UNIT 12 RIGHT TO INFORMATION

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12.0 OBJECTIVES

It is expected after reading this Unit, that you should be able to:

- Familiarize yourself with certain areas of social interaction in which we accept information as a matter of blind habit without questioning.
- Know some standard obstacles in the way of opening up vistas of information we actually have a right to know.
- Learn how information can also be managed through sharing them with people, and
- Know about some innovative experiments at work in the field in India, linking right to information with the rights to survival.

12.1 INTRODUCTION

Right to Information (RTI) is a growing area of concern in the field of human rights. In the western countries, it was primarily raised as an issue in the context of media-newspaper, radio, TV, Internet etc. India however has developed a new way for enforcing the RTI by linking it with the survival rights guaranteed by the Constitution. Information is important but no less important is the facility of accessing this information. Again when it is said that 'information is power', actually 'information that eventually leads to knowledge and action is power'. Hence the information must be based on accuracy and correctness. Basic presumption here is that in a democracy where power belongs to the people, they cannot be told by their representatives or public servants or business people or even the NGOs that a particular information cannot be given to the asking people. That is to say, sharing of information with people is the best way of managing public and private business. This situation in long run is in the interest of the governing as well as the governed people.

RTI thus is no longer a privilege of an elite group or the media. Despite heavy investment and promises, it is commonly known that the basic needs of the people have not yet been met. It is also not enough to say that the benefits of development did not trickle down, the experiment has
thus failed and no body can be seriously blamed. The RTI movement aims to tell people that they have a right to know what is theirs and for the poor, unprivileged, marginalized and discriminated, and knowing ones own rights is a good source of empowering them to get the policies implemented faithfully. Once the people are empowered with information and knowledge, the middle-men will be removed. As James Madison, one of the architects of the US constitution had said:

"A people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives."

As early as 1947, the UN General Assembly's Resolution (59-1) had proclaimed: Freedom of information is a fundamental human rights ..........the touch one of all freedoms to which the United Nations is consecrated.

But all these are easily said than done. In our daily living, we have all been subjected to 'secrecties' and 'ignorance' to an unbelievable extent. Many movements are going on for a comprehensive RTI Law which has engaged many minds and governments in India. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) is an international NGO which has been seriously engaged in dissemination, promotion and advocacy of Right to Information and this Unit you are reading has drawn heavily on the documents of the CHRI.

12.2 CURRENT SITUATION

The Health Board had carried out a scheme for immunising children in Gauri's district. Gauri and others of her district heard about the scheme on the radio. However, no children were immunised in the district. When they asked the health officers for details about the scheme, they were refused to give the details saying that the health board was under no duty to tell anybody anything.

A journalist saw news item which said that in a particular village several children had died of diarhoea. She went to the village to investigate the matter in order to bring out a detailed report. When she visited the homes of the children who had died she came to know that children had died due to starvation. When she asked the health authorities to give the details of the deaths and the disease of which the children had died, they refused to give her the details saying that this was a confidential matter.

The people of a locality had been going to the local ration shop for two weeks to get their share of the sugar and rice. Every time they were told that the rice had not come and the sugar had been distributed. After several such responses, the people asked to see the register of the supply and distribution of the rations. The person at the shop said he was under no obligation to maintain or show them any register.

Shabbir and Sunil had given their names in the employment exchange five years ago. Every time they asked the officers about their position, they were not given any clear reply. Then they came to know that Shankar, who had the same qualifications but had registered after them had been given a job. They demanded that they should be shown the rolls. The employment exchange refused, saying that this was an official information and could not be shared.

Many senior government officers and politicians had been staying in government houses long after their terms were over, even without paying rent. A Parliamentary committee was formed to look into the matter. When some journalists asked for the list of names of the persons in illegal...
occupation of the houses, the Committee replied, “this is confidential information, no-one is supposed to know this”.

These responses are not new to any of us no matter where we are. It happens in the village, in towns, in cities and even in the capital of the country. Whenever we ask for any information from any public body, we are generally refused saying that it is a part of secret records, or that it is confidential or that it just cannot be given. Most people continue to believe this and accept this as correct.

However, what most people do not know is that we have a right to know about all the above examples and most of the things about the functioning of government and other public bodies. We have a right to know what work and how it is being undertaken by these bodies and how much money is being spent and on what. This is called the Right to Information.

The villagers of Rampur had heard that a new bridge was being built across the river passing through their village. Three years passed by but no bridge could be seen. One day, some of the villagers decided to ask the panchayat about the bridge. The panchayat refused to give them any information on the subject.

The people of Rampur have a right to know the following things:

- **How much money** has been allocated for making the bridge.
- **In how much time** the bridge is to be completed.
- **How many people are being employed** for the construction of the bridge, how much they are being paid.
- **What is the exact location of the bridge**, etc.
- **If after construction the bridge collapses whose responsibility** it is and what action is taken against that person.

**Why is it important for people to know all these things?**

In a democracy, the government is formed by us for us, through our elected representatives. All governmental and public work are carried out for us, with our money. For the work to be done in accordance with our needs, we must be able to take part in the decision making directly or through their representatives. For this we need to know details of the work. For instance, the people of Rampur have a right to know how the decision to make the bridge was taken and how much money has been allocated for it. This is called participation.

Government takes many decisions which affect our lives in many ways. We have the right to know about the things which affect us. If the details and the expenditure of any project or work are openly known to everybody, the chances of corruption are minimized. This is called transparency of government.

Government is for the people and is not above the law. If things are not done properly, then the Government can be held responsible. If the Rampur bridge collapses, people have a right to know who was responsible for it and what action is taken against that person. This is called accountability.

To know decisions, be informed on issues, ask for accounts, know details of various things and hold people responsible for their acts, we need information.
What is information?

Information can be in the form of records of proceedings and meetings, copies of decisions, orders and notifications, copies of entries in government registers, copies of accounts, copies of notices, copies of procedures and rules, maps, drawings of work sites, etc... The right to have these things is called the Right to Information.

Then how can we get our right?

We can get the right by:
- The government giving orders to various departments to give the information to the people.
- By making changes in various laws so that information can be given through them (so that they do not restrict free flow of information).
- By having one law will enable us to get the information systematically.

_Government Orders_ have been passed in some states such as Madhya Pradesh. In Bilaspur division, the Commissioner passed orders saying that people must be given information in certain areas. Orders have also been passed for the whole state for several departments. The heads of each department have asked their departments to provide information to the people. For example, the departments of mining, public transport, social welfare, tribal welfare and panchayat and rural development are now supposed to give information to people when they ask for it. In Uttar Pradesh too orders have been passed for the panchayats to give information. Orders like these are operative only in the department and in the state where they are passed. So we have no uniformity in getting information all over the country. If we want information in a state where the departmental orders have not been passed, we cannot get it. If the government changes its policy or if there is a new government these orders can be taken back.

_However, changes in certain laws_ have been made in order to give information. The Rajasthan government has brought out changes in the Panchayat Act Rules to say that people may inspect or have copies of certain documents. This still leaves a large area where information cannot be reached. Changing all laws to say that information must be given is a long and complicated process.

_ Laws on the right to Information_ have been passed by a few states such as Goa and Tamil Nadu. However these laws are not satisfactory as they keep a large area of information away from the purview of the public. They also apply only to the states in which they are made.

That is why there is a demand that the Central Government must make a law which applies uniformly to the whole country and sets out a clear procedure for getting information.
12.3 STANDARD OBSTACLES

Obstacles to development of a freedom of information regime in India may be divided into two categories:
(a) General and diffuse,
(b) Specific and structured.

The general obstacles against freedom of information regime include poverty and illiteracy which India is suffering from. Critics argue that in such a society implementation of RTI will become unbearably costly. But given a correct mindset, a scientific policy preventing ‘over loading’ of administration and encouraging more dispersal of responsibility and power at the points of direct contact with people, will actually contribute to reduction in administrative expenses. Another obstacle comes from the outmoded procedures for storing, retrieving and disseminating information, which principally characterize office work in India, and hence RTI may prove to be a non-starter. Here again, office automation technologies including record keeping may actually come to the help of the government if it is politically willing to train its staff in these technologies. As regards the records of the past, it can always be worked out by giving an access gap to the documents from which information cannot be retrieved after a given period. This is a standard practice elsewhere as well.

The most obstructive rules which actually have impeded free flow of information are three:
(a) The Official Secrets Act, which was promulgated by the colonial British in 1923 to protect its own agenda, has been allowed to survive into independent India. Article 5 of this draconian Act makes it a offence for an official to communicate any information.
(b) The Conduct Rules of the Government of India similarly debars (Rule II) government servants from communicating any official document. Rule 7 prohibits them from criticizing government policies.
(c) Besides these explicit rules, the Government has adopted an excessively rigid classification procedure regulating in "the over-classification of materials by relatively junior officials that could well be released to the public after their initial sensitivity has died down".

An action plan to overcome these obstacles for a free regime of information has got to be multi-pronged. Whereas some operational rules and regulations may have to go, some may have to be made participatory and flexible. But the RTI law cannot wait till problems of poverty and illiteracy are satisfactorily solved. Actually, flow of information can be a good assault on these rampant problems. Information may have to be processed in a manner accessible to people and in the prevailing situation for instance, oral requests from people for information cannot be set aside because they cannot be processed by the information machines or through literate channels of office. This is the predominantly large constituency of information-seekers and the needed ‘chemistry which converts sterile information into living wisdom’ has to be devised through suitably designing the ‘intermediate process’ for ‘meaningful sequences’ (Justice Krishna Iyer)

That will remain a challenge to the information revolution we are passing through these days.

12.4 BASIS OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION

RTI has legal support base within the existing framework of fundamental rights, judicial support from various Supreme Court decisions and political support from election manifestos of major political parties. Influential national political forces are testifying the need for a regime of free information in India.
12.4.1 Basis in Existing Law

International Scenario

RTI has constitutional support in countries like Canada, New Zealand, Australia, and US. Canada has a special legislation on RTI. In India, the movement for freedom of information, has strong legal and constitutional underpinnings. India is a signatory of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which, in its celebrated Article 19, defines freedom of expression and opinion as including the right to "seek, receive, and impart information" and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which also protects the right to information in Article 19 (2).

Judicial support

The Supreme Court of India has, in several landmark decisions, interpreted this broad guarantee of free speech to include the right to information as well. In *Bennet Coleman & Co. vs. Union of India*, a leading newspaper publisher challenged the government's policy of restricting the availability of newsprint. In its decision, favoring the petitioner, the Supreme Court declared that "freedom of speech includes within its compass the right of all citizens to read and be informed". A dissenting opinion on the same case noted that "the fundamental principle involved here is the people's right to know". In *State of UP vs. Raj Narain*, a case in which the respondent had demanded information relating to the security expenses of the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, the court emphasized the importance of the public's right to know as a deterrent to oppression and corruption. The legal basis of the right to information was strengthened further during the 1980's by a series of new cases. In *S.P. Gupta vs. Union of India*, the Court declared that "disclosures of information in regard to the functioning of Government must be the rule, and secrecy an exception justified only where the strictest requirement of public interests so demands." In 1989 in a writ petition involving Matubhai Shah, a noted consumer activist, and the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the court ruled that no official medium of information could transmit one set of views without also providing for the expression of alternative views, thus widening the range of opinions presented to the public.

These and other similar cases effectively widened the scope of judicial protection for the right to information in India, and contributed to a greater interest in FOI legislation in India. Meanwhile, the Bofors scandal of the late 1980's, which involved the alleged bribing of senior government officials by international arms dealers, led to a greater interest in information rights by opposition politicians. In 1989, the V.P. Singh government, which had made the Bofors scandal a central plank of its campaign strategy, came to power promising a more open government based on the RTI.

Constitutional base

Right to Information is given to us by the basic law of our country which is called the Constitution: The Constitution says that the people have some basic rights and the government is bound to protect those rights. These rights are called Fundamental Rights. Of these fundamental rights, there are important rights which give us the right to information. RTI is an inherent part of the Right to Equality under Article 14, the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(g), and the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21. These Articles read as under:

Article 14: "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India".
The Right to Equality includes lack of arbitrariness. The RTI is essential for transparency and lack of arbitrariness in government action.

Article 19 (1) (a): “All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression”

Although Article 19 does not specifically mention the RTI, the Supreme Court has held on several occasions that the Right to Know is a part of the Right to Speech and Expression, because to speak and express freely, we must have information on any subject. In a democracy, we must know what the government is doing in order to express opinion on it. Expressing opinions includes the right to dissent, i.e., expressing an opinion different from the popular one or that given by the government.

The Supreme Court has held in several cases that Freedom of Information not only means freedom of the media but also access to government-held information.

Article 21: “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law”

As we have seen earlier, the right to life and personal liberty has received wide definition in several Supreme Court rulings. The Right to Life covers the right to basic needs such as food, education, health. The right to personal liberty covers freedom from illegal and unnecessary restraint. Denial of information relating to these aspects is often a denial of the right itself.

12.4.2 Basis in Electoral promises

The major political parties in India are considerate to right to information and thus includes this in their electoral agenda. It shows that they are, in principle, in favour of freedom to right to information.

Here are some excerpts from Election Manifestoes of Major National Parties:

Congress (I) Election Manifesto 1998

"The Congress will enact a Freedom of Information Act to end the culture of secrecy and to ensure openness in administration and the Right thereof will be codified into a Bill so that the citizenry can gain easy access to information at all levels of governance".

BJP Election Manifesto 1998

"The BJP believes in taking concrete steps to promote transparency in the functioning of government as a confidence-building measure. The working of a government should not only be transparent but should be perceived to be so. The BJP therefore subscribes to the principle of sharing information about the government’s work."

National Democratic Alliance Manifesto 1999

There is no reference to Right to Information or transparency as such. However, government, including the Prime Minister, Minister for Information and Broadcasting and the Law Minister have been consistently making public statements that a Freedom of Information Bill is to be introduced ‘soon’.

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United Front Election Manifesto 1998

"The United Front is committed to set up the Lokpal as well as legislate a Bill on the Freedom of Information. The official Secrets Act will be amended with the stated objective of ensuring openness and transparency in governance."

Communist Party of India Election manifesto 1999

"The system of government should be made more accountable for which citizens must have the right to information for which a Right to Information Act must be passed."

1125 POPULAR MOVEMENTS FOR RIGHT TO INFORMATION

In several states in the 1990’s, movements developed to monitor government development projects in order to root out corruption and promote transparency. In Rajasthan, for example, the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) emerged as a powerful force in checking bureaucratic corruption in the critical area of development projects. Demanding access to muster rolls, vouchers, and records of bill payments, the MKSS succeeded in exposing official corruption in government projects by panchayat or village authorities in several districts and placing pressure on officials to take corrective action through highly innovative tactics, particularly public hearings in which evidence of wrong-doing was presented to the community at large. As a result of the efforts of the MKSS, the Rajasthan government agreed to make public all documents relating to development works at the panchayat level, allowed citizens to make photocopies of them, and investigate and punish those responsible for corruption. The Government of Rajasthan is now considering introducing a Bill on right to information in the state assembly. In Madhya Pradesh’s Surguja district, an enterprising Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer was able to check rampant corruption and theft in the Public Distribution System (PDS) by making copies of key documents, such as the stock, sale, and ration card registers in each PDS outlet publicly available for only a nominal fee. The case of DISHA a grassroots group from Gujarat illustrates some of the mechanics of using information in order to audit public expenditure. Ordinarily, one does not get any access to information on state finances—whether at the local level or at the top level of the state. What DISHA did was to persuade an elected representative to ask for the amount spent by the state on tribal welfare. Now, this state is bound by law to disclose the information which, they could decipher with the help of a benevolent bureaucrat.

The movement for the right to information has spread to several other states; in Bihar, for example, representatives of about forty NGO’s assembled in April, 1999 for a workshop on the subject as a prelude to a full-fledged campaign for information rights in the state. In response, some states have passed their own freedom of information legislation, such as Goa and Tamil Nadu, but this legislation is often quite flawed: the Tamil Nadu Act, for example, contains 22 exemptions that render the right to information tenuous and lacks a clear provision for an independent appeals process.

1. List three obstacles which impede free flow of information at the official level.

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12.6 TIPS FOR PEOPLE’S AUDIT OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

As you have seen, various struggles for RTI have yielded desired results; but there is little awareness about how to go about launching such struggles which empower citizens to check corruption and enable utilization of people’s money for welfare. Following tips are suggested for willing groups to take up the exercise in their localities:

1. **Identify the specific problems:** Victims of corrupt and arbitrary administration are strongly advised to clearly identify the problem area in the interface between people and authorities. They should not get emotionally swayed away by immediate grief and grievance.

2. **Specify the information required:** to strengthen the people’s movement to be launched. A well-collected stock of information is a bulwark of defense.

3. **Information to be collected will require (i) some specialized studies of internal procedures and (ii) indication of whether and where and in what form, those information are required and they are to be generated.**

4. **The rules governing access:** Ask for the rules, procedures and precedents with the help of which you can access information. If public access is not available, it is desirable to pressurize your elected representatives for an enabling legislation guaranteeing RTI.

5. **Use the Information for further empowerment:** A visible priority is empowering the disadvantaged groups like the lower caste, land less, poor and minorities people.

All these are fine as value statements. But how can people’s audit help punish corrupt and guilty public authorities? What sanction is available with them? There are two democratic bodies for such public sanctions: gram sabha (statutory) and the public hearings or Jan Sunwai as conducted by the MKSS (it is a case of a democratic institution innovated). See what happened in the case study of the Kukurkhera panchayat in Rajasthan where the MKSS had conducted a Jan Sunwai:

In a Jan Sunwai organised by the MKSS, the woman sarpach publicly accepted her guilt in a charge of corruption in public works to the tune of 100,000 rupees, and during the Jan Sunwai itself, she returned the first installment of Rs. 50,000/-, This was perceived as a major victory by both the village community and the MKSS, although questions were raised whether mere refund
of the amount misappropriated constituted adequate penalty and deterrence, or whether criminal charges should also have been registered.

By contrast, in Ajmer district, two sarpanches also returned misappropriated money detected during the jan sunwai. The Collector ordered a special audit, recovery of misappropriated money as arrears of land revenue, as well as filed police complaints against the guilty. These sarpanches were sent to judicial custody.

Empowered people without resources of the state - poor and illiterate but aware of their RTI - have restored justice through punishing the erring officials. These public hearings organized by MKSS evoked so much of response that the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussorie, which is responsible for training of all senior civil servants, took in October 1995 the unusual step of organizing a national workshop of the officials and the activists to focus attention on the RTI.

12.7 MAIN FEATURES OF A RIGHT TO INFORMATION LAW

As said earlier, some states have passed their own laws on Right to Information. But, they are an unorganized pool. They need to be standardized for common application in the country. Further, Right to Information in a fundamental right and like other fundamental rights, it has to be observed within the limits set by 'reasonable restrictions'. These limits need to be clarified as closely as possible. It is a long and a slow process to amend the outdated laws; and it is therefore desirable to have a comprehensive law which should replace them all. Parliament has the competence to enact such a law under its residuary powers under Entry 97 of List I, Union List, VI Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Since many groups consisting mainly of jurists, media persons, civil society members have been advocating the issue strongly over the last few years, there have been suggested drafts from different quarters.

- The Press Council of India, under the guidance of the Chairman Mr. P.B.Sawant drafted a law which was later updated and hanged at a workshop and renamed The Press Council - NIRD Freedom of Information Act, 1997.
- The Consumer Education and Research Council (CERC), Ahmedabad, under the guidance of Prof. Manubhai Shah drafted a law on the Right to Information.
- The Working Group appointed by the United Front Government, under the Chairmanship of Mr. H.D.Shourie drafted a law called the Freedom of Information Bill 1997.
- The present government has also prepared a draft on Freedom of Information law which however is not officially available.

All the above drafts have their strong and weak points. However, there are certain things which any Right to Information / Freedom of Information / Transparency Law must contain. These are:

a) Minimal exceptions

The Right to Information is a Fundamental Right and can be subjected only to the restrictions allowed by the Constitution. In drafting the law, care must be taken to keep the exceptions within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

The right of access to government-held information should be a wide right. The exceptions to the rule of giving information must be limited and specific. A Right to Information does not need to disclose any specific need.
b) Up-gradation of systems
The law should contain provision for setting up specific systems for storing and disseminating information. Existing systems may be upgraded for enabling easy access.

c) Allocation of funds
The law must contain a specific allocation of funds for the purpose of operationalising the RTI. Without this, the law will be a dead letter and will have no effect.

d) Accountability
A Right to Information law must lay down clearly the principle of accountability. That is to say, it must state specifically as to who is responsible for providing the information. Penalties should be imposed on officials for delay, or denial of information on unwarranted grounds.

e) Independent forum for appeals
The law should contain a simple and independent procedure for appeals from refusals to give information. The appellate forum should be an independent person or institution such as an Ombudsman.

f) Duty to inform
The law must cast a positive duty on public bodies to inform the public in case of certain kind of information which include rules, information on proposed projects and schemes, and other relevant information which needs to be given out pro-actively and updated routinely.

g) Reasonable fee structure
The law, if it provides for a levy of a fee for getting information must ensure that the fee is reasonable and does not act as a deterrent for asking information and does not end up debarring information from the disadvantaged groups who cannot afford the fees. The law must provide for waiver of fees in certain circumstances and for certain classes of people such as those living below the poverty line.

h) Methods of communication
The law must contain a specific directive for simplification of official language. Information giving should be in a form which can be easily understood by people. The law should ensure proper use of the electronic and print media as well as use of conventional methods of communication as per the target group.

i) Time limit
The law must contain a provision for timely imparting of information. The concerned public officials should face a penalty in case the information is not given in time.

j) Protection of privacy
The law must take into account the protection of an individual's privacy. Personal information held by the government must be exempt from disclosure.

k) Application to private bodies
Although, strictly speaking, the RTI is for government held information, the law must make it binding on private bodies to disclose certain kinds of information which could affect the public health, etc. This is especially in view of increasing globalization and incidents like the Bhopal Gas Leak which claimed many lives and put to irreparable harm even future generations.
l) Protection of whistleblowers
The law should give protection to public officials who give certain exempted information where it is necessary to do so in overwhelming public interest or to disclose some serious corrupt practice, etc.

m) Publicity and training
The law must contain a mandatory procedure for publicizing its contents. Often, laws are passed without their knowledge percolating down with sufficient speed or impact and therefore fail to bring about the desired change in the systems.

The Right to Information law must also contain a strong aspect of training and orientation of public servants at all levels, in order to bring about an effective change in the civic culture.

12.8 LET US SUM UP

Right to Information is a fundamental right whose observance has been submerged under routine obedience of the citizens to a secrecy-shrouded administration. Though the demand was initially for government-held information, the scope of the subject matter of RTI expanded with the rise in the movement to include other agencies including business establishments and NGOs. Though there have been standard obstacles in the realization of a free regime of information a comprehensive law can override those dark effects. Information is required to adjust to accessibility, then only Indians who are mostly illiterate and poor living in villages will benefit. Though the basis for RTI can be found in the International Bill of Rights, Constitution of India and the Electoral manifestos of the national parties, the trail was actually blazed by a series of people’s movements notably in Rajasthan (MKSS) and Madhya Pradesh. Other states have followed in responding to popular demands but what is required is a central law to provide uniform and clear basis for application of RTI. But there have been some tips which have flowed out of the field of struggles which are necessary for all of us to apply and provide sinews and muscles to this movement for Right to Information.
12.9 KEY WORDS

Survival Rights: Basic rights necessary for survival Examples: food, shelter, security etc.

Pro-active Disclosure: Announcing before the information was asked for. It is self-initiated under a given mandate.

People's Audit / Public Audit: Common and ordinary people ask for them and prepare an account of various doings by the officials. These activities come under 'audit'.

Reasonable Restriction: A general expression used in the Constitution of India limiting unfettered exercise of rights.

Residuary Power: Power to make law on any subject not enumerated in the State or the concurrent List. In Indian federation, this power vests with the Union.

Civic Culture: Political life and milieu of citizens of a state.

Draconian: harsh and severe

12.10 REFERENCES

The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative publications used here are:

4. Right to Information in South Asia - A Conference Report
5. Submissions to Legislators on a Right to Information Law (2000)

12.11 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS EXERCISES

Answers for all general questions may be searched from the preceding text materials.

Check Your Progress 2
2. (C)

Check Your Progress 3
2. A(T), B(T), C(T), D(T).