Right to Information Act

1. “Pragmatic regime of right to information for citizens is the key to good governance in India, but it is not being implemented in its original spirit.” Examine it in the light of decision of the Supreme Court of India in Anjali Bhardwaj vs. Union of India, February 2019. (20 marks, 2019)

1A. “Notwithstanding transparency of governance, certain information have been exempted from disclosure under the Right to Information Act, 2006.” Discuss the relevant provisions and limitations on disclosure of information [2017 7(c)]

2. “The Right to Information Act, 2005 was enacted in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.” How far has this goal been achieved by the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the last ten years? Critically analyse your answer with the support of exceptions and case law. [2016 6(a)]

3. “An attempt by all political parties to bring amendments to the RTI Act, 2005 is to sabotage the steps towards transparency of governance in this country”. Critically evaluate the statement. [2013 8(a)]

4. A Central Government Medical Research Institute in Collaboration with an MNC used a drug on experimental basis on humans for curing cancer. Some of the patients died due to this drug. In order to sue for compensation for such victims and violation of right to privacy, Mr. X, a relative of a deceased patient sought information through the instrumentality of Right to Information Act. The information was refused on the ground that it affects the contracting power of the Central Government with foreign companies and vilates trade secrets too. Decide. [2011 6(b)]