

## A critical study on online application for information under Rti Act;

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### ABSTRACT :

In 1997, Tamilnadu transformed into the main state in Quite some time to have passed a law on Right to Information, Right to Information Act 2005 orders ideal response to inhabitants requesting for government information. It is an action taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to give a-RTI Portal Gateway to the occupants for smart chase of information on the nuances of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs, etc among others, other than induction to RTI related information/openings appropriated on the web by various Public Authorities under the public authority of India similarly as the State Governments Tax Exemptions. To understand about the RTI Act. To understand about the online application of the RTI Act. To know the awareness of the RTI Act online application. Research method used is empirical research, random sampling method is used, sample size 204, data was collected through internet survey (google forms), independent variables age, gender, educational qualification, occupation. dependent variables are Do you have used an online application for information on RTI, Was the online application of RTI easy to use Statistics tools used for analysis are bar graphs. From fig 1.1 to 1.4 the graph is based on online application of rti most of respondent where based on law field the question where framed accordingly to them most of the people have been used the online application from 2.1 to 2.4 most of the people have stated neutral as opinion in the question weather the online application was easy to use and most of them agreed and strongly agreed that it was easy to use and people also stated that there is been lack of awareness for the general public on the online application the RTI.

**KEYWORDS:** Information, ministry, secrecy, online, app, government.

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### I. INTRODUCCION :

In 1997, Tamilnadu transformed into the main state in Quite some time to have passed a law on Right to Information, Right to Information Act 2005 orders ideal response to occupant sales for government information. It is an action taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to give a-RTI Portal Gateway to the occupants for smart chase of information on the nuances of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs, etc among others, other than permission to RTI related information/openings conveyed on the web by various Public Authorities under the public authority of India similarly as the State Governments Tax Exemptions. Legal Support in Patent Filing. Easy Compliance: Self-accreditation and consistency of 9 conditions and work laws through Startup India online interface/adaptable app. Relaxed Norms for Public Procurement: By encouraging the need of related information and before turnover in tenders for application by startups. Factors that primarily impact incredible organization are straightforwardness, obligation, credibility and people's participation. The reasons which can be essentially attributed to horrendous organization are debasement and secret. Both of these can be knocked off by the Right to information act. Factors impacting the RTI Act online application are nonattendance of consideration

regarding individuals overall about the online utilization of RTI, Demand side this estimation identifies with the information searcher side and necessities looked by the information searcher ,while appealing to for information request,citizens whether or not they have searched for of information under RTI Act or not,current designs The Bill disposes of these courses of action and expresses that the pay, rewards, and various terms and conditions of organization of the central and state CIC and ICs will be directed by the central government.Comparison with Mexico The Freedom of Information law in Mexico is viably thought out, a lot of communicated and unambiguous in nature, guaranteeing the occupants the advantage of to get information about their boss branch.USA The articulation "association", which insinuates the public bodies under a pledge to reveal, fuses, "any pioneer office, military office, Government organization, Government controlled endeavor, or other establishment in the official piece of the Government ,or any self-sufficient regulatory office.

#### OBJECTIVES :

- To understand about the RTI Act.
- To understand about the online application of the RTI Act .
- To know the awareness of the RTI Act online application .

#### II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

The Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) is a law endorsed by the Parliament of India "to oblige setting out the helpful arrangement of right to information for citizens.One of the marvelous features of RTI is that it uncovers experts obligated to the general populace, which invigorate the participatory mainstream government. Extraordinary organization has four parts: straightforwardness, obligation, consistency and speculation and RTI helps in achieving the same.Right to Information is actually similar to oxygen for vote based frameworks. It addresses straightforwardness. Information would provoke straightforwardness, obligation and decency. Objective of the Act is to develop good judgment arrangement of right to information for inhabitants to secure permission to information vigorously affected by open trained professionals, to propel straightforwardness and duty in the working of each open position,Right to Information Act, 2005 Enacted by: Parliament of India Enacted: 15-June-2005 Assented to: 22-June-2005 Commenced: 12-October-2005 Territorial degree: Whole of India Also Jammu and Kashmir since August 5 2019 after Article 370 disavowed. The Right to information act 2005 in India is maybe the most evolved information order on earth. The Act relies upon the standard that all organization information is the property of people. Due to This vote based framework has taken to grass root level and it is a phase for ensuring the speculation of normal people in organization in the country. The advantage to information is an essential right. It is a piece of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution (the option to talk uninhibitedly and explanation). B. The Constitution's affirmation of key rights fuses a confirmation of those unplanned and subordinate perspectives that are imperative to ensure that the advantage is effective, and not just deceptive.The Right To Information is crucial for any lion's share rules framework. "The Right To Information fuses an induction to the information which is held by or intensely impacted by any vacant position, and joins the alternative to audit the work, chronicle, records, taking notes, isolates or ensured copies of reports/records and guaranteed trial of the materials and moreover securing information which is taken care of in electronic design. The Act connects with an occupant to search for time bound responses on organization related inquiry from a public force or an organization department.The office of Chief Justice of India and Governor are not recorded as open master on the records of the Central Information Commission,minister of state for Personnel Jitendra Singh said in a formed response to Lok Sabha. Association of the Act [Section 12]:A body to be known as the 'Central Information Commission' is to rehearse the powers introduced on, and to play out the limits given out to, it under this Act. The Central Information Commission will involve The Chief Information Commissioner and a particularly number of Central Information Commissioners as may be considered significant.the Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer, taking everything into account, showing the points of interest of the information searched for by that person.Data [Section 2(f)]:Information techniques any material in any design, including records, chronicles, sees, messages, suppositions, counsel, official proclamations, booklets, orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, tests, models, data material held in any electronic construction and information relating to any private body which can be gotten to by a public authority under some other law for the time being in power.Right to information noticeably known as RTI is a urgent right given by our constitution under article 19.1. The article 19.1 says that every occupant has the privilege to talk uninhibitedly of talk and explanation. In 1976 the Supreme Court said that people couldn't talk or impart aside from on the off chance that they know. Thusly the Right to Information is introduced in article 19.1 and is a key right. Right to Information is an indispensable piece of the capacity to talk uninhibitedly and verbalization is loved in Article 19(1)(A) of the constitution, which is seen as the principle condition of opportunity. It includes a supported circumstance in the reformist arrangement of opportunities giving assistance and confirmation to various opportunities. The enunciation "the option to talk uninhibitedly of talk and verbalization" in Article 19(1)(a) has been held to consolidate the choice

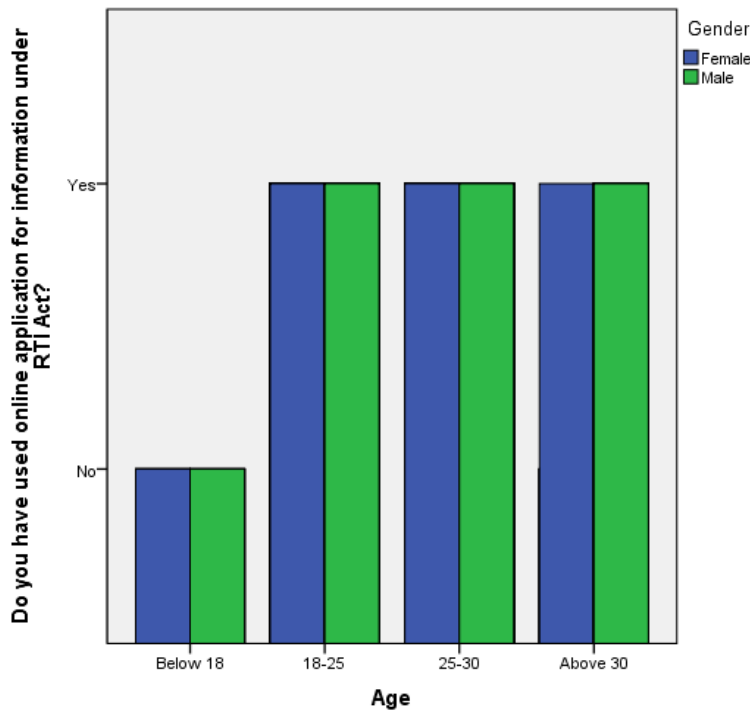
to acquire information and scatter something comparative. It joins the choice to pass on it through any available media whether print or electronic or general media, for instance, promotion, film, article or talk, etc In the acclaimed 'tryst with destiny' talk not long before Indian Independence, Jawaharlal Nehru expressed this test as 'the conclusion of poverty and neglectfulness and sickness and dissimilarity of possibilities'. Extraordinary organization should zero in on expansion in well disposed opportunities and removal of desperation. To lay it out simply, incredible organization infers getting value, reinforcing, business and powerful movement of organizations. One record relies upon the presence of chance of information laws. A resulting record called the "straightforwardness" list checks the repeat with which money related data are appropriated in countries around the planet. Observational assessment shows that countries which have better information streams as assessed by the two markers have better quality organization. This bill didn't meet the supposition for people. By then after different corrections an exhibition named "Right to Information Act 2005" was approved on 15 June 2005 and came into power from 12 October 2005. Right to Information Act 2005 is an exhibit to oblige setting out the realistic arrangement of right to information for inhabitants to secure induction to information intensely affected by open trained professionals, to propel straightforwardness and duty in the working of each open force. The prerequisite for straightforwardness and obligation in the organization game plan of the country ends up being more critical especially to achieve the targets of the incredible organization. In this remarkable circumstance, the Government of India over the latest multi decade has given different rights to its occupants, like one side to work through MGNREGA, right to guidance, etc Foundations are norms that undergird affiliations and are reflected in guardians in law and practices. Additional time associations prosper and suffer, as they are way dependent. This makes them change-safe. Thusly, it is frustrating when associations change. One such puzzle, in the Indian setting, has been the request for the Right to Information Act (RTI Act) in 2005. India is a fame based country. People are the supervisors; in like manner pros hold an alternative to acknowledge how the public position planned to serve them are working. Hence, chance of information is clearly related to this ramifications of famous government. RTI is an institutional reality of chance of information which has been taken by the Indian Parliament. The Right to Information Act 2005 was passed by the UPA (United Progressive Alliance) Government with a sensation of pride. It showed the Act as an accomplishment in India's lion's share rule adventure. It is quite a while since the RTI was passed; the introduction on the execution front is far from extraordinary. Hence, the impact on the disposition, demeanor and individual lead guidelines of the public trained professionals and people isn't as it was needed to be. Right to Information and Good Governance are solidly related to each other. Right to Information is the best approach to achieve the goals of good organization. The basics of good organization are straightforwardness, duty, responsiveness and in this manner these all are progressed or urged by the advantage to information. Right to Information is a basic normal opportunity of every person. The acclaimed French academic Michel Foucault once thought, power is gotten from data and information is the crucial piece of data. Information changes the outlook of people and it is adequately talented to adjust up to the high level world. The free induction to information and backing of people in government decisions develops the difference in the organization into incredible organization

### III. METHODOLOGY :-

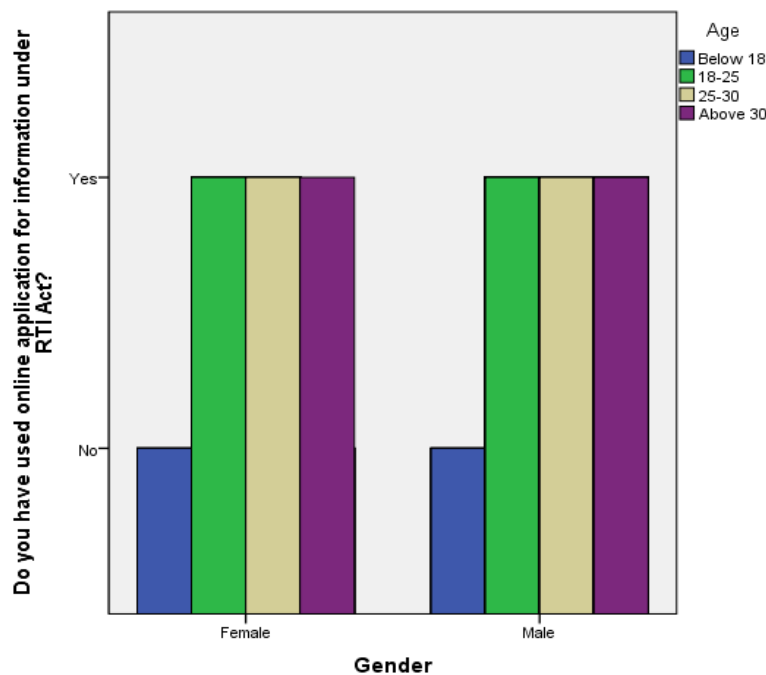
The present paper was analysed through the empirical methodology of research. The present analysis was made through a random and convenient sampling method where the survey was taken through social media like WhatsApp, Instagram, Email etc., random sampling method is used, sample size 204, data was collected through internet survey (google forms), independent variables age, gender, educational qualification, occupation. dependent variables is does bail is mandatory, does people aware of judicial discretion. Statistics tools used for analysis are bar graphs.

ANALYSIS :

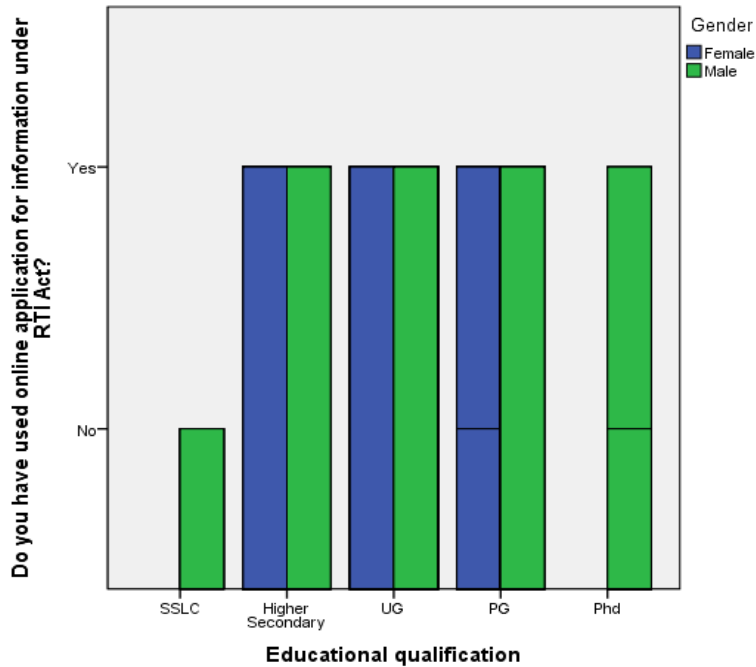
1.Do you have used or tried an online application for information on RTI ?



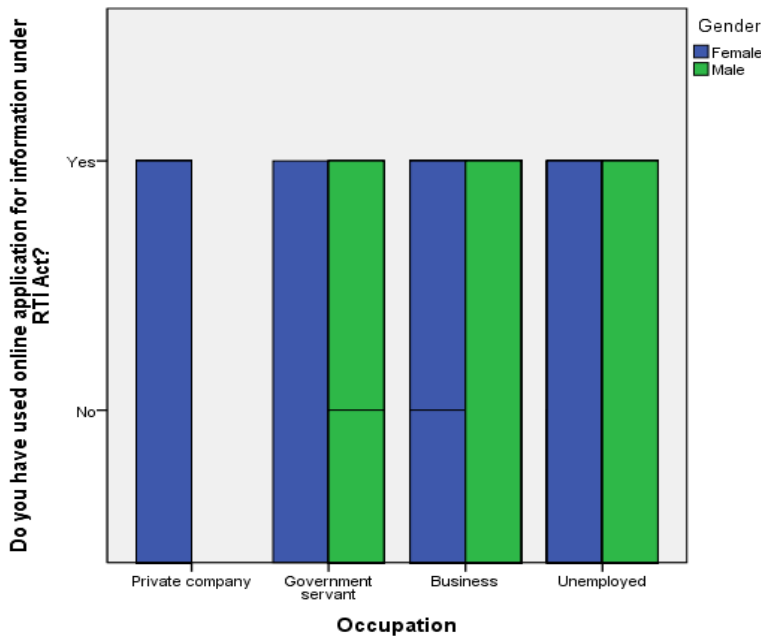
LEGENDS : from fig .1.1 age and gender are the independent variable used in the graph ,age group of 18-25 , 25-30 , above 30 have stated that yes they have used the online application of the RTI Act and only age of below 18 both male and female stated no they haven't used the online application of RTI .



Legends : from fig 1.2 gender and age are the independent variable used in the graph age group of 18-25 , 25-30 , above 30 have stated that yes they have used the online application of the RTI Act and only age of below 18 both male and female stated no they haven't used the online application of RTI .

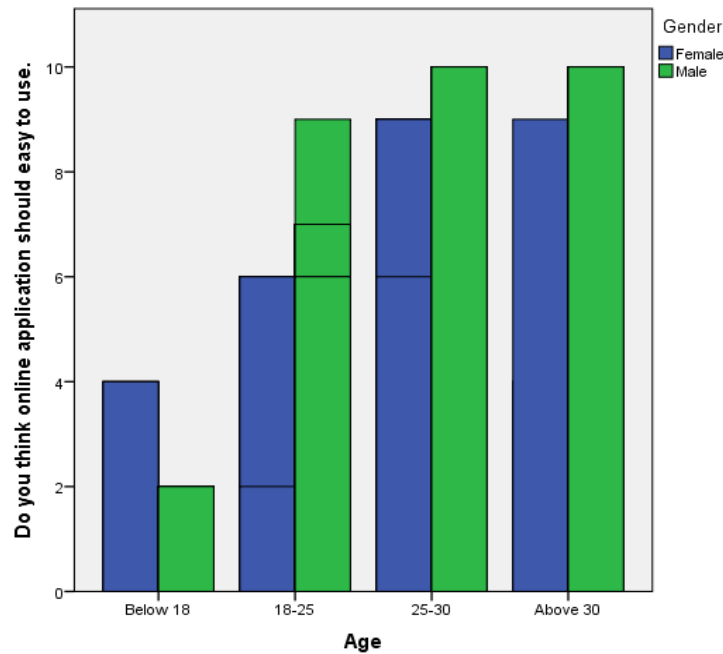


**Legendes :** from fig 1.3 education qualification and genders are used as the independent variables , qualification of higher secondary and ug male and females have stated that they have used the online application , male with qualification of phd have 50/50 half them have used the online application the other half didn't, male with qualification of pg have said yes , but female with qualification of pg have been 50/50 half them have used the online application the other half didn't,male with qualification of the sslc have said no they haven't used the online application of rti.

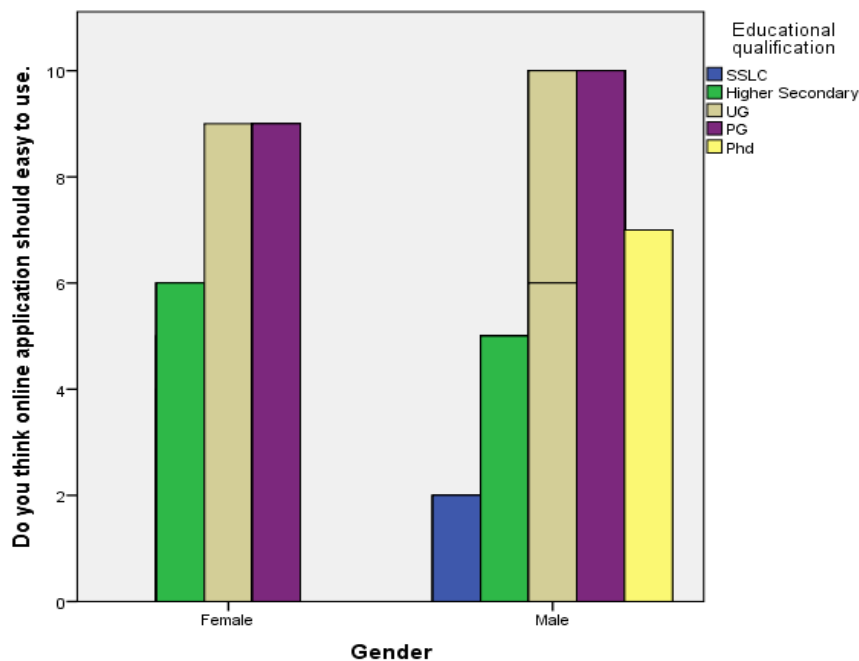


**Legendes:** from fig 1.4 occupation and gender are used as the independent variables of the graph , male with occupation in private company, government company and unemployed have said yes they did used the online application or tried it and female with occupation in business and unemployed have stated that they used the online application , females with occupation as government servant half of the people have used and other have have not used the online application of the RTI, female with occupation as there business have also stated same half of the people have used and other have not used the online application of the RTI.

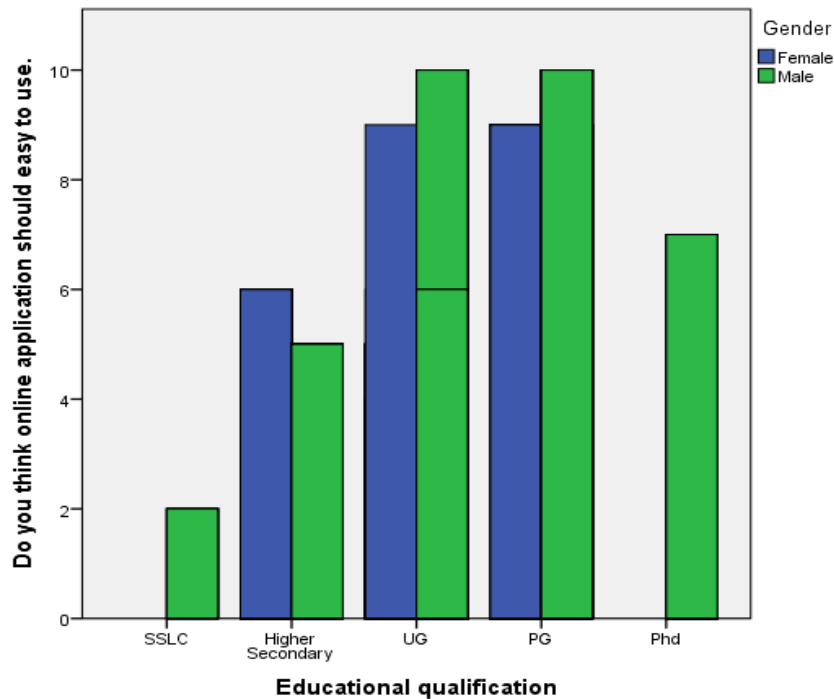
2. Was the online application of RTI easy to use ?rate in the scale of 1-10( Strongly agree 8-10 agree 7 neutral 5 - 6 ,disagree 3-4 ,Strongly disagree 0-2 )



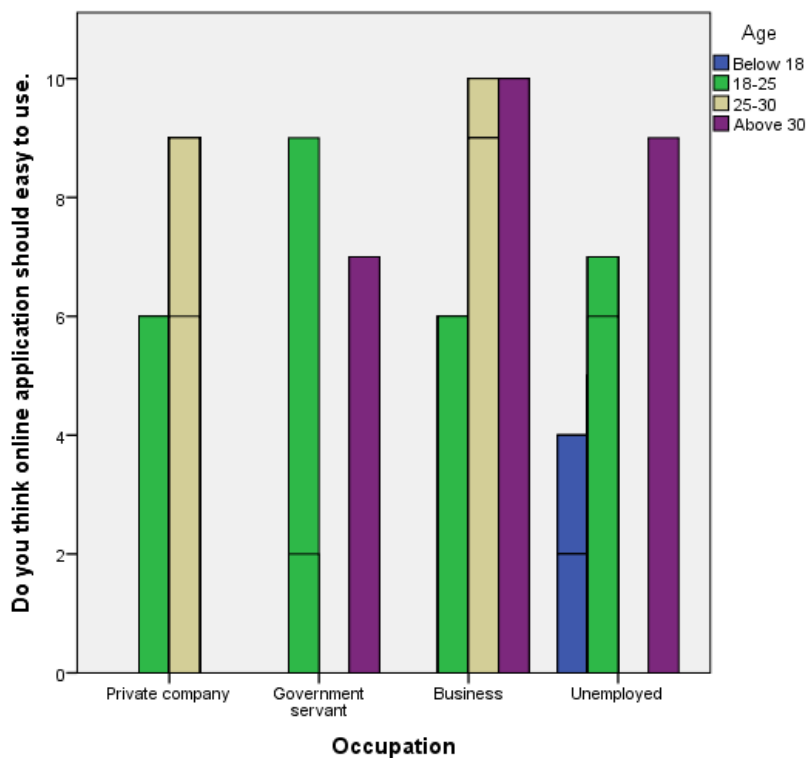
**Legends : fig 2.1** gender and age are the independent variables used in the graph age group of above 30 male and female strongly agree that it was easy to use , age group of 25-30 male also strongly agreed but female half them strongly agreed but the other half responded neutral as there answer . The age group of 18-25 male have strongly agreed and answered neutral as their opinion, but females within the age group of 18-25 strongly disagreed and felt neutral while they used the online application of the rti.



**Legends : fig 2.2** education qualification and gender are used as the independent variable for the graph,male and female with qualification of ug and pg have strongly agreed but in male half the male with the qualification of ug stayed neutral ,only the male with qualification of sslc have strongly disagreed and male with higher secondary have disagreed , female with higher secondary have stayed neutral.



**Legends :** fig 2.3 education qualification and gender are used as the independent variable for the graph, females with higher secondary have stayed neutral. male and female with qualification of ug and pg have strongly agreed but in male half the male with the qualification of ug stayed neutral ,only the male with qualification of sslc have strongly disagreed and male with higher secondary have disagreed .



**Legends :** fig 2.4 occupation and age have been taken as the independent variable for the graph, age group of above 30 occupation as there business and unemployed have stated that strongly agree, above 30 age group with occupation as government servant have agreed ,age group of 25-30 have strongly agreed that online application was easy to use. only the unemployed and below 18 age group disagreed and strongly disagreed that online application easy to use.

#### IV. RESULTS :

**from fig .1.1** age and gender are the independent variable used in the graph ,age group of 18-25 , 25-30 , above 30 have stated that yes they have used the online application of the RTI Act and only age of below 18 both male and female stated no they haven't used the online application of RTI , **from fig 1.2** gender and age are the independent variable used in the graph age group of 18-25 , 25-30 , above 30 have stated that yes they have used the online application of the RTI Act and only age of below 18 both male and female stated no they haven't used the online application of RTI . **from fig 1.3** education qualification and genders are used as the independent variables , qualification of higher secondary and ug male and females have stated that they have used the online application , male with qualification of phd have 50/50 half them have used the online application the other half didn't, male with qualification of pg have said yes , but female with qualification of pg have been 50/50 half them have used the online application the other half didn't,male with qualification of the sslc have said no they haven't used the online application of rti.**from fig 1.4** occupation and gender are used as the independent variables of the graph , male with occupation in private company, government company and unemployed have said yes they did used the online application or tried it and female with occupation in business and unemployed have stated that they used the online application , females with occupation as government servant half of the people have used and other have have not used the online application of the RTI, female with occupation as there business have also stated same half of the people have used and other have have not used the online application of the RTI. **fig 2.1** gender and age are the independent variables used in the graph age group of above 30 male and female strongly agree that it was easy to use , age group of 25-30 male also strongly agreed but female half they strongly agreed but the other half responded neutral as their answer . The age group of 18-25 male have strongly agreed and answered neutral as their opinion, but females within the age group of 18-25 strongly disagreed and felt neutral while they used the online application of the rti.**fig 2.2** education qualification and gender are used as the independent variable for the graph,male and female with qualification of ug and pg have strongly agreed but in male half the male with the qualification of ug stayed neutral ,only the male with qualification of sslc have strongly disagreed and male with higher secondary have disagreed , female with higher secondary have stayed neutral.**fig 2.3** education qualification and gender are used as the independent variable for the graph, females with higher secondary have stayed neutral.male and female with qualification of ug and pg have strongly agreed but in male half the male with the qualification of ug stayed neutral ,only the male with qualification of sslc have strongly disagreed and male with higher secondary have disagreed ,**fig 2.4** occupation and age have been taken as the independent variable for the graph,age group of above 30 occupation as there business and unemployed have stated that strongly agree, above 30 age group with occupation as government servant have agreed ,age group of 25-30 have strongly agreed that online application was easy to use.only the unemployed and below 18 age group disagreed and strongly disagreed that online application easy to use.

#### V. DISCUSSION :

From fig 1.1 to 1.4 the graph is based on online application of rti most of respondent where based on law field the question where framed accordingly to them most of the people have been used the online application from 2.1 to 2.4 most of the people have stated neutral as opinion in the question weather the online application was easy to use and most of them agreed and strongly agreed that it was easy to use and people also stated that there is been lack of awareness for the general public on the online application the the RTI .

#### LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of my study is the sample frame. The restrictive number of sample sizes is also another major drawback. In the survey many of the respondents male and female comparatively less in number. It would give data in wide scope. These are the limitations to the study.

#### VI. CONCLUSION :

In 1997, Tamilnadu transformed into the primary state in Quite some time to have passed a law on Right to Information,Right to Information Act 2005 orders ideal response to occupant sales for government information. It is an action taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to give a-RTI Portal Gateway to the inhabitants for smart chase of information on the nuances of first Appellate Authorities,PIOs, etc among others, other than permission to RTI related information/openings appropriated on the web by various Public Authorities under the public authority of India similarly as the State GovernmentsTax Exemptions.To comprehend about the RTI Act.To comprehend about the online use of the RTI Act .To know the consciousness of the RTI Act online application .**from fig .1.1** age and gender are the independent variable used in the graph ,age group of 18-25 , 25-30 , above 30 have stated that yes they have used the online application of the RTI Act and only age of below 18 both male and female stated no they haven't used the online application of RTI , **from fig 1.2** gender and age are the independent variable used



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