



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Max Marks: 100

Max Time: 180 Mins Weightage: 40%

Set A

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION

I Semester 2016-2017

Course: **BLA 105 State and Political
Obligations**

18 January 2017

Part A

Answer the following questions

(10 Q x 2 M= 20 Marks)

1. The power which can be exercised openly and clearly is called
2. Media power such as press, T.V. and radio are examples ofpower.
3. If the man who has de facto authority starts using force, he shall be described as exercising power, not authority. TRUE/FALSE
4. If majority members of Parliament or Legislature belong to a single party they can strongly administer and it is a strong authority. TRUE/FALSE
5. What do you mean by Hedonism?
6. Give two distinctions between authority and power.
7. What do you mean by Political obligation?
8. What do you mean by Positive obligations?
9. What are the elements of a State?
10. Duty not to commit suicide is an absolute obligation. TRUE/FALSE

Part B

(8 Q x 5 M= 40 Marks)

1. Explain the concept of Swadeshi and Swadharma.
2. What do you mean by physical labour or bread labour?
3. Explain the concept of Brahmacharya in fulfilling Satyagraha principles.
4. What do you mean by just and unjust laws?
5. Explain Bentham's 'pleasure and pain theory'.
6. Explain the need for reforming of the offender.
7. What do you mean by a welfare state?
8. Explain the deterrent theory of punishment.

Part C

(10 Marks + 20 Marks+ 05 Marks + 05 Marks= 40 Marks)

1. Explain the important features of Rousseau's Social Contract.
2. What are the main principles or characteristics of Utilitarianism? Also bring out the criticism of Utilitarianism.
3. Explain in detail the following:
 - a. Civil Disobedience
 - b. Non-violence



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
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Max Marks: 80

Max Time: 120 Mins

Weightage: 20 %

Set A

MID TERM EXAMINATION

ISemester 2016-2017

Course: BLA 105 State and Political Obligations

26 October 2016

Part A

Answer the following questions

(10 Q x 2 M= 20 Marks)

1. Political Obligation differs from slavery because a citizen voluntarily submits to the regulative power of the society in order to realize a common moral end. **TRUE/FALSE**
2. Helping poor people, helping injured person, showing kindness to animals etc. are obligations.
3. The state can punish any person, who violates the moral obligations. **TRUE/FALSE**
4. Society makes unwritten rules of behaviour in the forms of customs and usages, and the state makes written rules known as laws. **TRUE/FALSE**
5. What do you mean by Legitimacy?
6. Control is a kind of power and is of a very wide connotation and includes a large variety of powers which are incidental or consequential to achieve the powers vested in the authority concerned. **TRUE/FALSE**
7. What do you mean by Unilateral and Bilateral power?
8. In the case of a man who takes charge in a cinema hall in the case of a fire, and is obeyed without question by people who have never seen him before and know nothing about him exercises authority .
9. What is the Utilitarian theory of Jeremy Bentham?
10. What do you mean by the Divine origin of the State?

Part B

Answer the following questions

(6 Q x 5 M= 30 Marks)

1. What are the different elements of the State?
2. Distinguish between State and Government.
3. Distinguish the following:
a. Power and Force b. Power and Influence
4. What are the different types of Obligations?
5. Explain the functions of a Welfare State.
6. What are the different Sources of Authority?

Part C

Answer the following questions

(2 Q x 15 M = 30 Marks)

1. Among the first questions which political theory rises is: What is the origin of the State? Have men always lived under some form of political organization? If they have not, what are the causes that brought about the original establishment of the state? Political thinkers are not agreed on the answer to this fundamental question, with the result that there are various theories concerning the beginning of the State.
Elaborate and critically analyze the different theories of the Origin of State?
2. The core obligation of a state is to provide and protect rights of citizens. Rights and obligations are correlated. The individual, who is a citizen or an alien, shall obey the laws of the state positively and negatively. He shall do what is prescribed by law and also refrain from doing what is prohibited by law.
Explain the different limitations to the Political Obligation.