



16883



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026

Programme – BBA LL.B.-2021

Course Name – Private International Law

Course Code - BBALLB904

(Semester IX)

LIBRARY
Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata -700125

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify the term that you would choose to describe private international law
 - a) Conflict of Laws
 - b) Domestic Law
 - c) Public International Law
 - d) Criminal Law
- (ii) Identify the subject of Private International Law-
 - a) Individuals from different countries
 - b) Individuals from the same country
 - c) Corporations only
 - d) Government entities
- (iii) Choose the principle which private international law prioritizes in resolving conflicts-
 - a) Sovereignty
 - b) Equality
 - c) Universal jurisdiction
 - d) National interest
- (iv) Choose among the following, Private international law helps to determine a country's laws should apply in case of:
 - a) Contractual disputes
 - b) Intellectual property infringement
 - c) Personal injury claims
 - d) All of these
- (v) Identify: While choosing the applicable law, private international law considers-
 - a) Jurisdiction
 - b) Choice of law rules
 - c) Conflict resolution mechanisms
 - d) Court procedures
- (vi) Choose the name of the process by which Private international law provides rules for determining the appropriate court or tribunal to hear a case.
 - a) Jurisdiction
 - b) Venue
 - c) Adjudication
 - d) Arbitration
- (vii) Choose from following: The principle of party autonomy allows the parties involved in a dispute to -
 - a) Choose the applicable law
 - b) Choose the judge
 - c) Choose the witnesses
 - d) Choose the court location
- (viii) Identify the factor that is considered while choosing the applicable law in private international law

- a) The nationality of the parties
 b) The language spoken by the parties
 c) The cultural background of the parties
 d) The most favorable law to one party
- (ix) Identify the private international law ensures the protection of
- a) State sovereignty
 b) Individual rights
 c) National security
 d) Commercial interests
- (x) Identify the organization that plays a significant role in developing private international law principles
- a) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 b) World Trade Organization (WTO)
 c) United Nations (UN)
 d) European Union (EU)
- (xi) Identify the correct option where the doctrine of renvoi can be applied to.
- a) The applicable jurisdiction
 b) The admissibility of evidence
 c) The competence of the court
 d) The validity of a contract
- (xii) Identify: the theory of Comity in private international law emphasizes:
- a) The need for international cooperation and respect among nations
 b) The authority of national courts over foreign laws
 c) The authority of national courts over foreign laws
 d) The doctrine of forum non conveniens
- (xiii) Identify the source of private international law that provides rules for determining the jurisdiction of courts in cross-border disputes
- a) Treaties
 b) Case law
 c) Domestic legislation
 d) Customary international law
- (xiv) Select the correct statement about nationality and ethnicity
- a) Nationality and ethnicity are interchangeable terms
 b) Nationality refers to cultural heritage, while ethnicity refers to legal citizenship
 c) Nationality refers to legal citizenship, while ethnicity refers to cultural heritage
 d) Nationality and ethnicity have no relation to each other
- (xv) Identify the primary objective of private international law
- a) To promote nationalistic policies in legal disputes
 b) To limit cross-border transactions
 c) To facilitate international cooperation in resolving conflicts of laws
 d) none of these

LIBRARY
 Brainware University
 Barasat, Kolkata -700125

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the role of international conventions in private international laws. (3)
3. Explain the theory of characterization on the basis of lex fori. (3)
4. Explain the status of polygamy in Private International Law. (3)
5. Distinguish between Domicile and Residence. (3)
6. Explain whether a murder case involving a foreign element be tried under Private International Law. (3)

OR

Examine the statement- no person can be without a domicile. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Analyse the concept of conflict of laws in Private International Law. (5)
8. Illustrate the process of the courts to determine the closest connection between a legal issue and a particular jurisdiction under the choice of law framework. (5)
9. Analyze the issues relating to custody of children under private international law. (5)
10. Explain the theory of comparative law of characterization. (5)
11. Identify the need of Private International Law. (5)

12. Illustrate the significance of international arbitration treaties and conventions, such as the New York Convention, in promoting the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards across different jurisdictions. (5)

OR

Illustrate the process of initiating an international arbitration proceeding in Private International Law. (5)

BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination

Programme - BBA LL.B

Phase - Private Programme

Course Code: 11101

11/11/2021

LIBRARY

Brainware University
Barasat, Kolkata -700126