

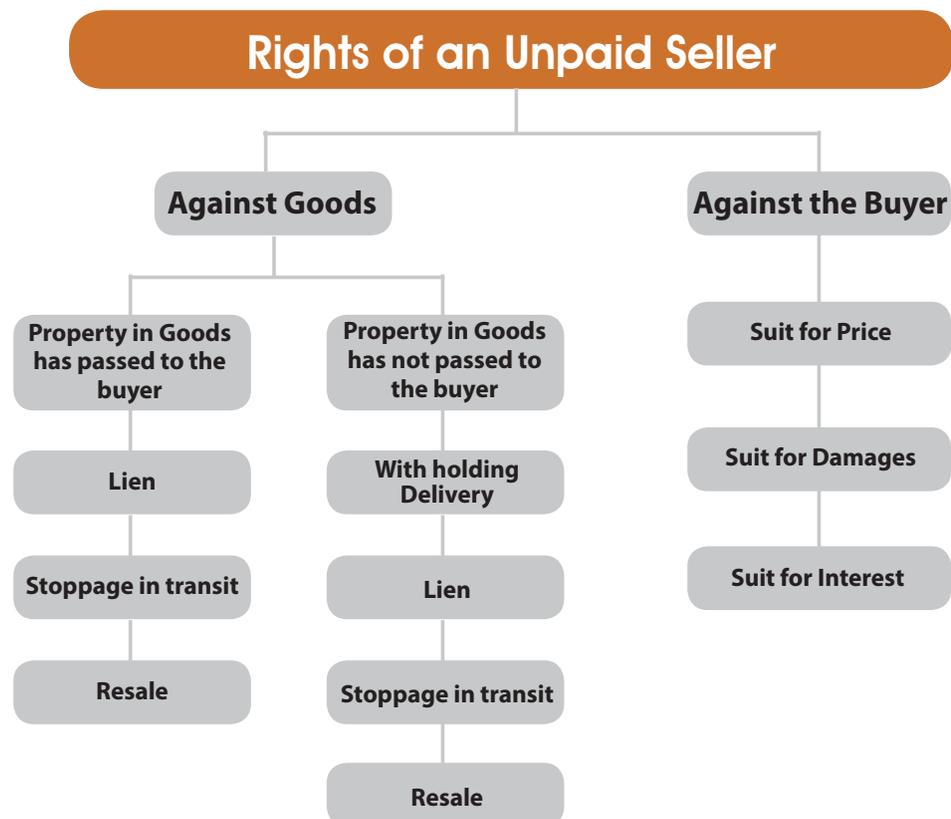
UNIT - 4: UNPAID SELLER

LEARNING OUTCOMES

In this unit, the students would be able to:

- ◆ Understand the concept of Unpaid Seller
- ◆ Know the rights of Unpaid Seller
- ◆ Analyze the effect of sub-sale or pledge by the buyer
- ◆ Distinguish the right of lien and right of stoppage in transit
- ◆ Know the rights of parties in case of breach of contract
- ◆ Understand the concept of sale by auction.

UNIT OVERVIEW



4.1 UNPAID SELLER

A contract comprises of reciprocal promises. In a contract of sale, if seller is under an obligation to deliver goods, buyer has to pay for it. In case buyer fails or refuses to pay, the seller, as an unpaid seller, shall have certain rights.

According to Section 45(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 the seller of goods is deemed to be an 'Unpaid Seller' when-

- (a) The whole of the price has not been paid or tendered and the seller had an immediate right of action for the price.
- (b) when a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and the condition on which it was received has not been fulfilled by reason of the dishonour of the instrument or otherwise.

The term 'seller' here includes any person who is in the position of a seller, as, for instance, an agent of the seller to whom the bill of lading has been endorsed, or a consignor or agent who has himself paid, or is directly responsible for, the price [Section 45(2)].

Example 1: X sold certain goods to Y for ₹ 50,000. Y paid ₹ 40,000 but fails to pay the balance. X is an unpaid seller.

Example 2: P sold some goods to R for ₹ 60,000 and received a cheque for a full price. On presentment, the cheque was dishonored by the bank. P is an unpaid seller.

4.2 RIGHTS OF AN UNPAID SELLER

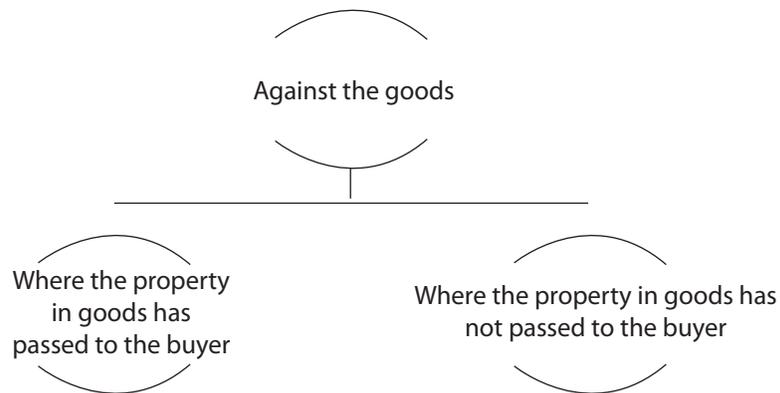
Unpaid seller's right (Section 46): Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any law for the time being in force, notwithstanding that the property in the goods may have passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller of goods, as such, has by implication of law-

- (a) a lien on the goods for the price while he is in possession of them;
- (b) in case of the insolvency of the buyer a right of stopping the goods in transit after he has parted with the possession of them;
- (c) a right of re-sale as limited by this Act. [Sub-section (1)]

Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer, the unpaid seller has, in addition to his other remedies, a right of withholding delivery similar to and co-extensive with his rights of lien and stoppage in transit where the property has passed to the buyer. [Sub-section (2)]

An unpaid seller has been expressly given the rights against the goods as well as the buyer personally which are discussed as under:

- (a) **Rights of an unpaid seller against the goods:** The right of unpaid seller against goods can be categorized under two headings.



4.3 RIGHT OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE GOODS

The unpaid seller has the following rights against the goods:

(1) Seller's lien (Section 47): According to sub-section (1), subject to the provisions of this Act, the unpaid seller of goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases, namely:-

- (a) where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;
- (b) where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;
- (c) where the buyer becomes insolvent.

According to sub-section (2), the seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

Part delivery (Section 48): Where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement to waive the lien.

Termination of lien (Section 49): According to sub-section (1), the unpaid seller of goods loses his lien thereon-

- (a) when he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods;
- (b) when the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;
- (c) by waiver thereof.

The unpaid seller of goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained a decree for the price of the goods. [Sub-section (2)]

Analysis of section 47, 48 and 49

Rights of lien: An unpaid seller has a right of lien on the goods for the price while he is in possession, until the payment or tender of the price of such goods. It is the right to retain the possession of the goods and refusal to deliver them to the buyer until the price due in respect of them is paid or tendered.

The unpaid seller's lien is a possessory lien i.e. the lien can be exercised as long as the seller remains in possession of the goods.

Exercise of right of lien: This right can be exercised by him in the following cases only:

- (a) where goods have been sold without any stipulation of credit; (i.e., on cash sale)
- (b) where goods have been sold on credit but the term of credit has expired; or
- (c) where the buyer becomes insolvent.

Example: A sold certain goods to B for a price ₹ 50,000 and allowed him to pay the price within one month. B becomes insolvent during this period of credit. A, the unpaid seller, can exercise his right of lien.

Seller may exercise his right of lien even where he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

The term insolvent refers to “a person is said to be insolvent who has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business, or cannot pay his debts as they become due, whether he has committed an act of insolvency or not”.

Termination of lien: However, the unpaid seller loses his right of lien under the following circumstances:

- (i) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods.
- (ii) Where the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods.
- (iii) Where seller has waived the right of lien.
- (iv) By Estoppel i.e., where the seller so conducts himself that he leads third parties to believe that the lien does not exist.

Exception: The unpaid seller of the goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained a decree for the price of the goods.

Example: A, sold a car to B for ₹ 1,00,000 and delivered the same to the railways for the purpose of transmission to the buyer. The railway receipt was taken in the name of B and sent to B. Now A cannot exercise the right of lien.

(2) Right of stoppage in transit (Section 50 to 52):

Right of stoppage in transit (Section 50): Subject to the provisions of this Act, when the buyer of goods becomes insolvent, the unpaid seller who has parted with the possession of the goods has the right of stopping them in transit, that is to say, he may resume possession of the goods as long as they are in the course of transit, and may retain them until paid or tendered price of the goods.

Duration of transit (Section 51):

- (1) Goods are deemed to be in the course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer or his agent in that behalf takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee.
- (2) If the buyer or his agent in that behalf obtains delivery of the goods before their arrival at the appointed destination, the transit is at an end.
- (3) If, after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf and continues in possession of them as bailee for the buyer or his agent, the transit is at an end and it is immaterial that a further destination for the goods may have been indicated by the buyer.

- (4) If the goods are rejected by the buyer and the carrier or other bailee continues in possession of them, the transit is not deemed to be at an end, even if the seller has refused to receive them back.
- (5) When goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, it is a question depending on the circumstances of the particular case, whether they are in the possession of the master as a carrier or as agent of the buyer.
- (6) Where the carrier or other bailee wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer or his agent in that behalf, the transit is deemed to be at an end.
- (7) Where part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer or his agent in that behalf, the remainder of the goods may be stopped in transit, unless such part delivery has been given in such circumstances as to show an agreement to give up possession of the whole of the goods.

How stoppage in transit is effected (Section 52)

- (1) The unpaid seller may exercise his right of stoppage in transit either by taking actual possession of the goods, or by giving notice of his claim to the carrier or other bailee in whose possession the goods are. Such notice may be given either to the person in actual possession of the goods or to his principal. In the latter case the notice, to be effectual, shall be given at such time and in such circumstances, that the principal, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, may communicate it to his servant or agent in time to prevent a delivery to the buyer.
- (2) When notice of stoppage in transit is given by the seller to the carrier or other bailee in possession of the goods, he shall re-deliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller. The expenses of such re-delivery shall be borne by the seller.

Analysis of section 50, 51 and 52

Meaning of right of stoppage in transit: The right of stoppage in transit means the right of stopping the goods while they are in transit, to regain the possession and to retain them till the full price is paid.

When the unpaid seller has parted with the goods to a carrier and the buyer has become insolvent, he can exercise this right of asking the carrier to return the goods back, or not to deliver the goods to the buyer.

This right is the extension of the right of lien because it entitles the seller to regain possession even when the seller has parted with the possession of the goods.

However, the right of stoppage in transit is exercised only when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) The seller must be unpaid.
- (b) He must have parted with the possession of goods.
- (c) The goods are in transit.
- (d) The buyer has become insolvent.
- (e) The right is subject to provisions of the Act. [Section 50]

Example: B at Delhi, orders goods of A, at Mumbai. A consigns and forwards the goods to B. On arrival at Delhi, they are taken to B's warehouse and left there. B refuses to take these goods and stop payment. The goods are in transit and the unpaid seller can take them back.

Duration of transit: The goods are deemed to be in course of transit from the time when they are delivered to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, until the buyer or his agent in that behalf takes delivery of them from such carrier or other bailee.

When does the transit come to an end?

The right of stoppage in transit is lost when transit comes to an end. Transit comes to an end in the following cases:

- When the buyer or other bailee obtains delivery.
- Buyer obtains delivery before the arrival of goods at destination.
- Where the carrier or other bailee acknowledges to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods as soon as the goods are loaded on the ship, unless the seller has reserved the right of disposal of the goods.
- If the carrier wrongfully refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer.
- ◆ Where goods are delivered to the carrier hired by the buyer, the transit comes to an end.
- ◆ Where the part delivery of the goods has been made to the buyer, there the transit will come to an end for the remaining goods which are yet in the course of transmission.
- ◆ Where the goods are delivered to a ship chartered by the buyer, the transit comes to an end. [section 51]

How stoppage in transit is effected: There are two modes of stoppage in transit-

Stoppage in transit

By taking actual possession of goods
By giving notice to the carrier not to deliver the goods.

Where the notice of stoppage in transit is given by the seller to the carrier or other bailee in possession of the goods, he shall re-deliver the goods to, or according to the directions of, the seller. The expenses of such re-delivery shall be borne by the seller.

Distinction between Right of Lien and Right of Stoppage in Transit

- (i) The essence of a right of lien is to retain possession whereas the right of stoppage in transit is right to regain possession.
- (ii) Seller should be in possession of goods under lien while in stoppage in transit (i) seller should have parted with the possession (ii) possession should be with a carrier, & (iii) buyer has not acquired the possession.
- (iii) Right of lien can be exercised even when the buyer is not insolvent but it is not the case with right of stoppage in transit.
- (iv) Right of stoppage in transit begins when the right of lien ends. Thus the end of the right of lien is the starting point of the right of stoppage in transit.

Effects of sub-sale or pledge by buyer (Section 53): The right of lien or stoppage in transit is not affected by the buyer selling or pledging the goods unless the seller has assented to it. This is based on the principle that a second buyer cannot stand in a better position than his seller. (The first buyer).

The right of stoppage is defeated if the buyer has transferred the document of title or pledges the goods to a sub-buyer in good faith and for consideration.

Example: A sold certain goods to B of Mumbai and the goods are handed over to railways for transmission to B. In the mean time, B sold these goods to C for consideration. B becomes insolvent. A can still exercise his right of stoppage in transit.

Exceptions: (a) When the seller has assented to the sale, mortgage or other disposition of the goods made by the buyer.

Example: A entered into a contract to sell cartons in possession of a wharfinger to B and agreed with B that the price will be paid to A from the sale proceeds recovered from his customers. Now B sold goods to C and C duly paid to B. But anyhow B failed to make the payment to A. A wanted to exercise his right of lien and ordered the wharfinger not to make delivery to C. Held that the seller had assented to the resale of the goods by the buyer to the sub-buyers. As a result A's right to lien is defeated (**Mount D. F. Ltd. vs Jay & Jay (Provisions) Co. Ltd.**).

- (b) When a document of title to goods has been transferred to the buyer and the buyer transfers the documents to a person who has bought goods in good faith and for value i.e. for price, then, the proviso of sub-section (1) stipulates as follows:
- (i) If the last-mentioned transfer is by way of sale, right of lien or stoppage in transit is defeated, or
 - (ii) If the last mentioned transfer is by way of pledge, unpaid seller's right of lien or stoppage only be exercised, subject to the rights of the pledgee.

However, the pledgee may be required by the unpaid seller to use in the first instance, other goods or securities of the pledger available to him to satisfy his claims. [Sub-section (2)].

Effect of stoppage: The contract of sale is not rescinded when the seller exercises his right of stoppage in transit. The contract still remains in force and the buyer can ask for delivery of goods on payment of price.

Right of re-sale [Section 54]: The right of resale is a very valuable right given to an unpaid seller. In the absence of this right, the unpaid seller's other rights against the goods that is lien and the stoppage in transit would not have been of much use because these rights only entitled the unpaid seller to retain the goods until paid by the buyer.

The unpaid seller can exercise the right to re-sell the goods under the following conditions:

- (i) **Where the goods are of a perishable nature:** In such a case the buyer need not be informed of the intention of resale.
- (ii) **Where he gives notice to the buyer of his intention to re-sell the goods:** If after the receipt of such notice the buyer fails within a reasonable time to pay or tender the price, the seller may resell the goods.

It may be noted that in such cases, on the resale of the goods, the seller is also entitled to:

- (a) Recover the difference between the contract price and resale price, from the original buyer, as damages.
- (b) Retain the profit if the resale price is higher than the contract price.

It may also be noted that the seller can recover damages and retain the profits only when the goods are resold after giving the notice of resale to the buyer. Thus, if the goods are resold by the seller without giving any notice to the buyer, the seller cannot recover the loss suffered on resale. Moreover, if there is any profit on resale, he must return it to the original buyer, i.e. he cannot keep such surplus with him [Section 54(2)].

- (iii) **Where an unpaid seller who has exercised his right of lien or stoppage in transit resells the goods:** The subsequent buyer acquires the good title thereof as against the original buyer, despite the fact that the notice of re-sale has not been given by the seller to the original buyer.
- (iv) **A re-sale by the seller where a right of re-sale is expressly reserved in a contract of sale:** Sometimes, it is expressly agreed between the seller and the buyer that in case the buyer makes default in payment of the price, the seller will resell the goods to some other person. In such cases, the seller is said to have reserved his right of resale, and he may resell the goods on buyer's default.
- It may be noted that in such cases, the seller is not required to give notice of resale. He is entitled to recover damages from the original buyer even if no notice of resale is given.
- (v) **Where the property in goods has not passed to the buyer:** the unpaid seller has in addition to his remedies a right of withholding delivery of the goods. This right is similar to lien and is called "quasi-lien".

4.4 RIGHTS OF UNPAID SELLER AGAINST THE BUYER (SECTIONS 55-61)

Rights of unpaid seller against the buyer: An unpaid seller can enforce certain rights against the goods as well as against the buyer personally. Rights of unpaid seller against the buyer are otherwise known as seller's remedies for breach of contract of sale. The rights of the seller against the buyer personally are called rights in person and are in addition to his rights against the goods.

The right against the buyer are as follows:

1. **Suit for price (Section 55)**

- (a) Where under a contract of sale the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract, the seller may sue him for the price of the goods. [Section 55(1)]
- (b) Where under a contract of sale the price is payable on a day certain irrespective of delivery and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may sue him for the price although the property in the goods has not passed and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract. [Section 55(2)].

2. **Suit for damages for non-acceptance (Section 56):** Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may sue him for damages for non-acceptance. As regards measure of damages, Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 applies.

3. **Repudiation of contract before due date (Section 60):** Where the buyer repudiates the contract before the date of delivery, the seller may treat the contract as rescinded and sue damages for the breach. This is known as the 'rule of anticipatory breach contract'.

4. **Suit for interest [Section 61]:** Where there is specific agreement between the seller and the buyer as to interest on the price of the goods from the date on which payment becomes due, the seller may recover interest from the buyer. If, however, there is no specific agreement to this effect, the seller may charge interest on the price when it becomes due from such day as he may notify to the buyer.

In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the Court may award interest to the seller in a suit by him at such rate as it thinks fit on the amount of the price from the date of the tender of the goods or from the date on which the price was payable.

4.5 REMEDIES OF BUYER AGAINST THE SELLER

Breach of contract by seller

Breach of contract by seller, where he-

Fails to deliver the goods at the time or in manner prescribed

Breach of contract by seller, where he-

Repudiates the contract

Breach of contract by seller, where he-

Deliver non-conforming goods and buyer rejects and revokes acceptance

If the seller commits a breach of contract, the buyer gets the following rights against the seller:

Rights of buyer

Damages for non-delivery

Suit for specific performance

Suit for breach of warranty

Suit for anticipatory breach

Suit for interest

- 1. Damages for non-delivery [Section 57]:** Where the seller wrongfully neglects or refuses to deliver the goods to the buyer, the buyer may sue the seller for damages for non-delivery.

Example: 'A' a shoe manufacturer, agreed to sell 100 pairs of shoes to 'B' at the rate of ₹ 1050 per pair. 'A' knew that 'B' wanted the shoes for the purpose of further reselling them to 'C' at the rate of ₹ 1100/- per pair. On the due date of delivery, 'A' failed to deliver the shoes to 'B'. In consequence, 'B' could not perform his contract with 'C' for the supply of 100 pairs of shoes. In this case, 'B' can recover damages from 'A' at the rate of ₹ 50/- per pair (the difference between the contract price and resale price).

- 2. Suit for specific performance (Section 58):** Where the seller commits of breach of the contract of sale, the buyer can appeal to the court for specific performance. The court can order for specific performance only when the goods are ascertained or specific.

Example: 'A' agreed to sell a rare painting of Mughal period to 'B'. But on the due date of delivery, 'A' refused to sell the same. In this case, 'B' may file a suit against 'A' for obtaining an order from the Court to compel 'A' to perform the contract (i.e. to deliver the painting to 'B' at the agreed price).

- 3. Suit for breach of warranty (section 59):** Where there is breach of warranty on the part of the seller, or where the buyer elects to treat breach of condition as breach of warranty, the buyer is not entitled to reject the goods only on the bases of such breach of warranty. But he may –

- (i) set up against the seller the breach of warranty in diminution or extinction of the price; or
- (ii) sue the seller for damages for breach of warranty.

4. Repudiation of contract before due date (Section 60): Where either party to a contract of sale repudiates the contract before the date of delivery, the other may either treat the contract as subsisting and wait till the date of delivery, or he may treat the contract as rescinded and sue for damages for the breach.

5. Suit for interest: (1) Nothing in this Act shall affect the right of the seller or the buyer to recover interest or special damages, in any case where by law interest or special damages may be recoverable, or to recover the money paid where the consideration for the payment of it has failed.

(2) In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the court may award interest at such rate as it thinks fit on the amount of the price to the buyer in a suit by him for the refund of the price in a case of a breach of the contract on the part of the seller—from the date on which the payment was made.

Example 1: In case of a sale of cigarettes which turned out to be mildewed and unfit for consumption, damages were awarded on the basis of the difference between the contract price and the price released.

Example 2: In case of absence of transfer of title or registration the purchaser cannot claim damages for breach of conditions and warranties relating to sale.

4.6 AUCTION SALE (SECTION 64)

An 'Auction Sale' is a mode of selling property by inviting bids publicly and the property is sold to the highest bidder. An auctioneer is an agent governed by the Law of Agency. When he sells, he is only the agent of the seller. He may, however, sell his own property as the principal and need not disclose the fact that he is so selling.

Rules of Auction sale: Section 64 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 provides following rules to regulate the sale by auction:

- (a) **Where goods are sold in lots:** Where goods are put up for sale in lots, each lot is *prima facie* deemed to be subject of a separate contract of sale.
- (b) **Completion of the contract of sale:** The sale is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of hammer or in any other customary manner and until such announcement is made, any bidder may retract from his bid.
- (c) **Right to bid may be reserved:** Right to bid may be reserved expressly by or on behalf of the seller and where such a right is expressly reserved, but not otherwise, the seller or any one person on his behalf may bid at the auction.
- (d) **Where the sale is not notified by the seller:** Where the sale is not notified to be subject to a right to bid on behalf of the seller, it shall not be lawful for the seller to bid himself or to employ any person to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer knowingly to take any bid from the seller or any such person; and any sale contravening this rule may be treated as fraudulent by the buyer.
- (e) **Reserved price:** The sale may be notified to be subject to a reserve or upset price; and
- (f) **Pretended bidding:** If the seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the buyer.

Example: P sold a car by auction. It was knocked down to Q who was only allowed to take it away on giving a cheque for the price and signing an agreement that ownership should not pass until the cheque was cleared. In the meanwhile till the cheque was cleared, Q sold the car to R. It was held that the property was passed on the fall of the hammer and therefore R had a good title to the car. Both sale and sub sale are valid in favour of Q and R respectively.

4.7 INCLUSION OF INCREASED OR DECREASED TAXES IN CONTRACT OF SALE (SECTION 64A)

Where after a contract has been made but before it has been performed, tax revision takes place. Where tax is being imposed, increased, decreased or remitted in respect of any goods without any stipulations to the payment of tax, the parties would become entitled to read just the price of the goods accordingly. Following taxes are applied on the sale or purchase of goods:

- ◆ Any duty of customs or excise on goods,
- ◆ Any tax on the sale or purchase of goods

The buyer would have to pay the increased price where the tax increases and may derive the benefit of reduction if taxes are curtailed. Thus, seller may add the increased taxes in the price. The effect of provision can, however, be excluded by an agreement to the contrary. It is open to the parties to stipulate anything regard to taxation.



SUMMARY

A seller is called an 'unpaid seller' when either he has not been paid the whole price or the buyer has failed to meet at maturity the bill of exchange or any other negotiable instrument which was accepted by the seller as conditional payment. In such a circumstance the buyer may exercise lien on goods if he is in possession of them. If goods are in transit to the buyer, he may stop the goods in transit and obtain the possession of the goods.

When the unpaid seller has exercised right of lien or stoppage in transit, he may sell the goods after giving a notice to the buyer of his intent to resell. The new buyer shall have a good title on goods as against the original buyer even if the notice of resale has not been given by the seller to the original buyer.

If the seller neglects to deliver the goods the buyer may sue him for damages, or he may sue the seller for specific performance if the property in goods had not been transferred to the buyer. Where the buyer neglects to pay the price, the seller may sue him for the price as well as exercise lien on goods. Where the buyer wrongfully neglects to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may sue him for damages for non-acceptance.

 **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. The unpaid seller has right of stoppage of goods in transit only where the buyer
 - (a) become insolvent.
 - (b) refuses to pay price.
 - (c) acts fraudulently.
 - (d) all of these.
2. An unpaid seller is having rights against
 - (a) goods only.
 - (b) the buyer only.
 - (c) both goods and buyer.
 - (d) none of the above.
3. Under which of the circumstances unpaid seller loses his right of lien
 - (a) by estoppel.
 - (b) where seller waived the right of lien.
 - (c) where the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods.
 - (d) any of the above.
4. When the unpaid seller has parted with the goods to a carrier and the buyer has become insolvent he can exercise
 - (a) right of lien.
 - (b) right of stoppage in transit.
 - (c) right of resale.
 - (d) none of the above.
5. The essence of a right of lien is to
 - (a) deliver the goods.
 - (b) retain the possession.
 - (c) regain the possession.
 - (d) none of the above.
6. Which of the following right can be exercised by an unpaid seller against the buyer, who is not insolvent
 - (a) right of lien.
 - (b) right of stoppage in transit.
 - (c) both (a) and (b).
 - (d) none of the above.
7. Which of the following is a buyer right against the seller in case of breach of contract?
 - (a) suit for non-delivery.
 - (b) suit for specific performance.
 - (c) suit for damages for breach of warranty.
 - (d) all of the above.
8. An auction sale is complete on the
 - (a) delivery of goods
 - (b) payment of price
 - (c) fall of hammer
 - (d) none of the above.
9. Seller has right of resale where
 - (a) goods are perishable.
 - (b) seller has reserved such right.
 - (c) seller gives notice.
 - (d) all of these.

10. The aggrieved party can claim only damages in case of breach of warranty.
- (a) true.
 - (b) false.
11. Under which circumstances, the right of stoppage can be exercised by an unpaid seller
- (a) the buyer has become insolvent.
 - (b) the goods are in transit.
 - (c) the seller must be unpaid.
 - (d) all of the above.
12. Under which circumstances the unpaid seller can exercise right of re-sale
- (a) when the goods are of perishable nature.
 - (b) when he gives notice to the buyer.
 - (c) when he gives notice to the buyer of his intention to re-sale and the buyer does not within a reasonable time pay the price.
 - (d) both (a) and (c)
13. Where the seller wrongfully neglects to deliver the goods to the buyer, then the buyer
- (a) cannot sue the seller for damages for non-delivery.
 - (b) may sue the seller for damages for non-delivery.
 - (c) either (a) or (b)
 - (d) none of the above.
14. Where the buyer is deprived to goods by their true owner, then the buyer
- (a) may recover the price for breach of the condition as to title.
 - (b) can not recover the price for breach of the condition as to title.
 - (c) either (a) or (b)
 - (d) none of the above.
15. Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods,
- (a) the seller may sue buyer for damages for non-acceptance.
 - (b) the seller cannot sue buyer for damages for non-acceptance.
 - (c) the seller can sue buyers' banker for damages.
 - (d) none of the above.
16. In an auction sale, the property shall be sold to the
- (a) Lowest bidder.
 - (b) Highest bidder.
 - (c) All bidders
 - (d) None of the above.
17. In an auction sale, if the seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise the price, then the sale is
- (a) valid.
 - (b) void.
 - (c) voidable.
 - (d) illegal.

18. In which of the following cases, the unpaid seller loses his right of lien?
 (a) delivery of goods to buyer. (b) delivery of goods to carrier.
 (c) tender of price by buyer. (d) all of these.
19. The bidder at an auction sale can withdraw his bid
 (a) any time during auction. (b) before fall of hammer.
 (c) before payment of price. (d) none of these.
20. Where in an auction sale, the seller appoints more than one bidder, the sale is
 (a) void. (b) illegal. (c) conditional. (d) voidable.
21. Where in an auction sale notified with reserve price, the auctioneer mistakenly knocks down the goods for less than the reserve price, then the auctioneer is
 (a) bound by auction. (b) not bound by auction.
 (c) liable for damages. (d) both (a) and (c)

Answers to MCQ'S

1	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(b)	5.	(b)
6.	(a)	7.	(d)	8.	(c)	9.	(d)	10.	(d)
11.	(d)	12.	(d)	13.	(b)	14.	(a)	15.	(a)
16.	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(d)	19.	(b)	20.	(d)
21.	(b)								

Theoretical questions

Question 1: Explain the provisions of law relating to unpaid seller's 'right of lien' and distinguish it from the "right of stoppage the goods in transit".

Question 2: What do you understand by the term "unpaid seller" under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930? When can an unpaid seller exercise the right of stoppage of goods in transit?

Question 3: When can an unpaid seller of goods exercise his right of lien over the goods under the Sale of Goods Act? Can he exercise his right of lien even if the property in goods has passed to the buyer? When such a right is terminated? Can he exercise his right even after he has obtained a decree for the price of goods from the court?

Answer to Theoretical Questions

1: Right of lien of an unpaid seller

The legal provisions regarding the right of lien of an unpaid seller has been stated from Sections 47 to 49 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 which may be enumerated as follows :

- (i) According to Section 47 the unpaid seller of the goods who is in possession of them is entitled to retain possession of them until payment or tender of the price in the following cases namely :
- (a) where the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit.
 (b) where the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired; or

(c) where the buyer becomes insolvent.

The seller may exercise his right of lien notwithstanding that he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

- (ii) Section 48 states that where an unpaid seller has made part delivery of the goods, he may exercise his right of lien on the remainder, unless such part delivery has been made under such circumstances as to show an agreement to waive the lien.
- (iii) According to Section 49 the unpaid seller loses his lien on goods:
 - (a) when he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods.
 - (b) when the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;
 - (c) by waiver thereof

The unpaid seller of the goods, having a lien thereon, does not lose his lien by reason only that he has obtained a decree to the price of the goods.

Right of lien and Right to stoppage the goods in transit; distinction:

- (i) The essence of a right of lien is to retain possession whereas the right of stoppage in transit is right to regain possession.
- (ii) Seller should be in possession of goods under lien while in stoppage in transit (i) Seller should have parted with the possession (ii) possession should be with the carrier and (iii) Buyer has not acquired the possession.
- (iii) Right of lien can be exercised even when the buyer is not insolvent but it is not the case with right of stoppage in transit.
- (iv) Right of stoppage in transit begins when the right of lien ends. Thus the end of the right of lien is starting point of the right of stoppage the goods in transit.

2: Unpaid Seller

According to Section 45 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 the seller of goods is deemed to be an 'Unpaid Seller' when-

- (a) the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered.
- (b) a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument has been received as conditional payment, and it has been dishonoured.

Right of stoppage of goods in transit

When the unpaid seller has parted with the goods to a carrier and the buyer has become insolvent, he can exercise this right by asking the carrier to return the goods back, or not to deliver the goods to the buyer.

However, the right of stoppage in transit is exercised only when the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) The seller must be unpaid.
- (b) The seller must have parted with the possession of goods.
- (c) The goods must be in the course of transit.

- (d) The buyer must have become insolvent.
- (e) The right is subject to provisions of the Act.

3: A lien is a right to retain possession of goods until the payment of the price. It is available to the unpaid seller of the goods who is in possession of them where-

- (i) the goods have been sold without any stipulation as to credit;
- (ii) the goods have been sold on credit, but the term of credit has expired;
- (iii) the buyer becomes insolvent.

The unpaid seller can exercise 'his right of lien even if the property in goods has passed on to the buyer. He can exercise his right even if he is in possession of the goods as agent or bailee for the buyer.

Termination of lien: An unpaid seller loses his right of lien thereon-

- (i) When he delivers the goods to a carrier or other bailee for the purpose of transmission to the buyer without reserving the right of disposal of the goods;
- (ii) When the buyer or his agent lawfully obtains possession of the goods;