



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11325905

Roll No. 23086004441
Total Mark 70/100.00

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 11/15

3 0/15

4 10/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 9/15

8 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 13-01-26 Shift : **II** Room No. **47**
 Paper Code : **509** Subject : **RIGHT TO INFORMATION** Year/Sem : **V**
 Name of Candidate : **JAYA PARIHAR**
 Roll No. : **23086004441**

Jaya Parihar
 Signature of Candidate

Jh
 Signature of Invigilator

COE Facsimile

PART-II

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



LLB509

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course : **LLB**
 Session : **2025-26** Year/Semester : **V**
 Subject : **RIGHT TO INFORMATION**
 Paper Code : **LLB509**
 Exam Date : **13 01 2026**
 Name of Candidate : **JAYA PARIHAR**
 Father's Name : **JAY SINGH PARIHAR**

कॉलेज कोड
College Code

K	N	O	S
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
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परीक्षा केंद्र कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	O	S
A	A	0	0
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F	D	2	2
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L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
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U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

बिना शुल्क Single sheet Ex. Sheet
 शुल्क के साथ In this sheet Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11325905

LLB509

Paper Code



PART-IV

पंजीकरण संख्या
Enrollment Number : **CSJMA23000149970**

परीक्षार्थी अभ्युक्ति संख्या
Candidate's Roll Number

2	3	0	8	6	0	0	4	4	4	1
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पेपर कोड
Paper Code

L	L	B	5	0	9
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B	1	1	1	1	1
C	2	2	2	2	2
E	3	3	3	3	3
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G	5	5	5	5	5
Z	6	6	6	6	6
M	7	7	7	7	7
N	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9



Jaya Parihar
 Signature of Candidate

B.
 Signature of Invigilator

केंद्र प्रमुख
 ब्रह्मानन्द कालीज
 कानपुर
 CS Facsimile

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 COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को मुद्रा माल पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सततगति पुरस्कृत करें।
 2. केंद्र में परी करने वाली परीक्षार्थी सभी उपाय से सुरक्षा करें। 3. केंद्रों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरना चाहिए।

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 लिखें 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 लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपकार्य। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र 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 सतक्यानी 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 कटे हुए हैं, 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 क्या निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल 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 papers 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 B

Ques 2: Discuss the obligations of public authorities and two motto disclosure.

Right to information act was passed on 12th Oct, in year 2005, to ensure that citizens can avail information of public functionaries working and ensure transparency and openness prevails in administration.

Public authorities are envisioned in "section 2(h)" of the RTI Act 2005.

Public authorities are obligated to not only disclose 'reactively' but also 'proactive disclosure' of information is required, - ensure transparency in pu[✓] functionaries working, openness in administration and participative democracy.

* Obligations of Public authority

- (i) Maintain record of the information
Public authorities should ensure that the information recorded is 'duly categorised' and 'indexed' enables 'accessibility'



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

(ii) suo moto information disclosure
public authorities are required to disclose suo moto information suo moto ensures proactive transparency information related to organisations:-

- (a) Functioning
- (b) Budget of organization
- (c) Rules and regulations of organization
- (d) Appeals and complaint mechanisms
- (e) Exemptions of any information.
- (f) Proc. of request
- (g) Annual reports and results.

(iii) Proactive disclosure of information
Public authority should ensure information is proactively disclosed frequently

- (a) Increases trust of public
- (b) curbs corruption.

(iv) Disclosure of the information
sought by citizens
Public authority should disclose the information sought / seeked by any citizen according to the rules prescribed in the act.

(v) Appointment of Public information officers.



public authorities should appoint PIO's as they work as 'key link' between citizens and government


(vi) comply rules of Institutions and Information Commissions

Any rule formed by CIC/SIC - Public authority should follow it with due process to enable efficiency in administrations.

(vii) Protect interests of Activists and citizens

Public authority should check harassment of any activist and ensure information sought by citizen are duly given to them.

* Penalties in failure

- (i) In case of  failure to fulfil its obligations public authorities can be penalised with
- monetary penalties
 - disciplinary actions

Hence, RTI act was provided with all necessary checks and balances to ensure information related to public functionaries flows freely in the country.



Ques:- Explain "exemption from disclosure of information" under RTI Act, 2005.

RTI act was brought in to ensure "public functionaries are scrutinized for":-

- (a) misuse of funds
- (b) Arbitrariness and inefficiencies
- (c) corruption and functional opaqueness

But, Right to know/information is "not absolute". There are reasonable restrictions to ensure that national security, sovereignty and certain protected interest are not harmed.

RTI act ensures that there is a balance between transparency and state's obligation for national security.

RTI act 2005 has enshrined "section 8 & 9" which details exemptions under the act.

* Exemptions are:-

- (i) National security and sovereignty
RTI act ensures that national




security and sovereignty of the country are not threatened; disclosure of any such information is not allowed.

(ii) Information barred by court
declaring or disclosing any such information which is barred by the court is considered 'contempt of court'

(iii) Breach of legislative privilege
Any information which causes legislative privilege breach of any Parliamentarian or member of state legislative assembly

(iv) Commercial certificates and trade secrets
Information related to commercial companies - Trademarks, patents etc is not to be disclosed.

(v) Information  is in confidence
Any information which is given by other country should not be disclosed to protect friendly relations

(vi) Fiduciary relations
Any information held with respect to fiduciary relations like - Banker, investor, doctor, teacher etc should not be disclosed.



(ii) Threat to life and liberty of any person

any information whose disclosure may threaten life of any person should be exempted.

(iii) Private interests / personal information
personal information of any individual should not be disclosed and kept out of its purview.

* Under 'section 9' information related to 'copyrights' → should also be not disclosed as it will cause copyright infringement.

* Under 'section 24' certain information of personnels from security forces and sensitive organizations like - RAW, BSF, NSG, CISF etc should not be disclosed except corruption & human rights violation.

However, this is not an excuse or shield - disclosure of information should follow the principle of 'Maximam disclosure' and also disclose information in full faith, honesty and accountability to ensure maximum and efficient governance and reduced arbitrary administration.



sec-C

Ques:- what do you - - - appeal under RTI act 2005?

Right to information act provides that information sought/seeked by any citizen should be given in the form demanded and in due time as prescribed in the act.

But sometimes information demanded is not given to the information seeker or the applicant, which causes breach of its statutory rights.

Appeals are remedial options present before the applicants in the act to ensure that information demanded are fulfilled timely.

Appeals work as grievance redressal bodies and ensure - transparency of public functionaries works and their accountability.

* Appeal mechanism

They are two appellate authorities according to the act:-



- (i) 1st appellate authority
- (ii) 2nd appellate authority -(CIC/SIC)

* 1st appellate authority

These are senior public authorities in the same department.

- when appeal lies :-
 - (a) Refuse to accept RTI application
 - (b) Denial of requested information
 - (c) Information not provided in time
 - (d) Information provided is false, misleading or fake.

- when can be appeal filed :-
can be filed within - 30 days of the receipt of information.

- 1st appellate powers :-

(a) Order partial exemption of information (section 10)

(b) Reverse, modify the decision of PIO's.

(c) Direct PIO's for information disclosure.

* 2nd appellate authority

These are apex authorities for appeal in the act, they hear appeal and ensure wrong PIO's punished.



- when appeal lies :-
 - (i) when the citizen is unsatisfied with the information given by 1st appellate authority.
 - (ii) There is delay in the decision of 1st appellate authority.
- when can be appeal filed :-

Appeal can be filed within '90 days' against the decision of 1st appellate authority.
- Powers of 2nd appellate authority :-
 - (i) Award compensation in case of violation of statutory right
 - (ii) direct disclosure of information
 - (iii) penalise the erring PIO's.
 - (iv) Ensure & promote transparency in working.

2nd appellate authorities are 02 in numbers :-

- (a) State information commission (Sec 2 (5))
- (b) Central information commission (2 (6))

They act as super institution in appeals under the RTE Act, their orders are :-

- (a) Binding in nature
- (b) cannot be appealed elsewhere.



Ques:- Discuss provisions of penalties related to public information officer statutory officers ensuring compliance. Public information officer acts as a key link between citizens and institution/state, where it ensures :-

- (a) Demanded information is duly provided
- (b) Information given in stipulated time
- (c) Information passed in stipulated manner.

RTI act 2005, ensures 'maximum disclosure' principle is followed in its failure without any reason penalties are imposed.

Penalties are mentioned in "section 20" of the RTI act 2005 and makes two types of penalties

- (a) Monetary penalties
- (b) disciplinary actions

I. Monetary Penalties sec 20(1)

monetary penalties are imposed on any PIO when :-



- (i) Information is not given on time
- (ii) Malified intention and denial of information
- (iii) Destruction of information.
- (iv) Refusal to accept the application

• Quantum of penalty :-

₹ 250 is charged on daily basis upto
₹ 25000.

• Right to be heard :-

Erring PIO is given chance to be
heard in case of any delay or
refusal of information.

• Bona fide actions not punished :-

(A) Actions done in due diligence
with reasons and honest intentions
are not punished.

(B) Causes of information delay was
due to any reasonable administrative
inefficiency.

II. disciplinary actions sec 20 (2)

For the case of sec 10 that is deemed
to have not p. ✓ idea with the



requested information, then disciplinary actions are taken over that PIO or APIO.

* Significance

- (i) Penalties ensure that information is freely moved without any delays.
- (ii) Ensures administrative efficiency.
- (iii) Ensures that citizen's statutory right to know is not violated by the officers.
- (iv) Ensure compliance to the act by citizens and officers.

* Importance

- (i) Acts as deterrent against corruption.
- (ii) Ensures citizens participation in democracy.
- (iii) good governance is observed.
- (iv) Protects administrative efficiencies.
- (v) curb red-tapism.

Hence penal provisions acts as strict and time bound remedies for any inaction.

Section - A

Ques 1:-

(A) competant authority

Competant authority under the RTI act 2005 is mentioned in "section 2 (e)" of the act.

* Competant authorities include:-

- (a) "speaker and chairman" of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha respectively.
- (b) "Speaker and chairman" of state legislative assembly.
- (c) ^{chief} Judge of High court
- (d) "chief justice" of supreme court.
- (e) "governor" and "president".
- (f) "Administrator" of union territory.

* These authorities :-

- (i) forms rules and regulations of institutions
- (ii) Enforce compliance to the act.



Competant authority in RTI includes all the state functionaries, which forms rules and regulations for the institutions and ensure compliance of the act.

Any non-compliance calls for penalties and disciplinary actions.

(B) Right to information

Right to information is provided in the RTI act 2005 under "section 2 (7)".

* Right to information includes :-

- (i) Inspect works, manuscript and files of functionaries
- (ii) collect and extract any files or informations
- (iii) Seek information in any mode - electronic, like, CD, DVD, printouts
- (iv) Inquire work of public functionaries and inspect budget utilization.

This ensures widest coverage of



the information sought

It ensures information in :-

- (a) All the traditional methods - papers, files
- (b) Information given digitally -

It puts an obligation on the public authorities to ensure that the information sought by the applicant is provided to it in reasonable time and prescribed manner.

Right to information also checks for any exemptions in the act before giving the information to citizens.

(C) Importance of information in democracy. ✓

Information in today's world lets the individual exercise democratic rights such as :-

- (a) voting
- (b) public debate etc.

these rights can only be exercised when citizens are informed. ✓

It works on the principle of 'democratic sovereignty' - where individuals make their decisions



form their opinions through
free flow of knowledge

* Information helps in democratic
governance by:-

(a) Transparency in the public functions
and decisions.

(b) Public participation in decision making.

(c) Accountability is assured of the
public officials by scrutinizing them.

(d) Helps to choose public functionaries
by informed choices and decisions.

Hence information helps in citizen-centric
and democracy whereby people hold
all the powers because of information
freely flowing.

(D) Necessity of APIO appointment

Assistant public information
officers (APIO) are infor
important in the efficient
coverage and working of the



RTI act 2005.

Assistant public information officers (APIO) are entrusted in "section 2 (ae)" of the RTI act.

These officers are appointed by public authorities at :-

- (a) sub-divisional level
- (b) sub-district level

* Reasons for appointment

(a) Rural & remote area coverage

These officers work at "grassroot level" and ensure that RTI act is functional at all levels of democracy.

(b) Reduce procedural hardships

These officers reduce procedural hardship as they are legally bound to reasonably assist people - illiterate and disabled.

(c) Pass RTI application to respective PIO's

They pass the application of RTI to the PIO's of the areas and ensure "administrative efficiency".

Hence they work as a linkpin in remote and rural areas.



(E) Third party

Third party under the RTI act 2005 is mentioned in "section 2(n)"

— Under RTI act third party includes:-

(i) Any person apart from whom, we filling any application.

(ii) any person ~~not~~ apart from whom the application is being received.

— Thus, 3rd party includes:-

- Any private individual
- Any organization
- Any institute, organisation out of the purview of the RTI act, 2005.

(F) Duties of Public information officer

Public information officers are entrusted in "section 2(m)" and "section 5" of the Act.



Public information officer is a link-pin between citizens and state

* Duties of PIO

- (i) Accept the / receive the application
- (ii) Suomoto / proactively disclose the information
- (iii) Reasonable assistance to the applicants - disabled or illiterate
- (iv) Disclose the information on time - as stipulated in the act - 30 days (normally)
- (v) Disclose the information as sought by applicant. ✓
- (vi) To reject the application - on the grounds mentioned in the act under 'sec 8'
- (vii) collect and inform additional fee - collect reasonable fee as in the act
- (viii) 'Ensure compliance' to the orders of State information commission and central information commission.
- (ix) Act with due diligence and reasonably.
- (x) Ensure transparency and accountability prevails.



In case of failure of duties as prescribed in the act - PIO's are imposed with penalties.

Hence, Public information officers are statutory link and ensures free flow of information

(G) state information commission :-

The state information commission (SIC) is defined in the "Section 2 (s)" of the RTI Act 2005, it also finds its mention in Section 15-17 of the act.

State information commission works as an 'apex' institute in state to

- Hear appeals and complaints
- ensure compliance with act
- Impose penalties in failure

• Composition :-

State information consists of :-

- one chief information officer
- 10 other officers as necessary.

• Tenure of its members :-



- Tenure of state information ^{members} is of 05 years or 65 years of age
- and they are 'NOT' reappointed.

• status:-

State information commission holds same status as inferior election commission.

• powers:-

- (a) Heals complaints and appeals against PIO's and 1st appellate authority.
- (b) Impose penalties and disciplinary action.
- (c) Ensures compliance with the act.
- (d) Orders disclosure of information.
- (e) Acts as an apex institution of information in a state.

Hence, state Information Commission is torchbearer of information at state level.

(H) Penalty under RTI, 2005

Under RTI act, 2005 PIO's and APIO's are required to furnish the seeker's information by the citizens



in stipulated time and the manner prescribed.

Penalties are mentioned in "section 20" of the act, any statutory non-compliance will attract penalty.

* two types of penalty:-

(a) monetary penalty - (sec 20(1))

These are penalty which are imposed when any PIO:-

- (i) fails to furnish information
- (ii) delay in information disclosure
- (iii) malafied intention
- (iv) Information provided is misleading or fake.

* Quantum of penalty - impose with:-

- (a) ₹ 250 per day
- (b) upto ₹ 25000/-

- Penalty is imposed after reasonably hearing the PIO.

(b) Disciplinary actions (sec 20(2))

Any non-compliance attracts disciplinary actions taken by the department.

* Any act done in "good faith" or "bona fide" act is not penalised.



(I) Rules relating to second appeal

RTI act provides for appellate mechanism so that grievance redressal of the citizens are duly met and disposed efficiently. by 2nd appellate authorities → (SIC & CIC)

* Rules of 2nd appeal :-

• When lies to appeal :-

(a) when citizen is unsatisfied with the decision of 1st appellate authority.

(b) Reasonably  in 1st appellate's decision.

• When can be filed :-

appeal can be filed within 90 days of the decision of 1st appellate authorities. in SIC or CIC.

• Powers :-

- (i) order for disclosure of information
- (ii) Ensure compliance with act
- (iii) impose penalty for non-compliance
- (iv) orders are binding and cannot be appealed.

Hence State Information Commission (SIC) and central information commission (CIC) are statutory 2nd appeal institutes. for aggrieved parties.



(J) Powers to make rules by appropriate government.

Appropriate government is mentioned in "section 2(a)" of the RTI act 2005, it means any public authority which is

- controlled
- established
- owned
- organised
- financed — by state or central government

* powers to make rules :-

- (i) Appropriate government makes powers rules ✓ the functioning of institutions under it.
- (ii) It derives its power from the act.
- (iii) Appropriate government ensures that establishments, institutions or bodies under it are in compliance with the act.
- (iv) Any non-compliance can cause penalty and disciplinary action as mentioned in the section 20 of the act.

Hence appropriate government makes rules for 'administrative efficiency', and 'transparency' and accountability fixation of the officers.