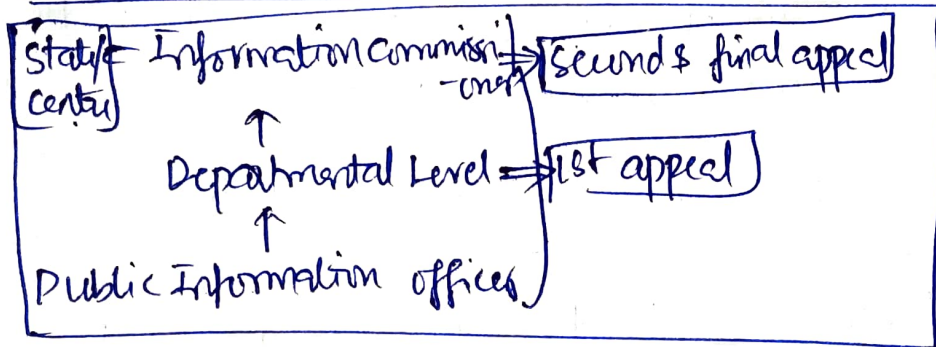


3. The country is gradually losing its grip on transparency regime. Do you agree with this view? comment.

Central Information Commission is the nodal body, to decide whether the information requested can be disclosed (or) not, facilitating Right to Information. But in recent times, it is not happening in case of public importance.

Process of Information disclosure



Prior to 2019 amendment, the chief information commissioner & information commissioners are appointed by president similar to chief election commissioner, supreme court judge. But post 2019 amendment, the centre took major powers to decide cases of disclosure.

Losing grip on transparency

In Information disclosure - Public importance

Eg: Disclosure of information related to nationwide lockdown, phone tapping order by Min Home Affairs.

New method is followed

In case of public importance, first the decision of ministry has to asked. violating cardinal principle of natural justice, that one cannot be the judge of one's own cause.

2. Pending cases with central information commission

eg: Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 2019 related documents, which was sought was kept hold for '3 months' in 2018 now.

3. Information - not complex legal arguments

eg: Information ^{on} disclosure of banks non-performing assets for ^{knowing defaulters of} cooperative banks, was put on hold, ~~which~~ where no such provisions are present in RTI for such hold.

way forward.

Citizens has the responsibility to pressurise authorities to act in a integral manner. Lawyer's help can be taken to take the case to court to seek justice, failing which India loses its Right to know