



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
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Total Mark 68/100.00

Exam Bachelor of Law(LAW)
Subject LLB501 - JURISPRUDENCE

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 2/4 9 0/15

1B 2/4

1C 3/4

1D 3/4

1E 2/4

1F 3/4

1G 3/4

1H 3/4

1I 3/4

1J 2/4

2 12/15

3 10/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 10/15

8 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 26/10/25 Shift: II Room No: 46
 Paper Code: LLB501 Subject: Jurisprudence Year/Sem: 5th
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Roll No: 23086004394

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 Signature of Candidate: Ashruti
 Signature of Investigator: [Signature]
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PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



LLB501

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: LLB901
 Session: 2025-26 Year Semester: V
 Subject: JURISPRUDENCE
 Paper Code: LLB501
 Exam Date: 06/01/2025
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA
 Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

पदवितरण का कोड College Code					परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code				
K	N	O	S		K	N	O	S	
A	A	●	0	0	A	A	●	0	0
B	B	1	1	1	B	B	1	1	1
F	D	2	2	2	F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3	H	J	3	3	3
●	K	4	4	4	●	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	●	5	L	L	5	●	5
R	M	6	6	6	R	M	6	6	6
S	●	7	7	7	S	●	7	7	7
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W					W				

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular
 Special/Stand Ex. Student
 Private
 For any other Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

12645087

LLB501

Paper Code



Enrollment Number: CSJMA20000038789

Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004394

Paper Code: LLB501

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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●	9	9

A	0	0	0	●	0	0	N
B	1	1	1	1	●	1	P
C	2	2	2	2	2	2	R
E	3	3	3	3	3	3	T
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G	5	5	●	5	5	5	
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Ashruti
Signature of Candidate

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Signature of Investigator

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
ब्रह्मानन्द कालोज
कानपुर

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COE Facsimile

नोट: 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट किए जाते हैं कि आंतरिक रूप से को कुछ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. शीट पर गरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ कभी उत्तर से शुरू की जावें। 3. शीटों को काटे या नीले सॉल्वेन से भरा जावें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। कौशल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लैस साइटफिक कम्प्यूटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रचें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as E Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
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Note - if your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



Section - A

Answer no. - 1 (A)

Ancient Indian Jurisprudence :

Jurisprudence is made up of two words 'Juris' and 'prudencia'. Juris means 'law' and prudencia means 'knowledge'. Jurisprudence is the 'study of knowledge of law.' As per Ancient Indian Jurisprudence, the law is considered as Dharma. Dharma is a law. Dharma and law are interconnected to each other. In the words of Ulpian - "Jurisprudence is the study of interconnection of human and divine and sense of just and unjust."

Main Exponents who talk about Ancient Jurisprudence are Plato, Socrates and Aristotle. In India, Jurisprudence in ancient time was related to the ethics, morality and divine. They believed that the rights were given by god and further it becomes law.

features of Ancient Indian Jurisprudence -

- Jurisprudence based on ethical standard
- It is based on the morality not legality.
- It is made from the society and customs
- Law influence from the language, customs and divine law.

Thus, Ancient Jurisprudence is purely based on divinity, ethical principles and religious conventions.



Answer-1 (B)

Bentham ÷ Bentham is a famous jurist who gave his many theories related to the Jurisprudence. They talks about the rights and duties, possession and ownership and also the question, what is law in real sense.

As per the Analytical and Positivist School of Jurisprudence, "Law is the command of the Sovereign." But in view of Bentham, Law is the middle come between the societal aspects as well as analytical reasoning. It is not based on reasoning only and not influence by the words of Sovereign.

In the view of Bentham, the Possession is the centre of the circle and "Ownership" made from that centre but Possession and ownership made from the same centre but different circumference.

Bentham also talks about Right and duties. According to him, "Right is the interest created by the society." According to his views of different aspect, we can say that he analyse the society culture and also the customs to interpret the meaning of law and rights.



Answer no- 1 (C)

Rudolf Stammley ÷ Rudolf Stammley is famous and intelligent jurist of 19th century. He gave many theories regarding the Jurisprudence. His most famous viewpoint on the 'Revival of Natural Theory of Law' According to the Natural Law of Jurisprudence, 'Law is based on morality and law is given by god.' Jurist of Natural School of Law believed that 'something which is unjust is not law.' But according to Rudolf Stammley 'Law is based on reasoning because the law which is given is not purely execute in different levels of the society.' In his theory, he given some points—

- Law must be just and also based on reasoning.
- Law is made by continuous process.
- Law is progressive but also based on logical ability but not purely believed as Analytical School of Law.
- Something which gives justice is considered as Law.

Criticism ÷ 1) Many Analytical Jurists believed that law should be free from reasoning and it should be 'as it is'.

2) He did not answer that the ethical and moral principles are different for different people.



Answer no-1 (D)

Sir Henry Sumner Maine :- Sir Henry Sumner Maine

belonged to the Historical School of Jurisprudence. He gave his viewpoint in early 20th century. He believed that Law is made from Customs. He is considered as the father of Modern Historical School. According to him, Law made in four stages —

- 1) Law is made by the ruler.
- 2) The minority takes over.
- 3) It becomes customs.
- 4) Then, the custom prevails and made or considered as 'Law'.

He wrote the book 'Ancient Jurisprudence' in which he talks about After these four stages, the law also changes which is static and Progressive.

Static - the law based on statute.

Progressive - the law which is based on Logical reasoning, equity and conscience.

Criticism → 1) Many jurist criticise him that law are not made from customs because, customs are different in different societies.
2) The Analytical School reject his idea and said, law are enforced 'as it exists'.



Answer no-1 (E)

Pure theory of Law ÷ Kelson is a main exponent of Analytical School of Jurisprudence and gave his 'Pure theory of Law.'

Meaning ÷ Pure theory of Law is basically the theory which talks about the law should be free from morality, customs, evolution of society and ethical standards.

Why it is 'Pure'? - This theory is free from -

- Religious Conventions
- Political Hiccups
- Social customs
- Economic conditions
- Ethical standards
- Customary values

Statement given in 'Pure theory of Law' by Kelson-

- According to Kelson, the law is not influence by any of the societal or historical aspect but it is normative in nature and based on norm.
- He suggested a main norms - which is 'Grundnorm'. Then the further law is made by the Grundnorm.
- Grundnorm helps to make the law and its execution will be without chaos and confusion.

Example - In today present time, 'The Constitution of India' is considered as 'Grundnorm' for India. Thus, this theory is relevant at present in some extent.



Answer-1 (F)

Hart's Concept of Law.

H.L.A Hart is an eminent jurist of his era. According to HLA Hart, Law must be clear and uplift the societal needs and not based on the words of the Sovereign only. He criticised the Analytical School and propounded his theory in which —

- Primary Rules
- Secondary Rules
- Primary Rules are the rules which are based upon the right and duties of the person whereas,
- Secondary Rules are the rules which decided the power of that primary rules.

He said, the primary rules are not applicable alone because to restrict the evil while performing the rights and duties are only performed by the Secondary Rules.

In modern world, the procedural law are considered as the Secondary Rules while Constitution and other Statute are the primary rules.

Criticism — In his theory, he did not talk about Judicial precedent and Judge made laws.



Answer no-1 (G)

Legal Status of a Dead Man.

Legal Personality is to be created for the smooth functioning of law and order. Generally, the human is a living entity but the law given ~~more~~ some ~~privileges~~ and make the non-living entity Legal Personality.

According to Salmond, Legal Personality is whom the rights and duties to be created.

The court considers a dead man as legal personality at some extent because he made Legal personality by some given points-

- Do they sue or can be sued?
- Can they contract?
- Do they have right and duties?
- Do they have proprietary right?

from the above questions, the law decides whether the person or any entity is legal personality or not. In case of dead man, they have proprietary right, they made will of their property. So they are legal personality at that point. The other point is that they also have right. In legal maxim, it is said that 'Defamation of a dead man is not a crime' but also it reflect the societal status of his family. So, the dead person is also considered as Legal personality.



Answer no- 1 (H)

Difference between Possession and Ownership.

'Possession is the prima facie evidence' while Ownership is the real right of law. Possession is nine out of ten points in law. It means possession is a good title unless, the other shows the better title of it..

Possession	Ownership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Possession is a fact.• Possession is based on the Jus Possessionis.• 'Animus' is not necessary in Possession.• Corpus is essential element of Possession which means physical presence.• A man can possess any property without ownership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ownership is a law.• Ownership based on the Jus Possidendi.• 'Animus' is mandatory in Ownership.• Corpus is not necessary element in Ownership.• Ownership and Possession both can be happen at one property.
Ex- The tenants and land lord.	Ex- The land owner.



Answer no-1 (I)

Difference between Civil and Criminal Liability.

Liability is a word which means 'anything done wrong by someone and held liable of it'. It gives negative annotation. There are two kinds of Liability - General Liability and Remedial Liability. In Remedial Liability or Civil Liability, where remedies available.

Civil Liability

Criminal Liability

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a person held do something wrong and harm other are considered to be Civil Liability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If a person perform some evil and which is punishable and injury caused are known as Criminal Liability. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remedies are available in Civil Liability. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remedies are not available, punishments are given in Criminal Liability. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature of wrong is less harsh than Crime. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The nature of wrong is heinous and criminal. |
| Example - Breach of contract, Tort etc | Ex - Rape, Murder etc |



Answer no- 1 (J)

'Jurisprudence as a science of law'

According to the Salmond, "Law is the 'Jurisprudence is the study of principles of civil law'. In his point of view, Jurisprudence is based upon the principles of changing society. While on the other hands, According to Kant, the 'Jurisprudence is the 'science of right'. Jurisprudence has wide scope so it is considered as science because science is based on proof, similarly law is based on clarity.

- It is similarly as science because, many experiments are on the going on in the field of law as adaptability and changeability of law.
- It is similar to science like science further made changes and gave theory, Jurisprudence also do so.



Section - B

Answer no - (2)

Critical note on the Analytical Positivism.

Meaning Introduction :- The Analytical Positivism or the Analytical school of Jurisprudence is emerged in 18-19th century. This school of thought emerged after the historical evolution and societal change of law. The jurist of Analytical school developed the idea of law as scientific temperament and modern ideologies.

Meaning :- Analytical school of Jurisprudence believed -

- analysis of law
- law should free from morality, ethical standard and economic conditions.
- liberate the law from external factors.

Main Exponents of Analytical school :- there were many exponent who gave his thought as per this school. The main scholar was John Austin who gave his theory 'Command Theory' and concept of 'Just Positivism'. The



other jurist who supported his point of view were Kelson, Bentham, Holland and many others.

Meaning of Analytical Positivism :-

The Analytical School of Jurisprudence believed that the law should be used as it exist. They believed the positivist theory of law. Positivism came from the word 'Positus' which means 'as it is'. Thus, this school applied the law 'as it is' and 'not as ought to be'.

John Austin theory of Analytical Positivism —

- ① John Austin is a famous jurist of his era. He gave 'Command theory' also called 'Imperative Theory of law' in which he said, 'Law is command of the Sovereign'. Law is basically the given orders or the commands by the head or the authority who is called Sovereign.
- ② He defined the law and said that law should be free from morality and reasoning. ✓ should be used



'as it is' not as 'ought to be'. Law is law which is not altered or changed.

• He said, 'Law is created ^{for} by the intelligent being by the intelligent being having power over him.'

• According to John Austin, there are two kinds of Law —

(1) Law made by God — Divine Law.

(2) Law made by Human — (a)

(i) Law as it is — Positive Law

(ii) Law as it ought to be — Positive Morality.

• He believed that there are only Positive Law because the law must be used or execute with alterations and changes.

• According to him — "Law is command of the Sovereign."

It means three ^{essential} element of Law is —

(i) Command

(ii) Sanctions

(iii) Sovereign

Criticism of his theory :-

1) He said that 'Law is divorced from Justice.' As per his thought Law is law, there are no element to change it and



It must be applied whether it provide justice or not. Many jurist criticized him at his statement.

2) International law is not law : This school believed that International law are not law because it has not sanction to follow it so it is not considered as law.

3) Customary laws : This school did not believed in those law which are made from customs. Even customs are the part of the ancient society and many laws based on it. In modern time, Muslim law, Hindu Law, Hindu succession Act are made from customs.

4) Judge made laws : According to this theory, laws are made from sovereign and it applied as it is. But the judge made changes and altered the laws to give justice in different cases. Thus, they criticized at that point too.

5) Sovereign is only source of law - According to this theory, sovereign



is the only, who made laws but in ancient times, there were no sovereign and the society ~~and~~ follow the rules and regulation. ~~the~~ he criticised at this point.

Conclusion - Analytical Positivism believed in the "concept of law as it is" but the modern society and dynamic or progressive enactment is made from both aspect. Judicial convention are play a major role today. ~~so~~.

Answer no-(3)

Salient features of the Historical School-

Introduction : Historical School is one of the most famous school of Jurisprudence which developed in early 19th and late 19th and early 20th century. It emerged after the Analytical thought and societal evolution.

Meaning : Historical School believed that Law is made from customs and gradually adopted the features of their



surrounding. Historical School believed that law made from —

- ⊙ Economic sensibility
- ⊙ Social Customs
- ⊙ Political Hiccups
- ⊙ Religious Conventions
- ⊙ and the relations among all.

Definitions — There are not specific definition of historical school of Jurisprudence but it defines as —
“Law is made from the common consciousness of people and manifestation of their spirit.” ✓

Main Exponents of this school — there are many famous jurist who gave his theory and thoughts which belongs to the Historical School of thoughts. Exponents are — Henry Maine, Savigny, Montesquie and many others.

Salient features of Historical schools.

- 1) Law is the product of time
According to this school of thought, law is made from time to time.
This statement was given by Savigny.



He said that law is a product of time and it changes and it becomes more effective with changing time.

2) Customs are the genesis of law.

The jurist of this school believed that laws are made from customs. In ancient times, customs prevail and it becomes or transformed as law and people follow it. In present scenario, many customary laws are made like Seven Sathpath in Hindu Marriage Act and others.

3) It emerged from the Analytical and Sociological School — Analytical school believed that law should be applied 'as it is' but ~~it said~~ they believed that the law came from customs and customs are made from morality or ethical standards so, these laws are more prevalent.

4) Law is the common consciousness of the people — The jurist of this school believed that the group of people who has same will made laws further, these are converted into customs and everyone obeyed it. Then it will be transformed into laws.



5) Law is the manifestation of people's spirit.

According to this school, laws are made from the spirits of the people and according to their spirit the customs made, thus the law prevailed.

6) 'Volkgeist' theory of Savigny

Savigny gave his theory and said, 'law are nothing but the common consciousness of the people'. 'Volkgeist' means 'spirit of the people'. People made the common spirit and these spirit act as the common will and become laws.

Criticism :-

- 1) Many jurist believed that there should not be the common will or consciousness of the people because everyone has different point of view.
- 2) Austin criticised and said, These laws are not made from common consciousness but they are made from the powerful authority who has strong will.
- 3) Holland criticised and said, these laws are made from oligarchical concept and not from customs.



Section - C

Answer no-(7)

Possession ÷ Possession is a prima facie evidence. Possession is a right created over the subject matter. According to Salmond, "to claim over the rights and unrestricted use of disposition" is considered to be the possession.

Meaning of Possession ÷ Possession is a right of fact which is created over the subject matter. "Possession is nine-out of ten point law". It means possession is a good title over others who has better title.

Essential Elements of Possession — There are two necessary elements of possession —

- 1) Animus — mental element like intention.
- 2) Corpus — physical element or control over property.

Definition — There are many jurists who define possession as 'factual right'.



According to Austin, "unrestricted use of disposition and right to enjoyment" are Possession.

Two elements of Possession ⇒

- ① Jus Possidendi — Right to possession is something.
- ② Jus Possessionis — Right to continue to possession.

Kinds of Possession — There are many kinds of possessions —

- 1) Immediate or Mediate Possession —
The right of possession in between like the agent is mediate possession while the owner has Immediate possession over subject matter.
- 2) Proprietary and Possessionary Possession.
The owner who purchase the property who has "animus" element are proprietary possession. and one who live have possession.
- 3) Constructive Possession — The one who has sight of possession



only but not has ownership e.g. Tenants are known as Constructive Possession over it.

4) Possession in fact and Possession in Law—
The one who has possession over property are possession in fact and the true owner who has "corpus" element are Possession in Law.

Difference between —

<u>Possession in fact</u>	<u>Possession in Law.</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The one who has only possession over property are known as Possession in fact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The real owner who has right or title over property are Possession in Law.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mental element are not required in this kind of possession.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mental element "Animus" is required in this kind of Possession.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corpus is not mandatory in this kind of Possession.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical presence or control "Corpus" is not mandatory.

Case- Hannah v/s Peel,

In this case, the court gives his decision about the real possession of the element which is to be found from the subject matter



Answer no-(8)

Ownership — Ownership are the control over the subject matter.

Possession and Ownership are the two wings of the same birds.

A owner of the property may be possess the property at any time but not vice-versa.

Definitions — There are many jurist who defined ownership in his point of view. According to Salmond, "a legal right which is created over the subject matter" is known as ^{ownership} possession. In the view of August, "The ownership comes with the duty to protect the subject matter." ✓

Essential element of Ownership-

- 1) There must be legal title of the property.
- 2) There must be some right created over the subject matter.
- 3) The duties are also performed by the owner.



- 4) All rights are vested to the owner to alienate other from his property.
- 5) The right to use his property are in the hands of owner which comes only by ownership.

Kinds of Ownership

There are many kinds of Ownership prevailing in the society are —

- 1) Absolute Ownership or Res Nullius
= This kind of ownership came from the subject matter which has no owner. "Res Nullius" means "the things which has no owner". People acquire that thing and after sometime, they become the owner of that thing.
- 2) Ownership by Extinctive Use — of Ownership came from the extinctive use of property are also kind of Ownership. Article 65 Schedule I of Limitation Act talks about if anyone acquire property more than 12 years and 30 years in case of government property are considered as owner of that property.



Rights of owner —

- 1) The owner has right to destroy or demolish his property.
- 2) The owner can make further changes over his property.
- 3) The owner has right to use his property and also use the product which grows from his land.
- 4) The owner has right to disposed his property as he wants.
- 5) The owner has right to possession over his property.

Case - Ram Kattan v/s State of U.P.

⇒ In this case, the apex court said that the possession and ownership both are interconnected but are different from some extent.