## DIPLOMA IN ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS (CBCS-2024) D.A.C.L. : SUMMER : 2025

## SUBJECT: ANTI-CORRUPTION LAWS IN INDIA

Time: 10:00 AM-01:00 PM Day: Wednesday Max. Marks: 80 S-30249-2025 Date: 21/05/2025 NB: All questions are COMPULSORY. 2. All Questions carry 16 marks EACH. (8x2)Attempt ANY TWO of the following: (Short Note) Q. 1 a) Power of Central Vigilance Commission under Central Vigilance Commission Act. b) Burden of Proof c) Define 'Arrest' and the rights of arrested person. d) Common intention and common object under the Indian Penal Code 1860. Outline the evolution and historical background of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. (16)Q. 2 Who is Public Servant? Discuss the provisions relating to sanction for public servants under (16)Q. 2 the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. State the difference between 'Abetment' and 'criminal conspiracy' in the light of relevant (16)Q. 3 provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. 'The Comptroller and Auditor General reports play an important role in exposing corruption (16)Q. 3 and misuse of government money.' Explain the above statement with the help of relevant provisions of the Comptroller and Auditor General Act. 'Charges framed without proper sanction under the Prevention of Corruption Act are null and (16)Q. 4 void.' Comment with relevant case laws. OR Discuss the term oral and documentary evidence under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 in the (16)Q. 4 light of relevant case laws. Mr. 'X', a Municipal Corporation Officer awards a dam repair contract without following (16)Q. 5 due procedures, leading to financial loss. In this case which provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act or Indian Penal Code could apply. OR 'The Right to Information Act 2005 plays an important role in prevention of corruption in

India" Critically examine the above statement with the help of relevant provisions.

Q. 5

(16)