

RIGHT TO INFORMATION, A MECHANISM TO CONSTRAINT CORRUPTION WITH REFERENCE TO MEDIA LAW¹

INTRODUCTION

Right to information Act 2005 was enacted by permission and authority of his Excellency, President of India. The fundamental and foremost requirement of act is to provide a legal framework of citizen's democratic right to access to information under the control of public authorities. The acts guarantees transparency and accountability in the functioning, gearing up the openness in public authority, reduce corruptions; prevent administrative arbitrariness, bribe the gap between providers and recipient of services, strengthening the foundations of the democracy.

The information can be in the form of the memos, records, documents, opinions & advices, reports, papers, samples circulars, orders, contracts. The lack of this right makes democracy and freedom less effective and successful.² Access to an information and document is essential to reach the truth and its denial a gross injustice. This act is an essential element of fundamental right under Article 19(1)³ of the constitution. In 1976, Supreme Court said in the case Of Raj Narain vs State of UP⁴ that people cannot speak or express them unless they know. Therefore, right to information embedded in article 19.⁵ In the past years RTI is only and only cause of murder of many innocent but daring & true nationalists called corruption crusaders. It has legitimized the act of few people to extort or blackmail the wrong doers & make millions of money. It has caused too much money to be the exchequer particularly the tax payer as many people filing senseless RTI & wasting government time, money and efforts.

Universally more than 80 countries have now enacted such laws, with the list growing each year. India's RTI at is globally recognized as a strong and effective law and India RTI act ranks 4th in survey of 100 countries.⁶ National character is the keystone on which rests the fate and future of our public affairs. National character depends on, and, in fact, is an individual morality. The act had provided blockage to corruptions activities of the

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² PK DAS, THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005 23-55.

³ INDIA CONST. art. 19, cl. 1.

⁴ State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain, 1975 AIR 865, 1975 SCR (3) 333.

⁵ INDIA CONST. art. 19.

⁶ Factly, The TBI Blogs: India's RTI Act Ranks 4th in Survey of Over 100 Countries, The Better India, (September 29, 2016, 3:06 pm) Available at <https://www.thebetterindia.com/69906/indias-rti-act-ranked-4th-best-world/>.

government that will lead India to move forward. It is a recognition of democracy that requires informed citizenry and transparency of information just for a better functioning.

BACKGROUND

In the last few decades, freedom of information has been recognized as an internationally protected human right, and societies across the world have been moving away from opaque and secretive administrative systems to open and transparent system. In fact, Sweden is supposed to have put in place the first set of laws for transparency in public affairs more than 225 years ago. There is a growing body of authoritative statements supporting the right to information, made in context of official human rights mechanisms, including the United Nation, the commonwealth, the Organisation of American States and the Council of Europe.

In 1982 the right to know grew to the status of a constitutional right in the popular case of *S P Gupta v. Union of India* (AIR) 1982 SC (149)⁷, popularly known as Judges case. The Supreme Court elevated the right to know and the right to information to the status of a fundamental right, on the principle that certain unarticulated rights are immanent and implicit in the enumerated guarantees.

In 1996, Justice P.B Sawant, drafted the right to information bill. The core of the bill was clause 3 which says –

Every citizen shall have the Right to Information from public body;

It shall be the duty of the public body to maintain all records duly catalogued and indexed;

3. The public body shall be under a duty to make available to the person requesting information, as it is under an obligation to obtain and furnish and shall not withhold any information or limit its availability to the public except the information specified in Clause 4, and

4. All individuals whether citizens or not, shall have the right to such information that affects their life and liberty

7. At the state level Tamil Nadu was the first State to enact a right to information law, in 1997, followed by Goa in the same year. Seven other States had passed legislation by 2003 - Rajasthan (2000), Karnataka (2000), Delhi (2001), Maharashtra (2002), Assam (2002), Madhya Pradesh (2003) and Jammu and Kashmir (2003). With presidential assent, the

⁷ S.P Gupta v. Union of India 1981 Supp SCC 87.

Central government and State government now have 120 days to implement the provisions of the Bill entirely. The Act formally came into force on 12 October, 2005.

WHY WE NEED RTI?

A pervasive culture of secrecy and arrogance of the bureaucracy towards the common people in which the government holds out as and is perceived by the public as lord and master. Corruption almost every other person talks about corruption. People attribute every failure or problem to the corruption in the machinery and leave at that, Unfortunately, India has a dubious distinction of being the 20th most corrupt country.⁸

Corruption is not likely to fully eliminated, but the objective is to minimize it's so that it becomes an exception and not the rule by turning it from a low risk and high return activity into a high risk to low return activity. It is a function of all three pillars. Corruption has the potential to flourish where rents are high, discretion, extensive and reporting and monitoring are poor. Main thrust of RTI law to change the culture of secrecy, red tapism and aloofness that has plagued India's monolithic and opaque bureaucracy.⁹

This effort was marked by MKSS (Mazdoor Kisan Sakti Sangathan) to tackle corruption at grass root level. Enforcing the accountability of the authorities has its roots in right to know. Every person who caste his or her vote should also expertise his or her mandate his or her mandate is working, Every political party interprets electoral verdict to their convenience and rule as they like saying that their acts had people's support. It is for the people to say whether they accept so and so policy raise questions. The transparency will automatically limit the abuse of discretion and thud acts as the check on the corruption in any regime. Most notorious scams, like distribution by the Union Minister for petroleum, of Petrol pumps among the kith and kin instead of deserving unemployed youth. The RTI act is one of the crucial tools that we have as citizens. We should not misuse for petty jokes.

RIGHT TO INFORMATION AS AN ANTI CORRUPTION TOOL

10. In 1986 Rajiv Gandhi , the then PM reported that out of every rupee earmarked for the benefit of the citizen, only 15 paisa reaches to the beneficiaries. Over the time this amount

⁸ Ronak D. Desai, India Continues To Rank Among Most Corrupt Countries In The World, FORBES,(Mar 7, 2018, 04:05am). Available at <https://www.forbes.com/sites/ronakdesai/2018/03/07/india-continues-to-be-one-of-the-most-corrupt-countries-in-the-world/#35afb7a079c6>.

⁹ INSIGHTS, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: Synopsis of 2016 Mains Writing Challenges,(OCTOBER 6, 2016). Available at <http://www.insightsonindia.com/2016/10/06/public-administration-synopsis-2016-mains-writing-challenges/>.

has reduced and reached the prediction at 10 paisa. It arise a question in every one's mind that if only 15 percent of sanctioned amount reaches to beneficiaries than left sanctioned amount goes where? "The remaining 40 percent was spent on administrative costs and nearly 45 percent disappeared into the corruption column"¹⁰Corruption is an old-age phenomenon. A corrupt society is characterized by immorality and lack of fear or respect for law. Corruption comes under many different guises: bribery, misappropriations of public goods, nepotism and influencing the formulating of laws or regulations for private gain. Enforcing the accountability of the authorities has its roots in right to know. Over the years, successive governments at the Centre and in state have spent crore of rupees on various programmes and schemes..... Had these resources spent properly? India inherited its legacy of corruption from its ancient ruler, who always expected some gifts in the form *Nazarana*as their subjects. It has become a social phenomenon. There is hardly any area of activity that has remained wholly free from the impact of corruption. In fact, corruption has now been institutionalized has become a commonly accepted way of life.¹¹

With corruption scandals clouding India's government and well known activist Anna Hazare's – five day fast unto-death articulated the building, angst in Indi against serial corruption scams in government and public life. Insisting on a strong unimpeachable and independent anti-corruption Lokpal Bill passed. Most disturbing were allegations of large scale corruption in government flagship project for the rural poor. So many, considerations were ignited around the parliament for a draft Lokpal or Ombudsman bill that has been heavily criticized by civil society. The issue of corruption is a quixotic pursuit at the best of times. Hazare's fast was the occasion to present a counter to the Lokpal bill was prepared by civil society activists seeking on independent body to investigate corruption cases. The causes of corruption in India include excessive regulations, complicated taxes and licensing systems, numerous governments controlled institutions on certain goods and services delivery, and the lack of transparent laws and processes.¹²

There are significant variations in level of corruption as well as in state government efforts to reduce corruption across India. Since June 2005, when Right to Information Act, was passed, it has been hailed as the hallmark of democracy for the reasons that it purports to make, as

¹⁰ 'Only 15 paise reaches the needy': SC quotes Rajiv Gandhi in its Aadhaar verdict, Hindustan Times,(Jun 11, 2017 17:52 IST). Available at <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/only-15-paise-reaches-the-needy-sc-quotes-rajiv-gandhi-in-its-aadhaar-verdict/story-I8dniDGXF6ksulggTDgb9L.html>.

¹¹ *IOSR Journal Of Humanities And Social Science (IOSR-JHSS) Volume 21, Issue 2, Ver. VII (Feb. 2016) PP 13-15 e-ISSN: 2279-0837, p-ISSN: 2279-0845.*

¹² Mitu Sengupta (2014) Anna Hazare's Anti-Corruption Movement and the Limits of Mass Mobilization in India, *Social Movement Studies*, 13:3, 406-413, DOI: 10.1080/14742837.2013.860025.

regards government information, disclosure the norm and secrecy as the exception. The idea of preventing corruption through Right to Information is the idea, which has such a power, and the time has come to cure the disease of corruption. Right to information as such will bring transparency of the government activities and allow the people to find remedies for those things by which they suffered, Right to information means right of information of the need of the hour. It's a weapon in the hand of every citizen without license¹³. Corruption is rampant in India. It is almost impossible to get any work done in government office without paying bribes. The Right to Information empowers citizens to ask for information from their government, and has potential of enforcing the majesty of the Indian citizen. It ensures that a citizen sitting in her house and spending less than an hour and about Rs 50 to 70 can curb corruption, improve policy implementation or sometimes get a grievance redressed. Citizens do not need to go to any office or even telephone anybody.¹⁴ They can enforce good governance from their homes. In the event, the public servants treat an RTI requisition with contempt or indifference; he faces the threat of paying a personal penalty for this.

People have also been making a difference in the quality of works carried out by the government in the area. Absent sweepers turned up for duty when their attendance registers were sought. MLA was forced to release money for a work demanded by the people when they asked for the expenditure made by her out of her MLA Development Fund. Arunaroy, a social activist said, "India's RTI Act as "the most fundamental law this country has been as it can be used from the local panchayat to parliament from a non-descript village to posh Delhi, from a ration shop to the 2G scam. With the corruption being viewed as one of the biggest "Obstacles in the efficient delivery of development resources to the poor developing countries."¹⁵ Corruption arising out of secrecy is thus has no solution until the veil of secrecy is removed through transparency.

In a Democratic society, a citizen can realize his right to live in corruption free society only when iron veils of secrecy are lifted and culture of transparency brought down. These are two significant phases in bringing in the culture of transparency in imposing an obligation of the state to inform and providing a substantial Right to Know on the part of citizens¹. In modern constitutional democracies it is axiomatic that citizens have a right to know about the affairs of the government which having been elected by them, seeks to formulate sound policies of

¹³ Abdulraheem A (2009). Corruption in India : An overview; Cause, consequence and remedial measures; Social action Vol. 9 Oct. – Dec. 2009.

¹⁴, Vol. 2(5), pp. 68-77, May 2014, ISSN: 2360-784X© 2014 Academic Research Journals <http://www.academicresearchjournals.org/IJPSD/Index.html>.

¹⁵ Ibid.

governance aimed at their welfare. But like all other rights even this right has recognized limitations.¹⁶

It is by no means absolute. In transactions which have serious repercussions on public security, secrecy and like nature, public interests demand that they should not be publicly disclosed or disseminated. To ensure the continued participation of the people in the democratic process they must be kept informed of the vital decisions taken by the government and the basis thereof. Democracy, thus, expects openness is a concomitant of a free society. Right to Information is a potent weapon to fight against corruption, arbitrariness and misuse of power. “Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely”.¹⁷

Lord Akton’s above quote is absolutely correct for current Indian democratic phenomenon regarding corruption. The supreme court of India also stated that corruption is like cancer for Indian democracy. It is the biggest challenge for development. The culture of corruption has become well entrenched in the society. Corruption is a main barrier for the accountability and effectiveness in Indian Democratic, political, bureaucratic and social system. Now the time has come to pour the root of corruption by the appropriate acid to eradicate it. For this reference Right to Information Act is a powerful weapon. We may fight against corruption by the proper use of Right to Information Act.

RTI AND MEDIA LAW

The Press Council on March 2001, had stated that the Right to Information Legislation is very vital for the media. It stated that- “ At present, one of the stumbling blocks in the path of investigative, analytical and popular journalism is the difficulty in getting access to the official information. The bureaucracy, the police, the army, judiciary and even the legislature guard information regarding even the most mundane subjects with astonishing zeal. Few journalists are able to break this iron curtain of the official non-cooperation. The right to Information will encourage journalists and society at large to be more questioning about the state of affairs and will be a powerful tool to check the unmitigated goings-on in the public realm and will also promote accountability. No longer will scribes have to depend on conjecture, rumour, leaks and sources other than knowledgeable sources. The legislation when enacted will pose an antidote to vested interests which try to conceal or misinterpret

¹⁶ Shilpa (2013). Right to Information Act: A tool to strengthen good governance and tackling corruption; Shilpa; International journal of Humanity and Social Science Invention ; Vol. 2, Issue 2; Feb. 2013.

¹⁷ Lairenjam DD (2007) Right to Information (RTI) to curb corruption – as a tool in the hands of the citizen by Lairenjam Dhanamajuri Devi.

information or which try to manipulate media directly or indirectly to plant misinformation. Through this legislation, transparency in public, professional, social and personal sphere can be achieved.”¹⁸

Under section 19(1) (a)¹⁹ of the Indian constitution, the citizens of India have been given the right to freedom of speech and expression. But without access to information, this right was incomplete. Right to receive and right to impart information have been held to be a part of freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of Article 19 of the Constitution subject of course to the reasonable restrictions, if any, that may be placed on such right in terms of and to the extent permitted by clause (2) of the said Article. It has been held by the Supreme Court in *Secretary, Ministry of I & B, Government of India v Cricket Association of Bengal* ((1995) 2 SCC 161)²⁰ that: “The freedom of speech and expression includes right to acquire information and to disseminate it. Freedom of speech and expression is necessary, for self-expression which is an important means of free conscience and self-fulfilment. It enables people to contribute to debates on social and moral issues. It is the best way to find a truest model of anything, since it is only through it that the widest possible range of ideas can circulate. It is the only vehicle of political discourse so essential to democracy. Equally important is the role it plays in facilitating artistic and scholarly endeavours of all sorts. The right to communicate, therefore, includes right to communicate through any media that is available whether print or electronic or audio-visual such as advertisement, movie, article, speech, etc. That is why freedom of speech and expression includes freedom of the press. The freedom of the press in turn includes right to circulate and also to determine the volume of such circulation. This freedom includes the freedom to communicate or circulate one’s opinion without interference to as large a population in the country, as well as abroad, as is possible to reach.” In ‘The Cricket Association of Bengal’ case, it was held that the right to impart and receive information from electronic media is a part of the right to freedom of speech and expression .

In *Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union Of India*,²¹ the right to information was held to be included within the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19 (1) (a). In *Raj Narain*, the Court explicitly stated: ‘The people of this country have a right to know every public act, everything that is done in a public way by their public functionaries.

¹⁸ Aseem, Right to Information Act and the Role of Media, RTI Cell, ATI, Kohima, Available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/306798812/Right-to-Information-Act-and-the-Role-of-Media>.

¹⁹ INDIA CONST . art. 19, cl. 1, sub cl.(a).

²⁰ , *Ministry of I&B, Government of India v. Cricket Association of Bengal*, (1995) 2 SCC 161.

²¹ *Bennett Coleman & Co. v. Union Of India*, 973 AIR 106, 1973 SCR (2) 757.

They are entitled to know the particulars of every public transaction in all its bearings. Evaluation of the public authorities and the governance is impossible without factual, current/updated and primary information. The public authorities always kept guard on each information. The tragedy was that the bureaucrats were having the weapon of Officials Secret Act, which played over the right of speech and expression, and the some constraints lay down by the constitution. Therefore, the rights of the citizens remained confined. Similarly, the judiciary has the Contempt of Court provisions and the legislature have the parliamentary privileges. It was impossible for the journalist to go into the depth of any matter properly under these constraints. Now, with the legislation of the Right to Information, it has become a tremendous weapon for the common people and the media as well.

FUTURE ROADMAP RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The nature and scope of RTI must be rationalised to meet the evolving information demand. The RTI regime should adapt to national security, public safety and financial probity concerns such as the Uri-Pathankot infiltrations, Kolkata flyover collapse, Bhubaneswar hospital fire safety lapses, the commonwealth scam or BCCI cleanup. Accordingly, the institutional gaps ought to be addressed. Questions abound. Is it logical to keep the military under RTI protocol, while exempting the Para-military like BSF, CRPF, CISF, and ITBP from information disclosure, which is presently the case? RTI's vulnerability to information-fishing and the porosity of forward areas to cross-border terrorism cannot be ignored. How to explain that the exempt organisations include Sashastra Seema Bal and Assam Rifles but not the Army, Navy and Air Force? Further, has RTI's "public authority" raison d'être become out-of-sync with the reality that private entities are increasingly controlling public services with safety-health-environment implications? Does RTI's differentiated treatment of the public and private sectors affect fair competition? How best to promote voluntary disclosure and automaticity through compatible technologies. Why was the CBI, an investigating agency with RTI obligations in the original statute, put in the exempt-list earmarked essentially for intelligence and security agencies?²²

The manoeuvres to keep the CBI Director's visitor-logbook under wraps rekindled doubts about the intent behind the afterthought inclusion of CBI in the exempt-list, considering that there were safeguards already available to deny information not amenable to disclosure. In this case, the record of visitors was believed to be indicative of the influences impacting the

²² RTI: Carving out a roadmap for the future, The Tribune,(Oct 25, 2016, 12:49 AM). Available at <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/comment/rti-carving-out-a-roadmap-for-the-future/314248.html>.

coal block and 2G investigations. The information-seeking sentiment gets sparked when facts are fenced-in by "public authority" or "exempt-list" definitional boundaries. An instance arousing public interest would include the allegation of maltreatment by CBI in the BK Bansal suicide case. An openness to sharing information is vital for human welfare. The Bhopal Gas Tragedy signals that chemical safety and prevention of industrial disaster is a paramount goal not to be compromised.²³

Hence, a privately owned entity handling toxic material should not be shielded behind "public authority" legalese. Public-private partnerships have brought both spheres closer, though it must be recognised upfront that the RTI Act itself envisages disclosure of information related to a private entity if it is legally available with a public authority. Rules should be framed to allow this window to be deployed usefully for regulatory systems such as in pollution control, electricity distribution, telecom services or food standards, which are gearing up for greater accountability.

HURDLES IN RIGHT TO INFORMATION

The RTI empowered Indian citizens to seek information from Public Authorities, thus making the government and its workings more accountable and responsible. Unlike many other countries which took several years to implement the Act post the enactment, India took only a few months to bring it into force. This time was inadequate to change the mindset of people in Government, create infrastructure, develop new processes and build capacity to deliver information under this Act. This has led to implementation issues which need to be identified and addressed. Many ministries and departments of the Government of India seem to have appointed Multiple Public Information Officers (PIOs). This result in citizens having to run from office to office seeking out the correct PIO- sometimes in vain. Clearly there should be a single window approach in each department so that harassment to the citizen is avoided. Perhaps the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) - which, incidentally itself has over 40 PIOs- could be requested to send out a circular to all central government public authorities asking them to ensure that there is a single window approach in receiving applications and appeal under the RTI, in order to prevent harassment to the people.

Low awareness level: Section 26 of the Act states that the appropriate Government may develop and organize educational programmes to advance the understanding of the public,

²³ Gopi M (2016) Right to Information Act in India (An Overview). J Pol Sci Pub Aff 4:207. doi:10.4172/2332-0761.1000207.

especially disadvantaged communities, regarding how to exercise the rights contemplated under the Act.

However, as per the survey it was revealed that only 15% of the respondents were aware of the RTI Act. During the awareness survey, it was also observed that the major sources of this awareness were: Mass media channels like television channels, newspapers etc. and Word of mouth.

While on one hand the Nodal Departments (with specific reference to the State Governments studied) have not undertaken any substantial steps to promote the RTI Act, on the other hand, some SICs like SIC-Orissa and SIC Andhra Pradesh have been promoting the usage of the Act through seminars and discussions at district level.

Awareness on provisions of appeals and complaints: While the Act has been clear in defining the responsibility of the appropriate Government, with respect to creating awareness on the Act, there has been lack of initiative from the Government's side. The efforts made by appropriate Governments and Public Authorities have been restricted to publishing of rules and FAQs on websites. These efforts have not been helpful in generating mass awareness of the RTI Act. As compared to RTI Act the common citizens (and disadvantaged communities) are significantly more aware of other Government schemes focused on socio-economic development. While this inadequacy can be linked to lack of accountability in the Government, it is also important to note that there are inadequate processes within the Government to highlight the success or failure in carrying out various activities mentioned in the Act, as a scorecard (including generating awareness, mentioned in Section 26). Further, similar measures/ scorecard are not available at a Public Authority level. Hence the appropriate Government or the Civil Society Organization is not in a position to have an objective measure to gauge the level of implementation of the RTI Act and its progress year-on-year.

Poor quality of information provided: Poor quality information supply due to lack of knowledge and indifferent attitude to the person engaged in supplying information under RTI Act. Unless these problems are addressed comprehensively by the appropriate Government and Public Authority in tandem, it would continue to be an issue. The role of the Information Commission assumes importance in maintaining a process to continuously identify the Public Authorities that do not possess adequate processes and infrastructure for compliance to the RTI Act and making them comply with the provisions of this Act as per Section 19(8).

Obsolete record management Guidelines : Ineffective record management system and collection of information from field offices leading to delay in processing of RTI applications: As per Section 4(1a) of the Act, a Public Authority needs to maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and form which facilitates the Right to Information under this Act and ensure that all records that are appropriate to be computerised are, within a reasonable time and subject to availability of resources, computerised and connected through a network all over the country on different systems so that access to such records is facilitated. It is well known that even in Central Government Ministries, the status of recordkeeping is a problem area. In most of the places, the current rules pertaining to record management only cater to categorisation of records based on time period for storage before destruction. In most states, record keeping procedures have not been revised for decades. Most significantly the practice of cataloguing, indexing and orderly storage is absent, which is critical for quick-turnaround in case of information request under RTI Act. Even when records are stored, retrieval of intelligible information is a challenge. It is perhaps because of this situation that there is a tendency to give bulk unprocessed information rather than relevant and pertinent information.²⁴

The Public Authorities have to enhance the level of ownership to ensure the RTI delivery happens as per the spirit of the Act. They have to be ultimately responsible for - Identifying the gaps in their offices in the delivery of the information, thereafter identify the resources needed and appropriately budget for it. - Maintenance of the information required to be furnished to the State Information Commission as per Section 25(3) . The role of the Centre/State Government is to facilitate the Public Authorities in implementation of the Act. This can happen through providing support to Public Authorities for training, development of software applications, e-Training modules, generating awareness amongst citizens etc. The role of the Information Commission has to go beyond the Hearing of the appeals. As per the Act, they are expected to issue orders/directions to the Public Authorities to carry out their duties as per the mandate of the Act. However till the time Information Commission assumes the role of ensuring the compliance of the RTI Act by the various Public Authorities, there would not be any control mechanism. The State Government has to play a facilitative role to the Information Commission through issuance of supporting rules/orders to the Public Authorities.

²⁴ Right to Information Act, 2005 (Act No. 22 of 2005).

CONCLUSION

Thus, it can be rightly mentioned that Right to Information act is an agent of good governance. It makes administration more accountable to people. It makes people aware of government proceedings and will lead a transparency. This act sticks to the principles of democratic ideology by encouraging openness and accountability in governmental and administration workings. It keeps check on the corruption and abuse of authority by public servants. Since the act was implemented for public interest, hence its success also depends on how they exercise the act. Moreover, there is need active participation from people, NGO's, civil society groups, coordination among RTI officials, Integrity among government departments and will form government and elected leaders. The long tradition of secrecy in our administrative culture influenced by the colonial hangover and feudal mind set, to break these negative influences, more stringent penal provision is needed to ensure personal liability of the official concerned in the case of colourable refusal to Information. The success of the Right to Information in India is an open challenge in our administrative culture, public service ability of adjustment and public services' commitment to the public cause. Let us hope positive response from our bureaucracy in the successful operationalization of the Right to Information.
