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Right to Information Act – 2005 is a most popular, reformative and ambitious law in Indian political and administrative history. Right to Information Act enacted by United Progressive Alliance-1(UPA) Government headed by Prime Minister Dr. M. Manmohan Singh in the year of 2005(14th Loka Sabha). Right to Information Act empowers the citizens of India against Administrative corruption and erratic/ wrong administration. This act discloses the Governmental and Administrative functions, programs and process related information to every common man. In popular democracy the Government should be responsible and accountable to individuals. Therefore Government discloses and provides the information of documents, files and samples required by the individuals on request. Supreme Court judgment in ‘Raj Narayan v/s Uttar Pradesh Government’ says, Information Right is also part of Constitutional and fundamental rights under the article 19(1) (a) of part three of Indian Constitution. Right to Information Act create a new era in Indian democratic Republics political journey. In India following a nationwide campaign led grass roots and civil society organization, the Government of India passed a landmark Right to Information Act 2005. Since then social activists, civil society organizations and ordinary citizens have effectively used the Act to tackle corruption and bring greater transparency and accountability in the government. Right to Information Act replaced the Freedom of Information Act-2002 and repelled the “official secrets act-1923” and many other laws of British raj and rules establishments by union Legislature. The Right to Information Act provides a provision to appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO) and Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) in every public authority, private aided and unaided private educational institutions. PIO and APIO is answerable to the public request related to information within time limit of 30 days. In case the PIO and APIO fail to provide the information to applicant, respective PIO is held responsible to pay penalty of Rs. 250 per day to up to rupees Twenty five Thousand.