



RTI IN UTTARAKHAND

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ABSTRACT :

The information to the citizens of the country is the backbone of democracy. It is the “oxygen for a democratic socially” democracy lies in the heart of the people in free country and it reflects the full control over governmental functions by the people.

KEYWORDS : backbone of democracy , democratic socially , Right to information.



INTRODUCTION :

The RTI Act in Uttarakhand came into force on 30 October 2005 & section 2 (J) defines “Right to information” as it means the Right to information accessible under their act which is held by or under the control of any public Authority and functions the right to :-

- (i) Inspection of work, documents, records.
- (ii) Taking notes extracts or certified copies of documents or records.
- (iii) Taking certified samples of material.
- (iv) Obtaining information in the form of diskettes, floppies tapes, video cassettes or in any electronic modes or through printout & where such information stored in a computer or in any other device.”

The main objectives or the RTI are -

- To promote transparency and accountability in the working or every public authority and
- To set up a practical regime for giving citizens access to information that is under the control of public authorities.

These is three level regime for accessing information, at the first level of every regime, every public authority has designated officers for receiving application from citizens.

At the second level every public authority has designated senior officer to look into those cases where citizen requests for information they have received under law, they have right to send an appeal to the departmental appellate authority designated within the concerned public Authority, at the third level department state information commission has been set up to look into those cases where citizen are unsatisfied with the decision of the DAA. The SIC also has powers & responsibility to monitor compliance or pubic authorities to this Act submit an annual report to the state legislature.

SURVEY STUDY :-

Here is a survey conducted to know about the present situation in the state about the Right to Information Act. So the questionnaire method is used for it and easy process or sampling was adopted during the survey like, oral information, by asking different questions so here below the survey.

In Uttarakhand the following authorities are nominated by different public Authorities.

S.N.	Public Authority	No.
1.	Societies Registered under the registrar Uttarakhand.	43000
2.	Gram Panchayat	7227
3.	Co-operative societies	756
4.	Commission/ HOD /Directors	64
5.	Government (Secret orates)	58
6.	Boards	34
7.	Co-operations	16
8.	Societies	11
9.	Commissions	09
10.	Academics/institutions	11
11.	Projects	08
12.	Universities	07
13.	Agencies/ forums	06
14.	Authorities	06
15.	Government education boards	06

Here another's survey about the use of RTI by different groups

Percentage of use					
1		2		3	
Women	Man	Rural	Urban	B.P.L.	A.P.L
8%	92%	21%	79%	3%	97%

RTI gives as great power to know about the works of government, it is been giving as Right to know, there are number of questions remains considerable challenges for the state government i.e. in Uttarakhand the literacy rate is high and there are good number of application are coming but the main concern is overlapping between the official work and to solve the RTI application, there is also the lack of training to the government officials is big problem for the Act also by the survey peoples facing many challenges like the behaviour of PIOs and appellate officers is some time questionable there is need to solve their problems as far as possible.

Uttarakhand is hilly state there are many problems we have been facing i.e. floods, earthquakes etc, the lack of education, lack of government support, we always need to solve the challenges with the help of laws like RTI so the RTI should be used rightly by the people of state, government should aware peoples about RTI, solve these problems with co-operation, need to give training to the officials, that in can become fully relevant for the peoples of state and as the constitution of India given power in article 19 (1), is will became a path finder solution for all

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