

**LLB**  
**THIRD SEMESTER**  
**RIGHT TO INFORMATION**  
**LLB - 306 H<sub>3</sub> CL**  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET**  
**A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

( Objective )

Marks: 20

Time: 30 min.

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**  $1 \times 20 = 20$

1. The foundation of the RTI Act in India can be traced back to which of the following movements?  
a. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)  
b. Civil Disobedience Movement  
c. Quit India Movement  
d. Indian National Army Movement
2. Which state in India was the first to implement a law on Right to Information?  
a. Maharashtra  
b. Rajasthan  
c. Goa  
d. Tamil Nadu
3. In which year did the Freedom of Information Act, which later evolved into the RTI Act, come into force in India?  
a. 1997  
b. 2000  
c. 2002  
d. 2005
4. According to the RTI Act, "information" includes:  
a. Only printed records  
b. Verbal communication between public officials  
c. Information in any form, including electronic records  
d. Personal data of citizens
5. Which of the following is NOT a type of information classified under the RTI Act?  
a. Documents held by public authorities  
b. Reports and studies commissioned by the government  
c. Opinions and advice provided by public officials  
d. Information related to trade secrets and intellectual property
6. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the Right to Information implied?  
a. Article 14  
b. Article 21  
c. Article 19(1)(a)  
d. Article 25
7. Which Supreme Court judgment recognized the Right to Information as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a)?  
a. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India  
b. Bennett Coleman v. Union of India  
c. Minerva Mills v. Union of India  
d. State of U.P. v. Raj Narain

8. The RTI Act applies to which sectors of governance in India?
  - a. Only the central government
  - b. Only the state government
  - c. Both central and state governments
  - d. None of the above
9. How does the Right to Information complement the process of filing a PIL in India?
  - a. By providing access to personal records
  - b. By limiting access to court documents
  - c. By enabling private information to be used in litigation
  - d. By promoting transparency and allowing citizens to gather information needed to file a PIL
10. Which of the following is a limitation on the freedom of the press in India?
  - a. Censorship by the government in matters of public interest
  - b. Freedom to publish news on national security matters
  - c. Freedom to question public officials
  - d. Freedom to publish defamatory material
11. The right to privacy was recognized as a fundamental right in which landmark case?
  - a. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
  - b. Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
  - c. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
  - d. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
12. In Which of the following landmark case did the Supreme Court recognize the voter right to know about the criminal records of candidates contesting elections?
  - a. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - b. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
  - c. Union of India v. Association for Democratic reforms
  - d. Vishakha & ors v. State of Rajasthan
13. The right to privacy is primarily protected under which Article of the Constitution of India?
  - a. Article 14
  - b. Article 19
  - c. Article 21
  - d. Article 25
14. What is the primary aim of the RTI Act 2005?
  - a. To restrict access to information
  - b. To regulate the dissemination of classified information
  - c. To promote transparency and accountability in the working of public authorities
  - d. To eliminate corruption in private sectors
15. Who is responsible for providing information to applicants under the RTI Act 2005?
  - a. Chief Minister
  - b. Public Information Officer (PIO)
  - c. The Prime Minister
  - d. Governor
16. Which of the following is an exemption from disclosure of information under the RTI Act 2005?
  - a. Information affecting the sovereignty and integrity of India
  - b. Information regarding the public authority's budget
  - c. Information about public meetings
  - d. Information related to government policies

17. What powers do Central Information Commissions have under the RTI Act?

- a. To issue directions to public authorities
- b. To investigate criminal offenses
- c. To cancel the registration of NGOs
- d. To amend the Constitution

18. Under the RTI Act, what is the time limit for filing an appeal with the Information Commission after receiving a response from a public authority?

- a. 10 days
- b. 30 days
- c. 60 days
- d. 90 days

19. What kind of penalties can be imposed on a Public Information Officer (PIO) for not providing information as mandated by the RTI Act?

- a. Monetary penalties only
- b. Imprisonment
- c. Monetary penalties and disciplinary action
- d. No penalties can be imposed

20. What is the maximum penalty that can be imposed on a Public Information Officer for delaying information beyond the stipulated time?

- a. ₹1,000
- b. ₹5,000
- c. ₹10,000
- d. ₹25,000

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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 origin and development of the Right to Information (RTI) in India. Highlight the key movements and events that led to the enactment of the Right To Information Act of 2005 5+5=10
2. Explain the concept of the Right To Information and its connection to fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution. How does RTI empower citizens and contribute to good governance? 6+4=10
3. "Freedom of the press is not an absolute right but subject to reasonable restrictions". Discuss this statement with reference to the relevant provision of the Indian Constitution and judicial interpretation. 10
4. Discuss the importance of voter's right to know in a democracy. How has the Indian Judiciary supported this right, and what effect does it have on ensuring transparency in elections? 5+5=10
5. Discuss elaborately the "Consumers right to know" under the consumer protection Act 1986 10
6. Describe the categories of information exempted from disclosure under the Right To Information Act 2005. Why are these exemptions necessary for balancing transparency with National interest? 10
7. Explain the meaning of 'Public Authority'. Discuss the process of designations of Public Information Officer 10
8. Discuss the powers and function of Information commission? 10

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