



- Notes :
1. Attempt **eight** questions in all including Q. No. **1** which is compulsory.
  2. All questions carry equal marks.
  3. Indicate appropriate question number while answering.
  4. Refer cases wherever necessary.

**1.** Choose the correct alternative from the options given under each question.

- i) 'Right to Information' is defined under which section of Right to Information Act, 2005.
  - a) Section 2 (h)
  - b) Section 2 (j)
  - c) Section 2 (a)
  - d) Section 2 (n)
- ii) The time limit specified in the RTI Act, 2005 for the central/state information commissions to decide on complaints is -----
  - a) 15 days
  - b) One month
  - c) No such limit has been specified
  - d) None of the above
- iii) A first appeal against the decision of a PIO can be preferred by -----
  - a) An applicant
  - b) A person from within the Public Authority
  - c) A person outside the public authority to whom the information pertains
  - d) All the above
- iv) A public information officer will be liable to be imposed a monetary penalty for ----
  - a) refusal to receive an information application
  - b) destroying information
  - c) not providing information within specified time limits
  - d) All of them
- v) Rules can be made enforceable appropriate Governments or competent authorities by notify in the rules.
  - a) by publishing them to the website of the appropriate government
  - b) in the official gazette
  - c) by publishing them on the website of information commissions as applicable
  - d) All the above
- vi) Public authorities are -----
  - a) only central public authorities
  - b) only state public authorities
  - c) both (a) & (b)
  - d) none of the one
- vii) How could a public information officer receive application ?
  - a) Submitted by a applicant in hand
  - b) Sent by an applicant by E-mail
  - c) Transferred by another public authority
  - d) All of them

- viii) While inquiring into a complaint, information commissions have the power to -----
- Receive evidence on affidavit
  - Requisition of record or copies thereof from any court or office
  - Issue summons for examination of witnesses or documents
  - All of them
- ix) What is not open to disclosure ?
- Information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India
  - The security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of the state
  - relation with foreign state or lead to incitement of an offence
  - All the above
- x) 'public authority' includes any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted -----
- by or under the constitution
  - by any other law made by state legislature
  - by any other law made by Parliament
  - All the above

- "All public authorities have to ordinarily disclose information sought by the applicant". State the exceptions to the above rule.
- Explain the provisions of right to information Act regarding the constitution powers and functions of the central information commission.
- Discuss the procedure for appeals and complaints under the right to information Act.
- Examine the best practices adopted by the Government and public authorities for the effective implementation of the RTI Act.
- Write a note on :
  - Role of civil society organisations.
  - Media
- Discuss the origin and development of Right to Information Act, 2005.
- All the citizens shall have right to information. Explain.
- Write a note on :
  - Third party information.
  - Separability
- Elaborate the powers and function of the appropriate government under the RTI Act, 2005
- Discuss some of the leading cases of the central information commission on BSNL and Income tax departments.
- Explain the powers and responsibilities of the record officer.

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