

**Right to Information means the right to receive information, which provides the information enacted by the nation enforcing rights to its citizens. Through the Right to Information, the nation makes its citizens aware of their work and governance system.**

The meaning of Right to Information ----- The following points come under it:-

1. Inspect the works, documents, records.
2. Document or documentary of the records. Getting summary, notes and certified copies.
3. Taking certified samples of the material.
4. Information like print out, disc, floppy, tape, video cassette or any other electronic form can be obtained. Major provisions of Right to Information Act 2005
5. All government departments, public sector units, non-governmental organizations and educational institutes running with any type of government assistance are included in it. Entirely private entities are not covered under this law but government department can seek any information from any private body under law, then that information can be sought through that department.
6. In each government department, one or more public information officers have been created, who accept the application under the Right to Information, collect the information sought and make it available to the applicant.
7. The Public Information Officer has the obligation to provide the information sought for 30 days or 48 hours (in some cases 45 days) in case of life and liberty.
8. If the Public Information Officer refuses to accept application, provides information in the fixed time frame or gives false or misleading information, then for a delay of Rs. 250 per day, the penalty of up to 25000 can be deducted from his salary. Along with this he has to give information.
9. The Public Information Officer does not have the right to ask for a reason of seeking for information.
10. Application fee is to be paid for seeking information (Central Government has fixed a fee of Rs 10 along with the application. But in some states it is high, BPL card holders are exempted in the application fee.
11. The fee will also be payable for taking copy of documents. The Central Government has kept this fee at Rs 2 per page, but in some states it is high, if the information has not been provided in the fixed time frame, the information will be released free of cost.
12. If a Public Information Officer understands that the information sought is not related to his department, it is his duty to send that application to the concerned department within five days and also inform the applicant. In such a situation, the deadline for receiving the information will be 30 days to 35 days.
13. Public Information Officer refuses to accept application or makes trouble; then complaint can be made directly to the Information Commission. Under the Right to Information, a complaint can be made against the Central or State Information Commission against rejecting information, incomplete, confusing or misinforming or demanding more fees for information.
14. The Public Information Officer may refuse to give information in some cases. The details of the related information that cannot be given are listed under Section 8 of the Right to

Information Act. But if the information sought is in the public interest then the information forbidden in section 8 can also be given. The information that cannot be denied to the parliament or the assembly, cannot be denied to any ordinary person.

15. If the Public Information Officer does not provide information within the stipulated time or refuses to issue information using incorrect Section 8, or in case of non-satisfaction with the information given, within 30 days, The first appeal can be made before the senior officer of the concerned Public Information Officer, i.e. First Appeal Officer.
16. If you are not satisfied with the first appeal then the second appeal is to be filed within 60 days to the Central or State Information Commission (which is related).