

**BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS - 2015 COURSE)**

**LL.B. Sem-III : WINTER : 2021  
SUBJECT: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

**Day :** Friday  
**Date :** 21-01-2022

**W-12600-2021**

**Time :** 10:00 AM-12:30 PM  
**Max. Marks:** 60

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1 A)** “Right to access the information reflects the fact that the government information belongs to the people, not to the public body who holds it”. Comment.

**OR**

**B)** Though there is no specific mention of right to information, still right to the right to information is considered as a fundamental right. Justify the statement in the light of landmark judgement.

**Q.2 A)** Explain the relationship between Right to Privacy and Right to Information.

**OR**

**B)** Discuss the United Nations perspective of Right to Information.

**Q.3 A)** Discuss the power and duties of ‘Information Commissions’ with the help of section 18 of Right to Information Act, 2005.

**OR**

**B)** Discuss eligibility and process of appointment of state Information Commissioners.

**Q.4 A)** Discuss the concept of E-Governance in detail.

**OR**

**B)** ‘Analyse the history of enactment and reasons of failures for Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

**Q.5 A) i)** An activist filed a Right to Information application to know the expenditure incurred on the health of the Chief Minister. The officials refused to give such information contending that the expenditure never exceeded the allowance which is permitted. Comment whether the reply by the officials was adequate or not, with proper reasons.

**ii)** Write a note on Official Secret Act, 1923.

**OR**

**B) i)** A Public record of a government department gave outdated information, when the information was demanded by citizens. Advise the citizens.

**ii)** Write a note on E-Governance and Right to Information Act, 2005.

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