REV-01
BBLB/01/05

2025/12

BBA LLB
FIFTH SEMESTER
RIGHT TO INFORMATION
BBLB - 506 H_3 CL
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. The Right to Information in India is derived from which fundamental right?
   a. Article 19(1)(b) b. Article 19(1)(a)
   c. Article 19(1)(c) d. Article 19(1)(f)

2. Information refers to _____ that is meaningful, useful, and communicable.
   a. Raw data b. Organised Data
   c. Unorganised Data d. None of the Above.

3. The establishment of the Central Information Commission (CIC), which is the final appellate authority for central government bodies under the RTI Act, is mandated by which section of the Right to Information Act, 2005?
   a. S. 4 b. S.12
   c. S. 8 d. S. 11

4. In Ancient India, Kautilya's_____ advocated transparency in royal administration and accounting.
   a. Arthasasthra b. Dharmashastra
   c. Ramayana d. Boudhasastha

5. The Latin root *informare*, from which the word "information" is derived, primarily means:
   a. To shape, form, or instruct b. To send a message
   c. To transmit data d. To accuse someone

6. The Right to Information is closely related to which freedom?
   a. Freedom of Assembly b. Freedom of Association
   c. Freedom of Press d. Freedom of Religion

7. In which case Supreme Court of India recognized Right to Information as a fundamental right?
   a. State of UP v Raj Narain b. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v Union of India
   c. Indian Express Newspapers (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India d. Sakal Papers Pvt. Ltd. v Union of India

8. World's first right to information law was Sweden's-
   a. Right to Speech Act 1801
   b. Freedom of Press Act of 1766
   c. Freedom of Information Act 1888
   d. Right to Information Act 1981

9. Which was the first statutory access-to-records provision in India?
   a. S. 6 of the RTI Act, 2005
   b. S.76 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872
   c. S.24 of the Freedom of Press Act, 1923
   d. None of the Above.

10. What is the primary objective of "Sunshine Laws" of the USA?
   a. To allow citizens to file taxes online and reduce bureaucratic paperwork.
   b. To protect government officials from revealing confidential personal information.
   c. To require certain government proceedings, records, and decisions to be open and accessible to the public.
   d. To mandate that all government correspondence must be delivered during daylight hours.

11. Which statement best describes the unique nature and origin of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Indian legal system?
   a. PIL is a statutory right created explicitly by the Right to Information Act, 2005, to ensure transparency in government spending.
   b. PIL is a conventional legal tool allowing only the aggrieved individual to seek judicial review of a specific legal injury against them.
   c. PIL is a judicial innovation allowing any person, including NGOs, to file a petition on behalf of those whose fundamental rights are violated.
   d. PIL originated in the colonial era through the Civil Procedure Code, mandating the judiciary to supervise administrative policy decisions.

12. Which actions are criminalized by the Official Secrets Act, 1923, the law currently governing state security in India?
   a. Spying or inspecting prohibited places.
   b. Unauthorized disclosure of official documents.
   c. Impersonation to gain access to restricted areas.
   d. All of the above.

13. If information concerns the life or liberty of a person, it must be provided within—
   a. 24 hours
   b. 72 Hours
   c. 48 hours
   d. None of the above

14. The main objective of the RTI Act, 2005 is—
   a. Promote government secrecy
   b. Ensure transparency and accountability
   c. Protect official information
   d. Restrict media access

15. The Right to Information Act was majorly amended in which year?
   a. 2017
   b. 2018
   c. 2019
   d. 2022

16. Article 20 of the Indian Constitution guarantees protection against which of the following rights regarding conviction for offenses?
    a. Being convicted for an act that was not a crime at the time of commission
    b. Being prosecuted and punished more than once for the same offense
    c. Being compelled to testify against oneself
    d. All of the above

17. 'Voter's Right to Know' includes access to information about a candidate's:
    a. Assets and liabilities
    b. Educational qualifications.
    c. Past criminal activities.
    d. All of the Above

18. In which case the Supreme Court held that the term Consultation" does not mean concurrence; the executive has the final say in appointments and transfers, though it should consult the CJI.
    a. First Judges Case (SP Gupta v Union of India)
    b. Second Judges Case (SC AOR v Union of India)
    c. Third Judges Case (Re: Presidential Reference)
    d. None of the above

19. Under Article 22(2) of the Indian Constitution, an arrested and detained person must be produced before the nearest Magistrate within how many hours of arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey?
    a. 48 hours
    b. 12 hours
    c. 24 hours
    d. 72 hours

20. Which of the following is NOT exempted from disclosure under Section 8(1) of the Right to Information Act, 2005?
    a. Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence
    b. Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court
    c. Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature
    d. Information relating to allegations of corruption or human rights violations by security agencies

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Discuss the historical background leading to the recognition of the right to information in India. How have international conventions and declarations contributed to the development of this right as a global democratic principle? **5+5=10**

2. What do you mean by Freedom of Press? Discuss the relationship between Freedom of Press and the Right to Information. **3+7=10**

3. Explain the collegium system and its connection with the Right to Information with the help of judicial decisions. **7+3=10**

4. Discuss the Obligations of Public Authorities and Procedure for obtaining information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 **6+4=10**

5. Explain the constitutional and legal background of the Right toInformation in India. **10**

6. Discuss the structure, powers, and functions of the Central and State Information Commissions under the RTI Act, 2005. **5+5=10**

7. What are some of the rights that voters have regarding the candidates contesting elections? Similarly, discuss the Consumers' Right to Know and its importance in ensuring transparency and accountability. **5+5=10**

8. Discuss the exemptions from disclosure of information under the Right to Information Act, 2005. How are the provisions relating to appeal and penalty designed to ensure accountability of public authorities? **5+5=10**

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