

Total number of printed pages-4

19 (IV) RTI 4-7 (H₆)

2019

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Paper : 4-7 H₆

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following with appropriate answers given in the brackets: 1×10=10
 - (a) The Supreme Court of India laid down that the right to information is a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.
(True/False)
 - (b) Article 19 of the International Covenants of Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (does not recognize / recognize) the right to information.
 - (c) To secure right to information, there should be (oath of secrecy/ oath of transparency).
 - (d) The leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha (has / does not have) a role to play in the appointment of Information Commissioners.

Contd.

- (e) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Central Public Information Commissioner may prefer an appeal within (thirty / ninety) days.
- (f) If the CPIO or SPIO without any reasonable cause refused or denied the request for providing information, will be penalized under section (19/20) of the RTI Act.
- (g) The (RTI Act / Official Secrets Act) is a British legislation.
- (h) The Assam Right to Information, Act was enacted in (2005/2001).
- (i) Sections 74 to 78 of the (Indian Evidence Act/ Contempt of Court Act) gives right to the person to know about contents of the public document.
- (j) Which was the first country in the world to have enacted a legislation for providing RTI for citizens? (England/ Sweden)

2. Write notes on : 5×2=10

- (a) Information
- (b) MKSS
- (c) Public authority

- (d) Chief Information Commissioner
- (e) Supreme Court guidelines on Noise pollution.

3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 provided "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers" — With reference to this context, explain the Right to Information in India. 12

OR

Describe the historical development of the Right to Information legislation in India. 12

4. 'It is axiomatic that citizens have a right to know about the affairs of the government'. Do you think that the right to know is important for the Indian democracy? If so, give reasons for your answer. Is right to know a Fundamental Right? Explain with the help of case laws. 6+6=12

OR

Right to information is not an absolute right. It also has some recognized limitations. What are these limitations? Is there any provision for exemption for disclosure of information? 2+10=12

5. "Freedom of press is a basic human right. It is the best means to publish and popularize public opinion". Explain. 12

OR

The Contempt of Court Act is one of the principal areas of conflict between the media and the judiciary. Explain. 12

6. Write notes on : (*any two*) 6+6=12

- (i) Consumer's right to know
- (ii) Voter's right to know
- (iii) RTI of an arrested person.

OR

Answer the following : 6+6=12

- (i) Classification of information
- (ii) Necessity of Right to information.

7. What are the salient features of Assam Right to Information Act ? 12

OR

What is the difference between RTI and Public Interest Litigation, explain in details ? 12