

**NLUJAA**  
**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM**  
**B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.): II-Year, IV-Semester (Academic Year: 2016-17)**  
**Semester End Repeat and Re-Registered Examination (August, 2017)**  
**Subject Code: 4.6 Jurisprudence - II**

Time: **2:30 Hrs.**

Total Marks: **70**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer.
  2. No clarification shall be sought on the question paper.
  3. Do not write anything on the question paper. It will be treated as malpractice.
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**Answer any five questions from the following. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. It is said that a right is present when there is a presence of a duty correlated to it. However, rights can also be understood as something which is right to obtain. In the light of this assertion make a difference between positive and negative rights.  
With the help of relevant examples make a distinction between perfect and imperfect rights. (8+6)
2. With the help of relevant examples examine the difference between double capacity and double personality.  
Critically examine the different advantages and disadvantages of incorporation with the help of relevant case laws. (6+8)
3. By examining the various general theories of property explain how property rights differ from human rights or personal rights.  
With the help of relevant examples and provisions critically differentiate between movable and immovable property. (7+7)
4. It is said that all legal personality involves personification but not all personified things are legal personality, explain. Critically examine the legal personality of a dead man. (6+8)
5. Critically examine the concept of possession and discuss why it is considered as a legal, non-legal and a pre-legal concept. How would you differentiate between possession in fact and possession in law? (6+8)
6. With the help of relevant illustration critically examine the idea that A's claim right might entail a correlative duty on the part of B, but A's liberty does not entail any duty on B not to interfere.  
Article 20(3) of the Indian constitution says that no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. Critically discuss this right in the light of the Hohfeld's analysis of Jural relations. (7+7)