

HONS. 02/002/25

**B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) DEGREE SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION,
MAY 2025**

LAW OF TORT

Duration: **3 HOURS**

Maximum Marks: 50

Answer **ANY FIVE** questions. Each question carries **TEN** marks (5x 10 =50 Marks)

1. What constitutes tort and tortious liability? In your opinion, should Indian tort law be statute-based or common law- based?
2. Discuss the elements of assault and battery under tort law.
3. Is defamation as a tort dependent on its ingredients or dependent on facts and circumstances? Answer in the backdrop of caselaw on defamation.
4. How relevant is remoteness of damage in determining tortious liability? What constitutes reasonable foresight?
5. A, who is a student aged 17 years, appeared for an entrance examination at a centre. The exam was supposed to begin at 2 p.m. and end at 5 p.m., with a condition that students shall not leave the exam halls before 5 p.m. for security reasons and for fear of potential malpractice, unless the invigilator let them leave the halls on grounds which appeared to be reasonable and exigent to the invigilator. A found the question paper to be extremely difficult and consequentially decided to stop writing the exam by 3 p.m. He sought permission to leave the hall, as he found continuing to be in the exam hall emotionally disturbing on account of his dismal performance in the examination. The invigilator did not let A leave the room and ensured that A left the hall only at 5 p.m., which made A uncomfortable and anxious so much so that he was sweating and shivering profusely during the two-hour period. He later sues the invigilator, the exam centre superintendent and the exam authorities, alleging that he was wrongly retained within the exam hall. Will A succeed? Are the defendants liable for the commission of any tort?
6. Discuss the relevance of strict liability in modern-day tort law?
7. Elaborate on the ingredients of and defences to the tort of nuisance.
8. Write **SHORT NOTES** on **ANY TWO** of the following. (5 marks **EACH**)
 - (a) Vicarious liability of the government.
 - (b) Conversion as a tort.
 - (c) Contributory negligence.
