1. Define Private International Law and distinguish it from Public International Law. Discuss the nature and scope of private international law and explain why there is a need for unification of rules of Private International Law.
2. (a) What is domicile of origin and domicile of choice? When does a person get back his domicile of origin? Refer to judicial decisions.

(b) (i) Govind, a married person, leaves India to settle in Canada. He purchased a house in Canada and writes to his wife in India about the said purchase. He informs her that he will soon take her to Canada. But in the meantime, after 2 years of job in Canada, Govind finds a lucrative job in Australia and he moves there. He finds Australia much better place to work and writes to his wife about the better job, perks and lifestyle in Australia. He plans to bring his family to Australia very soon. However, his wife objects to the idea of settling in Australia due to racism there. But Govind successfully persuades his wife to settle in Australia. In

Australia, till date, he has spent only 6 months.

Explain the status of domicile of choice of Govind in the above problem. Give reasons.

(i) After abandoning his home in State P, a man took his family to house in State R, about a
mile from State P. After depositing his belongings there, he returned to State P with a view to spend the night with a relative. He fell ill and died on that very night.

What was domicile of the person at the time of his death? Give reasons.

3. Discuss the theory of proper law of contract under Private International Law. Refer to decided cases.

4. What are the theories governing Private International Law of Torts? Explain the UK and Indian positions with the help of decided cases.

5. Discuss the rules of Private International Law governing the capacity and formal validity of marriage. Refer to decided cases.

6. (a) Discuss the issues under Private International Law relating to inter-country adoption. Explain the Indian position in the light of ratio propounded in Laxmi Kant Pandey V. Union of India (2001) 9 SCC 379.

(b) “Jurisdiction of a court is not barred in cases involving custody and removal of a child by a parent from a foreign country to India in contravention of the orders of the court where the parties had set up their matrimonial home.” Critically analyze the above proposition in the
7. (a) Under what circumstances will the courts in India recognize and enforce the foreign judgment? Discuss in the light of statutory provisions and decided cases.

(b) Meera and Rajesh after marriage went to California, USA. Within few months, matrimonial fight broke out between them. Meera subsequently returns to India. In the meantime, after waiting for 6 months Rajesh files a suit for divorce there in California and gets an ex-parte decree, thus annulling the marriage. Subsequently, Rajesh remarries with another woman. Upon hearing this Meera files a case for bigamy in the Indian court.

8. Write short notes on any two of the following:

(a) Domicile of Dependents
(b) Principle of Comity of Courts under Conflict of Laws.
(c) Forum Shopping.

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए:

(a) आवंतिका का अधिवास