CHAPTER VII

OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

VII.1 Observations of the Study

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CHAPTER VII

OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

VII.1 Observations of the Study

This chapter includes observations drawn on the basis of data analysis of sample respondents such as Farmer respondents, Business respondents, Servicemen respondents, Government Officials respondents and Respondents from Industry where awareness and use of Act, problems and prospectives of the Right to Information Act have been observed of each 5 sample categories of total 160 respondents.

Chapter I

The whole study is introduced in brief in this chapter. RTI Act has become a boon for the present society to protect their rights to get the quality services and quality product. The active participation of people leads to success of RTI Act. Of course, government and various organizations may take keen interest towards creating awareness and Implementing of this act among the people.

Chapter II

This review has taken from work done by various researchers and authors on RTI Act in this chapters.

Chapter III

The observing of this chapter are

- The people have created social institutions, formed government and governmental institutions in the democracy process. All these institutions are bound by the rules determined by the people, for the people in democracy, from this process the laws comes up with human rights, Fundamental Right etc.

- Information is globally the fastest growing sector, which grows approximately at 5 percent per year as compared to the world economy growth of approximately 3 percent. So in present day the term Information is playing an important role in restructuring society.

- The Right to Information campaign in India began with the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) movement to bring in transparency in village. The
struggle of MKSS goes into the history of socio-economic agitations that forced the state to make a new law and offer a new right to the people.

- The most significant milestone in the history of legislation of our country is the introduction of the Freedom of Information Bill introduced by Central Government in Parliament on July 25, 2000 which was approved by both houses of Parliament in Dec.2002 and promulgated as Freedom of Information Act, 2002. The defined objective was: it will enable the citizens to have an access to information on a statutory basis which lead to RTI Act formally came into force on 12 October, 2005.

- The structure of RTI Act and its Implementation on the basis of Central Information Commission and State Information Commission.

- Laws by themselves are not adequate. What is needed is that people’s movement must back such progressive laws. A law for Right to Information or Freedom of Information can be made effective only through people's active involvement.

Chapter IV

- The Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette constituted a body to be known as the Central Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon and to perform the functions as assigned to it under RTI Act.

- The number of public authorities submitting annual return reflects an increasing trend during past three years 2006-07, 2007-08, and 2008-09, but the current year has seen a drop of six percentage points.

- The chart no. IV.4.2 and IV.4.3 clearly indicates that the number of RTI Application received have grown whereas the percentage of rejection of RTI Application has significant decrease.

Chapter V

- The number of RTI Application in the Osmanabad district is decreased in 2011 as compared to 2009.
The common people should take the benefit of Right to Information Act, so that corruption and malpractices could be controlled and which leads to social transparency and accountability.

The common people don’t know how, where to whom they should apply their application under RTI Act. For that purpose government should take keen interest towards creating awareness among the people to take its ultimate benefit by giving them knowledge about RTI Act.

“In the long run, the RTI act’s effectiveness will be measured in the number of public interest causes and issues it served rather than just remaining as a utilitarian tool for the common man. There is an urgent need to file more such RTI queries so that the corruption in public life comes down.’’

Last year the six information commissioners imposed Rs 34.38 lakh in penalties on 523 public information officers. Information commissioners for the first time also directed departmental action against 602 officers for late or false information.

Chapter VI

This chapter includes observations and conclusions drawn on the basis of Data analysis of sample respondents such as Farmer respondents, Business respondents, Servicemen respondents, Government Officials respondents and Respondents from Industry where awareness and use of Act, problems and prospectives of the Right to Information Act have been observed of each 5 sample categories of total 160 respondents.

Data analysis of Business Respondents

- The table VI.2.2 revealed that 90 percent of sample respondents from business are acquainted with the RTI Act. Only 9.4 percent respondents opinioned that they don’t know and read about RTI Act.
- By comparing the table VI.2.2 with VI. 2.3 that in spite of having knowledge about RTI Act, none of the business respondents use the RTI Act
- It also revealed that zero percent of customers applied under RTI Act to sample business respondents.
- 90 percent of respondents believe that RTI Act controls corruption and Malpractices, Promotes Social Transformation and accountability and helps in
Active Participation of Common People in Democracy followed by 87 percent believe it is weapon in the hands of people and tool for the upliftment of country.

- 31.3 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the problems of RTI act. 54 percent respondents don’t know how to file application under RTI Act,
- 22.7 percent believe that due to illiteracy the common people don’t take the use of RTI Act,
- 4.5 percent agree that maximum people don’t know about RTI Act
- 18 percent respondents believe that misuse of Act is the main problem of RTI Act.
- 28 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the prospectives of RTI act.
- 57 percent respondents agree that RTI Act is good for social transparency
- 47 percent believe that RTI Act controls corruption and malpractices.

Data analysis of Farmer Respondents

- 80 percent of farmer are acquainted with RTI Act whereas only 20 percent of sample respondents opinioned that they don’t and read about RTI Act.
- Only 3 percent sample members took the benefit of RTI Act. Hence, it can be concluded that by comparing table VI.3.5 with VI.3.6 that even though 81 percent of sample respondents know about RTI Act but only 3.1 percent of sample respondents took the benefit of RTI Act.
- 84 percent of respondents believe that RTI Act controls corruption and Malpractices, Promotes Social Transformation and accountability and helps in Active Participation of Common People in Democracy, weapon in the hands of people, tool for the upliftment of country followed by31 percent of respondents believe that RTI act can be misused, only 21 percent of sample respondents agree that because of RTI Act there is a Loss of secrecy and security, only 15 percent of sample respondents agree that RTI Act is a complex procedure for getting information, and 3 percent believe that it is highly expensive and 50 percent of sample respondents believe that RTI act fails due to illiteracy.
• The table VI.3.8 indicates that 41 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the problems of RTI act. It is also concluded that 53 percent respondents don’t know how to file application under RTI Act, 31.6 percent believe that due to illiteracy the common people don’t take the use of RTI Act and maximum people don’t know about RTI Act are the main problem of RTI Act.

• 28 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the prospectives of RTI act. 43.5 percent respondents agree that RTI Act is good for social transparency and 39 percent believe that RTI Act controls corruption and malpractices and RTI Act helps to get information from any department.

**Data analysis of Industry Respondents**

• The majority of respondents are from small scale type of business i.e., 71.9 percent whereas only 28.1 percent are from medium scale.

• 81.3 percent of Industrialists are acquainted with RTI Act whereas only 18.8 percent respondents opinioned that they don’t know and read about RTI Act.

• Table Vi.4.3 revealed that zero percent of customers applied under RTI Act to sample respondents.

• 84 percent of respondents believe that RTI Act controls corruption and Malpractices, Promotes Social Transformation and accountability and helps in Active Participation of Common People in Democracy, weapon in the hands of people, tool for the upliftment of country followed by 19 percent of respondents believe that RTI act can be misused, only 10 percent of sample respondents agree that because of RTI Act there is a Loss of secrecy and security, only 6 percent of sample respondents agree that RTI Act is a complex procedure for getting information, and 0 percent believe that it is highly expensive and 13 percent of sample respondents

• Believe that RTI act fails due to illiteracy.

• 59.4 per cent of the respondents have no any on the problems of RTI act. It is also concluded that 42 percent respondents don’t know how to file application under RTI Act, 10.5 percent believe that due to illiteracy the common people don’t take the use of RTI Act, 15.7 percent maximum people don’t know about RTI Act, 26.3 percent respondents comment that RTI Act is misused by
common peoples and 5.3 percent respondents believe that the information giver has some afraid what will happen if we give information are the main problem of RTI Act.

- 18.8 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the prospectives of RTI act.
- 28 percent respondents agree that RTI Act is good for social transparency.
- 22 percent believe that RTI Act controls corruption and malpractices, 25 percent respondent’s comment that RTI Act helps to get information from any department and sample respondents believe that RTI Act is important only if it is used by the common people.

Data analysis of Servicemen Respondents

- 100 percent of sample respondents are acquainted with RTI Act.
- By comparing the table VI 5.5 with VI.5.6 it revealed that in spite of having 100 percent knowledge of RTI Act only 6 percent of sample servicemen respondents took the benefit of RTI Act.
- 100 percent of respondents believe that RTI Act controls corruption and Malpractices, Promotes Social Transformation and accountability and helps in Active Participation of Common People in Democracy, weapon in the hands of people, tool for the upliftment of country followed by 62 percent of respondents believe that RTI act can be misused, only 19 percent of sample respondents agree that because of RTI Act there is a Loss of secrecy and security, but 40 percent of sample respondents believe that RTI Act is a complex procedure for getting information, and 13 percent believe that it is highly expensive and 19 percent of sample respondents believe that RTI act fails due to illiteracy.
- 31.3 per cent of the respondents have no any on the problems of RTI act.
- It is also concluded that 68.2 percent respondents don’t know how to file application under RTI Act, 18.2 percent believe that due to illiteracy the common people don’t take the use of RTI Act and 15.7 percent maximum people don’t know about RTI Act are the main problem of RTI Act.
12.5 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the prospective of RTI act.

32 percent respondents agree that RTI Act is good for social transparency

53.6 percent believe that RTI Act controls corruption and malpractices and

14.3 percent respondents comment that RTI Act helps to get information from any department.

Data analysis Government Officials Respondents

100 per cent of government officials are acquainted with RTI Act.

Only 9 percent sample respondents took the benefit of RTI Act. Hence, it can be concluded by comparing the table VI.6.5 with VI.6.6 that, even though 100 percent of sample respondents know about RTI Act but only 10 percent of sample respondents use the RTI Act.

100 percent of respondents believe that RTI Act controls corruption and Malpractices, Promotes Social Transformation and accountability and helps in Active Participation of Common People in Democracy, it is weapon in the hands of people and tool for the upliftment of country, only 43 percent of sample respondents agree that RTI Act can be misused, 56 percent of sample respondents agree that because of RTI Act there is a Loss of secrecy and security and 78 percent believe it is a complex procedure for getting information, 34 percent agree that it is highly expensive and 28 percent fails due to illiteracy.

Zero per cent of the respondents have no any problems of RTI act.

50 percent respondents don’t know how to file application under RTI Act, 9.4 percent believe that due to illiteracy the common people don’t take the use of RTI Act, 15.6 percent maximum people don’t know about RTI Act are the main problem of RTI Act and 8 percent respondents comment that TRI Act is misused by common people.

12.5 per cent of the respondents have no any comments on the prospectives of RTI act.

50 percent respondents agree that RTI Act is good for social transparency, 35.7 percent believe that RTI Act controls...
corruption and malpractices and 14.3 percent respondents comment that RTI Act helps to get information from any department.

- At last 114 sample respondents out of 160 respondents gave comment on problems of RTI Act i.e. 29 percent did not have any comment on Problems of RTI Act. Out of 77 percent who commented on problems of RTI Act majority of respondent’s i.e.54 percent say that they don’t know how to file application under RTI Act even though they know about RTI Act followed by 18 percent agree that illiteracy is also the problem of RTI Act. 15 percent of respondents believe that Misuse of Act is also the problem of RTI Act.

**Overall data analysis**

- Overall we have concluded that maximum people are aware of Right to Information Act but still they did not take any benefit of the act or use this act in their filed
- 128 sample respondents out of 160 respondents gave comment on prospective of RTI Act i.e. 19 percent did not have any comment on Prospective of RTI Act. Out of 80 percent who commented on prospective of RTI Act that majority of respondent’s i.e. 43 percent say that RTI Act is good for social Transformation, 40 percent of respondents believe that it controls corruption and only 16 percent respondents believe that RTI Act helps to get information from any Department.
VII. 2 Conclusions of the Study

After analysis of primary and secondary data in the chapter II$^{nd}$ to VI$^{th}$, the observations drawn are mentioned in the VII.1 section of this chapter. On the basis of above observations of the study the researcher conclude the study such as

- There is need to protect the human rights and fundamental rights in the process of laws.
- RTI Act will enable the citizens to have access to information on a statutory basis.
- A law of RTI Act can be made effectively only through people’s active participation.
- The common people should take the benefits of RTI Act.
- The Government should take keen interest towards creating awareness about RTI Act.
- There is need of information officer in the business and Industry too under RTI Act.
- Majority of people agreed that RTI Act controls Corruption, Malpractices on the one hand and also feared about the misuse of this Act and loss of secrecy and security of their existence.
- To create awareness about RTI Act among the common people there is need of literacy.
- There is an urgent need to file more RTI Act queries so that corruption public life comes down.
- This Act can be effectively used by the poor who face immense hurdles to acquire simple document like land records, pension dues etc.
- The primary power of RTI Act is to empower individual citizens to requisition information.
- Only making the legislation will not do justice to the information seeker, until it is implemented with strong conviction.
- The various public authorities not received any application under RTI Act in a given reporting year. It needs to be clearly emphasized such reports of nil status.
• At national level RTI Application has increased and the number of applications rejection is decreased, this is an indication of efforts on the part of authorities to ensure compliance with provision of RTI Act.

• This Act has become a boon for the present society and also useful to equality in rights, social values and socio-economic development but it can be possible only by taking benefit by common people.

• Law by themselves are not adequate. What is needed is that peoples should take maximum benefit of this law. A law for Right to Information or Freedom of information can be made effective only through peoples active involvement. India is a country where different types of people live. By democracy process people created social institutions, Government and Non – government organizations. Our constitution has given human rights and other rules and regulations to each and every person. S RTI Act is the best weapon in the hands of people and government which came into force on 12th October 2005. It extends to the whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

• The RTI Act 2005 will check corruption, malpractices and cheating common people.

• This Act empowers common people to question the concern department like Government, NGO’s Private sectors (Primary, Secondary and Service sector) to inspect and take copies of their files, documents.

• In the light of Information Technology every person who may be students, teachers, women, employees, farmers, traders, Exporters(common people) need RTI Act. Today business has Right to get information about Financial Institutions, Co operative Society, Market price Government Schemes, Trade policy & Barriers etc. In case of industry, here employees?Labourers has right to get information about salary and wage administration, other rewards and incentives, recruiting and selection process, promotion and transfer process, employee’s safety and Industrial health etc.

• In case of farmers, they have a right to get information about Co operative Society, fertilizers & agriculture seeds (pricing, market charges, transportation cost, storage cost and margin of middlemen’s). By this they
can take right decision. So if we are aware about this act then it will give fruitful solution for social transformation

- Still there is wide information gap in grass root level, many of the common people don’t know how, where, to whom they should apply their application under RTI Act. Majority of the sample respondents believe that people know about RTI Act but don’t know how to file an application under RTI Act, for that purpose government should take keen interest towards creating awareness among the people to take its ultimate benefit by giving them knowledge about RTI Act

- The successful implementation of this Act lies in sincere involvement of common people, for that government should take keen interest towards creating awareness among the common people.