

Good essay on traditional buyers rights

[Business](#), [Customers](#)



Prevalently, rights connote to the legal, ethical, or even the social principles of entitlement or freedom. Specifically, the right is a fundamental rule on what is permitted of people or even owed to the alleged people, with regards to the provided legal systems, ethical theory, and social convention. Most importantly, the growth and subsequent development of any state significantly relies on how the rights of consumers get accorded.

Subsequently, the traditional buyer's rights got enacted to assist in effectively protecting the consumers. Illustratively, the rights included; the right not to purchase a product that gets offered for sale, the right of expecting a safe product and the right to product performance as alleged. The paper, therefore, endeavors to extrapolate on whether the mentioned rights are adequately substantial to protect the myriad consumers. The right not to purchase a product that gets offered for sale.

Typically, products displayed for sale are often innumerable. The cited products get located in distinct markets where consumers can conveniently access. Every product gets often meant for different applications among different buyers. In the traditional buyer's rights, a consumer often has the right not to buy a product offered in the market for sale. Strict regulations accompany the suggested right. The mentioned regulations get often geared towards sellers who allegedly force consumers to purchase their products (Christopher & Peck, 2012). Prevalently, the alleged strict regulations have continued to assist the buyers in purchasing their essential desires.

Additionally, the suggested right has ensured that each buyer purchasing power gets considered without imposing unnecessary conflicts.

Notably, the nation consists of populations that get undoubtedly diversified.

For instance, the populace consists of individuals with different ethnic or rather cultural beliefs coupled with diversified religious organizations. Accordingly, specific cultures consider distinct products and, therefore, forcing an individual to purchase a given product would be a grave violation of the mentioned right. Moreover, religious beliefs would determine an individual purchase of the offered product. Undoubtedly, the suggested right is adequately protecting the consumers from such violations. The right of expecting the product to be safe.

Arguably, the traditional buyer's right is vital in the cited aspect. Often, myriad products have proved to be unsafe for consumers. The mentioned consumers always get overwhelmed with unprecedented infections and health complications that adversely affect their well-being. Due to the alleged rationale, consumers have, therefore, acquired protection effectively. Typically, there have been efficient quality tests and certification by the committed bureau of standards (Weatherill, 2013). The bureau of standards explicitly determines the quality and safety of the product. Notably, Philip Crosby a renowned quality guru asserted that the quality is often free. Through the mentioned strategies, the consumer have been assured and reaffirmed that products to the market are inevitably safe. Most importantly, sellers who sell unsafely products face unmentioned wrath of the law. The cited law often ensures that products availed to the public are one hundred percent safe. Consequently, the traditional buyer's right based on expecting a product to be safe is a perfect adequate way of ensuring that the consumer gets protected. The right of expecting the product to perform as alleged.

Unequivocally, every buyer expects to purchase a product that would meet the supposed needs. Utility of a given product is often essential.

Subsequently, for an effective utility to get achieved, product quality and specifications ought to be paramount. Notably, every manufacturer claims that the product is of sound efficiency and would, therefore, meet the desired utility. Illustratively, manufacturers have distinct trademarks for their product identification (Robertson & Robertson, 2012).

Typically, consumers pay taxes and thus expect quality and effective products from the mentioned manufacturers. Performance of any product to the customer is thus fundamental. Despite the claims from manufacturers that the utility of their products is evident, strict measures have been put in place. The cited strict measures are to curb manufacturers who allegedly produce products that do not meet the consumer need. The traditional buyer's right stipulates the necessity of ensuring product performance. Therefore, the cited right to expect product performance as alleged is sufficient enough to protect consumers.

In conclusion, traditional buyer's rights such as the right not to purchase a product that gets offered for sale, the right of expecting a safe product and the right to product performance as alleged are vital. The right not to purchase the offered product gives the buyer a significant range of product that would be essential. Additionally, factors like cultural and religious would significantly determine the purchase of a particular product offered on the market. The right to expect a safe product has been evaluated to be paramount before product purchase. For the mentioned reason, regulations have been put to ensure the right standards of safety and quality gets

ensured. Also, the right of expecting a product to perform as alleged is imperative. The performance of a product often determines the utility of such a product which is often paramount. Moreover, the taxes paid by consumer warrants them the complete authority acquiring performance. Therefore, I strongly believe these rights are sufficient to protect consumers adequately.

References

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