

BLOGS

MCQ's on Jurisprudence for CLAT PG [Part 5]

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Q1. A right that exists only in the sphere of morality is called:

- a. Legal right
- b. Moral right
- c. Perfect right
- d. Real right

Q2. Who wrote "*The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*"?

- a. Bentham
- b. Austin
- c. Salmond
- d. Kelsen

Q3. Which theory treats possession as a psychological relationship?

- a. Ihering's theory
- b. Savigny's theory
- c. Salmond's theory
- d. Holmes' theory

Q4. The view that law must be studied as it is, not as it ought to be, reflects:

- a. Natural Law
- b. Positivism
- c. Historical School
- d. Sociological School

Q5. Which jurist criticised "metaphysical" explanations of law?

- a. Savigny
- b. Kelsen
- c. Pound
- d. Aquinas

Q6. A right enforceable by action is termed:

- a. Moral right
- b. Imperfect right
- c. Perfect right
- d. Natural right

Q7. Hohfeld's "immunity" is opposite of:

- a. Duty
- b. Power
- c. Privilege
- d. Liability

Q8. Who regarded law as an expression of "collective will"?

- a. Bentham
- b. Savigny
- c. Austin
- d. Hart

Q9. Which school emphasises "law in action" over "law in books"?

- a. Positivist
- b. Historical
- c. Realist
- d. Natural

Q10. Which jurist connected law with morality most strongly?

- a. Hart
- b. Kelsen
- c. Aquinas
- d. Austin

Q11. The term "jurisprudence" is derived from:

- a. Greek
- b. French
- c. Latin
- d. German

Q12. Who defined jurisprudence as “the formal science of positive law”?

- a. Salmond
- b. Austin
- c. Holland
- d. Bentham

Q13. A duty corresponding to a right in rem lies against:

- a. One person
- b. The State
- c. Everyone
- d. The sovereign

Q14. Which jurist rejected the idea that sovereignty is central to law?

- a. Austin
- b. Hart
- c. Bentham
- d. Holland

Q15. The concept of *Grundnorm* belongs to:

- a. Hart
- b. Kelsen
- c. Savigny
- d. Pound

Answers

1. Correct Answer: B - Moral right

Explanation - Moral rights exist in ethical domain and lack legal enforceability.

2. Correct Answer: B - Austin

Explanation - This work laid the foundations of analytical jurisprudence and command theory.

3. Correct Answer: B - Savigny

Explanation - Savigny saw possession as requiring *corpus* and *animus*—physical control plus mental intent.

4. Correct Answer: B - Positivism

Explanation - Positivists insist on studying law “as it is,” separating law from moral ideals.

5. Correct Answer: B - Kelsen

Explanation - Kelsen rejected metaphysical and moral explanations, aiming for a “pure” legal science.

6. Correct Answer: C - Perfect right

Explanation - A perfect right is legally enforceable through courts.

7. Correct Answer: B - Power

Explanation - Immunity negates another’s power to alter one’s legal position.

8. Correct Answer: B - Savigny

Explanation - Savigny saw law as expression of collective will and historical development.

9. Correct Answer: C - Realist

Explanation - Realists focus on actual operation of law rather than abstract doctrine.

10. Correct Answer: C - Aquinas

Explanation - Aquinas integrated morality into law, treating unjust law as lacking true legal character.

11. Correct Answer: C - Latin

Explanation - Derived from *jus* (law) and *prudentia* (knowledge).

12. Correct Answer: C - Holland

Explanation - Holland viewed jurisprudence as a formal analytical science of law.

13. Correct Answer: C - Everyone

Explanation - A right in rem imposes correlative duties on all persons.

14. Correct Answer: B - Hart

Explanation - Hart replaced sovereign-centric theory with a rule-based structure.

15. Correct Answer: B - Kelsen

Explanation - Grundnorm is the foundational presupposed norm giving validity to all other norms.