

**INDIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY**  
(A Central University, Govt.of India)

**May/June 2015 End Semester Examinations**

**SEMESTER – II, M.B.A (PORT AND SHIPPING MANAGEMENT)**

**LEGAL ASPECTS OF SHIPPING (T 1205)**

**Date:13.06.2015**

**Time:-3 Hrs**

**Max.Marks:60**

**Pass Marks:30**

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**SECTION – A**

**(12x1=12 Marks)**

*Answer ALL the questions. All question carry equal Marks*

1. Which one of the following is the oldest carrier liability convention / legislation?
  - a) Harter Act
  - b) Rotterdam Rules
  - c) Hamburg Rules
  - d) York Antwerp Rules
2. The liability limit in Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act is as per
  - a) Hague Visby Rules
  - b) Hamburg Rules
  - c) Rotterdam Rules
  - d) None of the above
3. Contract of Affreightment is also referred as
  - a) Limited contract
  - b) Volume contract
  - c) Paid contract
  - d) None of the above
4. ASBATIME is a
  - a) Bill of Lading
  - b) Ship owners association
  - c) Shipping conference
  - d) Charter party
5. Freight will be to the Account of Shipper in case of
  - a) EXW Terms
  - b) FOB Terms
  - c) FAS Terms
  - d) CPT Terms

6. In case of time chartering, bunker supply is done by
- Ship owner
  - Time charterer
  - Ship broker.
  - None of the above.
7. Port of Registry is also referred as
- Port of Refuge
  - Home port
  - Website of the Shipping company
  - None of the above
8. The maxim, “No cure no pay” pertains to
- General Average
  - Salvage
  - Ship Broking
  - None of the above
9. The compensation for delay is available as per
- Hague Rules
  - Hague Visby Rules
  - Hamburg Rules
  - None of the above
10. Which one of the following can be approached for arresting a ship
- Admiralty Court
  - BIMCO
  - FONASBA
  - International court of Justice
11. Athens convention pertains to
- Carriage of live animals
  - Carriage of passengers
  - Carriage of hazardous cargo
  - Carriage of nuclear materials
12. Compensation for injury to a stevedore can be claimed from
- Hull insurance
  - Port Authority
  - General Average contribution
  - Protection and Indemnity Insurance

**SECTION – B**

**(5x4=20 Marks)**

***Answer ANY five of the following questions. Each answer should not exceed 200 words.***

13. Name any 4 international conventions and state 1 major objective of each convention.

14. What is a seaway bill? In which trades, seaway bill will be used?
15. Give 2 examples of International Registry of ships. What is the advantage of these registries?
16. Differentiate between “reversible” and non-reversible” laytime.
17. Name 4 examples of tortuous liabilities of shipowners to various parties.
18. Name 4 situations where General Average can be declared.
19. What are the fundamental principles of marine insurance?

**SECTION – C**

**(4x7=28 Marks)**

***Question No. 20 is compulsory. Answer ANY THREE of the remaining questions  
Each answer should not exceed 500 words.***

20. Merchant Shipping Act in India contains the salient features of the various international conventions to which India is a signatory. - Substantiate this statement with various provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act.
21. What are the various types of Bills of Lading? Briefly describe each type of B/L.
22. Name the members of IACS. How a ship's class can be to its advantage?
23. Explain the concept of “breach of warranty of authority?” with a suitable example and discuss the implications for the parties involved.
24. Explain the ship owner's liability during an accident resulting in oil pollution. What is the insurance cover available to protect the ship owner in an oil pollution situation?
25. Name 4 situations where the affected parties would arrest the ship to exercise their maritime lien? What should the ship owner do in an arrest situation?

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