Subject: Comparative Study of Anti-Corruption Laws

Day: Wednesday
Date: 20/11/2013



Time: 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM Max Marks: 80 Total Pages: 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any SIX questions including Q. No.1 which is COMPULSORY.
- 2) Q. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions 12 mark each.
- Q.1 Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:
 - a) Consumer Ombudsman
 - b) Corruption in the water sector
 - c) Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, 1974
 - d) French Criminal Code
 - e) Involvement of civil society in corruption
 - f) Judicial Acc
- Q.2 Write a detailed note on International Anti Corruption and Good Governance Act, 2000 as prevalent in USA.
- Q.3 "Discuss the judicial corruption in developing countries, its causes and economic consequences".
- Q.4 Critically evaluate the key provisions of the freedom of information Act, 1982 and the corporation Act, 2011 of Australia in brief.
- Q.5 Write an essay on 'Whistleblower's under Article L1161 of the French Labour Code.
- Q.6 Write down on essay on corruption in the water sector of Germany.
- Q.7 "The laws are plenty but plenty but hardly these laws are implemented". Critically evaluate this statement in the light of United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).
- Q.8 Write note on Bribery Act, 2012 as prevalent in the United Kingdom.
- Q.9 Write note on Crony Capitalism: "Corruption and Development in South (Korea and the Philippines".
- Q.10 Explain the key provisions of Mutual Assistance in Criminal matters Act, 1987, of Australia and also state its efficacy to eradicate corruption.

Subject: Anti Corruption Laws in India

Day: Tuesday
Date: 19/11/2013



Time: 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM Max Marks: 80 Total Pages: 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt ANY SIX questions including Q.No.1 which is COMPULSORY.
- 2) Q.No.1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.
- Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:
 - a) Definition of public servant
 - b) Corruption in judiciary
 - c) Punishment for abetment by public servant
 - d) Section 161 of IPC
 - e) Right to information
 - f) Burden on proof in corruption cases
- Q.2 Discuss the cases triable by special judges under the prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- Q.3 'Ombudsman is only paper tiger in India'. Discuss.
- Q.4 Critically examine the provision of prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- Q.5 Corruption now days spread each and every part of government'. Explain causes and suggestion to improve corruption in India.
- Q.6 Discuss practice and procedure of taking gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence public servant.
- Q.7 Can Right to Information Act eradicate the rates of corruption in India? How?
- Q.8 Explain the functions and powers of central vigilance commission.
- Q.9 Discuss the inability of the provision of Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to offence relating public servant on lawfully buying or bidding for property.
- Q.10 Make a brief note on 'corruption in the water sector in India'.

Subject : Judicial Guidelines: Lok Ayuktas, Lokpal (Ombudsman)

Day: Thursday
Date: 21/11/2013



Time: 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM Max Marks: 80 Total Pages: 1

N.B.:

- 1) Attempt any SIX questions including Q. No.1 which is COMPULSORY.
- 2) O. No. 1 carries 20 marks and all other questions 12 mark each.
- Q.1 Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following:
 - a) Prevention of corruption
 - b) Historical growth of Ombudsman
 - c) Lok Aayog
 - d) Litigation Ombudsman
 - e) Black money
 - f) Corruption and Human security
- Q.2 Discuss the development of concept of Ombudsman with special reference to New Zealand.
- Q.3 "Judicial corruption is major threat to legal system of India". Discuss.
- Q.4 Discuss the procedure and appointment of judges in High Court and Supreme Court.
- Q.5 What are the various Provisions available in Indian statutory laws to control corruption?
- Q.6 Write in detail notes on: the incidence of corruption in India.
- Q.7 How far corruption will stop after the implementation of Lokpal Bill? Comment.
- Q.8 Discuss the role of judiciary in fighting corruption.
- Q.9 "Justice delayed is justice denied". Discuss this statement in light of pending cases in India.
- Q.10 "Ombudsman provides a valuable method of investigating complaints against Government departments". Discuss.

Subject: Basic Features of the Constitution & Justice Delivery System

Day: Monday
Date: 18/11/2013

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Time: 02.30 PM TO 05.30 PM Max Marks: 80 Total Pages: 1

N.B.:

1) Attempt ANY SIX questions including Q.No.1 which is COMPULSORY.

2) Q.No.1 carries 20 marks and all other questions carry 12 marks each.

- Q.1 Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following:
 - a) Role of High courts in eradicating corruption
 - b) Human Right
 - c) Public interest litigation
 - d) Constitutional Assembly Debates
 - e) Corruption of lower judiciary
 - f) International covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- Q.2 "Corruption has dire global consequences, trapping millions in poverty, misery and breeding social, economic and political unrest". Comment and explain as to how corruption is both a cause of poverty and a barrier to over coming it.
- Q.3 "Knowledge of anti-corruption models, public education and legislative and preventive efforts would be necessary for sustainable results again corruption".

 Discuss.
- Q.4 Explain in brief the making of the Indian Constitution and its efficiency to Combat corruption.
- Q.5 "Absolute law corrupts absolutely". Discuss this statement in relation with rising level of corruption in Indian judiciary.
- Q.6 "Implementation of various schemes and policies is the major hurdle of corruption free society in India". Discuss.
- Q.7 "The preamble of the constitution emphasized on justice, social, economic and political which seems to be a distant goal in view of rising level of corruption". Comment and explain detail.
- Q.8 "There are chances to misuses of public interest of litigation Doctrine". Explain in detail.
- Q.9 "Is there any inter relation of human rights with the problems of corruption". Explain how and what are the reasons of increasing level of violation of Human Rights in India.
- Q.10 "Functions of Indian judicial system is not at par with the values inserted in constitution of India". Explain.