

**LLB**  
**THIRD SEMESTER**  
**RIGHT TO INFORMATION**  
**LLB – 306H<sub>3</sub> CL [SPECIAL REPEAT]**  
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET**  
**A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

( Objective )

Marks: 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

*1 × 20 = 20*

1. What is the primary objective of the Right to Information (RTI) Act?
  - a. To restrict access to government information
  - b. To promote transparency and accountability in government
  - c. To limit public participation in governance
  - d. To protect classified information
2. Who can file an RTI application?
  - a. Only Indian citizens
  - b. Only government officials
  - c. Any person, including foreign nationals
  - d. Only lawyers
3. Which of the following is a key element of freedom of the press?
  - a. Censorship
  - b. Editorial independence
  - c. Government control
  - d. Sensationalism
4. In a democratic society, freedom of the press is considered essential for:
  - a. Suppressing public opinions
  - b. Maintaining government secrecy
  - c. Informed citizenry and accountability
  - d. Promoting propaganda
5. What is the role of the press in promoting consumer rights?
  - a. Limiting access to information
  - b. Advocating for consumer rights
  - c. Avoiding criticism of products and services
  - d. Supporting unfair business practices
6. In what ways can the judiciary protect the freedom of the press under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution?
  - a. By imposing prior restraint on media content
  - b. By allowing censorship during elections
  - c. By striking down laws that unreasonably restrict press freedom
  - d. By limiting coverage of sensitive issues
7. Which landmark case in India established the concept of Public Interest Litigation as a tool for enforcing fundamental rights?
  - a. Keshavananda Bharati case
  - b. Maneka Gandhi case
  - c. Bandhua Mukti Morcha case
  - d. Golaknath case

8. How does the Indian Constitution restrict the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19?
  - a. By allowing censorship in times of emergency
  - b. By requiring a license for public speaking
  - c. By limiting speech on political topics
  - d. No restrictions are imposed
9. In the context of Article 19, what does the term "reasonable restrictions" imply?
  - a. Restrictions imposed without justification
  - b. Restrictions that are justifiable in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India
  - c. Restrictions imposed for the benefit of the government
  - d. No restrictions are permissible
10. How does the concept of "fiduciary relationship" impact the disclosure of information under the RTI Act?
  - a. It allows for complete transparency
  - b. It restricts the disclosure of certain confidential information
  - c. It has no relevance to RTI
  - d. It applies only to private entities
11. According to the RTI Act, what information is exempted from disclosure to the public?
  - a. Information related to corruption and human rights violations
  - b. Information that may endanger the sovereignty of the country
  - c. All information related to national security
  - d. Information related to the environment
12. Which body is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the RTI Act in India?
  - a. Supreme Court of India
  - b. Central Information Commission
  - c. Ministry of Home Affairs
  - d. National Human Rights Commission
13. In a Public Interest Litigation, who can file the petition?
  - a. Only individuals directly affected
  - b. Only government officials
  - c. Any person or organization acting in public interest
  - d. Only lawyers
14. Who appoints the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners at the Central Information Commission in India?
  - a. President of India
  - b. Prime Minister of India
  - c. Chief Justice of India
  - d. Parliament of India
15. What is the term of office for the Chief Information Commissioner at the Central Information Commission?
  - a. 3 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier
  - b. 5 years or until the age of 62, whichever is earlier
  - c. 6 years or until retirement, whichever is earlier
  - d. 2 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier

16. Who appoints the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in a State Information Commission?
- a. Chief Minister of the state
  - b. Governor of the state
  - c. Chief Justice of the High Court
  - d. State Legislature
17. What is the term of office for the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners?
- a. 4 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier
  - b. 5 years or until the age of 62, whichever is earlier
  - c. 6 years or until retirement, whichever is earlier
  - d. 3 years or until the age of 70, whichever is earlier
18. What is the primary function of the Central Information Commission under the RTI Act, 2005?
- a. Enforcing penalties for non-compliance with the Act
  - b. Adjudicating on complaints and appeals regarding the RTI Act
  - c. Formulating RTI policies for the government
  - d. Investigating corruption cases in government offices
19. The State Information Commission has the power to hear appeals against decisions of:
- a. Only Central government departments
  - b. Only state government departments
  - c. Both Central and state government departments
  - d. Only private organizations
20. What penalties can the Central Information Commission impose for non-compliance with its orders under the RTI Act?
- a. Imprisonment only
  - b. Fines only
  - c. Both imprisonment and fines
  - d. Both imprisonment and fines

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**( Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Discuss elaboratively the historical perspectives of Right to Information Act 2005 and its objectives behind the enactment of such act.                           | 10     |
| 2. Explain the term "Right to Information" under the Act of 2005. Discuss "Freedom of press" and "Freedom of Information" as the fundamental right of every citizen. | 10     |
| 3. Discuss "Consumers right to know" under the Consumer Protection Act 1986 with its relevant case laws.   | 10     |
| 4. Discuss the concept of "Public Interest Litigation" and Supreme Court Guidelines on "Right to Information".   | 5+5=10 |
| 5. Explain the procedure for the constitution of the Central Information Commission, its term of office and the condition of service.                                | 10     |
| 6. Explain the meaning of "Public Authorities". Discuss the process of designations of Public Information Officers.  | 10     |
| 7. State the procedure for the removal of State Chief Information commissioner and its term of office.   | 10     |
| 8. Discuss the powers and functions of the Information Commission  | 10     |

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