

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**Ninth Semester B.A. LL.B./B.Com. LL.B./B.B.A. LL.B. (Five Year Integrated) Degree Examination, December 2024**

**Paper I : PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (OPTION – I)**

**(2020 Admission)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

SECTION – A

I. Answer **any six** questions in not exceeding **50** words each. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

1. What is the meaning and scope of private international law?
2. Describe the stages of characterisation in private international law.
3. *Lex loci celebrationis*
4. Domicile and residence
5. Waiver of immunity
6. Legitimation
7. Double renvoi
8. *Lex loci contractus*

**(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)**

P.T.O.



## SECTION – B

- II. Answer **any four** questions in not exceeding **150** words each. **Each** question carries **5** marks.
1. Discuss the theories of renvoi.
  2. Analyse the law relating to domicile of minor children.
  3. Identify the rules of private international law regarding submission of parties to jurisdiction.
  4. Examine the law related to personal jurisdiction in respect of foreign movables
  5. Trace the differences between public and private international law.
  6. Examine the English choice of law regarding jurisdiction of courts in matters connected to legitimacy.

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

## SECTION – C

- III. Answer **any four** questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks.
1. 'X', a legitimate child is born and at the time of his birth, his father's domicile was in India and his mother's domicile was in UK. Decide the domicile of origin of 'X'.
  2. 'A', an Indian man marries 'B', a French woman and the marriage was performed according to the laws of domicile of A. Later, 'B' questions the validity of the marriage by claiming that the marriage did not comply with the requirements of the *lex loci celebrationis*. Decide.
  3. A dispute arose with regard to rights over immovable property of a minor and the case reaches the Indian court. Decide which law can be applied if the minor and his parents are domiciled in India.
  4. Two parties, one domiciled in India and the other domiciled in UK, while entering into a contract choose the applicable law of arbitration to be UK law, but not the seat of arbitration. Discuss the possible seat of arbitration.
  5. A suit for compensation for a tort committed in UK is brought before an Indian court against the defendant who is resident in India but carries on business in UK. Decide whether Indian court has jurisdiction.

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

SECTION – D

IV. Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries **12** marks.

1. Explain the choice of law for tort liability in conflict of laws.
2. Write a note on enforcement of foreign judgments in India.
3. Trace the sources of rules of conflict of laws.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)

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