increases product life  
B. Helps identify overpricing  
C. Improves product design  
D. Reduces advertisement cost (B)

**Explanation:** Knowing MRP helps consumers identify overpricing and allows bargaining.

5. What does RTI stand for?  
A. Right to Invest  
B. Right to Information  
C. Road Transport India  
D. Rural Training Institute (B)

**Explanation:** RTI stands for Right to Information, passed in 2005 to ensure citizen access to government information.

6. Which is a challenge in consumer protection?  
A. Effective enforcement of safety rules  
B. High literacy rate  
C. Lack of strong advocacy groups  
D. Strong legal system (C)

**Explanation:** Lack of strong advocacy groups makes consumer protection weak despite laws.

7. Which year was the Right to Information Act passed in India?  
A. 1995  
B. 2000  
C. 2005  
D. 2010 (C)

**Explanation:** The Right to Information Act was passed in 2005 to ensure transparency in government functions.

8. What is one reason for ineffective consumer protection?  
A. Strict producer responsibility  
B. Public action on safety  
C. Ineffective enforcement of safety rules  
D. Consumer awareness programs (C)

**Explanation:** Ineffective enforcement of safety rules remains a challenge in consumer protection.

9. What example was given for medical negligence harming consumers?  
A. Reji's case  
B. Mohan's case  
C. Sita's case  
D. Arjun's case (A)

**Explanation:** Reji's case is given as an example where medical negligence harmed a consumer.

10. Why is public or government action needed for consumer safety?  
A. To reduce product prices  
B. To maintain quality standards  
C. To increase company profits  
D. To reduce taxes (B)

**Explanation:** Public or government action is required to maintain quality and safety standards for consumer protection.