

- N.B. : (1) Answer all questions in the answer-book and if required in additional answer-books.
(2) There are no different sections.

1. Answer all questions. Each question carries two marks :- 20
 - (a) What is ratio decidendi ?
 - (b) What is golden rule of interpretation ?
 - (c) What is PIL ?
 - (d) Define obligation.
 - (e) What is a secondary right ? Give example.
 - (f) What is 'right in the wider sense of the term' ?
 - (g) What is bracket theory ?
 - (h) What is grund norm ? Who propounded it ?
 - (i) What are trusts ?
 - (j) Is 'international law' law ?

2. Write short notes on any four :- 20
 - (a) Feminist jurisprudence
 - (b) Imperative theory of law
 - (c) Encumbrances
 - (d) Kinds of obligations
 - (e) Title
 - (f) Kinds of Possession.

3. Answer any two :- 12
 - (a) Gray has said in his book 'Nature and Sources of Law' that right is not interest, but the means whereby the interest is secured.
 - (i) Who has defined right as an interest ? State the definition.
 - (ii) Do you agree with Gray ? Explain.
 - (b) A grants his land to B for life and if C survives B, to C absolutely.
 - (i) Identify the kind of the right of 'C' and explain the nature of such right. 2
 - (ii) B's right in the land is personal or proprietary ? Explain. 2
 - (iii) Is B's right inheritable ? Explain. 2
 - (c) A the owner of a wooden bureau delivered it for repairs to a carpenter B. B discovered money in a secret drawer in the bureau and appropriated the money for his own use. A was not aware of the secret drawer. B was punished for larceny.
 - (i) Why is the possession of 'money' not considered to have been transferred to B along with the bureau ? Explain in the light of the elements of possession.
 - (ii) Distinguish possession and ownership.

4. Answer any four :- 48
 - (a) What is the central notion of the natural law theory ? Discuss the merits and demerits of the theory.
 - (b) Elaborate on the various functions of law.
 - (c) Compare and analyse 'Privilege' and 'Power'. What are their jural correlatives and their jural opposites ?
 - (d) (i) Define ownership. What are its characteristics ?
(ii) What are the different kinds of ownership ?
 - (e) Discuss the legal status of –
minors, unborn persons and intoxicated persons.
 - (f) What are the formal and material sources of law ? Discuss 'Custom' and explain the reasons for the reception of custom as a source of law.