



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

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

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