

## Sixth Semester B.A. LL.B. 5 Years Course (C.B.S.) Examination

## JURISPRUDENCE

## Compulsory Paper—1

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

**N.B. :—** (1) Attempt **ALL** Sections.Section 'A' consists of **10** marks ;Section 'B' consists of **30** marks ; andSection 'C' consists of **40** marks.

(2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

(3) Marks are indicated against each Section.

**SECTION—A**1. Choose the correct alternative (any **ten**) :

1×10=10

(i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the instrument of balancing the conflicting interests.

(a) Liberty

(b) Property

(c) Law

(d) Power

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is known as the father of Analytical Positivism.

(a) Bentham

(b) Austin

(c) Kant

(d) Kelsen

(iii) The Pyramid as an object is referred to explain the meaning of law in the theory of \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Austin

(b) Kelsen

(c) Pound

(d) Duguit

(iv) The most basic norms and values governing the given society in Savigny's Theory of Law is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Volksgeist

(b) Fundamentals

(c) Grundnorm

(d) None of the above

(v) Which of the following is not a kind of law ?

(a) Civil and Criminal

(b) Ordinary and Constitutional

(c) Substantive and Procedural

(d) Corporal and Incorporeal

(vi) Which of the following is true ?

(a) Justice is the aim of law

(b) Law and Morality have no relation

(c) Both (A) and (B)

(d) None of the above

(vii) The characteristic elements of legal rights include \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Person of Inherence

(b) Object of Right

(c) Title of the Right

(d) All of the above

- (viii) Where right is in existence \_\_\_\_\_ also exists ?
- (a) Power (b) Liberty  
(c) Duty (d) Immunity
- (ix) Right to Property in India is a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) Constitutional Right (b) Fundamental Right  
(c) Not a Right (d) Absolute Right
- (x) Feminist Jurisprudence concerns to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) Women (b) Children  
(c) Labour (d) None of the above
- (xi) Liability is a bond between \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) Wrong and Wrong Doer  
(b) Wrong and Victim  
(c) Wrong doer and Remedy of the Wrong  
(d) None of the above
- (xii) India is a \_\_\_\_\_ state.
- (a) Capitalist (b) Communist  
(c) Socialist (d) None of the above
- (xiii) Right to transfer property is the necessary element of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (a) Ownership (b) Possession  
(c) Both (A) and (B) (d) None of the above
- (xiv) What is Jurisprudence ?
- (a) The study of legal decisions (b) All intellectual enquiries about law  
(c) The study of what is law (d) All of the above
- (xv) What is natural law ?
- (a) The law of natural phenomena  
(b) The idea that law is based on certain immutable principles intrinsic to human beings  
(c) The idea that law is natural  
(d) None of the above

### SECTION—B

**N.B. :— Both** the questions in this Section are compulsory.

2. Answer the following (any **three**) :

- (a) What is the relation between Law and Morality ?  
(b) What is Bad Man Theory of Law ?  
(c) What do you mean by 'Justice' ?  
(d) Discuss reformatory theory of punishment.

5×3=15

3. Write short notes on (any **three**) :
- (a) Relation between Jurisprudence and Psychology.
  - (b) Legal status of Dead Person.
  - (c) Natural Justice.
  - (d) Duguit's Social Solidarity.

5×3=15

### SECTION—C

**N.B. :—** Answer any **five** questions of the following.

- 4. Evaluate the importance of Jurisprudence in legal studies. State its meaning and scope.
- 5. What do you mean by administration of Justice ? State the difference between Civil and Criminal Justice.
- 6. What are the sources of law ? Which source do you think is the most important one in contemporary era ? Explain.
- 7. Discuss the salient features of Pound's Social Engineering Theory.
- 8. Define Ownership and explain its essentials.
- 9. Define 'Legal Personality'. What are the kinds of legal persons ?
- 10. "Rights and Duties are two sides of the same coin." Comment.
- 11. Discuss the contribution of Savigny's Volksgeist Theory of Law in the development of historical school of jurisprudence.

8×5=40