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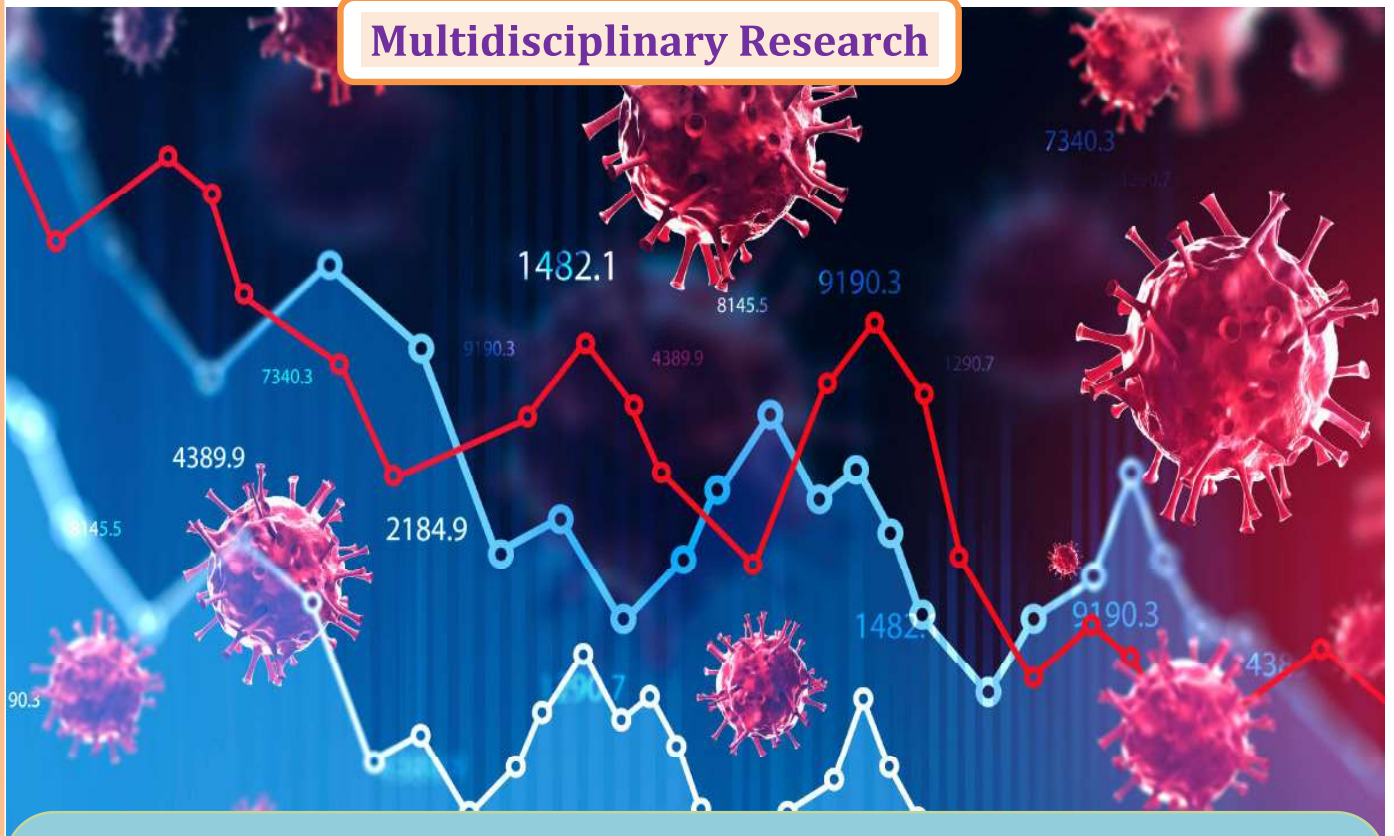
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December 2020 Special Issue 256 (C)

Multidisciplinary Research



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Prof. Dr. Rajani Shikhare,
 Principal,
 R. B. Attal College, Georai
 Dist. - Beed.

Executive Editors :
Dr. B. D. Rupnar,
Dr. P. P. Pangrikar
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Mr. Ranjeet Pagore,

Chief Editor : Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar



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Second Arcs Views on Right to Information ACT

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Abstract:

Since British times, office secrets have been protecting administrative affairs and works. Also, in the name of privacy, the general public was not provided government policies, information by the administrative staff. As a result, the lack of administrative transparency and corruption could not be achieved due to widespread growth. The Right to Information Act came into force in October 2005 to prevent transparency and corruption in the administration of governance systems, as well as to prevent mismanagement of administrative procedures, rules and other government functions. The Right to Information Act requires citizens to provide information requested by citizens. This should create openness and transparency in the administration. Increasing administrative accountability. Similarly, the Right to Information Act is an effective tool for preventing corruption. The second administrative Reform Commission's recommendation on the Right To Information.

Keywords: RTI, Official Secrets Act, Oath, Building institution.

Introduction:

Citizen can judge the various aspects of the public policies if they know relevant facts and have adequate information. The Indian Constitution has granted Indian citizens the right to freedom of expression through Article 19 (1) 'A'. These include the right to information, the right to vote freely, the right to vote and the right to disseminate information to the media; So that all the right information is reached to the masses. All of these rights are at the same level. Many of these rights were amended over time. Second Administrative Reforms Commissions(ARC) first report on the right to information (Right to Information: Master Key of Good Governance) was submitted to the government of India in early June 2006.

Objective:

The aim of this paper is to highlight the second ARCs first report on Right to Information and study various aspects important recommendation.

Research Methods:

The present research paper has been prepared with the help of descriptive and analysis research methods and secondary data (ARCs Report). This paper is based on a comprehensive review of the literature.

RTI act 2005 is path of breaking legislation empowering people and promoting transparency, Information enable citizens to participate in governance efficiency. the Right to Information Act 2005, the Government of India had given priority to transparency and openness of information, strengthening participatory democracy and democratic governance. Transparency, responsibility, predictability and partnership are four important factors of good governance. Transparency is the availability of information to the general public and the clarity of the functioning of the government office. The right to information is to open the government's



records for examination so that citizens can be made more accountable for the achievement of the government and an important tool for understanding how effectively the government does it. In addition, government organizations are committed to transparency and purposeful work.

The Commission investigated the rules and regulations related to the effect on freedom of information. Important recommendations have been made, such as the Office Secrets Act, the Indian Evidence Act, the Department Security Notice, the Office Procedure, the Code of Conduct Regulations. In this report, the Commission has considered the exercise of information authority in the executive board, the legislature and the judiciary. At the same time, all three aspects of governance are important in creating transparency through transparency and public accountability. The recommendations in this report are important from an information independence perspective. Effective implementation of these recommendations will ensure transparent and responsible governance. This report of the Commission is in two parts. The first part focuses on issues related to office confidentiality and privacy. Including office secrets, rules and procedures, privacy classifications. The second part focuses on the measures needed for effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, which includes information and recommendations on rights and responsibilities, in relation to implementation, applying the law to legislatures and the judiciary and removing problems / obstacles¹.

The Right to Information Act gives priority to transparency and information availability rather than office confidentiality. The Office Privacy Act 1923 is an act of British rule, and it regulates the secrecy and secrecy of the government. The Act is primarily concerned with the issue of security and provides an outline on how to handle espionage, sedition and attacks on national integration and integrity. Which made privacy an exception but a revelation. The Office Privacy Act 1923 is an act of British rule, and it regulates the secrecy and secrecy of the government. The Act is primarily concerned with the issue of security and provides an outline on how to handle espionage, sedition and attacks on national integration and integrity. Which made privacy an exception but a revelation². The commission recommended, The Official Secrets Act, 1923 should be repealed, and substituted by a chapter in the National Security Act, containing provisions relating to official secrets³. Ministers oath of transparency in place of an oath of secrecy. You should swear transparency instead of an oath of secrecy. A minister acts as a link between the public and the government. The oath of secrecy, public responsibility, representative government and sovereignty held in the office of minister is unnecessary and inconsistent in theory. The commission recommended, ' the importance of transparency in public affairs, Ministers take an oath of transparency along with the oath of office⁴.

The ARC also, stresses on record keeping and recommends the establishment of public records offices, under the overall control of information commissions. They also recommend making suo motu disclosures available in printed form and earmarking funds for updating record. Commission recommended on permanent mechanism with sufficient authority, expertise and responsibility has to be created in each government to coordinate and supervise proper record-keeping⁵.

In the second part of the report, practical recommendations have been made in relation to the Right to Information Commission, Rights and Responsibilities, Implementation, Legislature and Judiciary under the Right to Information Act.

Building institution Information Commission, Information Officer or Appellate Officer, Save information and records / documents Article 4 Self-declaration, public interest disclosure,

modernization of documents / records, Capacity Building and Awareness, Creation of circulation system. Section 12 of the Act should be amended to include the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India in the Central Information Commissioner Selection Committee. Also, section 15 of the Act should be amended to include the Chief Minister, the Leader of the Opposition and the Chief Justice of the High Court at the State level. At least the members of the Information Commission should have non-administrative service background. This should be implemented in the Central and State Commission⁶.

Due to the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, the Commission has given importance to the existing methods of secrecy, transparency and openness, responsibility and authority information, participation in decision making process. This report deals with changes to the Secret Act, civil service behaviour rules and other laws and practices. Similarly, recommendations on the effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, preservation of records, publicity, easy availability and effective circulation are recommended. Implementation of these recommendations is believed to create a new era of responsible and transparent governance.

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