

## A STUDY ON THE ROLE OF RTI

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### Introduction

This act is playing the vital role to establish the transparent system of the government and provides the right and freedom of every citizen of India. The RTI act was passed twelve years ago. But there is huge scope for its perfection. The impact of RTI act is not up to the mark as it was predicted. Maximum public of the country does not know their constitutional power provided by the Indian constitution. The people does not know to file the application under this act and lack of good sense to appeal to RTI. Many organization both government and non-government are providing the information related to the advantages of RTI.

### Review of Literature

CLS Rogers (1998) The author analysed the importance of communication related to milk production farmers especially women and discussed the program related to the women's empowerment. In this program the participated in large number and measured the psychlogical and social changes in the personality of women. The result indicated the highest growth in the empowering the women instead of not attending women.

Sylvia Tamale (2001) Women actives in Africa need to create inventive approaches to utilize global settlements and instruments in a way that reinforces residential certifications of fairness for women in their nations composs sylvia tamale. She took a gander at the courses in which two such instruments, CEDAW and the Banjul charter, had been utilized to propel women's strengthening.

P Bilimoria (1995) in this paper I was worried to address the subject of intentional or self-willed passing from two unmistakable positions a specific group's socio religious (viz. Salle khana) and as the issue remains in law (punitive code, constitution, legal intelligence and so forth.) In India in the light of the current move by a seat of its Zenith court down the correctional code area forbidding suicide. I additionally wished to draw out a few ramifications of these consultations for the usefulness of therapeutic practice and related bio-ethical repercussions in the Indian setting.

### About RTI

The act is useful for knowing the working of government ruling India. By using this act the

people know about the information related to work by the public authority with the promotion of transparent system and deciding the responsibility of the work done with accountability. The act measured the following as given below:-

- To provide information
- To discuss the rights of the citizen
- To discuss the wrong uses of the power
- To make government responsible and accountable
- To reduce the corruption as a whole

The Act is well defined and well equipped. It is completed with their shape at all. The government is working with the money taking as taxes from the people. The democratic concept evolves the idea of good governance and the rule of the people and by the people. The public elect the government and taxes are well paid as imposed by the government than the public has a right to know the working done by the government. Without the information the public cannot know about the working of the government which makes the harassment of the citizen at the country.

The RTI Act declares the public's right to, "investigation of works, records, taking notes, separate and guaranteed duplicate of reports or records" held by "public Authorities", which incorporate anyone claimed, monitored and operated by the government department. In this, data is to provide to signify "any material in any shape including records archives, notes, messages, feelings, exhortation, official statement and data identifying with any private body which can be obtained by open specialist under whatever other law until further notice in compel yet does exclude 'document nothing'.

The several questions have been raised that the act is covering the personal medical information in government hospitals and how can handle the information covering this act. The penalty provisions are also there in this act. When the public information officer is a physician, he/she should think that this act is breaching the confidentiality as with the duty. It should be sure that they may appear to be morally proper for the Act to ensure a patient or research subject the privilege to see his or her own medical report. Yet in the event that different gathering is qualified for approach restorative data concerning anybody in so

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far as it is held in government reports.

The Act was regulated and designed for the system transparent but it does not allow to the people the confidentiality of the relationship of doctor-patient. The act also not covered the researches operated by the government related to medical field also.

The section 8 clearly spoke that “what is not open to disclosure”, it consists and provide guidelines-

- Personal information confidentiality
- Doctor-Patient or researcher relationship confidentiality.
- Only that authority that has warrants for disclosure of such information.

The Act does not allow others the privilege to ask for data well-near person that is created inside trustee connections, even if the doctor or researcher is a government employee, unless public interest exceeds the individual’s interest in the privacy of the individual. In this manner, the stratum to which the RTI Act undermines patient or subject secrecy depend significantly on what might consider under the Act an “unwarranted invasion” of privacy.

### **Silent Features of the RTI Act 2005**

The RTI Act explains clearly about the transparent system and information providing to the public of the nation. This act is comprising six chapters and two schedules which is as under:-

- Chapter 1 is entitled ‘preliminary’ and explains the various terms.
- Chapter 2 contains obligations of public authorities.
- Chapter 3 deals with the central information commission.
- Chapter 4 describes state information commission
- Chapter 5 explains powers and functions of the information commission.
- Chapter 6 discloses all the miscellaneous things.
- Schedule 1 contains the oath to be taken by various level of information commissioner.
- Schedule 2 contains a list of intelligence and security organization established by the central government.

Some important terms:-

1. Information- any material in any form, including documents, e-mails, advices, orders, etc.
2. Public authority- any authority or body of institution of self-government established-
  - a) By or under the constitution;

- b) By any other law made by the parliament;
- c) By any other law made by the state legislature;
- d) Order made by the appropriate Government.

“Right to Information implies the right to information available under this Act which is held by directly under the control of any public authorities. This Act provide privilege to-

- i. Inspection of work;
- ii. Taking printouts, notes;
- iii. Taking specimens of materials
- iv. Acquiring data as video tapes diskettes or in some other electronic form.

There are a few commitments for people in general expert given in S4(1). As indicated by it each open specialist should keep up every one of its records properly listed and field in a way and frame which encourage the privilege to data under this Act.

Following provisions are made up for the successful running of Right to Information Act-

- a) Section 4 (1) - obligation of public authorities,
- b) Section 5 (2) - designating PIOs,
- c) Section 12 & 13 - constitution of central information commission,
- d) Section 15 & 16 - constitution of State information commission,
- e) Section 24- Exclude several intelligence and security organisations.
- f) Section 27 & 28- power to form rules and regulations by the central and state governments.

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