Name:

**Enrolment No:** 



## **UPES**

## **End Semester Examination, December 2023**

Course: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act
Program: B.A.LL.B/BBA.LL.B/B.Com.LL.B/LL.B

Course Code: CLCC 1006

Semester: I

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: Please read the questions properly and then answer. Pay attention to details.

## SECTION A (50x2M=10Marks)

S. No.			Marks	CO
Q 1	Define the maxim	n- Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium	2	CO1
Q 2	Match List I & II	and select the correct answer:		
	List I	List II		
	a) Volenti Non	1. Nichols v Marsland		
	Fit Injuria			
	b) Inevitable	2. Vaughan v Taff Vaide Rail Co.		
	Accident			
	c) Act of God	3. Stanley v Powell		
	d) Statutory	4. Hall v Brookland Auto Racing Club	2	CO1
	Authority			
	a) A-4, b-1, c-2, d-3			
	b) A-4, b-3, c-1, d-2			
	c) A-3, b-2, c-1, d-4			
	d) A-2, b-3, c-4, d-1			
Q 3	Which of the follo	owing is NOT a type of intentional tort?	2	CO1

	a. Breach of duty of care		
	b. Battery		
	c. False imprisonment		
	d. Assault		
Q.4.	Differentiate between Crime and Tort.	2	CO1
Q.5.	Differentiate between Malice in Tort and Malice in Fact	2	CO1
	SECTION B		
	(4Qx5M=20 Marks)		
Q.6.	Define 'Consumer' according to the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.	5	CO2
Q.7.	Trespass is actionable per se, while nuisance is actionable only on proof		
	of actual damage. Comment	5	CO2
Q.8.	Is it Law of Tort or Law of Torts. Justify.	5	CO2
Q.9.	Can there be a trespass to a person or human body? If yes, then in what		CO2
	forms? List down essentials of each of them.	5	
	SECTION-C		
	(2Qx10M=20 Marks)		
Q.10.	Analyse with a critical lens, the foreseeability and directness tests in		
	determining the extent to which a defendant may be held liable for	10	СОЗ
	consequential damages.		
Q.11	Evaluate the underlying philosophy behind imposing strict liability and		
	the circumstances in which this doctrine is deemed appropriate. Also,	40	GOA
	Reflect on the evolving nature of strict liability and its adaptability to	10	CO3
	emerging issues in contemporary society.		
	SECTION-D		-1
	(2Qx25M=50 Marks)		
Q.12.	H, a hair dresser treated P's hair with a dye and as a result P contracted		
	dermatitis. The manufacturers of the dye M & Company had delivered	25	CO4
	the dye to H in labeled bottles together with a small brochure of	25	CO4
	instructions. Both the label and the brochure contained a warning that the		

	ploy to hoodwink their creditors. After the TV serial, that is very popular in the locality where the plaintiffs live, the neighbours begin shunning and avoiding the couple. Most of them believe that the TV serial is based on their lives.  Can the plaintiffs bring action against the serial producers for	25	CO4
Q .13.	The story line in a TV serial resembles the real life of the plaintiffs, who after a long period of estrangement are living separately. The TV serial depicts the husband-wife duo not as victims of circumstances, but as crooked and clever persons who have pretended estrangement only as a		
	recommended before it was used.  P sues the manufacturers M & Company for negligence.  i. Would the manufacturers of the dye be held liable to P?  Decide with reference to relevant precedents. [15 marks]  ii. Also discuss the liability of H towards P. Discuss with the help of decided cases. [10 marks]		
	dye might be dangerous to certain skins and a patch test of skin was recommended before it was used.		