



Essay on RTI Act 2005

Key Points

1. Introduction

- 1) The Right to Information Act (2005) is one of the key legislation enacted by the Parliament which guarantees the right and freedom of every citizen of India to get the information related to our government dealings, both at centre and the states.
- 2) This act was passed in the Indian Parliament on June 2005 and was brought into force on October 2005.
- 3) It extends to whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 4) Citizen's participation is very important for Indian Democracy.

2. Body

- 1) Every government office will have its own PIO (Public Information Officer) who is responsible to accept the request from the public and provide the information within 30 days of their request. Only an Individual can use this RTI facility. People from Below Poverty Line are exempted from paying any fee to seek any information.
- 2) There is a restriction in seeking information according to the official secret act and such information will not be revealed or provided to the citizen of India in the interest of the country's security.
- 3) Many government scandals have been brought out to light with the help of this good act – 2G Scam, Commonwealth Games Scam, Adarsh Society Scam, PDS scam, poaching of tigers, Vyapam. Other bills like Lokayukt, Lokpal, Whistleblower Protection Bill should also work together to root out corruption from the society.
- 4) More than 65 RTI activists have been killed since 2005. Government Departments should handle RTI requests swiftly and reply with relevant information. More literacy and awareness among people.

3. Conclusion

- 1) Right to information act helps the citizen to exercise their fundamental right to get information without any denial from the authorities. It ensures accountability and responsiveness towards the people.
- 2) This Right to Information act has been conceived and delivered in a better shape that will lead India to move forward by reducing corruption in government departments.

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