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23. The Study of Right to Information Act, 2005, with Special Reference to Public Servants

Dr. Vinita Vijay Patil

Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded

Abstract

The Right to Information Act is part of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, i.e. Freedom of Speech and Expression. It is included in the Fundamental Right of the Citizen of India. The Right to Information is the fundamental right and applied to all the Government Authorities of the India, for the prevention of the malpractices done by the government authorities.

Though the right to information act is passed for the prevention of the malpractices of the authority, but the All the public servant are not aware of the Right to Information Act 2005. That's why the present survey study will justify the Awareness of the Public Servant.

Key Words: Article 19 Read with Directive Principle of the State Policy and Article 14 Of the Constitution of India

Introduction

The Right to Information Act (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens" and replaces the erstwhile Freedom of information Act, 2002. The Act applies to all States and Union Territories of India except Jammu & Kashmir. Under the provisions of the Act, any citizen may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or "instrumentality of State") which is required to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came fully into force on 12 October 2005, which was Vijaydashmi. The first application was given to a Pune police station. Information disclosure in India was restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act relaxes. It codifies a fundamental right of citizens.

Freedom of Information Act 2002

The establishment of a national-level law, however, proved to be a difficult task. The Central Government appointed a working group under H. D. Shourie and assigned it the task of drafting legislation. The Shourie draft was the basis for the Freedom of Information Bill, 2000