

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD**

M.A. (MARITIME LAWS)

Academic Year: 2025-2026

**Second Semester Repeat Examination – Online Proctored Examination
(December, 2025)**

1.2.6. Maritime Disputes Resolution

Duration of the Examination: 2 ½ hours

Total Marks : 70 marks

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.
- b) Please mention your Name, DDE ID No., date of the exam, name of the programme, name of the subject, total number of pages on the first page and write the page numbers in sequence on each sheet before upload.
- c) The questions to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought.
- d) Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them. Answers without question numbers / wrong question numbers will not be evaluated.
- e) Write the answers clearly and neatly. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.
- f) Candidates need to check the scanned and pdf converted file before uploading, whether all pages are scanned properly and the same is in sequence and clearly visible.
- g) Candidates are prohibited to use phones or any other electronic devices, books, material etc. during the Examination.
- h) Copying from any source including from other students is strictly prohibited. Plagiarism is considered as a serious academic mis-conduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.

Section – A

**Answer FIVE questions out of SEVEN questions and each question carries 10 marks.
(5 x 10 marks = 50 marks)**

- 1. Elucidate the legal issues involved in the Enrica Lexie case.
- 2. Briefly write about the history and development of maritime arbitration in India
- 3. Briefly write about India's various maritime boundary disputes with its neighbours.

4. The Colonial Courts of Admiralty (India) Act, 1891 was repealed by the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Act, 2017. Briefly write about the history and development of Admiralty Jurisdiction in India.
5. “While these disputes have the potential to die down if they are ‘shelved’ in favour of pursuing more mutually beneficial goals, they can flare up at any time, especially when driven by nationalist sentiments. This has the potential to be the troubling future of maritime conflict, when conflicts in question may be impossible to separate from national identity.” Elucidate as to how maritime boundary disputes are settled through “mutual beneficial goals” by citing examples.
6. Describe the role of International Court of Justice in implementation of United Nation Convention on the Laws of the Sea (UNCLOS).
7. Explain with examples the role played by Permanent Court of Arbitration in resolving international disputes.

Section – B

Answer FOUR questions out of SIX questions and each question carries 05 marks. (4 x 5 marks = 20 marks)

8. What are the differences between Equitable Solution Approach and Equidistance / Special Circumstances Rule in international maritime boundary disputes?
9. What are the various methods of alternate dispute resolution in international maritime law?
10. “However, a central bone of contention that remained – and remains – is how and where to delineate maritime space and related rights to resources on the seabed and in the water column.” Explain your answer in modern day scenario.
11. How are different conflict between the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea and the International Court of Justice settled?
12. What is Baseline Theory in maritime boundary dispute?
13. Citing a benchmark decision, enumerate the importance of ITLOS in resolving maritime disputes.