sem-VI

Cor Porate governa- QP Code: 278502 (2 1/2 Hours) h(P

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		Total Warks : 75
N.B.:		(1) All questions are compulsory.(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
1.	(A)	Define corporate governance. Explain the principles of good corporate governance.
	(B)	Explain the factors influencing corporate governance.
		OR
	(C)	Define business. Explain the features of business ethics.
	(D)	What is fair Business Practice? Give few examples of fair business practice.
2.	(A)	Explain Arthashastra and good govern
	(B)	Explain Arthashastra and good governance practices laid down by Kautilya. Explain Monopolistic trade practices in detail.
		OR
	(C)	"Concept of Zero tolores 6

ero tolerance of corruption is a may to eradicate corruptive practices." Explain. (D) Explain the Competition Act 2002 along with its features.

(A) Explain the role of Remuneration Committee for effective corporate governance.

(B) Explain the concept of global principle strategies of corporate governance.

(C) Explain the recommendations given by Cadbury Committee. (D) Explain the benefits and ill effect of MNC to home and host country.

(A) What are the Ten Commandments for corporate governance in family managed business?

(B) Explain the features of Indian Family business.

Read the case carefully and answer the questions given below:

Corruption in public life in India has today attained such draconian proportions that almost all major government projects in various corners of the country are getting delayed and suffering from massive cost escalaction. We have unfortunately reached such a sorry state that people consider corruption a way of life, even in getting petty routine chores done in government offices such as getting clearances or constructing houses or getting driving license one has to pay bribes, which does not augur well at all

TURN OVER

QP Code: 278502

-2-

for the development and future of the country. There are five key palyers in our Indian corruption scene. These are the corrupt politician, the corrupt bureaucrat, the corrupt businessman and the corrupt NGO and finally the criminal dada.

Good governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing and share some common principles such as participants, accountability, transparency and responsibility. The realization of human rights require conducive and enabling environment, particulary appropriate legislation, institutions and procedures guiding and regulating the actions of the state. While human rights empower people and provide standards against which government and other actors can be held accountable they cannot be respected and protected in a sustainable manner without good governance. Both democracy and good governance require the rule of law and there is need to integrate the values of fairness, equality including gender equalty, none discrimination, equal delivery of access to public services for all, and respect for and indivisibility of all human rights. In this regard good governance practices should focus on the most vulnerable and the marginalized for the promotion of human rights. The role of civil society, the private sector and the media: NGO's and civil society actors including national human rights institutions have a major role to paly in fighting corruption mainly by supporting citizens in conunterbalancing the power of the state the government officials and promoting civic education as well as empowerment strategies in dealing with the corruption. Such efforts might strengthen the accountability of the governments towards their people. NGO's and civil society organizations can work in collaboration with national human rights institutions to enhance their mutual strengths and capacities and share their knowledge and experiences. Few anti-corruption strategies in practice are be honest, avoid, prevent, confront, withdraw, record etc.

Questions:

- (1) What are the causes of corruption?
- (2) Why our system encouranges corruption?
- (3) What is the impact of corruption to society?
- 5. Write short notes on (Any Three)
 - (a) MRTP Commission
 - (b) Modern framework of corporate governance
 - (c) Audit Committee
 - (e) Japanese Model of corporate governance
 - (d) Whistle blowing