

Nalanda open university, Patna

Course - M.A. in journalism and mass Communication
MJMC - part - 1

Paper - VII

Subject - Media law and Ethics.

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Topic - Right to information Act, 2005.

The right to receive and collect information from govt., other authorities, semi governmental bodies, institutions, social organisations, NGO's, private body and even from judiciary etc, other institutions exercising public power and expanding public resource is implicit in the right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by article 19(1) of our Constitution. Information is the basis of an open govt. and of a healthy democracy. It is believed that access to information can render the process of govt. more often and make those in power more accountable to the people.

Right to information is a fundamental right. R.T.I 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 accountability and transparency.

Press commission requested to Central govt.

Regarding R.T.I. in 1900. It was pending between 1900 to 1996. Lastly a bill related to R.T.I was passed in parliament and in December 2005 R.T.I Act formed known as 'Right to information Act', 2005.

For more information, study following topics :-

- Introduction, explanation and provisions of the Act.

- Public Information officer - State Information commission and central information commission.

- Their formation, Duties, Functions and Powers.

- Provisions given to R.T.I Act, 2005 by High Courts and Supreme court time to time.

- Effects and use of Right to information and the Act.

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Last modified: 6:32 pm