

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

SEMESTER V - B.A. ECONOMICS - MODEL II (VOCATIONAL)

MARINE INSURANCE

(Answers may be written either in English or in Malayalam.)

Time : 3 Hrs

Total Weightage : 25

Part A – Objective Type Questions (in bunches of 4)

I. Choose the correct alphabet only.

1. Which of the following is an implied warranty?
(A) Proximate cause (B) Alteration
(C) Legality of Venture (D) None of above
2. The subject matter of insurance is
(A) Income (B) Profit (C) Risk (D) Wealth
3. An Underwriter is a
(A) Broker (B) Insurance agent (C) Insured (D) Insurer
4. A marine insurance policy can be assigned to
(A) Before the loss (B) After the loss
(C) Before and after the loss (D) Cannot be assigned
(Weightage 1)
5. The goods are exposed to damage or loss from numerous transportation
(A) Perils (B) Hazards (C) Both are correct (D) Both are wrong
6. Marine insurance cover gives financial protection from total loss or partial damage of sea going ships and
(A) Ships (B) Cargo (C) Ships and Cargo (D) Neither ships nor cargo
7. The indemnity depends on the
(A) Contract (B) Agreement (C) Consideration (D) Offer
8. Ocean marine insurance provides protection for goods transported over
(A) Earth (B) Water (C) River (D) None of above
(Weightage 1)
9. Ocean marine insurance is one of the earliest forms of
(A) Life insurance (B) Non-life insurance
(C) General insurance (D) Insurance

10. The major law governing marine insurance in India is:
 (A) IRDA Act, 1999
 (B) General Insurance Nationalisation Act, 1972
 (C) Marine Insurance Act, 1906 (D) Marine Insurance Act, 1963
11. There are two broad categories of marine insurance: Ocean marine insurance and
 (A) Cargo insurance (B) Inland marine insurance
 (C) Both are correct (D) None of above is correct
12. Hull insurance covers physical damage to the body or
 (A) Machine (B) Goods (C) Both of above (D) None of above
 (Weightage 1)
13. The amount of uncertainty that exists in a given situation.
 (A) depreciation (B) degree of risk (C) indemnity (D) at risk
14. In ocean marine insurance, two types of total losses are recognized
 (A) Actual (B) Constructive
 (C) Actual and Constructive (D) None of above
15. Marine insurance claims are of two broad types-marine hull and marine
 (A) Cargo (B) Claim (C) Policy (D) None of above
16. The causes of marine losses are
 (A) Handling and storage damage (B) Losses from water damage
 (C) Marine perils (D) All are correct
 (Weightage 1)

Part B - Short Answer Questions

II. Answer any five out of eight, not exceeding 50 words.

17. Define marine insurance.
18. What are the various clauses of marine insurance policies?
19. Briefly explain various causes of marine losses.
20. What are maritime perils?
21. What is a total loss under marine insurance?
22. What is a partial loss?
23. Define PPI policy.
24. Define lost or not lost clause.

(Weightage $1 \times 5 = 5$)

Part C - Short Essays

III. Answer any four questions not exceeding 150 words. Each question carries 2 weightages.

25. What are the subject matters which are insured by marine insurance?
26. Explain the procedure to obtain marine insurance policy.
27. Explain the procedure of claim settlement in marine insurance.
28. Distinguish between general and particular average loss.
29. Describe the various documents required for claiming marine losses.
30. Explain the relevance of insurable interest in the case of marine insurance.

(Weightage $2 \times 4 = 8$)

Part D - Long Essays

IV. Answer any two questions not exceeding 450 words. Each question carries 4 weightages.

31. Explain the essential elements of marine insurance contract.
32. What are the various classes of marine insurance policies?
33. What is meant by marine loss? Explain 'actual total loss' and 'constructive total loss' in marine insurance.

(Weightage $4 \times 2 = 8$)