

# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



## "DEPARTMENTAL SEMINAR"

TITLE OF THE SEMINAR-

**"RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND ROLE OF EDUCATION  
IN DIGITAL INDIA"**

ON

DT. 28.02.2023

Resource Person-

1. Dr. Lingaraj Satapathy, Ex Principal & Associate Professor in Education of Ekamra College, Bhubaneswar.
2. Sri Subhashis Jena , HOD-Education, Kendrapara Evn College, Kendrapara.

**PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**

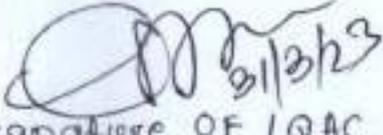
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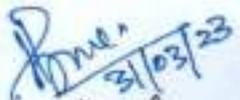
## REPORT

An extramural seminar was organised by Department of Education, Pattamundai College, Pattamundai on dated 28.02.2022 on the topic " RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND ROLE OF EDUCATION IN DIGITAL INDIA ". The resource persons of the seminar were Associate Professor Dr. Lingaraj Satpathy, Ex-Principal of Ekamra College Bhubaneswar and Mr. Subhasis Jena, HOD Education of Kendrapara Evening College, Kendrapara. Dr. Premalata Rout , Principal of the college chaired the session. Dr. Fakira Chandra Pradhan, Lecturer in chemistry and Mr. Rabindra Kumar Panda, Lecturer in History were invited as the guest for this seminar. Mrs. Nibedita Nayak, H.O.D. of Education introduced and Wellcomed the guest on the dias and participants. She also gave the key note talk on the topic. Then papers were presented by the students on the similar themes.. Paper on " Right to Information " was presented by Abinash Nayak, student of 6th semester. Paper on " Digital India and Education" was presented by Sumitra Ojha , student of 6th semester. Paper on " ICT and Education" was presented by Subhashree Kar , student of 6th semester. Then Dr. Lingaraj Satpathy delivered his paper with a detailed explanation on the topic like what is Right to information, why it is important to know, what are the rights that can be availed through this act, the history regarding this, how it is digitally Available, the App for this RTI etc. It was followed by an interaction session with resource persons, faculties of department and the students. The meeting was ended with a vote of thanks to the resource persons by Namita Behera, Lecturer in Education.

N. Nayak  
Signature of  
H.O.D

H O D EDUCATION  
PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE

  
Signature OF IQAC  
Coordinator  
IQAC Co-ordinator  
Pattamundai College

  
Principal  
Principal  
Pattamundai College

# Teachers Present

## Pattamundai College, Pattamundai,

No	Name	Signature	Phone No
1	Gangay Satapathy	Gangay Satapathy	7978197072
2	Jayarama Sahoo	Sahoo	9439904794
3	Nibedita Nayak	N. Nayak	9668725524
4	Rabintra Kumar Panda	RKP	9238899769
5	Namita Behera	NB	9692128323
6	Dr. Anjali Kumari Das	Dr. Anjali	9861476642
7	RM Madhusmita Parida.	Madhu	87008005366
8	Nirjala Kumar Sahoo	NKS	8974405784
9	Anil Das	AD	9932254024
10	Ramkumar Panigrahi	Ramku	9643274115
11	Suchismita Biswal	S Biswal	
12	Ranjit Kumar Sahoo	RKS	943727695
13	Dr. Fakir Chandra Pradhan	FCP	9437605394
14	Sinasigini Das	S Das	9090945113
15	Shubhashree Pothal	SPothal	9438269168
16	Subhalaxmi Pradhan	S. Pradhan	7750875108
17	Sagnika Dhal.	SDhal.	9937210080
18	Subash chandra Jena	SJena	993712014
19			
20			
21			
22			

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**  
**PATTAMUNDAI COLLEGE, PATTAMUNDAI**  
**SEMINAR ATTENDANCE SHEET**

SL. NO	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	ROLL. NO OF THE STUDENTS	SIGNATURE
1.	Subhashree Kar	BA-20-103	Subhashree Kar
2.	Bhagyalaxmi Kunda	BA20-018	Bhagyalaxmi Kunda
3.	Sumitra oja	BA-20-203	Sumitra oja
4.	Sailaxmi Sahoo	BA-20-006	Sailaxmi Sahoo
5.	Sunita Sahoo	BA20-004	Sunita Sahoo
6.	Sanathyanani Barik	BA20-033	Sanathyanani Barik
7.	Soumyashree Das	BA20-066	Soumyashree Das
8.	Ushashree Nayak	BA20-021	Ushashree Nayak
9.	Bindu Prara Nayak	BA22-056	Bindu Prara Nayak
10.	Farida Malik	BA-22-108	Farida malik
11.	Sarmita oja.	BA-22-061	Sarmita oja.
12.	Sasmita Behera	BA20-120	Sasmita Behera
13.	Jyoti malik	BA20-201	Jyoti malik
14.	Sonali Malik	BA20-255	Sonali malik
15.	Prulucani Rout	BA20-173	Prulucani Rout
16.	Pinki Malik	BA-22-174	Pinkz malik
17.	SUJATA malik	BA-22-144	SUJATA malik
18.	Soubhagini Sahoo	BA-22-042	Soubhagini Sahoo
19.	Priyanka Mohapatra	BA22-092	Priyanka Mohapatra
20.	Barsharani Behera	BA22-032	Barsharani Behera
21.	Jyotirmayee Sahoo	BA-22-088	Jyotirmayee Sahoo
22.	Bhaktikata Pradhan	BA-22-203	Bhaktikata Pradhan
23.	Barsha malik	BA-22-027	Barsha malik
24.	Jagrezdi Nayak	BA-22-100	Jagrezdi Nayak
25.	Arpita Rout	BA-22-199	Arpita Rout
26.	Suiti mahakud	BA-22-198	Suiti mahakud

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SEMINAR ATTENDANCE SHEET

SL. NO	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	ROLL. NO OF THE STUDENTS	SIGNATURE
27.	Preativa Rout	BA-22-087	Preativa Rout
28.	Ankita Swain	BA-22-192	Ankita Swain
29	Sushree Swagatika <sup>Jena</sup>	BA-22-24	Sushree Swagatika Jena
30	Priyanka Tarai	BA-22-079	Priyanka Tarai
31	Poyal Nath	BA-22-010	Poyal Nath
32	Lopamudra Mishra	BA-22-212	Lopamudra Mishra.
33	Bursharani Maik	BA-20-14	Bursharani Maik
34	Monali Nayak	BA20-027	Monali Nayak
35	Rebati sethy	BA-20-071	Rebati sethy
36	Baishakhi Malik	BA-20-373	Baishakhi Malik
37	Narendra Sethi	BA-20-114	Narendra Sethi
38	Abinash Nayak	BA-20-017	Abinash Nayak
39	Swati Prangya Saha	BA-21-041	Swati Prangya Saha
40	Priyanka Khadua	BA-21-030	Priyanka Khadua
41	Madhusmita maik	BA-21-168	Madhusmita maik
42	Kajal Das	BA21-006	Kajal Das
43	Bambadei Saha	BA21-138	Bambadei Saha
44	Basudhara ranish	BA-21/037	Basudhara ranish
45	Punam Pani	BA-21-001	Punam Pani
46	Kummani Babu	BA-21-213	Kummani Babu
47	Hitesh Ku. Nayak	BA-22-55	Hitesh Ku. Nayak
48	Jagan Ku. Nayak	BA-22-82	Jagan Ku. Nayak
49	Anshuman Dash	BA-22-189	Anshuman Dash
50	Satyajit Nath	BA21-243	Satyajit Nath.
51	Rajendra Parida	BA21-011	Rajendra Parida
52	Badal Sethi	B-21-216	Badal Sethi



**IMPLEMENTATION OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND  
IMPACT ON ADMINISTRATION:**

**A Case Study of Collegiate Education and Revenue Departments in  
Karnataka**

The research Report submitted to Department of Personnel and Training under  
the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions

For the fulfilment of a Research Fellowship under

“Improving Transparency and Accountability in Government through  
effective implementation of Right to Information”

By

**Dharanisha S T**

Guided By

**Prof. Sapna Chadah**

Assistant Professor, IIPA, New Delhi

In India following a nationwide campaign led grass roots and civil society organization, the Government of India passed a landmark Right to Information Act 2005. Since then social activists, civil society organizations and ordinary citizens have effectively used the Act to tackle corruption and bring greater transparency and accountability in the government.

Right to Information Act replaced the Freedom of Information Act-2002 and repelled the "official secrets act-1923" and many other laws of British raj and rules establishments by union Legislature.

The Right to Information Act provides a provision to appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO) and Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) in every public authority, private aided and unaided private educational institutions. PIO and APIO is answerable to the public request related to information within time limit of 30 days. In case the PIO and APIO fail to provide the information to applicant, respective PIO is held responsible to pay penalty of Rs. 250 per day to up to rupees Twenty five Thousand.

### **Aims and Objectives of the study**

The study concentrates on whether the implementation of RTI Act in Administration and Government machinery, especially Aided degree colleges and Government degree colleges in the Collegiate Education Department and District and Taluk administration under the Revenue Departments. The Revenue Department (RD) is mass citizen grievances centric and larger number of services providing agency in Karnataka. Deputy Commissioner of the District and Tahasildar of The Taluk is discharging agency of the

**Significance of the Study**

The Department of Revenue is a civic service related department in Karnataka state and most of the Government services are delivering through different agencies. Revenue administration service delivery determines the quality and efficiency of the Government. In recent survey discloses, the department of revenue received the highest number of RTI applications and also second appeals registered in Karnataka Information Commission. This study tries to deal what are the problems in RTI implementation and suggest how to encounter the troubles with empowering of PIO's.

Department of Collegiate Education (DCE) is a sub branch of under Higher Education in Government of Karnataka. The DCE is monitoring the undergraduate colleges. 411 Government First Grade Colleges and 354 Private Aided First Grade colleges are working under the department. The study tries to assess the institutional response to RTI applications and what is the role of PIO's and findout the problems and also suggest remedies to overcome.

**Scope and Limitations of the study**

The study examines institutional aspects of RTI application process and disposes by PIO's in the Department of Revenue and Collegiate education. The study covers Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Tahasildar of Revenue Department and this study will be conducted by taking survey on RTI matter related in 411 government colleges.

Information Commissioners and writers is becoming the part of in this research in primary data.

Major secondary sources is depending on hard and soft copy of departmental annual reports of RTI and KIC annual reports and different journals, Information Commissions judgments and website data were taken into consideration for the analysis.

The methodology is a combination of a questionnaire based survey and qualitative discussions. The study refers to the RTI inward and outward registers in public offices, responses to applicant request and fee related issues and also appeals. Interview and interact will be conducted with 4 different Deputy Commissioners from 4 administrative divisions, 4 Tahasildars from each divisions (Total 16 Tahasildar offices) in RD. In DCE 30 government college and 30 private aided college heads and PIO's selecting on the basis of Random.

While the results of the questionnaire, survey reported in quantitative terms, this analysis in indicative of the broad features. The results of the survey were checked many times in Focus Group Discussions which form the basis of the thesis's insights.

The data will be collected through the method of structured questionnaire. Some information will be collected through informal and formal discussion with the selected RTI applicant respondent in face-to-face situation and through observation to assess their opinion and levels of awareness.

Monographs and published works of various writers, social workers and individuals will be gathered on various issues dealt in the different three reports.

Delhi and from ration shop to 2 G scam. P.K Saini and R K Gupta in these paper titled RTI ACT 2005 objectives, challenges and suggestion have discussed about mas or obstracles in the effective implementation of the RTI ACT.

The review of earlier studies shows that these are no studies with references to RTI in the department of collegiate and Revenue depts. In Karnataka.

### **Structure of the Report**

The study report has been classified into three parts.

Report- I trace the short history of RTI and analysis of information seeking applications in Collegiate Education and recommendations. A success story of a farmer Jayaramaiah.

Report - II of the report discusses the problems and suggestions in issues related to Revenue Department. Relationship between administrative failures and increasing of the RTI application.

Report-III of the Report summaries some significant recommendations related to Institutional process, comparative analysis and laws prospective.

irresponsive attitude of administrative machinery. The Right to Information promotes transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. In other words through this act, the citizens of India have been empowered to question, audit, review, examine and assess the government acts and decisions so as to ensure that these are consistent with the principle of public interest, good governance and justice.

### **Enactment of Right to Information**

India always took pride in being the largest democracy, but with the passing of the Right to Information Act 2005, it has also become an accountable, interactive and participatory democracy. This Act is applicable to the whole nation except the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government headed by Dr. M Manamohan Singh got the approval by the Parliament after speedy and marathon discussion.<sup>3</sup> The earlier freedom of information act 2002, has got the assent of the President of India, but did not notify and finally replaced with the RTI act, it came in to force on October 12, 2005 and on the same day Mr. Shahid Raza Burney filed the very first RTI application in Pune Police station.<sup>4</sup> The RTI act successfully completed ten years in 2015. Popularity of this act and users of this law is rapidly increasing year by year.

Concept of Right to Information started taking shape in 1970's by liberal interpretation by the judiciary in various Fundamental Rights specially the right to freedom of speech

led a nationwide demand for a law to guarantee the RTI to every citizen.<sup>5</sup>

For the first time fifth central pay commission recommended to establish a law to public information<sup>6</sup>, later on many social organisations started movement to right to information. Action group for RTI, Sochnaka Addhikar Abhiyan, Natinal campain for people right to information, Nyayabhoomi and many other people group/ Non Governmental Organisation(NGO) and many activist like Anna Hajare, Aravind Kejriwal, Manish Sisodia, Rakesh, BB Sharan and many other RTI activist seriously protested for the rightful law to the people. Again Supreme Court of India stated that in Raj Narayan v/s Uttar Pradesh case, "The RTI is a fundamental right following from article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution". Government of India establishes a national level act become law under the freedom of information act in 2002. This act was severely criticised for permitting too many exemptions, not only under the standard grounds of national security and sovereignty but also for requests that would involve disproportionate diversion of the resources of a public authority there was no upper limit on the charges that could be levied and no penalties. Some states like Tamil Nadu and Goa in 1997, Karnataka and Rajasthan in 2000, Delhi in 2001, Madya Pradesh in 2003, Jammu and Kashmir in 2004 and Haryana in 2005 have successfully enacted the RTI act.

### **Features of Right to Information and working process**

file second appellate appeal to Information Commission against the PIO, Information Commission is a quasi judicial authority under the act. The commission conduct enquires as a civil court. The Commission have right to impose penalty Rs. 250.00 per day and up to not excluding Rs.25000.00. The RTI act constitutes two tier Commissions to Centre and States.

### **Right to Information act exempts the following organisations**

Twenty five government organisations are exempted from the purview under the second schedule of RTI act. These includes intelligence agencies, central economic intelligence bureau etc, research bodies working with the countries security agencies are also immune to the law, as are paramilitary forces.

The Directorate of Enforcement, Narcotics control board, Special Service Bureau, Special branch of the Police in Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Dadra Nagar Haveri are excluded from RTI act. These organisations are however required to provide information if the panel believes the appellants query relates to a case of corruption or abuse of human rights.

### **Impact of Right to Information on Administration**

The Right to Information is one of the friendliest legislation. Large number of people has been benefited from it. But it is true that more than a decade after Indian

***Improvement in accountability and performance of the Government:*** The RTI provides people with the mechanism to access information. In addition, every public authority is required to provide reasons for its administrative or quasi-judicial decisions to the affected persons. Until the implementation of the RTI Act, it was not possible to an ordinary persons to seek the details of a decision making process, which was found most often, as ineffective in terms of its outcome. It was, therefore, not possible to hold a free and frank discussion on issues of common concern of people.

Promotion of partnership between citizens and the Government in decision making process: The RTI Act provides a framework for promotion of citizen government partnership in carrying out the programmes for welfare of the people. The partnership is derived from the fact that people are not only the ultimate beneficiaries of development and also the agents of development. The stakeholder's participation leads to better projects and more dynamic development. Under the RTI act citizen's participation has been promoted through access to information and involvement of affected groups in design and implementation of projects. Empowerment of local government bodies at village level through the involvement and co-operation with NGO and self help groups. Information obtained under RTI, in respect of utilization of funds allocated under rural employment guarantee scheme. Most of all the welfare projects, particularly at Village and Panchayat levels, are being designed and developed in co-operation and support

Office nature before RTI Act	Office nature after RTI Act
1 The staff and officer were very lethargic.	The staff became active in respective discharge his duty.
2 The Staff and officers did not have any fear on responsibility.	The staff had fear of his duty and responsibility with the RTI Act
3 The staff was not regular and punctual in Their duties under protection of official secrecy Act.	The staff became regular and punctual because of anybody having right to ask and inspect their work and attendance under the Act.
4 Proper action was not being taken by the Staff on the public graveness and complaints	All concerned officials became serious about each and every complaint with documentation.
5 Case worker and record protectors not maintained the files and documents in order.	All concerned officers and officials had been asked to maintain and categorized the files under the RTI Act.
6 The staff members were not conscious and neglecting	They became conscious about their duties.

Source: Right to Information: success and achievements in decade -

Vidyawartha by Dharanisha ST

The major indication of RTI is slowly reduced corruption in India as per Corruption Perception Index (CPI). Corruption perception index provided by Transparency International we can analyze the level of corruption in India and along with the level or position of other countries can be analyzed through this ranking and scoring. Transparency International









### ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜରେ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର



ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୨୮.୧ (ଭୂବନେଶ୍ୱର): ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ 'ଠିକ୍ ସୂଚନାପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଓ ଚିଚିତ୍ରର ଉପଯୋଗରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଭୂମିକା' ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଛି। କଲେଜ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଫେସର କବିତା ପ୍ରେମଲତା ରାଉତଙ୍କ ପୈତୃକାଦିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଏହାପ୍ର କଲେଜ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କବିତା ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅତିଥିଙ୍କ ଭାବେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ବିଷୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ। ଉଚ୍ଚମାନ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ କବିତା ପ୍ରେମଲତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଭାଗ ନେଇଥିଲେ। ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ନିରେଦିତା ନାୟକ ସ୍ୱାଗତ ଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅତିଥି ପରିଚୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନା ବେହେରା ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ।

Sambod - dt. 01. 03. 2023

### ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗର ସମ୍ମାନ



ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ, ୧୩ (ବିପ୍ର): ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଚିଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଓ ଚିଚିତ୍ରର ଉପଯୋଗରେ ଶିକ୍ଷା ପାଇଁ ଭୂମିକା ଶୀର୍ଷକ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠିତ ହୋଇଯାଇଛି। କଲେଜ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଫେସର କବିତା ପ୍ରେମଲତା ରାଉତଙ୍କ ପୈତୃକାଦିତ୍ୟରେ ଆୟୋଜିତ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଏହାପ୍ର କଲେଜ ପ୍ରାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଅଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ କବିତା ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀଙ୍କ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନା ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅତିଥିଙ୍କ ଭାବେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ବିଷୟ ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ଆଲୋଚନା କରିଥିଲେ। ଉଚ୍ଚମାନ ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ ରବୀନ୍ଦ୍ର ପଣ୍ଡା ଓ ଉପାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଅଧ୍ୟାପକ କବିତା ପ୍ରେମଲତା ପ୍ରଧାନ ଆଲୋଚନାଚକ୍ରରେ ଭାଗ ନେଇଥିଲେ। ପଢ଼ାମୁଣ୍ଡାଇ କଲେଜ ଶିକ୍ଷା ବିଭାଗ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ନିରେଦିତା ନାୟକ ସ୍ୱାଗତ ଭାଷଣ ଓ ଅଧ୍ୟାପିକା ଜ୍ୟୋତ୍ସ୍ନା ବେହେରା ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ଦେଇଥିଲେ।

Sambod - dt. 02. 03. 2023

