# THE CONSUMER PROFESSION LAWS — AN OVERVIEW.

BY: KRAIRUL ANUAR ABDUL RAYMAN DIPLOMA EN LAW ETM SEAR ALAM

## פוליייוים

| Preface                           | i   |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Acknowledgement                   | ii  |
| Table of Statutes                 | iii |
| List of Cases                     | iv  |
| Chapter 1                         |     |
| INTRODUCTION                      | 1   |
| A. The Consumer                   | 1   |
| B. The Consumer Protection        | 2   |
| C. The Philosophy of Consumerism  | 5   |
| Chapter 2                         |     |
| CONSUMER AND THE LAW              | 7   |
| A. The Objectives                 | 7   |
| a) Consumer's Safety              | 8   |
| b) Consumer's Health              | 8   |
| c) Consumer's Economic Importance | 9   |
| i) Prices Control Act             | 10  |
| ii) Supplementary Supply Act      | 11  |
| iii) Hire-Purchase Act            | 12  |
| iv) Weights and Measures Act      | 13  |
| v) Trade Description Act          | 14  |
| d) Consumer's Information         | 16  |
| e) Consumer's Environmental       | 17  |
| f) Consumor's Remedies            | 19  |

#### PREPACE

The objective of this study is to exemine the conruner protection laws generally. There are many questions in relation to the law in particular, inter alia: Who are protected by the law? What are the rights of the class person protected under the law? To what extent are they protected?

This study is to give the consumers a general idea of law relating to consumer protection. It provides such a guide for the laymon to protect his interest as a consumer in a simple terms. Racic consumer legislations on consumer protection to them are fulfilled through this study.

A sincere overview is made on the present legal position of consumer protection laws and in furtherance this study gives suggestion as for the improvement to contain areas in consumer protection laws.

The content of this study will prove satisfying for consumers, entrependurs, government officials, lawyers, politicians, students and all of the concerned citizens.

October, 1987

KHAIRUL ANUAR

#### CHAPTER 1

#### TERRODUCTION

#### A. THE CONSUMER

Literally, consumer in a user of product in which is used domestically, and not in manufacturing. Legally, it means a person to or for whom the goods or services are, or are sought to be supplied in the course of a business carried on by the supplier and who does not receive them in a course of a business carried on by him. 1

Consumer in other words is one who consumes or individuals who purchase, use, maintain, and dispose of products and services. Consumer in a real life is a member of board class of people who are affected by pricing policies, financing practices, quality of goods and services, credit reporting, dobt collection, and other trade practices for which state and federal consumer protection laws are enacted.

Consumer includes a buyer of any consumer product other than for purpose of resale or further use in the production of other products. This product is transferred during the duration of an implied or written warranty of service contract

applicable to the product. Korpover, consumer i cludes also the user who consumes the product. Consumer product is intended to be used primarily for personal, family or household purposes.
Therefore, it is rational to include the user who are normally the family, neighbour, guest, and est of the buyer itself.

Consumer must be distinguished from manufacturer who produces goods and wholesaler or retailer who sells goods. This is important as to determine the scope of protection to the consumer, and for that purpose it will be dealt under 'The Consumer Protection.'

### B. THE CONSUMER PROTECTION

Legally, consumer protection is a legislation which protects the interest of consumers. In other words, consumer protection is a consumer laws which are enacted for the purpose of protecting the consumers!

We have seen that consumers are those who buy, obtain, maintain, use, and dispose all kinds of goods and services. As social standard rise it is increasingly recognised that they required better and more extensive protection against defective of unsatisfactory goods and services, frequently provided by large and economically much more powerful, supplies.

In broad sense the safeguards in laws alone do not offer and adequate protection. In the first place, effective consumer protection involves three main factors, namely, wide running laws, enforcement of the laws, and more importantly,