

2022

LAW

Right to Information**Paper - 506A****(NEW SYLLABUS)**

Full Marks : 80

Time : 3 Hours

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.**Candidates are required to give answers in their own words as far as practicable.***Answer question no. 1 and any five from the rest.**

1. Answer any **ten** questions: 2×10=20
- i) Define 'public authority' as per the Right to Information Act, 2005.
 - ii) Who is a 'third party' under the RTI Act, 2005?
 - iii) Define 'Information' as defined under the RTI Act 2005.
 - iv) Explain the term 'record' as mentioned under the RTI Act.
 - v) Mention two functions of Public Information Officer.

[Turn over]

- vi) Mention the constitution of the recommendation committee for the appointment of Information Commissioners.
 - vii) Who can remove the Chief Information Commissioner.
 - viii) Mention two grounds on which the Chief Information Commissioner may be removed.
 - ix) Does RTI Act bars the Jurisdiction of the courts?
 - x) Do the provisions of RTI Act apply to Intelligence and Security organisations?
 - xi) Who is the second appellate authority?
 - xii) Does the RTI Act provide any fee for filing RTI Application?
2. Discuss the history of "right to information" in India. 12
 3. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of State Information Commission. 12
 4. Discuss the information which are exempted from disclosure under the Right to Information Act, 2005. 12
 5. Compare the salient features of Freedom of Information Act 2002 with the Right to Information Act, 2005. 12

6. Discuss the various provisions relating to penalties provided under the Right to Information Act, 2005. 12
 7. Discuss the provisions of Right to information Act 2005 relating to first appeal and second appeal. 12
 8. What is meant by third party information? 12
 9. State the obligations of public authorities under the Right to Information Act, 2005. 12
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