

BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : SUMMER : 2022

SUBJECT : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I

Day : Friday
Date : 20-05-2022

S-12580-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) "To determine whether an authority is State under Article 12, the court applied the test of agency or Instrumentality of the State. Comment.

OR

b) Doctrine of reasonable classification has been for long the undisputed touchstone to determine the scope and content of Article 14. Elaborate in detail with the help of case law.

Q.2 a) Article 19 protects the six freedom of an Indian citizen from state action. Discuss with the help of case law.

OR

b) The expression life is something more than mere animal existence and it is not limited to bodily restraint or confinement to prison only. Discuss the scope of Article 21 after Maneka Gandhi case.

Q.3 a) Freedom of religion enshrined under Indian Constitution is not absolute but subject to public health, order and morality. Discuss with the help of case law.

OR

b) "Article 30 is in the nature of protection for Minorities and is not immune from regulatory control. It is to ensure equality with majority and not intended to place them in a more advantageous position". Comment.

Q.4 a) Declaration of Fundamental Rights is meaningless unless there is effective machinery for enforcement of rights. Discuss.

OR

b) Explain the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Direction Principles of State Policy with the help of judicial pronouncements.

Q.5 a) i) Case study on Joseph Shine v. Union of India AIR 2018.

ii) Cruel treatment or killing of a person who was a major, for wanting to get married to a person of another caste or community for bringing dishonor to family. Since inter- caste or inter- community marriage was not prohibited in law. Decide.

OR

b) i) Case study on Aruna Ramchandra Shanbough Shine v. Union of India AIR 2011.

ii) Gopal was tried in USA in respect of a charge of conspiracy to possess a controlled substance with the intention of distributing the same. He was being tried in India for offences relating to the importation of the contraband articles from Nepal into India and exporting the same for sale in the USA. Discuss the Article 20(2) of the Constitution.

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Additional Exam for sport Students

LL.B. SEM-I (THREE YEAR LAW) (CBCS-2021 COURSE) WINTER: -2021

SUBJECT: - LAW OF CONTRACT

Day: Wednesday

Date: 25.05.2022 W-12581-2021

Time: 10:00 AM TO 12:30

Max. Marks: 60

P.M.

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) "An agreement becomes a legally binding contract if it satisfies the essential ingredients of Sec 10 of the Indian Contract Act 1872". Explain. (12)

OR

b) Offer, Acceptance and Revocation are important aspects of a valid contract. Explain requisites of a valid offer and the provisions relating to revocation under the Act. (12)

Q.2 a) Explain in detail the provisions relating to 'Unsoundness' under Section 12 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (12)

OR

b) Modern extension of Contract can be seen in the Standard Form Contracts. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of this form of contract and put light on the protection given by the judiciary to the common man in the absence of provisions under the Act. (12)

Q.3 a) Quasi contracts rest on the Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment. Explain the types of Quasi Contracts under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. (12)

OR

b) Generally, the rule is that silence does not amount to Fraud, but there are certain exceptions under the Act. Explain with reference to 'Free Consent'. (12)

Q.4 a) Write case Comments on: (12)
i) Hadley v Baxendale
ii) Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Company

OR

b) Write case Comments on: (12)
i) Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co. Ltd. v Selfridges
ii) Lloyds Bank v Bundy

Q.5 a) Answer the following with reference to the Specific Relief Act, 1862 (12)
i) Nature of the Act
ii) Declaratory decree

OR

b) Write Short Notes on: (12)
i) Injunctions
ii) Cancellation of Instruments

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(Additional Exam For sport students)
L.L.B. SEM – I (Three Year Law) (CBCS – 2015 COURSE): Winter-2021
SUBJECT: LAW OF CONTRACT

Day: Wednesday
Date: 25-05-2022

Time: 10:00 AM TO 12:30 P.M.
Max Marks. 60

W-12581-2021

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) A advanced money to his son 'B' during his minority. Upon B's coming of age, A obtains by parental influence a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due in respect of advance. Advice A as to the validity of contract?

b) Write short note on Hadley Vs Baxendale.

OR

a) A political party enters into agreement with a member of parliament according to which the party promises to pay salary to the M.P. on the condition that he will vote in the house of parliament in accordance with its directions. The MP does the same but the party does not give him the salary. The MP files a suit regarding breach of contract. Discuss the liability of the political party under contract.

b) Write short note on Balfour Vs Balfour

Q.2 a) Define 'Offer'. What are the requisites of a valid offer?

OR

b) Define and distinguish between coercion and Undue influence?

Q.3 a) Write short notes on:

- i) Rescission of contract
- ii) Injunctions

OR

Write short notes on:

- i) Nature of specific relief
- ii) Recovery of immovable property

Q.4 a) Define consideration? Explain with illustration the exception to the rule "No consideration no contract".

OR

b) Explain the remedies available in case of breach of contract?

Q.5 a) "A Quasi contract rests upon the equitable doctrine of unjust enrichment" Explain.

OR

b) What is a standard form of contract? Discuss the nature and advantages of standard form of contract.

BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : : SUMMER - 2022

SUBJECT : LAW OF CONTRACT

Day : Monday
Date : 23-05-2022

S-12581-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) 'A valid offer and acceptance give rise to a contract, which is an agreement enforceable by law'. Explain in detail the rules relating to valid offer and acceptance with the help of case laws.

OR

b) 'Every person is competent to contract who is of age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and who is of sound mind and is not disqualified from contracting by any law to which he subject'. Explain.

Q.2 a) i) Discuss the theory of fundamental breach under Standard Form Contracts with the help of the case of Davies v. Collins.

ii) A and B make a contract. According to the contract, B agrees to give his music hall on rent to A for a concert. A makes advance payment of ₹ 1000/- to B and agrees to pay ₹ 1000/- more after the concert. One day before the concert the music hall gets destroyed due to fire, without any fault of either parties. A demands advance amount and damages for the loss he has incurred due to cancellation of the concert. On the other hand B demands the balance amount of ₹ 1000/- . Evaluate the legal provision.

OR

b) i) State the facts of Hadley v. Baxendale and discuss the principle laid down under it.

ii) A medical practitioner states that he earns 2000 pounds every year from his practice. Based on this statement Mr. B thinks of buying the practice, but after some duration when Mr. B goes to enter into the contract, the statement earlier is no longer true as the medical practitioner had fallen ill so his income from the practice had also decreased. At the time of making contract, the medical practitioner does not inform the change of circumstance to the purchaser. Is the contract valid or void or voidable?

Q.3 a) 'When the contract ceases to be binding on the parties thereto, it is said that the contract has been discharged'. Enumerate the various methods of discharge of Contract.

OR

b) 'Sometimes the parties to an agreement are so related to each other that one of them is able to dominate the will of the other and uses this dominance for the disadvantage of the other'. Explain the statement in the light of Undue Influence.

Q.4 a) Write note on:

- i)** Unlawful Consideration and Object
- ii)** Quasi Contract

OR

b) Write note on:

- i)** Importance and adequacy of consideration
- ii)** Novation and Alteration

Q.5 Explain with reference to Specific Relief Act.

- a) i)** Injunction
- ii)** Cancellation of Instruments

OR

- b) i)** Rectification of Instruments
- ii)** Declaratory Decree

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BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : : SUMMER - 2022

SUBJECT : LAW OF CRIMES

Day : Wednesday
Date : 25-05-2022

S-12582-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the **RIGHT** indicate full marks.

Q.1 "Crime is legal wrong the remedy for which is punishment of the offender (12)
at the instance of the state" Discuss the concept of crime and criminal liability.

OR

Discuss the meaning and ingredients of kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

Q.2 Define "Rape". Discuss the ingredient of the offence of Rape and its (12)
Punishment.

OR

What is Punishment? Discuss the elements and kinds of Punishment liable under the provisions of the Indian Penal code, 1860.

Q.3 Examine the ratio of the judgments given to following case laws (12)
(**ANY TWO**)

- a) Rupan Deol Bajaj v. K.P.S.Gill
- b) Joseph Shine v. Union of India
- c) Mala Singh v. state of Haryana
- d) Nirbhaya Case

Q.4 "Defamation is an injury to the reputation of a person" Discuss in detail. (12)

OR

Define "Murder". Explain the punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Q.5 Solve **ANY TWO** of the following: (12)

- a) 'A' offers a bribe to 'B', a public servant, as a reward for showing 'A' some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. 'B' accepts the bribe. What offence 'A' has Committed?
- b) 'A' was on the roof of a house. 'B' removes the ladder and thereby detains 'A' on the roof. What offence 'B' has Committed?
- c) 'A' finds a rupee on the high- road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs. 'A' picks up the rupee. Whether 'A' has committed the offence? Discuss.
- d) 'A' without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. What offence 'A' has Committed?

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BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

**LL.B. Sem-I : : SUMMER - 2022
SUBJECT : LEGAL LANGUAGE**

Day : Friday
Date : 27-05-2022

S-12583-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carries **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) Short notes : Attempt any **THREE** out of **FOUR**:

- i) Question of facts
- ii) Harmonious construction
- iii) Legal presumption
- iv) Obiter dicta

b) Explain the legal maxims : any **THREE** out of **FIVE**:

- i) De minimus non curat lex
- ii) Rex non potest peccare
- iii) Salus populi est suprema lex
- iv) Audi alteram partem
- v) Delegatus non potest delegare.

Q.2 a) Explain the meaning of legal terms (Any **THREE**)

- i) Alibi
- ii) Bailable
- iii) Habeas corpus
- iv) Confession
- v) Double jeopardy

b) Discuss interpretation of statute with three rule of interpretation.

OR

Explicate the internal aid of interpretation.

Q.3 What do you understand by judgement? Explain different forms of judgement.

OR

Distinguish between legal and judicial reasoning with relevant case laws.

Q.4 Draft a Will.

OR

Write an essay on Gender Justice.

Q.5 Do you agree with the following statement if Yes, Why? If No, Why not?
Attempt: Any **FOUR** out of **FIVE**:

- i) Uniform civil code is the need of an hour.
- ii) Whether reservation system in India should persist?
- iii) Do you agree with decriminalization of sec. 377 of IPC?
- iv) Adultery no more a crime- An undesirable imbalance.
- v) Should there be traditional dress in convocation.

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BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : : SUMMER - 2022

SUBJECT : LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT & CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

Day : Monday
Date : 30-05-2022

S-12584-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N. B. :

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
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Q. 1 a) "A tort is a civil wrong for which the remedy is a common action for unliquidated damages, and which is not exclusively the breach of a contract or the breach of a trust or other mere equitable obligation". Discuss and explain the definition and essential features of tort.

OR

b) "Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by law. This duty is towards persons generally and its breach is repressible by an action for unliquidated damages". Explain the definition and essential features of tort and also differentiate between a tort and a crime.

Q. 2 a) Discuss the General Defences in Torts. Elaborate few exceptions that are there in which the defendant can plead some defences which can help him in absolving from liabilities.

OR

b) "Trespass law is commonly presented as a relatively straightforward doctrine that protects landowners against intrusions by opportunistic trespassers". Comment and explain types of Trespass.

Q. 3 a) Examine the rule of Absolute Liability as laid down in M. C. Mehta vs Union of India.

OR

b) What is nuisance? Distinguish between public and private nuisance.

Q. 4 a) Define "Defamation". Explain the essentials to be proved by Plaintiff for this tort.

OR

b) "Vicarious liability refers to a situation where someone is held responsible for the actions or omissions of another person. Vicarious Liability". Elaborate the concept Origin and Relations governed by it.

Q. 5 a) "The Consumer Protection Act is welfare legislation enacted by the Government of India to aims to provide rights and benefits to consumers of good faith and provides them with appropriate machinery for redressal of their grievances". Discuss in detail the Aim and Objectives of the Consumer Protection Act.

OR

b) Explain the aim and objectives of the Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019

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BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)

LL.B. Sem-I : : SUMMER - 2022

SUBJECT : MEDIA & LAW

Day : Wednesday
Date : 01-06-2022

Time : 02:00 PM-04:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

S-12586-2022

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 A) "Though media freedom is nowhere mentioned in Indian Constitution, the right of media to report, falls under the ambit of fundamental rights." Justify the statement in the light of rights of the media under Indian Constitution.

OR

B) "In a democratic country like India, the media plays various roles, which contributes in a healthy democracy." Explain in the light of various roles played by the media.

Q.2 A) Explain in detail how right of media to report a judicial proceedings and right to fair trial of the accused can co-exist without coming in conflict.

OR

B) Discuss the concept of defamation and state the exceptions to offence of defamation, mentioned in Indian Penal Code.

Q.3 A) Explain in detail the concept of fair deal in detail mentioned under Copyright Act 1957.

OR

B) Discuss the objectives and functions of Prasar Bharati Act.

Q.4 A) Discuss the position of Censor Board in the light of 'Vishwaroopam' film controversy and P.K. film controversy.

OR

B) Elaborate the salient features of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Q.5 A) i) *Santosh Kumar Singh v State through CBI*. (Priyadarshani Madoo case)

B) ii) One actress was asked on premarital sex. She said there was no harm in indulging in pre-marital sex, unless the parties were major and they took proper care relating to hygiene and unwanted pregnancy." One NGO did not like her comments and wanted her to apologize, the actress refused. The NGO filed a writ against the said actress. Predict the outcome of the case.

OR

i) *Bobby Art International v Om Pal Singh Hoon*.

ii) One Judge 'Mr x' was accused of molestation. A new channel by mistake displayed the picture of Judge 'Mr. Y' as the accused. Since Judge 'Mr. Y' was not accused of any crime, he sued the channel, predict the outcome of the care.

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**BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-
2021 COURSE)**

**LL.B. Sem - I :SUMMER- 2022
SUBJECT : CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I**

Day : Tuesday
Date : 7/6/2022

S-24991-2022

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL MARKS**.

Q.1 a) What are the constitutional provisions relating to citizenship in India?

OR

Q.1 b) What is a 'State' under Article 12? Can individual be claimed as a State within the meaning of 'Other Authorities'? Critically comment.

Q.2 a) 'The Right to Equality is one of the important fundamental rights guaranteed under the Indian Constitution.' Analyze with the help of case laws.

OR

Q.2 b) Explain the nature, scope and limitations of the right to freedom of speech and expression as under Article 19(1) (a) & Article 19 (2).

Q.3 a) Discuss the new dimensions given by the Judiciary to the expression 'Life and Personal Liberty' under Article 21 of the Constitution.

OR

Q.3 b) 'The Right to Freedom of Religion, covered in Articles 25-28, provides religious freedom to all citizens and ensures a secular state in India'. How important is secularity in India?

Q.4 a) 'The word 'Minority' under Article 30 has not been defined by the Constitution and is not absolute, rather the State has power to regulate administration of the institutions established by the Minority Communities.' Comment.

OR

Q.4 b) 'Constitutional remedies as envisaged under the Constitution of India confer real meaning on part-III of the Constitution.' Explain this statement in the light of important judicial pronouncements.

Q.5 a) i) Write note on Ex-post facto law.

ii) A petitioner challenged the validity of Panchayati Raj Act on the ground that it violates the Article 14 of the constitution which disqualifies a person having more than two children from contesting election for sarpanch but does not apply to offices in other institutions of local self-governance or in state legislature or parliament. Discuss.

OR

Q.5 b) i) Write note on Rights of Arrested Person.

ii) Meena Mathur was married to Jitendra in 1978 and they had three children out of the wedlock. In 1988 her husband solemnized second Marriage with one Sunita Marula alias Fatima after they converted to Islam. Decide.

**BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-
2021 COURSE)**

**LL.B. Sem - I :SUMMER- 2022
SUBJECT : LAW OF CONTRACT**

Day : Thursday
Date : 9/6/2022

S-24992-2022

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 A) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- i) Intention to enter into a legal relation
- ii) Privity of Contract
- iii) Anticipatory Breach
- iv) E Contract

OR

B) 'Section 10 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down the rules relating to which agreements will become Contracts. Comment.

Q.2 A) What is meant by 'Free Consent'? Explain the effect of Coercion on the consent of the party to a Contract.

OR

B) Define 'Consideration'. Explain the exceptions to the rule 'No Consideration, no Contract'.

Q.3 A) Explain the rules relating to 'Performance' as a mode of Discharge of a Contract.

OR

B) Enumerate the various protective doctrines evolved by the courts to protect the common man from the effect of exemption clauses under the Standard Form Contracts.

Q.4 A) i) 'A', bought a medicine from a chemist shop which was said to protect a person from influenza if taken as per the directions given in the medicine packet. The company advertised that it will pay Rs. 1,000/- to anyone who does not get the claimed result. 'A', took the medicine as per the printed directions but got Influenza. 'A' has filed a case against the company to claim the said amount. Will 'A' succeed?

ii) Write case comment on *Mohri Biwi v. Dharmodas Ghosh*.

OR

B) i) 'A's' son was missing. He sent his servant 'Z' to find his son but in the meantime also printed an advertisement of his son and announced a reward of Rs. 5,000/- to anyone who would find him and gets him to 'A'. The servant after finding the missing boy got to know about the reward. Can 'Z' claim the reward?

ii) Write case comment on *Hadley v. Baxendale*.

Q.5 A) Answer the following with reference to the Specific Relief Act, 1963:

Explain in detail the provision relating to Injunctions. What are the types of Injunctions under the Act?

OR

B) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:

- i) Rectification of Instruments
- ii) Nature of the Act
- iii) Difference between Cancellation of Instruments and Rescission of Contracts

**BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-
2021 COURSE)**

LL.B. Sem - I :SUMMER- 2022

SUBJECT : LAW OF CRIMES

Day : Saturday

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM

Date : 11/6/2022

S-24993-2022

Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carry **12** marks each.
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Q.1 a) Enumerate and explain 'General Exceptions' as provided in the Indian Penal Code.

OR

b) Discuss the kinds of punishment provided under the Indian Penal Code.

Q.2 a) Explain the essential elements of offence of Kidnapping and Abduction under the Indian Penal Code.

OR

b) Discuss the provisions regarding abetment of an offence provided under Indian Penal Code.

Q.3 a) Explain with help of appropriate case laws, the offence of Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder.

OR

b) Write notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
i) Intra and Extra Territorial operation of the Indian Penal Code
ii) Defamation under Indian Penal Code
iii) Common Intention and Common Object

Q.4 a) "Two ingredients are essentials to constitute an offence". Discuss.

OR

b) Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following:
i) Theft
ii) Cheating
iii) Breach of trust

Q.5 a) Discuss the offence of Rape and amendments done with regard to Rape in Criminal Amendment Act, 2013.

OR

b) Discuss **ANY TWO** of the following:
i) Grievous Hurt.
ii) Mischief.
iii) Insanity

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BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-2021 COURSE)

**LL.B. Sem - I :SUMMER- 2022
SUBJECT : LEGAL LANGUAGE**

Day : Tuesday
Date : 14-06-2022

S-24994-2022

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM
Max. Marks : 60

N.B.:

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
 - 2) All questions carries **EQUAL** marks.
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Q.1 a) Write short notes on **ANY THREE** of the following:

- i) Purposive Construction
- ii) Schedule
- iii) Proviso
- iv) Dialectical reasoning

b) Explain the legal Maxims **ANY THREE** of the following:

- i) Caveat Emptor
- ii) Falus populi est suprema lex
- iii) Audi Alteram Partem
- iv) Delegates non protest delegare

Q.2 a) Explain the meaning of legal term **ANY THREE** of the following:

- i) Writ
- ii) Slander
- iii) Conspiracy
- iv) Bail

b) Explain three rules of interpretation with relevant case laws.

OR

b) Define Judgement. Explain the form and nature of a judgement.

Q.3 a) “Judicial Precedent is purely constitutive in nature and never abrogative, it can only create law, but cannot abolish it”. Comment.

OR

b) Explain external aid of Interpretation of Statute.

Q.4 a) Draft General Power of Attorney.

OR

b) Write an essay on “Live-session of court and transparency”.

Q.5 Do you agree with the following statement if yes, why? If no, why not? Attempt **ANY FOUR**:

- i) Whether streaming of court trials on you tube platform is the mandate of the hour?
- ii) Does lynching requires a stringent law?
- iii) Online classes – Future mode of education.
- iv) Ingress of Covid – 19 lead to balance in environment.
- v) Artificial Intelligence towards transforming all codified laws.

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(Additional Exam for sport students)
LL.B. SEM. - I (THREE YEAR LAW) (CBCS - 2021 COURSE): WINTER - 2021
SUBJECT: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

Day : Thursday
Date : 26-05-2022 W-24995-2021

Time : 10:00 AM TO 12:30 P.M.
Max. Marks: 60

N.B.

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

Q.1 a) 'Volenti non fit injuria' is a common law doctrine which states that if someone willingly places themselves in a position where harm might result, knowing that some degree of harm might result, they are not able to bring a claim against the other party in tort or deceit.' Explain.

OR

b) What is tort? Discuss essential elements of tortious liability.

Q.2 a) Distinguish between Malicious Prosecution and False Imprisonment with case laws.

OR

b) "Under common law, to constitute defamation, a claim must generally be false and must have been made to someone other than the person defamed." What is defamation? What are the defences available under defamation?

Q.3 a) Define negligence. What are the essential elements of the tort of negligence? Explain with the help of appropriate examples.

OR

b) "The degree to which the government should be responsible for the torts performed by its officials is a difficult issue, particularly in developing countries with growing State activities." Evaluate the statement with special reference to State liability.

Q.4 a) What is meant by 'Consumer' and 'Services' as used in the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

OR

b) 'The Motor Vehicles Act, 2019 is a piece of social legislation and its provisions are designed to protect the rights of road accident victims where the identity of motor vehicle causing the accident cannot be established.' Analyse the statement with special reference to hit and run cases under Motor Vehicle Act, 2019.

Q.5 Write short notes on:

a) The plaintiff Mr. A resided in close quarters to the roman catholic church XYZ. The chapel bell of the church was rung all through day and night. Mr. A have come to you for opinion. Guide him according to Law of Torts.

b) Remoteness of damage.

OR

c) The defendant, R got a reservoir constructed, through independent contractors, over his had for providing water to his mill. There were some old disused shafts under the site of the reservoir, which the contractors failed to observe. So, they didn't block the shafts. When water was filled within the reservoir, it burst through the shafts. As a result, plaintiff's coal mines on the adjoining land was flooded. The defendant didn't know about the shafts and he had not been negligent although the independent contractors had been. The negligence was on the part of independent contractors. Since the plaintiff F has to suffer losses, he sued defendant. Mr. F have come to you for opinion. Guide him according to law of torts.

d) Res Ipsa Loquitur.

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