



Seat No. : _____

NQ-102

November-2025

Integrated B.Com LL.B (Hons), Sem.-III

IL-205 : Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. Explain the various sources from which law derives its authority. Discuss in detail the role and significance of legislation, precedent and custom as recognized sources of law. **18**

OR

1. (A) Define ownership and possession. Distinguish between ownership and possession with reference to legal theories. **10**
- (B) Explain the linkage between jurisprudence and other sciences such as sociology, economics and psychology. **8**

2. Explain the concept of legal rights and duties. Discuss Hohfeld's analysis of rights and correlatives with examples. **18**

OR

2. (A) Discuss the legal status of persons such as the unborn, minors, lunatics and dead persons. **10**
- (B) Explain the concepts of liability, *mens rea* and intention. **8**

3. Discuss Analytical Positivism with special reference to Bentham and Austin. Critically examine Austin's theory of positivism. **18**

OR

3. (A) Discuss the Natural Law School and its impact on the evolution of legal systems. **10**
- (B) Explain Kelson's Pure Theory of Law and H.L.A. Hart's concept of law. **8**

4. (A) Write notes on : (Any **two**)

10

- (1) Traditio Brevi Manu
- (2) De jure and de facto possession
- (3) Sociological School of Jurisprudence
- (4) Strict liability

(B) Choose the most appropriate answer from the following :

6

- (1) The term “Jurisprudence” is derived from :
 - (a) Greek
 - (b) Latin
 - (c) French
 - (d) German
 - (2) Who is known as the father of Analytical Jurisprudence ?
 - (a) Kelson
 - (b) Bentham
 - (c) Austin
 - (d) Hart
 - (3) “Pure Theory of Law” was propounded by :
 - (a) Roscoe Pound
 - (b) H.L.A. Hart
 - (c) Hans Kelson
 - (d) Salmond
 - (4) The term *mens rea* refers to :
 - (a) Wrongful act
 - (b) Guilty mind
 - (c) Act of God
 - (d) Intention
 - (5) Possession without ownership is called :
 - (a) Ownership
 - (b) Custody
 - (c) Tenure
 - (d) Property
 - (6) Hohfeld’s analysis is concerned with :
 - (a) Legal relations
 - (b) Punishments
 - (c) Remedies
 - (d) Courts
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