



**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

On

“R.T.I.’s JOURNEY in 10 YEARS:  
ACHIEVEMENTS & CONCERNS”

**DATE- October 12, 2015**

*Organized by*

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University

Lucknow

*Venue:*

Seminar Hall, Dr. RMLNLU, Lucknow

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RTI'S JOURNEY IN 10 YEARS: ACHIEVEMENTS & CONCERNS

**Registration Form**

Name: Mr./Ms./ Mrs./ Dr./.....

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Topic of Research Paper.....

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Academic Qualification.....

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**Details of Registration Fee-**

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**Note-** Registration –Form must be accompanied with the copy of N.E.F.T. payment receipt.

Accommodation Required?      Yes   /      No

## REGISTRATION ON FIRST COME FIRST SERVED BASIS

### Registration Fee

Registration fee is Rs. 1000/- (Rupees One Thousand only), payable to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, through N.E.F.T, this fee partly covers the cost of stationery, seminar bags, working lunch and tea during the sessions.

### DETAILS OF N.E.F.T Payment

**Bank Name -State Bank Of India**

**Branch -Aashiana**

**City - Lucknow**

**State -Uttar Pradesh**

**Country -India**

**A/C Holder Name-Study Material Account Dr.RMLN LAW UNIVERSITY**

**Account No.-30913234236**

**IFSC -SBIN0012734**

### Boarding and Lodging

Boarding and lodging arrangements will be made free of cost by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, Lucknow on the basis of received requests through Registration-Forms' scanned copies. (However, the accommodation shall be provided depending upon the availability.)

**Queries, if any, may please be addressed to:**

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## About Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University, was established by an Act of Govt. of Uttar Pradesh in 2005, (U.P. Act No.28 of 2005) and came into being on 4th of January 2006 to meet up the new challenges in legal field and to strengthen the vision that was given by the establishment of first National Law School of the country. The University is committed to provide excellent infrastructural facilities and environment to advance and disseminate learning and knowledge of law and legal process and to develop in the students and research scholars a sense of responsibilities to serve the society in the field of law by developing skills in advocacy, judicial and other legal services and legislation and the like. The present law has to meet the requirements of the society, which is entering into 21st Century. Law has to deal with problems of diverse magnitudes and a student of law and an Advocate has to be trained in Professional skills to meet the challenges of globalization and universalization of law. With the advent of multinationals in India as anywhere else, the task of lawyers would be highly technical and an imperative need would arise to have competent lawyers who would be trained in the right culture of Legal Education. This makes a sound case for introducing reforms in Legal Education, and we at Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University aim at all these aspects.

## About the Conference

The Law Commission of India's 179<sup>th</sup> Report and other Reports of a number of Committees and Councils working on this particular subject sensitised the Government of India to enact a specific law on the right to information that had evolved as a fundamental right under the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19 (1) (a)) through judicial pronouncements. Therefore, after almost 55 years since the coming into force of the Constitution of India, a national law providing for the right to information was passed by both the Houses of Parliament on May 12 and 13, 2005. This law satisfied a long-standing demand of the people raised through various people's movements, giving consent and meaning to the right to information recognised since 1973 by the Supreme Court of India. It is undoubtedly considered to be one of the most significant events in the life of Indian democracy.

The Preamble of the Act states that it is to provide for setting up the practical regime of right to information for all citizens and to secure access to information under the control of public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. The Right to Information Act covers any mode of information and its inspection, be it a record, document, its certified copy, e-mail, circular, press releases, sample electronic data, etc. in any form of diskettes, floppies, tapes or stored information in computers. The strongest and the most important provision under this Act is that the information can be obtained within a period of 30 days from the date of request in normal cases and if the information pertains to the life and personal liberty of an individual, then it can be obtained within 48 hours from the time of request. Consequently, the Central Information Commission was constituted by the Central Government and various State Information Commissions by the respective State Governments.

Right to Information Act has served to be a helpful watchdog to make all those coming within the purview of the Act to be extremely vigilant to do their work in accordance with the rules, without any irregularities. The

enactment has been able to shake to consciousness the concerned ones in our governance system to work towards judicial accountability and act effectively on cases pertaining to corruption even in higher judiciary. The Act has given courage to media-persons and others seeking judicial reforms in order to highlight irregularities in the system which otherwise was totally impossible. However, several trends suggest that the law may soon become ineffective; the reasons of this are many. Some of them are: the pernicious influence of some activists on the system, the growing number of pendency of appeals/complaints before the Central Information Commission (CIC), the lackadaisical attitude regarding the disclosure of *suo moto* information by the public institutions also goes against the spirit of the RTI law.

The completion of 10 years of the enactment of the RTI Act marks a major milestone in the progression towards a transparent and accountable democracy. Hence, a one-day conference pertaining to this area is one way in which Dr. Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University aims at celebrating the achievements of this legislation along with making the academicians aware of the concerns that the enactment is facing in today's era.

### Sub-themes

1. Purpose and Significance of Right to Information.
2. Right to Information :A Global Perspective.
3. Right to Information and its Constitutional Mandate.
4. Right to Information and Impediments in Administration
5. Right to Information: A Success Story.
6. Bringing the Right to Information Act back to life: Recommendations and Suggestions.

### Guidelines

- Those who wish to participate in the conference are required to submit an abstract of not more than 250 words briefly explaining the research aims, method findings and discussion.
- The last date for submission of abstract is September 28, 2015.
- The full length paper has to be submitted by October 8, 2015. The word limit should be 4,000 to 6,000 words (inclusive of footnotes).
- All submissions must be 1.5 spaced in Times New Roman, font size 12 and justified. All footnotes must be in Times New Roman, size 10, single-spacing and justified.
- All submissions must be in conformity with OSCOLA (Oxford Standard For Citation Of Legal Authorities),4<sup>th</sup> Edition which may be downloaded from [www.law.ox.ac.uk/oscola](http://www.law.ox.ac.uk/oscola).
- The maximum no. of authors per submission is 2.
- The submission of the abstract should be accompanied by a covering letter stating the sub theme selected, name of the author, institution and contact details.
- Registration will be done only after the acceptance of the abstract during September 29<sup>th</sup> to October 5<sup>th</sup> 2015.
- All abstracts and full-length papers must be mailed to [rticonf.rmlnlu@gmail.com](mailto:rticonf.rmlnlu@gmail.com)