

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
GANDHINAGAR**

**Course: Principles of Transparency & Accountability-Regulatory Framework  
Semester- II (Batch: 2023-24)**

**End Semester Examination: April 2024 (LL M)**

**Date: 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2024**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 50**

**Instructions:**

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 600-650 words, 5 Marks: 250-300 words.

<b>Part: A</b>		<b>Marks</b>
<b>(Answer any two)</b>		
Q.1	Elucidate the contractual liability of the State with the help of leading case laws.	(10)
Q.2	“The subject matter of debarment, suspension and blacklisting of delinquent contractors in government contracts is discussed in a spectrum of cases, each laying down the ground rules to be considered by both the contractors and the government.” With the help of the leading cases elaborate the principles adopted by the courts while blacklisting the contractors.	(10)
Q.3	What is the significance of good governance for India’s development and democracy? Analyse the major issues and challenges of governance in India and suggest some measures to improve them.	(10)
<b>Part: B</b>		
Q.4	Critically analyze the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 as a tool for enhancing transparency and accountability in the Governance of India. Examine how the Act has empowered citizens and the specific mechanisms it has established to ensure the accessibility of information. Discuss the impact of this legislation on curbing corruption and improving bureaucratic operations through success stories. Evaluate the effectiveness of these mechanisms in actual practice and identify any persisting barriers that limit the potential of the Act.	(10)
Q.5	Discuss the distinctive characteristics and functions of Administrative Tribunals in India, and compare these with the traditional court system focussing on their jurisdiction, procedures, and the principles of natural justice as they apply uniquely within these tribunals. Highlight the benefits and limitations of using Administrative Tribunals over regular courts, particularly in handling public service disputes and other administrative decisions. Evaluate how these traits contribute to specialized justice delivery and suggest certain improvements to enhance their efficacy and fairness in comparison to conventional judicial mechanisms.	(10)
Q.6	Discuss the impact of corruption and suggest the measures can be taken to mitigate its effects.	(5)
Q.7	Write a short note on citizen-centric services in India.	(5)

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