



1. RTI Act 2005 came into force on

- A. 12 October 2005
- B. 15 August 2005
- C. 15 June 2005
- D. 1 November 2005

Answer: A

2. Which of the following is not come under the definition of 'information' under RTI Act 2005?

- A. Log books
- B. File notings
- C. Data material held in any electronic form
- D. Circulars

Answer: B

3. The officer designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act is know as

- A. Appellate Authority
- B. Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)
- C. Public Information Officer (PIO)
- D. Assistant Public Information Officer

Answer: C

4. What is the time limit to get the information under RTI Act 2005?

- A. 15 days
- B. 45 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 30 days

Answer: D

5. What is the time limit to get the information concerning the life and liberty of a person?

- A. 48 hours
- B. 24 hours
- C. 5 days
- D. 10 days

Answer: A

6. If the interests of a third party are involved in information sought for, the maximum time limit to get the information will be

- A. 30 days
- B. 40 days



C. 45 days

D. 60 days

Answer: B

7. If information sought has been supplied by third party or is treated as confidential by that third party, the third party must be given a representation before the PIO in reply to the notice issued to

A. 5 days

B. 15 days

C. 10 days

D. 7 days

Answer: C

8. What is the fee for getting information under RTI Act

A. Rs. 20/-

B. Rs. 50/-

C. Rs. 100/-

D. Rs. 10/-

Answer: D

9. First appeal to the first appellate authority can be preferred by the applicant within _____ days from the expiry of the prescribed time limit or from the receipt of the decision from the PIO

A. 30 days

B. 45 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

Answer: A

10. First Appeal shall be disposed of by the first appellate authority within _____ days from the date of its receipt.

A. 40 days

B. 30 days

C. 60 days

D. 50 days

Answer: B

11. Period for disposing first appeal can be expand by _____ days from 30 days if necessary

A. 10 days

B. 30 days

C. 15 days

D. 25 days



Answer: C

12. The long title of the RTI Act seeks to promote the following qualities in the working of every public authority:

- A. Transparency
- B. Punctuality
- C. Efficiency
- D. Reputation

Answer: A

13. Second appeal to the Central Information Commission/ the State Information Commission can be preferred by the applicant within ____ days from the date on which the decision was given or should have been

- A. 30 days
- B. 45 days
- C. 60 days
- D. 90 days

Answer: D

14. Appointment Committee of Central Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) includes

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
- C. One Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister
- D. All the above

Answer: D

15. Consider the following statements about the right to information (RTI) Act, 2005 and select one which is not provided for or specially exempted

- A. It is not applicable in the state of Jammu and Kashmir
- B. An applicant making request for information will have to give reasons for seeking information
- C. Removal of chief information officer
- D. Every information commissioner shall hold office for a term of 5 years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier

Answer: C

16. The RTI Act gives right to seek information from the following:



- A. private companies
- B. MNCs
- C. public authorities
- D. associations

Answer: C

17. Central Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) is appointed by
- A. President
 - B. Vice President
 - C. Prime Minister
 - D. Home Minister

Answer: A

18. Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) shall be appointed for a term of ____ years from date on which he enters upon his office or till he attains the age of ____ years, whichever is earlier
- A. 6 years / 66 years
 - B. 5 years/ 70 years
 - C. 5 years / 65 years
 - D. 5 years / 60 years

Answer: C

19. Section 4 (1) (b) (xi) of RTI Act states that a public authority should publish:
- A. The budget allocated to each of its agency
 - B. Proposed expenditures
 - C. Reports on disbursements made
 - D. All the above

Answer: D

20. What is the time span mentioned in the `RTI Act, 2005` for making orders for removing difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of the `RTI Act, 2005`?
- A. 2 years from the commencement of the Act
 - B. 1 years from the commencement of the Act
 - C. 3 years from the commencement of the Act
 - D. 4 years from the commencement of the Act

Answer: A

21. The Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 can be amended by
- A. Central Govt
 - B. State Govt
 - C. Both
 - D. None



Answer: A

22. RTI Act 2005 comes into force after _____ day of its enactment

- A. 120
- B. 75
- C. 100
- D. 125

Answer: A

23. RTI Act 2005 enacted on

- A. 2nd October,2005
- B. 15th June,2005
- C. 15th August,2005
- D. 26th January,2005

Answer: B

24. Which section of RTI Act 2005 deals with 'obligations of public authorities'

- A. Section 6
- B. Section 7
- C. Section 4(1)
- D. Section 8

Answer: C

25. Which section of RTI Act 2005 deals with 'constitution of Central Information Commission'

- A. Section 11
- B. Section 16
- C. Section 14 and 15
- D. Section 12 and 13

Answer: D

26. The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of

- A. Jammu and Kashmir
- B. Sikkim
- C. North Eastern area
- D. Andaman & Nicobar island

Answer: A



27. "How much time does an APIO, at the most , have to forward an RTI application/appeal to the Public Information Officer/First Appellate Authority "

- A. 30 days
- B. 5 days
- C. 35 days
- D. 48 hours

Answer: B

28. "There is an upper limit for the number of PIOs and APIOs to be appointed by a Public Authority (PA) as per the `RTI Act, 2005`."

- A. Yes
- B. "No. There is no such limit, whatsoever, as per the `RTI Act, 2005`"
- C. "Yes, but only for State PAs"
- D. "Yes, because, the number of PIOs should be in a definite proportion to the total number of APIOs."

Answer: B

29. Right to information includes the right to obtaining information in the form of:

- A. Diskettes
- B. Floppies
- C. Tapes
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

30. The Preamble argues that revelation of information in actual practice is likely to conflict with:

- A. Other private interests
- B. Other financial interests
- C. Other public interests
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

31. The Preamble to the RTI Act states that transparency of information is vital to:

- A. Eradicate corruption
- B. Contain corruption
- C. Promote corruption
- D. Measure corruption

Answer: B

32. Which Section of RTI Act deals with 'exemption from disclosure of information'.

- A. Section 8
- B. Section 9



C. Section 11

D. Section 7

Answer: A

33. Under which Section, a Central/State Public Information Officer may reject a request for information where such a request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright sub

A. Section 8

B. Section 9

C. Section 10

D. Section 11

Answer: B

34. "The definition of "information" under Section 2 (f) includes:"

A. Records

B. Opinions

C. Documents

D. All the above

Answer: D

35. Asst. Public Information Officer (APIO) has to forward first appeals to:

A. Public Information Officer (PIO)

B. The head of the authority

C. First Appellate Authority

D. None of the above

Answer: C

36. "The `RTI Act, 2005` stipulates that a Public Authority should transfer an RTI application or a part thereof to another Public Authority if the application or a part of it pertains to information"

A. held by another Public Authority

B. the subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another Public Authority

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: C

37. Time limit for disposal of first appeal by the first appellate authority:



- A. 10 - 15 days
- B. 30 - 45 days
- C. 50 - 65 days
- D. 70 - 90 days

Answer: B

38. Asst. Public Information Officer (APIO) has to receive the following from the citizens:

- A. Applications for information
- B. First appeals
- C. Second appeals
- D. All the above

Answer: A

39. Which section deals with Severability of the RTI Act

- A. Section 11
- B. Section 9
- C. Section 10
- D. Section 12

Answer: C

40. RTI Act is not applicable to

- A. All non-Government organisation substantially financed by political parties
- B. All body owned, controlled or substantially financed by the appropriate Government
- C. All non-Government organisation substantially financed by the appropriate Government
- D. All the above

Answer: A

41. The `RTI Act, 2005` stipulates that a Public Authority should transfer an RTI application or a part there of to another Public Authority if the application or a part of it pertains to information"

- A. held by another Public Authority
- B. the subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another Public Authority
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Neither (a) nor (b)

Answer: C

42. How many countries in the world have Freedom of Information or Right to Information legislations / regimes?



- A. None
- B. All
- C. Less than a dozen
- D. Over 80

Answer: D

43. "Who receives applications under the `RTI Act, 2005`?"

- A. Public Information Officer at the administrative unit level
- B. Assistant Public Information Officer at the sub-district, sub-divisional levels
- C. Any officer of a Public Authority who is available in the Authority`s office when the application is made
- D. Only (a) and (b)

Answer: D

44. An applicant making request for information

- A. shall be given the reason why the information sought for
- B. shall be given the personal details of the applicant
- C. shall not be given any reason for requesting the information or any other personal details except those that may be necessary for contacting him
- D. None of these

Answer: C

45. Under RTI Act, the language of an application may be in

- A. English
- B. Hindi
- C. Regional language
- D. All the above

Answer: D

46. Which was the first country in the World to have enacted a legislation for providing for citizens` RTI?

- A. Sweden
- B. Norway
- C. England
- D. France

Answer: A



47. The first Indian state that introduced the a law on RTI was

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. U.P.
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Gujarat

Answer: A

48. How many types of 'Public Authorities' are there?

- A. Central Public Authorities
- B. State Public Authorities
- C. Both
- D. None of the above

Answer: C

49. The time limit specified in the `RTI Act, 2005` for the Central / State Information Commissions to decide on complaints is

- A. 15 days
- B. One Month
- C. Two Months
- D. No such time limit has been specified

Answer: D

50. A first appeal against the decision of a PIO can be preferred by

- A. An Applicant
- B. A person from within the Public Authority
- C. A person outside the Public Authority to whom the information pertains
- D. All

Answer: D

51. A Public Information Officer will be liable to be imposed a monetary penalty for

- A. refusal to receive an information application
- B. not providing information within specified time limits
- C. destroying information
- D. All of them

Answer: D

52. Which of the following are true?



- A. A PIO has to offer reasonable assistance to an applicant to reduce an oral application into writing
- B. A PIO is under no obligation to provide requested information to non-BPL category persons without the payment of application / initial fees
- C. A PIO is under no obligation to provide the requested information to non-BPL category persons without the payment of further fees as specified by her / him
- D. All are true

Answer: D

53. Time limit for filing first appeal by a requester under sub-section (1) of Section 19 is:

- A. 10 days from the receipt of PIOs decision
- B. 30 days from the receipt of PIOs decision
- C. 40 days from the receipt of PIOs decision
- D. 45 days from the receipt of PIOs decision

Answer: B

54. How many schedules does the `RTI Act, 2005` have?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 2
- D. 8

Answer: C

55. The Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 lists

- A. The intelligence and security organizations established by the Central Government that are exempted from the purview of the `RTI Act, 2005
- B. All the Govt. organizations come under the purview of RTI Act
- C. All Departmental information of Central and State
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

56. According to the `RTI Act, 2005`, as far as exempted organizations are concerned, the exemption applies to

- A. Certain organizations of the Central
- B. Certain organizations of the State



Government as listed in the 2nd Schedule and to the information submitted by these organizations to this Government

Governments as may be notified by them in the Official Gazette, but NOT to the information furnished by these organisations to the respective State Governments

C. Both (a) & (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: C

57. While inquiring into a complaint, Information Commissions have the power to

A. Receive evidence on affidavit

B. Requisition record or copies thereof from any court or office

C. Issue summons for examination of witnesses or documents

D. All of them

Answer: D

58. Indian citizens have the right to information because of

A. Judgment of Supreme Court

B. Implementation of International Laws by Indian Government

C. All states adopted agree to implement the Act

D. A law passed by the Parliament of India

Answer: D

59. Rules can be made by Appropriate Governments or Competent Authorities by notifying the rules:

A. in the Official Gazette

B. by publishing them on the website of the Appropriate Government

C. by publishing them on the websites of Information Commissions - as applicable

D. None of the above

Answer: A