"RTI Law in India & Its Impact on Development Trajectory of India"

by

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Historical Development of the RTI Law

- First RTI Law developed by Sweden in 1766.
- The right to information gained power when **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** was adopted in 1948 providing everyone the right to seek, receive, information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political rights 1966 states that everyone shall have the right to freedom of expression, the freedom to seek and impart information and ideas of all kinds.
- US (1966), Norway (1970), France and Netherlands (1978), Australia, New Zealand and Canada (1982), Denmark (1985), Greece (1986), Austria (1987) and Italy (1990).

RTI Law in India

- Genesis of RTI law in India was recognized by Justice K. K. Mathew in State of Uttar Pradesh vs. Raj Narain (AIR 1975 SC 865 para 74).
- In 1986, through judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Mr. Kulwal v/s Jaipur Municipal Corporation case freedom of speech and expression provided under Article 19 of the Constitution.
- National Campaign for People's RTI Formed in 1996; formulated initial draft of RTI law for the Government.
- Bill for current RTI Act passed on recommendations of National Advisory Council (NAC) in May 2005, and became fully operational on October 12, 2005.

The RTI Act, 2005: Three Tier System

- Asst Central Public Information Officer/Central Public Information Officer.
- First Appellate Authority.
- Apex Appellate Authority for Second Appeals/Complaints-CIC.

Role of Central Information Commission (CIC)

- Registration of Public Authorities:-
 - All entities qualifying as Public Authority (PA) are registered by the concerned
 Ministries/Departments with CIC.
- Submission of Quarterly Returns:-
 - Every PA is required to submit four quarterly returns for the annual assessment of their performance for the purpose of RTI Act.
- Suo-Motu Disclosure and Transparency Audit

Challenges associated with the RTI

- Misuse of the RTI Act.
- Low Public Awareness.
- Huge Backlog and Delay in Disposal of Cases.
- Poor implementation and enforcement by the PAs.
- Non-compliance in proactive disclosure by PAs [sec 4(1)(b)].
- Secrecy.
- Section 23 of the RTI Act-

"Bar of jurisdiction of courts- No court shall entertain any suit, application or other proceeding in respect of any order made under this Act and no such order shall be called in question otherwise than by way of an appeal under this Act."

Pendency of Cases.

Registration and Disposal of 2nd Appeals/Complaints

Year	No. of Second Appeals/Complaints registered	No. of Second Appeals/Complaints Disposed	No. of Second Appeals/Complaints Pending as on 1 st April
2019-20	22243	16720	35178
2020-21	19183	17016	38116
2021-22	19604	28793	29213
2022-23	19014	29210	19233

Pending Second Appeals/Complaints of appellants, who have filed 10 or more Second Appeals/Complaints

Range	Number of Second Appeals	Number of Appellants
10 to 20	1246	90
21 to 30	590	24
31 to 40	308	9
41 to 50	134	3
51 to 100	565	8
101 to 200	113	1
201 to 1000	437	1
Total	3393	136

RTI vs. Right to Privacy

Digital Personal Data Protection Bill:

- 1. Conceptually, RTI and the right to privacy are both complementary as well as in conflict to each other. While RTI increases access to information, the right to privacy protects it instead.
- 2. At the same time they both function, as citizen rights safeguarding liberty, against state's overreach. When the question of harmonizing the contradicting rights arises, a proper balance should be ensured.

The Official Secrets Act, 1923:

- 1. Whenever there is a conflict between the two laws, the provisions of the RTI Act override those of the OSA.
- 2. Section 22 of the RTI Act states that its provisions will have effect notwithstanding anything that is inconsistent with them in the OSA.
- 3. Similarly, under Section 8(2) of the RTI Act, a public authority may allow access to information covered under the OSA, "if the public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interest".

Achieving Development through Good Governance

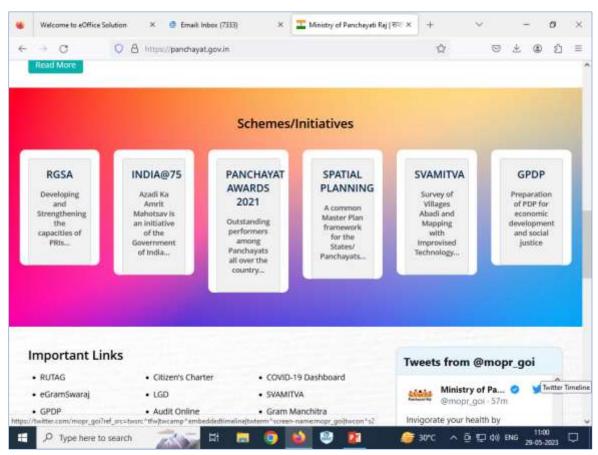
- Development and Good Governance
- Informed Citizenry is the key for balanced development
- Good Governance-
 - Transparency
 - Accountability
 - Containing Corruption
 - Informed Citizenry
- Role of the RTI Act- Seeking information, suo-moto disclosures

Some Examples

- Some prominent examples of Suo-Moto disclosure of information by various Public Authorities leading to greater transparency, accountability, containing corruption and people's participation in development projects are:-
 - Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development (PR&RD)
 - Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (P&NG)
 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Ministry of PR&RD

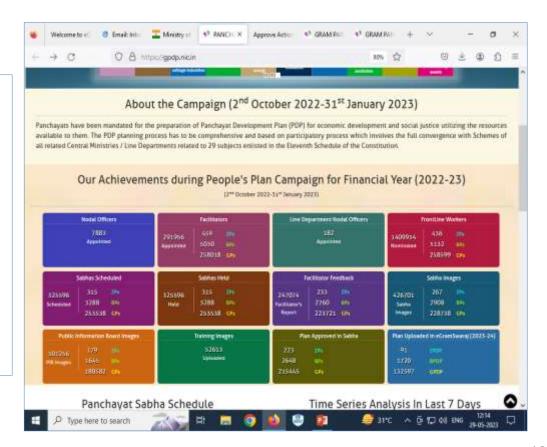
- Show casing of various development schemes/ initiatives on the website
- Details of the scheme
- Progress of the scheme



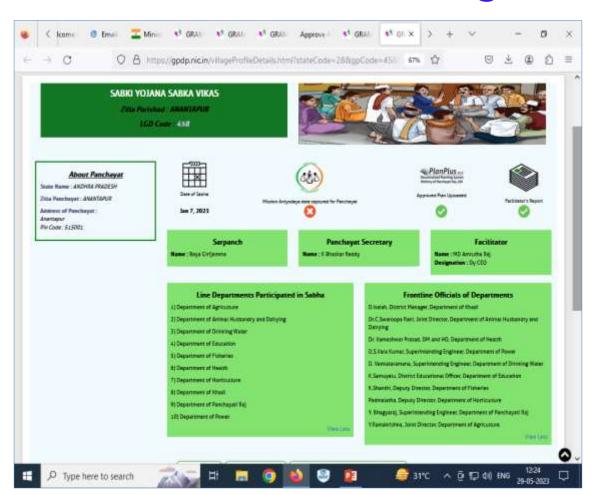
Gram-Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) Campaign

Details about-

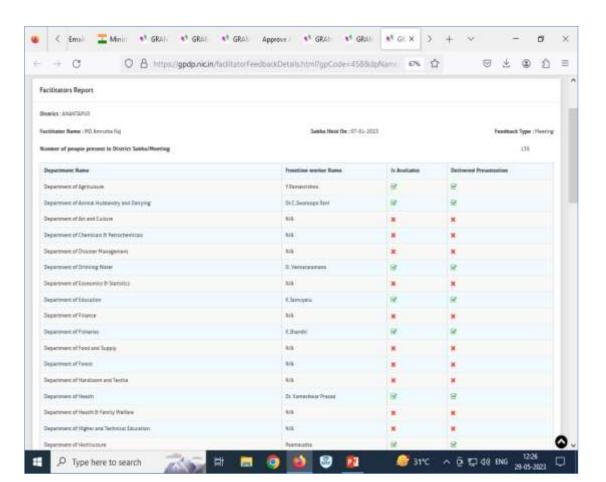
- Nodal Officers,
- Facilitators,
- Frontline workers,
- Meetings scheduled,
- Meetings held,
- Images of the meetings,
- Plans approved in Meetings,
- Plans uploaded on the portal



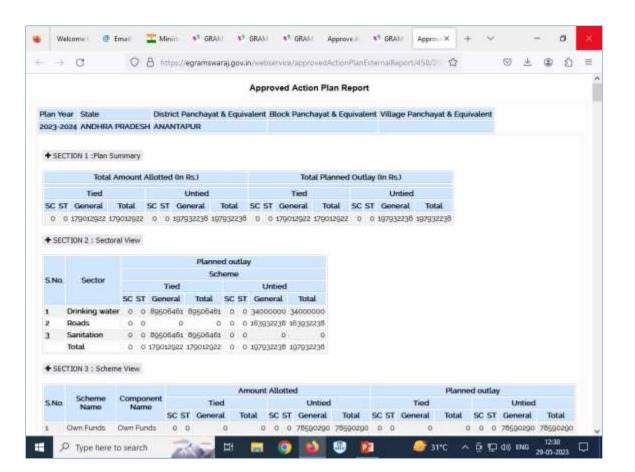
GPDP: Details of the Meeting Held



GPDP: Facilitator's Report in the Meeting



GPDP: Approved Action Plan



Ujjwala Scheme for Household LPG

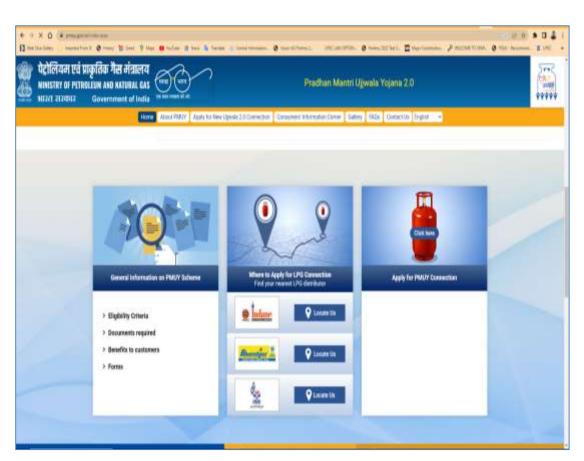
- Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
- Free Gas Connections.



Ujjwala Scheme- Overview

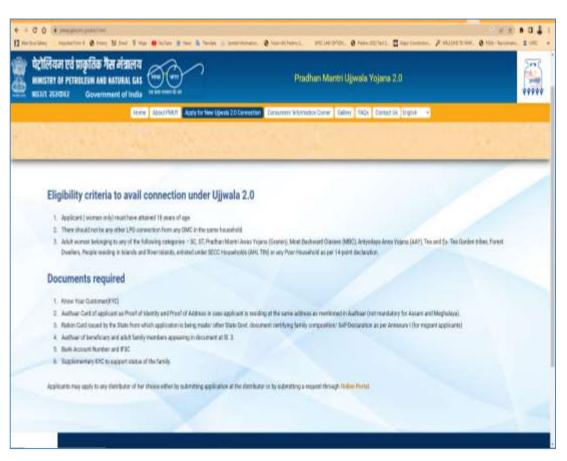
General Information on PMUY Scheme:-

- Eligibility Criteria
- Document Required
- Benefits to the Customers
- Forms
- Where to apply for LPG Connection
- Dedicated link for availing the benefit



Ujjwala Scheme- Eligibility Criteria

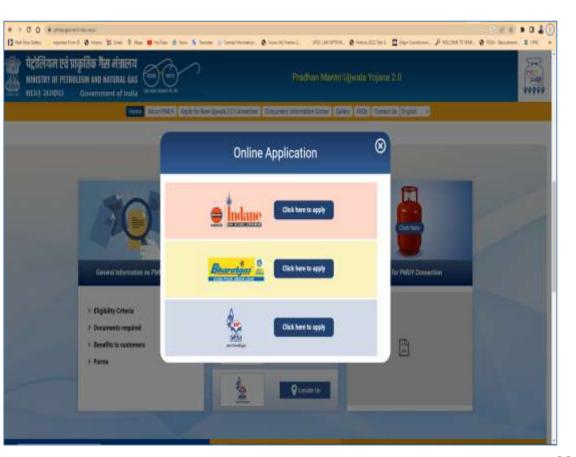
- Show causing of eligibility criteria to avail connection.
- Details of documents required
- Dedicated link for applying for the scheme.



Dedicated link for availing the benefit

Online Application Link for various connections like:

- 1. Indane
- 2. Bharatgas
- 3. HP gas



MGNREGA

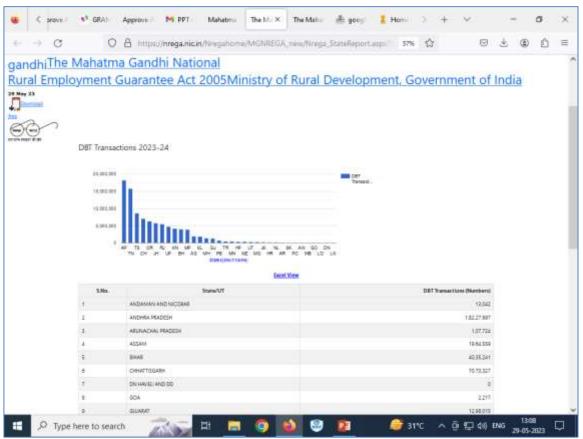
Website showing detailed information about—

- Active Workers,
- Assets Created,
- Person Days Generated,
- DBT Transactions,
- Details of Beneficiaries



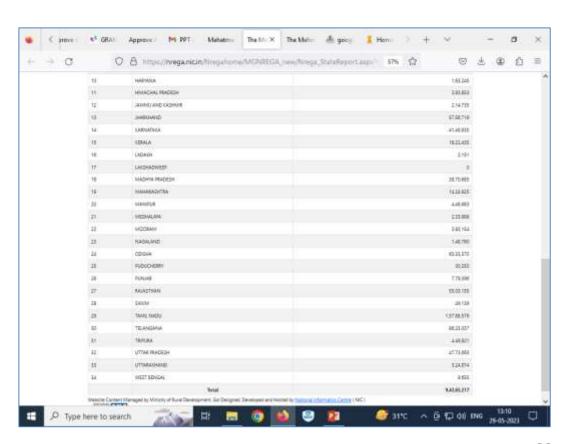
MGNREGA- Details of DBT Transfers

State-wise details of the Direct Benefit Transfer transactions (in numbers) have been shown on the website



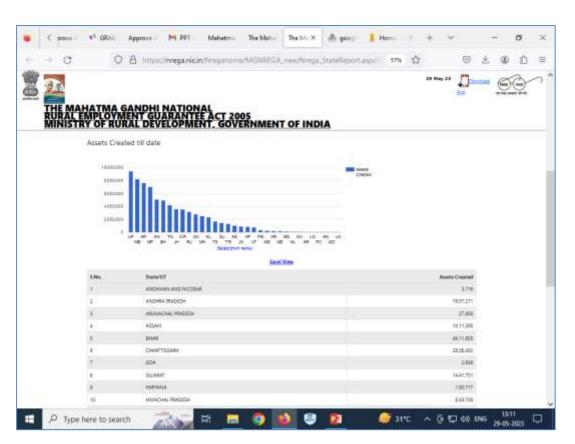
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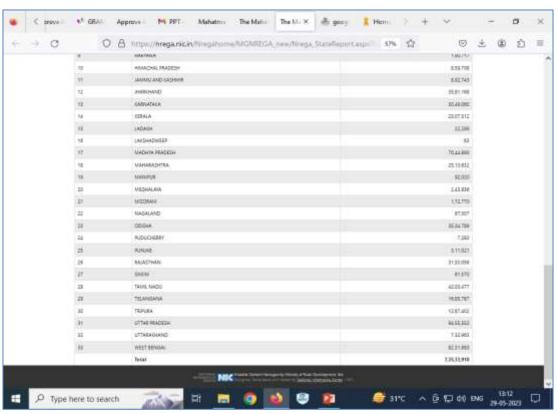
MGNREGA – Details of Assets creation

State-wise details of Assets created till date have been shown on the website



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Conclusion

The RTI Act was implemented to ensure social justice, transparency and to make governments accountable to its actions. The last 17 years have seen a great deal of progress, though there is still some way to go in realizing the objectives set out in the Act. **The glass is half-full!**

A more effective implementation of the RTI Act will help in empowering citizens to participate in the various developmental schemes of the government, hence the citizen-centric governance.

Informed citizenry will lead to containing corruption and therby achieving good governance through improved transparency and accountability.

Thank You!