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**Q.NO.1**

**ANS;**

**NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT**

A signed documentaion that promise a sum of payment to a specified person to give you in specific date.

We can also say that a document in which they promise to give you a sum amount on specific date in future.

It is very important because if someone borrow money from you and on a date he steps back and say that you did not give a sum amount then there you will have no evidence, but if you signed from them a negetiable instrument then you will have a documentation as aproof he will not step back. Because in eye of law evidence is every thing.

That document gurantee you that whose name is on document will pay you on specific date.

**BILL OF EXCHANGE**

The will is mostly written in international trade and target at on party to pay a fixed amountof money to another party at a fixed future date. It also like checks and promisory notes.

When products are taken on credits the bill of exchange use is there. That payment will be done on a specific date.

Its also use in banks. then it is called draft or draught, a short time negotiable finanacial instrument consisting of an order writing addressed by one person which is seller of good to another party which is buyer requiring a letter to pay on demanded date.

It requires three party;

1. Drawer ; which order to pay the money
2. Drawee ; who purchase
3. Payee ; who receive the pay

**Q.NO.2**

**ANS;**

**RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER**

**AGAINST BUYER**

1. **SUIT FOR PRICE**

Under the contract of sale if the property of good is already passed but he refuse to pay for the goods of the seller become an unpaid seller. In this case, the seller ca sue the buyer for wrongly refusing t pay him his due.

1. **SUIT FOR DAMAGE FOR NON ACEEPTANCE**

If the buyer wrongly refuses or neglected to accept and pay the unpaid seller, the seller can sue the buyer for damage cause due to his non acceptance of goods.

1. **SUIT FOR INTEREST**

If ther any specific aggrement between the parties the seller can sue for the interest amount due to him from the buyer.

1. **REPUDIATION OF CONTRACT BEFORE DUE DATE**

If the buyer repudiates the contract before the delivery date of the good the seller can still sue for damage.

**AGAINST GOODS**

1.RIGHT **OF LIEN**

An unpaid seller possesion of goods can retain their possession until payment .if sell goods without any stipulation for credit.

**2.TERMINATION OF LEIN**

By delivering goods to the carrier , the unpaid seller loses his right of lein over the goods when the goods are delivered to the person.

**3.RIGHT OF STOPPAGE INTRANSIT**

This right containinsection fifty of the sale goods act, which provides that where the buyer becomes insolvent, and the unpaid seller has parted with the possession of the goods, he can stop the goods in transit until the price is paid or tendered to him.

**FOUR.RIGHT OF RESALE**

It is the right of unpaid seller to sale the given product. Within the absence of right, the unpaid seller other right is opposition to the good.

**P.T.O**

**Q.NO.3**

**ANS;**

**TRUST ACCORDING TO LAW OF CONTRACT**

A trust is a tree party fiduciary relationship in which the first party, the trustor or settlor transfer a property upon the second party for the benefit of the third party, the beneficiary.

A testmentary is created by will and arrises after the death of the settlor.an inter vivos trust is created during the settlor life.

A trustee can be natural person, a business entity or public body . A trust in the united state may be subjected to federal and state taxation.

**HOW TRUST IS CREATED**

A trust is created by a settlor, who transform title to some or all of his or her property to a trustee, who then holds title to that property in trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries. The trust is governed by the term under which it was created.

**P.T.O**

**Q.NO.4**

**ANS;**

**RIGHTS OF LABORS**

1. Right to be free from descrimination and harasment of all types.
2. Right to safe workplace free of dangerous condition, and other potential safety hazards.
3. Right to be free from retaliation from filling a claim or complaint against an employee.
4. Right to fair wages for work performed.
5. Right to be paid on time.
6. Right to perform over time.
7. Right to be giving hospital cost if has been injured in workplace.
8. Right to give number of vacation during year.
9. Right to take pension after retirment.
10. Right to not to be violated by supervisor.
11. Right to give suficant amount of bonus some times.
12. Right to give holidays when their religion festival arrives.
13. Right to give suficiant amount of room for work.

**P.T.O**

**Q.NO.5**

**ANS;**

**FREE CONSENT**

According to section thirteen two or more persons are said to be consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same since.

When they agree upon different thing or nor agree on the same thing, it will not called the free consent.

**FOR EXAMPLE**

A rhreatens to hurt Ali if he does not sell his house to Amjid for five lacks rupees. Here even Ali sell the house to amjid, it will not be valid contract since ali’s consent was obtained by coercion. This mean the contract is voidable at the option is the party whose consent was not free.

**OFFER**

The act of giving someone the opportunity to accept something,or the act of offering something,and amount of money that someone is willing to pay some something.

The opportunity to buy something at a price that is lower than the usual price.

**ESSENTIAL OF OFFER**

1. The offer must be expressed and must be implied.
2. The offer must creat legal relationship between both.
3. The must be clear cut.
4. The offer must be different from invitation.
5. The offer must be specific and general.
6. The offer must not contain negative condition.
7. Offer must be subjected to any term or condition.

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