

Reg. No. :

Name :

**Ninth Semester B.A.LL.B./B.Com.LL.B./B.B.A.LL.B. (Five Year Integrated)
Degree Examination, December 2025**

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

(2020 Admission Onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART – A

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

1. Factors to ascertain formal validity of marriage in Private International law.
2. *Lex Domicilii*
3. Legitimation.
4. Single Renvoi.
5. Conflict of Laws.
6. Local Law Theory of Private International Law.
7. Absolute Theory of Sovereign Immunity.
8. Hague Conference.

(6 × 2 = 12 Marks)

PART – B

II. Answer any **four** questions in not exceeding **150** words each. Each question carries **5** marks.

9. Nature of Private International Law.
10. *Lex Situs* under Private International Law.
11. Different types of Domiciles under Private International Law.

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12. Habitual Residence under Private International Law.
13. Doctrine of Renvoi.
14. Adoption under Private International Law.

(4 × 5 = 20 Marks)

PART – C

III. Answer any four questions. Each question carries 6 marks.

15. A, an Englishman purchases a Chinese made car in Pakistan and brings it to India. But according to the Indian law, such a purchase is invalid. Decide whether the title of A over the car will be recognized in India.
16. The plaintiffs filed a suit against the defendants in a Delhi court to recover a sum of Rs. 11,946 on the averment that the said amount was due against the defendants in respect of their cloth dealing in Lyallpur before partition (now in Pakistan after partition). The defendants admitted the claim of the plaintiff but averred that, since the plaintiffs migrated to India, they became evacuees within the meaning Pakistan Evacuees Property Ordinance; and the defendants' assets including the said amount in their hands, were frozen by the Government of Pakistan and therefore they had no liability to pay the amount to the plaintiffs. Decide.
17. The testatrix (the person who writes the will) was a British national, who was domiciled in Italy and had written a will leaving the land in Italy and the movables both in Italy and England. Where will was valid in England but not in Italy because she had not left half of her property to her son. Decide.
18. John Hyde, an English Mormon who had been ordained to the priesthood of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS church), brought an action of divorce against his wife Lavinia, for adultery. He had left the LDS Church and began to write and publish anti-Mormon material a move that caused him to be excommunicated from the LDS Church. His wife left him, and subsequently remarried in Utah Territory, which was the basis for his suit for divorce. Decide.
19. An English woman was domiciled in France for 58 years at the time of her death. According to the principles of English law, she was domiciled in England 'Before her death' she made a will, where the will was valid as per the English law, but it was not valid as per the French law because she did not leave 2/3rd of her estate to the children. According to the French law 2/3rd of the property goes to their heirs. Where the France Court did not issue any authorization certificate that she was a French domicile which was necessary for the acquisition of domicile. Decide.

(4 × 6 = 24 Marks)

PART – D

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

20. What is a Trust? Elaborate on the rules in Private International law in determining the validity of the instrument for creation of trust and the choice of law by which a trust is governed.
21. Elaborate on the concept of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in India under the Private International Law.
22. Discuss about the origin, evolution and fundamental concepts of Private International Law.

(2 × 12 = 24 Marks)

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