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Jurisprudence is defined as the study or science of law. The term is derived from the Latin words 'juris' meaning law and 'prudentia' meaning knowledge. Jurisprudence is the systematic understanding of law. It is the knowledge about the nature, origin, significance and application of laws within a society. It is the study of legal principles, theories, legal values, etc. It is the study of legal systems also that emerged from such legal theories. Different scholars put forth different schools of jurisprudence with various interpretations of law. Jurisprudence holds an immense and a profound significance in today's world. It provides an organized and conceptual framework for understanding and interpreting laws and legal principles. This is an era of social change with which law tends to change. This era is witnessing globalization and growth in terms of technology which poses big challenges to law, legal principles and legal systems. Such technological growth has led to threat to data privacy, artificial intelligence, cybercrime, etc. This requires proper legal monitoring. In such a scenario, jurisprudence provides legislators, lawyers and judges with tools to tackle such issues in a rational way. Jurisprudence also provides a critical study about justice and equality. Contemporary democracies protect fundamental rights and equality before the law. Theories of jurisprudence help to determine as to whether such laws are consistent with constitutional values and principles of human rights. Courts frequently decide cases based on philosophical reasoning related to gender equality, human rights, minority rights, etc. and thus it is ensured that the laws are just and equitable and not oppressive or arbitrary. Moreover, this also means that jurisprudence supports the principle of rule of law. The society which recognizes such a principle relies on not only written laws but also on a deep knowledge of legal principles. Jurisprudence defines the scope of administrative power, accountability and legal interpretation which further prevents biasness and inconsistency. This, in turn, promotes stability within a legal system. Furthermore, it is an evident fact that law is never static and it undergoes a change with time. Thus, jurisprudence contributes to legal reform and progressive development. Legal scholars and legislators examine outdated or unjust laws and regulations. Jurisprudence encourages such reforms that

cater to contemporary needs of the society. This flexible aspect of jurisprudence ensures that there is an evolution and social transformation of law and that law never remains static.

The book under review is primarily a source for the law students who want a deeper understanding and insight into the topic of jurisprudence. The author does not mention much in the preface of the book but has claimed that the topics have been arranged in a compact and precise way. He has cited the works of various scholars like Jeremy Bentham, Sir Salmond, John Austin, Lord Lloyd, etc.

This time the author has divided the book into five major parts. The author has given a brief and precise introduction to jurisprudence and legal theory in Part 1 of the book. Along with that, he has also discussed different schools of jurisprudence in detail such as Analytical school defining law as a system of rules, Historical school defining law as an evolutionary social phenomenon, Philosophical or Ethical school, relationship between law and morality, concept of Natural justice and Sociological school defining law as a social institution. Besides, the author has also put light in Realist theory of law highlighting the significance of law in action rather than law in books, Indian legal theory explaining jurisprudence in Indian context and Natural law theory. In Part 2, the author delivers a deep understanding about the concept of the State and Sovereignty, concept of law as a social order backed by state sanction, classification of law in public and private and substantive and procedural and the concept of administration of justice. In Part 3, the author has explained different sources of law such as custom, legislation, judicial precedent, treaties, doctrines, etc. In Part 4, the author has analyzed various juridical concepts such as legal rights and duties, possession, ownership, titles, legal personality, liability, obligations along with the Law of Procedure. In Part 5, the author has put forth the recent trends in Indian jurisprudence which includes contemporary debates and issues in Indian legal theory, Supreme Court jurisprudence shaping legal thought and influence of social justice, rights, discourse and modern legal reforms.

However, the author has failed to explain the topic of schools of jurisprudence in detail and has discussed the topic in brief only. While discussing the concept of jurisprudence, the author has directly quoted the definitions of various scholars in a random manner and has failed to give proper explanations to it. Moreover, the author has focused on the primitive aspect of jurisprudence only and has failed to give it a contemporary shape with regard to its significance in today's world. There have been some instances in the book where the author has quoted the

lines of eminent scholars but has failed to acknowledge them. But Part 2 to 5 of the book carry the heart of the book. The author has given special attention to the concepts like State, Sovereignty, Ownership, Legal rights and duties, Possession, etc. The topics have been arranged in a proper manner and the language is easily understandable by the readers. The author has presented these chapters with clarity.

Moreover, the author has explicitly presented the topic of the recent trends in Indian jurisprudence which carries the soul of the book. The book is of immense use and value to the students of L.L.M. in Indian universities and researchers who want to study Indian jurisprudence. The only loophole in the book is the lack of exhaustive coverage of the topic of the schools of jurisprudence. Nevertheless, the book is perfect for the academicians and is part of the academic syllabus in many Indian universities.

It can be easily concluded that the language of the book is simple and understandable. The price of the book is reasonable and is thus affordable. The printing of the book is also good.

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