

MJMC- 1 Paper – 7

Prepared by – Narendra tiwari

Topic- Official Secret Act 1923.

The official secret Act, 1923 is a comprehensive document relating to official secrets and defines a number of offenses. The Act is aimed at maintaining the security of the State against leakage of secret information, sabotage and the like. However, many of the acts prohibited by this law may be committed by newspapers and journalists, as private individuals, while performing their duties. This Act broadly has two parts; one relating to spying for the enemy. The punishment for spying in relation to the country's defences is up to fourteen years. The other relates to unauthorized communication of any other secrets Official code or passwords, or any sketch, plan, model, articles, note, document or information. This act was made during British rule in 1923. The proceeding of legislature and judiciary are open to all. Parliamentary and Vidhan Mandal proceedings are open for all members of house and journalist. During court's proceedings common men, journalists, parties, lawyers are allowed in court-room. But bureaucrats usually discharge duties in chambers. They pass order or orders in file lonely. Virtually this Act was safeguard of officers during British Rule. After proclamation of R.T.I. ACT 2005, this act has become ineffective. Today this official secret Act 1923 is useless and no need of it.

For more knowledge and information go through the following topics:

- Explanation and provisions of the Act.
- Effects of the Act on press.
- Use of the Act in present context.
- Official secret Act 1923 in the light of RTI. Act 2005.

Narendra Tiwari

Mob. 9234278669.