The topic "Right to Information in the context of Open Government and Information Regime", has been chosen for a critical and indepth investigation. The free flow of information is ingeniously controlled or regulated in some of the liberal democracies including the republic of India, which religiously subscribes to British colonial laws like the Official Secrets Act, 1923 that virtually infuse the paradigm of a secret society within the democratic facade.

Right to know and right to information of citizen is an essential and primary concern of the republic of India. India cannot look forward towards becoming an open government by withholding transparency, openness and accessibility of citizens to all the institutions of the government.

In India, there is no express provision in the Constitution of India providing for the right to information to the citizens of India. The right is developed by many of the judicial pronouncements rendered by the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the country, giving it an implicit constitutional status.

The parliament of India, very recently enacted the Freedom of Information Act, 2002, with a view to conferring the right to information of citizens, a statutory position. In many of the states, viz., state of Assam the National Capital Territory of Delhi, the state of Goa and the state of Tamil Nadu, have also enacted the respective state right to information laws. However, there are sufficient legislative loopholes and inadequacies in the above laws.
The main objective of the investigation, is to find out whether international standard and norm of the basic human right to know or the right to information are adequately incorporated in the municipal laws of republic of India and enforced in the country or, if the existing municipal laws recently enacted, as well as the national and state enforcement machineries are compatible with established jurisprudence, rule of law and international standards.

I evince my deep sense of gratitude to my teacher and guide of the investigation, Professor (Dr.) N. Sanajaoba, Head, P.G. Department of law and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Gauhati, for his kindness in agreeing to supervise my work. Because of his guidance only, I have been able to complete my work.

I am indebted to the librarians of the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, the Indian Institute of Public Administration, the Judges Library, Gauhati High Court, the K.K. Handique Library, Gauhati Univesity, the University Law College Library, for their kind co-operation and the assistance provided to me.

I would be failing my duty, if I do not express my sincere gratitude to justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, who inspired and encouraged me through many valuable lessons on the topic from the jurisprudential perspectives.

I am also indebted to all the teachers of the P.G. Department of Law, Gauhati University for their persistent encouragement and advice rendered, which enabled me to arrive at the appointed goal. I am also
especially indebted to Mr. D.C. Mahanta, designated senior advocate of the Gauhati High Court, who has extended immense help and guidance in the present investigation, all throughout.

Last but not the least, I express my sincere thanks to my wife Mrs. S. Borpatragohain, my student friend Shri Amiya Kumar Bhuyan and Miss Barnali Barua, my daughter Mayuree and Prakash for extending sincere help in all respects and Md. Joynal Abedin for typing out the whole thesis with pains, without whose help this work would not have been completed in time.

Dated the 9th May, 2003
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