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Reg. No.....

Name.....

**FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED B.A., B.B.A., B.Com., LL.B. (HONOURS) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MARCH 2026**

Tenth Semester

F.L. 36—PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

(Special Supplementary—2020 Admissions Only)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

Write short notes on any five of the following.

Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Discuss the various theories of Private International Law.
2. Commercial domicile.
3. Doctrine of *Forum Non Conveniens*.
4. Consular marriages.
5. Choice of law in tort.
6. Recognition of foreign adoption in India.

(5 × 3 = 15 marks)

Part B

Answer any three of the following problems.

Each question carries 10 marks.

7. 'A', in Singapore, contracts with 'B', in India, to smuggle goods from India. Is the contract enforceable in India ? Decide giving reasons.
8. A person domiciled in India, who attained the age of 18 years, conveys land situated in London. Indian law permits such a transfer. But English law prescribes the capacity to transfer immovable property on attaining the age of 21 only. Decide whether the transfer is valid.

Turn over

9. 'X', a British subject, dies intestate in France leaving movable properties in England. An English Court has to decide as to how the movable properties in England are to be distributed. By English Private International Law, succession to movables should be decided with reference to the *lex domicilii* or the law of France. Discuss the different ways of applying the law of France.
10. 'S', the illegitimate son of 'F', an Indian citizen domiciled in Canada, had been legitimated in Canada, by a formal acknowledgement by 'F' in a manner sufficient to satisfy the Canadian law. According to the personal law of 'F', such a form of legitimation is not recognized in India. Examine how, an Indian court would determine the question whether 'S' is or is not the child of 'F' for the purpose of intestate succession.

(3 × 10 = 30 marks)

Part C

Answer any two of the following questions.

Each question carries 15 marks.

11. Discuss the definition, need and scope of Private International Law. How is Private International Law different from Public International Law? What are the various theories of Private International Law? What efforts are being made at the international level for the unification of the rules of Private International Law and at the initiative of which international bodies?
12. "The doctrine of double *renvoi* or the foreign court theory is objectionable in principle, is based upon unconvincing authority and cannot be said to represent the general rule of English Law". Explain with the help of illustrative cases. Do you think that the foreign court theory has ever been recognized as a general principle by English decisions?
13. Examine to what extent and under what provisions foreign judgements and decisions are recognised and enforced in India in comparison with the legal position in England. Is there any recent International Convention on the subject?

(2 × 15 = 30 marks)