



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11325984

Roll No. 23086004394
Total Mark 72/100.00

Exam Bachelor of Law(LAW)
Subject LLB509 - RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/4 9 0/15

1B 3/4

1C 3/4

1D 3/4

1E 3/4

1F 3/4

1G 3/4

1H 3/4

1I 3/4

1J 3/4

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 11/15

5 10/15

6 0/15

7 11/15

8 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 13/01/26 Shift: Evening Room No: 46
 Paper Code: LLB509 Subject: Right to Information Year/Sem: IV
 Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA

Roll No: 23086004394

Signature of Candidate: *Ashruti* COE Facsimile

Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]* COE Facsimile

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED											
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
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Total											
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words											



LLB509

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: LL-B.

Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: V

Subject: Right to Information

Paper Code: LLB509

Exam Date: 13/01/2026

Name of Candidate: ASHRUTI SRIVASTAVA

Father's Name: SURENDRA SRIVASTAVA

कॉलेज कोड का कोड College Code: KN05

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KN05

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T
U	V	W	X	Y
Z				

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11325984

Paper Code: LLB509

PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA20000038789

Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004394

Paper Code: LLB509

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U	V	W	X	Y	Z				

Signature of Candidate: *Ashruti*

Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*

केन्द्राध्यक्ष
ब्रह्मानन्द काली
कागपुर
CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट: 1. परीक्षा को निर्दिष्ट किया गया है कि आवेदन करने से पूर्व आप पर जांचित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बीजक से भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रिया वाली तरफ से शुद्ध की जायें। 3. परीक्षा को खाने या पीने से बचाने से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाने, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल घायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही निर्धारित लेस साइबरिजिक कंप्यूलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूबने न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रश्नपत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड साफागनी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note - if your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns



Section - A

Answer no-1 (A)

Competent Authority

Competent Authority is defined under Section - 2 (e) of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Competent Authority means -

- (i) the Speaker in case of House of People or Legislative Assembly of State or Union territories.
- (ii) the Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Legislative Council of State.
- (iii) the Chief Justice of India in case of Supreme Court.
- (iii) the Chief Justice of High Court in case of High Court.
- (iv) the President or Governor in case of any other authority which made by Constitution or any other law under Constitution.

Case - Nami Sharma v/s UOI.

In this case, the SC held that the decision related to Right to Information must be given under the competent authority.



Answer no-1 (B)

Right to Information

Meaning ÷ Right to Information is a basic fundamental right given to the citizens for transparency and accountability of government authority or institutions. It is a most powerful democratic tool for Indian citizens.

Statutory Provision ÷ Right to Information is given under some provisions as well —

Section-3 of Right to Information Act, 2005
It provide,
"Every citizen has Right to Information"

Article-19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution also provide Right to Information is a fundamental right of the citizen of India. The roots of 'Right to Information Act' came from Article-19(1)(a), freedom of speech and expression.

Case- Raj Narain v/s State of UP (1975)
In this case, the apex court held that Right to Information is a fundamental right under Art-19(1)(a) of Constitution.



Answer no- 1 (C)

Importance of Information in Democracy.

India is a democratic country. The citizen of India has right to know about the working of government authority, body or institution. To know the governmental procedure or working, the only way is 'Right to Information Act.'

Right to Information is a most important democratic tool. Under Right to Information Act, 2005, Information has wide meaning.

Statutory Provision of Information :- As per

Sec-2 (f) of Right to Information Act, 2005, "Information includes record, document, memos, e-mail, opinion, advices, reports, orders, logbooks, data materials, report papers, contracts, sample and any other material related to private body but accessible by Public Authority."

Thus, It is clearly seen that Right to Information Act mentions the broad definition of Information to provide the citizens, their right. Information is a basic and important tool to ensure transparency.



Answer no- 1 (D)

Necessity of Appointment of Assistant Public Information Officer.

Public Information Officer and Assistant Public Information Officer are the living source of the Right to Information Act, 2005. Without them, Right to Information is just like a dead statute.

According to sec-5(2) of Right to Information Act, 2005,

✓
The Assistant Public Information Officer of Central level and State Assistant Public Information Officer are designated.

The main necessity to appoint Assistant Public Information Officer are —

- 1) To receive the Right to Information application. — sec-6(1)
- 2) To provide the necessary assistance to the applicant — sec-7(4)
- 3) To dispose the applicant in time. sec-7(1)
- 4) To maintain records — sec-4(1)(a)
- 5) For suo moto disclosure of record — sec-4(1)(b)



Answer no - 1 (E)

Third Party

Third Party are the person who is other than the applicant and the public authority. In case any person want any information related to any other person, the other person may act as Third Party.

Statutory Provisions :- According to Sec-2(n) of Right to Information Act, 2005, "Third Party are the person other than the applicant and it includes public authority."

According to Sec-7 (✓) the Public Information officer shall ask the third party before disclosure of any information.

According to Sec-19(2), in case of Information Commissioner, the third party must provide the information if he want to disclose or not.

As per Sec-19(4), Third party also file appeal if he is not satisfy with the decision of Public Information officer.



Answer no- 1 (F)

Duties of Public Information Officer.

Public Information Officer is the main source of the Right to Information Act, 2005. They act to provide the transparency and accountability and to the citizen of India.

Under Sec-2(c) of Right to Information Act, 2005, Public Information Officer are appointed under subsection (1) of section-5.

The duties performed by Public Information Officer under RTI Act, 2005 are —

- 1) Duty to receive application from applicants
Sec-6(1)
- 2) Duty to provide information within prescribed time — Sec-7(1)
- 3) Duty to transfer the competent authority application to [Sec-6(3)]
- 4) Duty to render assistance to disabled person — Sec-7(4)
- 5) Duty to maintain records — Sec-4(1)(b)
- 6) Duty to wide dissemination of information — Sec-4(3)
- 7) Duty to give reasoned decision Sec-4(1)(d)
- 8) Duty to provide relevant fact related to policy — Sec-4(1)(c)



Answer no - 1 (G)

State Information Commission is a state level highest authority under the Right to Information Act, 2005. It helps the citizen to provide transparency of working of government and give them to execute their 'Right to Information'.

Statutory Provisions :- According to Sec-2(K) of Right to Information Act, 2005, State Information Commission ~~are~~ is constituted under Sec-15 of RTI Act, 2005.

As per Sec-15 of RTI Act, 2005.

Establishment - Sec-15(1)

The State Government may constitute the (name of state) State Information Commission by notification in prescribed manner.

Constitution - Sec 15(2)

The State ~~have~~ Information Commission made by — the Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commission not more than ten.

Thus, State Information Commission is a statutory body which constitute under RTI Act, 2005.



Answer no-1 (H)

Penalty is like a compensation or punishment in performing any violation under law. The term Penalty and the provision related to Penalty are given under Sec-20 of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Statutory Provision — According to Sec-20 of Right to Information Act, 2005, if the Public Information Officer or any senior officer may violate the provision of this act, then penalty is imposed on them.

Grounds to Impose penalty.

- 1) RTI Application is not received by Public Information Officer.
- 2) To give malafide or false information.
- 3) Not access information to Applicant.
- 4) Not deliver information within prescribed time.
- 5) any other reason prescribed.

Quantum of Penalty — The penalty is imposed is ₹250 per day but the amount not exceed that ₹25,000.



Answer no - 1 (I)

Rules relating to the Second Appeal.

There are two kinds of Appeal given in the Right to Information Act, 2005. These are — (1) first Appeal — Sec-19(1)
(2) second Appeal — Sec-19(3).

According to Sec-19(3) of RTI Act, 2005 second Appeal can be file by the applicant to the Information Commission on the grounds of —

- 1) RTI application ~~not~~ accept by PIOs & unsatisfactory
- 2) To give false or distorted information.
- 3) Not access to the information
- 4) Not give any information within prescribed time
- 5) If the applicant not satisfied with the decisions of the PIO or the senior officers —

Time to apply — The applicant must file the Second Appeal within 90 days of such period.



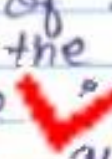


Answer no-1 (J)

Appropriate government is defined under Sec-2(a) of Right to Information Act, 2005. It includes any body constituted, established, controlled, owned or substantially financed by the government.

Appropriate government may have a power to make rules which is given under Sec-27 of RTI Act, 2005.

The powers of Appropriate government -

- 1) To make the rules related to the application of RTI.
- 2) To make the rules related to the management of record.
- 3) To monitor the ~~committees~~ committees.
- 4) To provide  information related to RTI by awareness programmes.
- 5) To make rules and regulation related to the disposal of RTI in time.



Section - B

Answer no - (4)

Introduction :- Right to Information Act, 2005 is an act to provide the person their basic right which is 'Right to know'. It ensure transparency and accountability in the country. But some informations are not disclosed because of the purposes relat to the security and sovereignty of India. So some information is exempted from disclosure.

Statutory Provisions :- Section 8 of Right to Information Act, 2005 talks about the 'Exemption from disclosure of information'. There are some information which are exempted to disclose which are given under Sec-8 of RTI Act, 2005.

The question arises what may include in 'information'. So, the provision of Sec-2(f) of RTI Act, 2005 defined information as it includes, "Records, memos, document, emails, circulars, report paper, opinion, advices, data material, press report,



contract, sample, models and any other record related to the private body but under the control or access of public authority are termed as Information.

Sec-80 of RTI Act, 2005 exempted the information from disclosure are —

- (a) National Security and Sovereignty — Information related to national security and sovereignty, finite crimes, foreign relations are exempted.
- b) Contempt of Court — The decision or inform. related to the court which is refused to give by Judge or any contempt of court are exempted.
- c) Parliamentary Privileges — The proceeding and paper related to the Parliament or State Legislative Assemblies or Council are exempted.
- d) Trade, Commerce or Business ÷ Information related to the making of anything related to business, commerce or trade are exempted unless the larger public interest demanded. demands.





- e) Fiduciary Relation :- The relation which is based on trust such as Doctor - Patient, Advocate - Client are exempted to give information unless public interest demands.
- f) Foreign Relation :- The relation of the country to the other other countries are exempted to be informed.
- g) Investigation and Report :- The report, investigation of any proceeding or convictions are exempted to be informed.
- h) Personal Information :- The personal information are exempted to be informed unless the larger public interest is involved.
- © It must be noted that any information which can keep on the Parliament or Legislative Assemblies of State or Legislative Council and not exempted.
- © It is noteworthy that there are three circumstance where information has not exempted to be provide when if it is demanded for larger public interest. These are — Trade, Commerce or Business; Fiduciary Relation and Personal Information.



Section 8(2) override the effect of RTI Act as it describe — If the information exempted under Sec 8(1) of office Secretary Act, 1923 but it demand larger public interest are provided.

Sec. 8(2) describe that if the information are published before 20 years then it may be provided for larger public interest.

Sec-24 also provide that there are some institution which are exempted to provide information. These institution which related to the security of India and other are mention in Schedule I of this Act are exempted to disclose information.

These institutions are — BSF, ITBP, CISF, CRPF, Intelligence Bureau etc.

Thus, 'Exemption from disclosure of information' maintain the balance between secrecy and transparency. It maintain the security and also protect the 'right of citizen to know' Case — CBSE v/s Aditya Bandopadhyay
In this case, the Supreme Court held that right to information is a fundamental right of citizens of India.



Answer no.-(5)

Introduction :- Central Information Commission is a statutory body which is made under the Right to Information Act, 2005. It provide the citizen their right to know. It acts as main part of the body, without this Commission RTI is a dead statute only.

Statutory Provisions :- The provision related to the Central Information Commission are given under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

According to Sec-2(b) of Right to Information Act, 2005 Central Information Commission constituted under sub-section (2) of Section -12 in RTI A. 2005.

Central Information Commission are constitute of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner.

According to Sec-2(d) of RTI Act, 2005, Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner are constituted under sub-section (3) of sec-12 under this Act.



Constitution of Central Information Commission — Sec-12.

According to Sec-12 of Right to Information Act, 2005 describe the procedure of Constitution of Central Information Commission.

1) Establishment of Central Information Commission — Sec-12(1)

The Central Government established the Central Information Commission by ~~no~~ issue the notification.

2) Composition of Central Information Commission — Sec-12(2)

The Central Information Commission shall consist of —

- the Chief Information Commissioner
- the Information Commissioners not more than ten in number.

3) Appointment :- The members of the Sec-12(3) Central Information Commission are appointed by the President ~~under the~~ on the advice of the Committee. The Committee made up of —

- PM — Chairman
- Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha — member



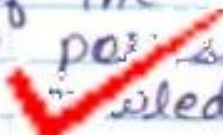
- A Union Cabinet minister — member, appointed by PM

→ If there are no leader of opposition in Lok Sabha then the leader of the largest party are appointed in committee as Leader of Opposition.

4) Independency of Central Information Commission — Sec-12(4)

The Central Information Commission is the authority which independently functions in the act.

5) Qualification of Members — Sec-12(5)

The members of the Central Information Commission may possess the qualification and have the  knowledge in the field of —

- Law
- Social Service
- Management
- Journalism
- Mass Communication
- Science and Tech
- Governance and Administration.

5) Disqualification of Member — Sec-12(6)

The member may be disqualified on



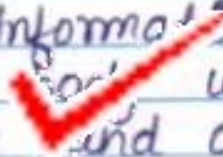
following ground

- If he is adjudged insolvent
- convicted of any crime
- engage in any trade or business
- has any political relation
- held any office of profit
- any other disqualification prescribed.

7) Headquarter :- The Head Quarter Sec-12(7) of Central Information Commission are at Delhi,
If the Central Government want to Information Commission want to make their headquarter in any other part, they ~~may~~ ^{shall} take a permission for Central Government.

Case - Namit Sharma v/s UOI.

In this case, the apex court held that the Central Information Commission acts as quasi-judicial body.

Thus, the Information Commission are a statutory  which provide the transparency and accountability to the citizen. It also provide remedy to the citizens.



Section - C

Answer no - (7)

Introduction :- Appeal is a right which is given to the person whose rights are infringed and they are not satisfy with the decision given by competent authority. Appeal provisions are given under Sec-19 of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Statutory Provisions :- The provisions related to Appeal are given under Sec-19 of RTI Act, 2005. There are two type of appeal which are given under sec-19 —

- 1) first Appeal — Sec-19(1)
- 2) Second Appeal — Sec-19(2)

1) first Appeal [Sec-19(1)] — As per the provision of Sec-19(1) an applicant may file an appeal to the senior officer to the public authority if the applicant are not satisfied with the decision of public information officer or any other cause.



Ground to file appeal —

- If the RTI application are not accepted.
- PIOs are not given information within prescribed time under Sec-7(1)
- Not access to the information
- Information is false or malafide
- If the applicant is not satisfied with the decision of Public Information officer or the information provided.

When to Apply :- The first appeal must be file by the applicant within 30 days of the prior decision or if the delay is caused, he must be provided sufficient cause.

2) Second Appeal [Sec-19(3)] - If the applicant is not satisfied with the information or decision given by the senior officer of Public Authority under Sec-19(1), he may filed a second appeal.

Whom to file :- The second appeal may be filed by applicant to the Central Information Commission & the State Information Commission as the case may be.



When to file :- The second appeal shall be filed within 90 days by the applicant. If the delay is caused then the applicant may provide the sufficient cause for delay.

According to Sec-18, the Information Commission shall conduct inquiry related to the application of the applicants and it may order to the Public authorities —

- to appoint Public Information Officer
- Conduct training
- maintain record
- manage the information

Sec-22 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provided the bar of Jurisdiction. The Inquiry, appeal or decision are taken by the Information Commission only. No Civil Court can look into this matter.

→ But the power of High Court [Art-226] and Supreme Court [Article 32] under writ petition are not barred.

As per Sec-18 of RTI Act, 2005 Information Commission has the same power as the Civil Court as per C.P.C, 1908.



Answer no-(8)

Introduction :- Penalty is given to the person who infringed the right of other person or may violate any law. If the person may act or omission any law which is restricted under any law, the penalty is caused to that person.

Penalty may be in two form -

- Monitoring Compensation
- Punish

Statutory Provisions :- Penalty is given under Sec-20 of Right to Information Act, 2005.

If the person file an application of RTI, the public officer may not work according to the provisions of the act, he may suffer penalty.

According to the Sec-20(1), If the applicant file an application, the Public Information act in violation of the provision. then Penalty may be caused by Information Commission.



Ground of Penalty :-

- 1) If the Public Information Refuse to ~~to~~ take an application.
- 2) If the Public Information Officer act malafide and false information would be given.
- 3) If PIO not access the information to the applicant.
- 4) If PIO provide false or distorted information.
- 5) If PIO not act within prescribed time.

Quantum of Penalty :- The Information Commission put the penalty to the Public Information Officer. The penalty is ₹ 250 per day but not more than ₹ 25000.

- This penalty would be given by the Public Information Officer not by the Public Authority.
- This provision ensure that Public Information Officer act diligently and assist the person to provide information.





Sec-19(2) - Disciplinary Action

The Information Commission may also take disciplinary action against the Public Information Officer. The decision may be —

- Suspension, or
- Compensation, or
- Removal

Thus, this section ensures that the Public Information Officers are the gateway to ensure transparency to the people. This provision made Public Information Officers accountable towards the people.

Case - SoP Gupta v/s UOI.

In this case, the Supreme Court said the Penalty must be imposed if violation is caused. It ensures right to information of people.

This provision justifies the maxim SALUS POPULI LEX SUPREMA — The welfare of the people is supreme.