

Right to information for Competitive Exams Part 5

History of Right to Information in India

It was felt in India even with the freedom movement of information all over the world. It is, however, assumed that the right to know in Section 19 (1) (a) of the Constitution of India also vests. There is no mention of independence of the press in the constitution of the freedom of speech and freedom of expression to all the citizens. The independence of the press itself is considered inherent in this freedom provided for every citizen. Similarly, the right to information is also said to be an essential part of it. In many decisions of the highest court, the decisions of favorable right were given to the notice

- In the Indian Express Newspaper vs. Union of India, 1985, the Supreme Court said that citizens have the right to know about the operational information of the government
- In the 1960's, Sympathetic hospital Vs. Union of India, it was said that the thoughts and suggestions on subjects of general interest and right is also included in the freedom of speech and expression.
- Himmatlal versus Solas Commissioner Ahmedabad, 1973, the Supreme Court had said that the basic concept of democracy is that Governance should be based on the consent of citizens. This consensus should be based on adequate capacity and consideration from various sources as well as being independent and natural.

According to the Second Press Commission, 1981, the basis of democracy is a conscious and knowledgeable opinion and the people can make their own opinion only when they have complete knowledge. That is why it is necessary that whatever information the government has, it is available to the public. "

In the 10th Five Year Plan document, it has been said that if the information is made available to all citizens as a right than Implementation of development schemes will be easy for governance.

The most solid, clear and sustained movement for the right to information in India was launched by farmers in Rajasthan. Under the leadership of Aruna Roy and Nikhil Dey, "Our money, our accounting" movement became the leader of information authority in India. Aruna Roy, who left the IAS job in 1975, joined the Janandolan, laid the foundations of an organization in Devdungari village of Rajasthan in 1987- 'Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan' With the help of local activist Shankar Singh and Nikhid Dey the son of former Indian Air Marshal P.K.Dey, the organization soon got its strong hold. Under its leadership, movement on wages, livelihood resources and land issues rose.

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Similarly, the campaign started in 1993 against embezzlement and low wages in development schemes gradually took the form of movement for transparency. In the meantime, to expose heavy irregularities in the 'Your village, your work' plan due to this demanding documents, it was staged in Bhim Rajsamand on June 15, 1994. In June this year, in the Kot Kirana village of Pali district, the fraud was detected in the investigation conducted by the video under the pressure of the villagers. After this, the unique experiment of public hearing against corruption started. In the hearings, huge disadvantages were detected on submission of documents to the villagers for investigation. On the basis of the public hearing in four districts, the Labor Kisan Shakti Sangathan has tried to file lawsuits against corrupt officials and public representatives. But this was not allowed.

After this, the Kisan Shakti Sangathan, the laborer, aggravated the agitation about the right to know. On May 1, 2000, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly passed the Right to Information Act. On this day, the social audit was made compulsory in the Ward (Monitoring) meeting and the Gram Sabha by amending the Panchayati Raj Act. From January 26, 2001 the Right to Information Act implementing in Rajasthan. The credit of the first state, giving authorization to Rajasthan, may not be credited, but the villagers here have received the historic glory of presenting its concept and example throughout the country.