STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to ensure greater and more effective access to information, the Government resolved that the Freedom of Information Act, 2002 enacted by the Parliament needs to be made more progressive, participatory and meaningful. The National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested certain important changes to be incorporated in the existing Act to ensure smoother and greater access to information. The Government examined the suggestions made by the National Advisory Council and others and decided to make a number of changes in the law.

The important changes proposed to be incorporated, inter-alia, include establishment of an Appellate machinery with investigating powers to review decisions of the Public Information Officers; penal provisions for failure to provide information as per law; provisions to ensure maximum disclosure and minimum exemptions, consistent with the constitutional provisions, and effective mechanism for access to information and disclosure by authorities etc. In view of significant changes proposed in the existing Act, the Government also decided to repeal the Freedom of Information Act, 2002: The proposed legislation will provide an effective framework for effectuating the right of information recognized under Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

(SURESH PACHOURI)

New Delhi

The 18th December, 2004
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to ensure greater and more effective access to information, the Government resolved that the Freedom of Information Act, 2002 enacted by the Parliament needs to be made more progressive, participatory and meaningful. The National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested certain important changes to be incorporated in the existing Act to ensure smoother and greater access to information. The Government examined the suggestions made by the National Advisory Council and others and decided to make a number of changes in the law.

The important changes proposed to be incorporated, inter-alia, include establishment of an Appellate machinery with investigating powers to review decisions of the Public Information Officers; penal provisions for failure to provide information as per law; provisions to ensure maximum disclosure and minimum exemptions, consistent with the constitutional provisions, and effective mechanism for access to information and disclosure by authorities etc. In view of significant changes proposed in the existing Act, the Government also decided to repeal the Freedom of Information Act, 2002: The proposed legislation will provide an effective framework for effectuating the right of information recognized under Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

(SURESH PACHOURI)

New Delhi

The 19th December, 2004
MEMORANDUM UNDER DIRECTION 19 A and 19 B OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, STATING THE REASONS WHY 'THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION BILL, 2004' COULD NOT BE CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION

In order to make 'The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 (No. 5 of 2003)' enacted by Parliament more progressive, participatory and meaningful, the National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested a number of amendments to the existing Act.

2. The examination of the amendments proposed by the Council involved several rounds of consultations on legal and constitutional issues. A decision also had to be taken whether to amend the existing Freedom of Information Act, 2002 or repeal the same. Since it was decided only last week that the Bill, namely 'The Right to Information Bill, 2004' be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the proof copies of the Bill could not be sent to the House sufficiently in advance for being made available to the members two days prior to the day of its introduction.

3. The Bill is an important one and needs to be introduced in the current session of the Lok Sabha itself, as it is likely to be referred to the Standing Committee. Relaxation under Directions 19A and 19B of the Directions of the Speaker is solicited.

(SURESH PACHOURI)
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.
December 21, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सुधाना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सुधाना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्वजनिक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सुधाना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सुधाना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004' नामक विवेक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतं: विवेक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलेगा जा सकेगा।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अत: अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तिः है।

(सुरेश पवारी)
कार्यक, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी बजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचक, 2004’, पूर्णस्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अभिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अभिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगती, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विवर्ण किया और मौजूदा अभिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पृढ़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संबंधित मुद्दों पर विचार-विवर्ण के काई दीर दुर्ध। यह निर्णय भी लेना यथा कि कया मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अभिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचक, 2004’ नामक विवेचक को लोक समा में पूर्णस्थापित किया जाये, अत्: विवेचक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतिष्ठा, विवेचक के पूर्णस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पूर्णस्थापित किये जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अत्: अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतगत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश परवरी)
कार्यक, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाच्य मंत्रालय
eवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
To

The Speaker
Lok Sabha
New Delhi.


Sir,

The Right to Information Bill, 2004 is being forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current Session. For the following reasons, it is requested that the requirements in direction 19A and 19B of the directions of the Speaker may kindly be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the Bill being introduced in the current Session.

Reasons
Keeping in view the persistent demands made by various forums for a greater and more effective access to information, it is considered absolutely necessary to introduce the Bill during the current Winter Session.

Yours faithfully,

(SURESH PACHOURI)

Copy to:

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary), New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Department (Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel & Training.
MEMORANDUM UNDER DIRECTION 19 A and 19 B OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, STATING THE REASONS WHY ‘THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION BILL, 2004’ COULD NOT BE CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION

In order to make ‘The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 (No. 5 of 2003)’ enacted by Parliament more progressive, participatory and meaningful, the National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested a number of amendments to the existing Act.

2. The examination of the amendments proposed by the Council involved several rounds of consultations on legal and constitutional issues. A decision also had to be taken whether to amend the existing Freedom of Information Act, 2002 or repeal the same. Since it was decided only last week that the Bill, namely ‘The Right to Information Bill, 2004’ be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the proof copies of the Bill could not be sent to the House sufficiently in advance for being made available to the members two days prior to the day of its introduction.

3. The Bill is an important one and needs to be introduced in the current session of the Lok Sabha itself, as it is likely to be referred to the Standing Committee. Relaxation under Directions 19A and 19B of the Directions of the Speaker is solicited.

(SURESH PACHOURI)
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.
December 21, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। ही कि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पुर: स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलता जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अत: अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्त है।

(पूर्वेश पवारी)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाचिक मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
Department of Personnel & Training  
Estt.(B) Section  


Ministry of Finance (Deptt. of Expenditure) may please refer to their U.O.No. 1(66)/E.Coord/04 dated the 13th December, 2004 on the subject mentioned above.

2. In para 12 of this Department’s Note of even number dated the 13th December, 2004, the following proposals were submitted for consideration and approval of the Cabinet:-

(i) to approve the legislative proposal on the lines of ‘The Right to Information Bill, 2004’ and for its introduction in a House of Parliament;
(ii) setting up the Central Information Commission, and creation of posts therefor, as proposed in para-7 of the Note; and
(iii) creation of a Nodal Cell in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and creation of posts therefor, as proposed in para-8 of the Note.

The Cabinet, at its meeting held on 15th December, 2004, considered this Note and

(i) approved the proposals contained in paragraph 12 thereof with the modification that as far as creation of posts is concerned, the issue will be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance; and
(ii) directed that a Group of Ministers may be set up to consider the Government amendments that may need to be made in the Bill.

A copy of the authority letter from the Cabinet Sectt., to enable taking further action in the matter, is placed below.

3. In furtherance of (i) above, it is now proposed to introduce the ‘Right to Information Bill, 2004’ in the ongoing Winter Session of Parliament as per the directions of the Prime Minister. A draft of the Financial Memorandum, outlining the expenditure to be incurred consequent on giving effect to the provisions of the proposed enactment, has been prepared and placed below. Having regard to the fact that the Winter Session concludes in the next few days and the time left for is short, Ministry of Finance are requested to consider and accord their approval to the draft Financial Memorandum on ‘Top-Priority’ basis.

(Rakesh Malhotra)  
Under Secretary  
17.12.2004  

Ministry of Finance  
Deptt. of Expenditure(Ms. Sushama Nath, JS (Pers.)  
DOP&T I.D.No. 34011/6(s)/2004-Estt.(B) dt. 14th Dec.,2004
Reference: Pre-page notes.

The proposal of Department of Personnel and Training seeking approval to the draft Financial Memorandum for introduction of Right to Information Bill, 2004 has been considered in this Department.

This department conveys its no objection to the proposal at this stage as the Cabinet has already directed in its meeting held on 15-12-2004 that the proposal for creation of posts would be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

This issues with the approval of Secretary (Expenditure).

(P.N. Thakur)
Director

Department of Personnel and Training (Shri S. Chandrasekharan, JES(E))
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(Legislative Department)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 6th January, 2003, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, 2002
No. 5 of 2003

[6th January, 2003.]

An Act to provide for freedom to every citizen to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, consistent with public interest, in order to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and in relation to matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.
Provided that where the information sought for concerns the life and liberty of a person, the same should be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the request:

Provided further that where it is decided to provide the information on payment of any further fee representing the cost of providing the information, he shall send an intimation to the person making the request, giving the details of the fees determined by him, requesting him to deposit the fees and the period intervening between the despatch of the said intimation and payment of fees shall be excluded for the purpose of calculating the period of thirty days referred to above.

(2) Before taking any decision under sub-section (1), the Public Information Officer shall take into consideration the representation made by a third party under section 11.

(3) Where a request is rejected under sub-section (2), the Public Information Officer shall communicate to the person making request,—

(i) the reasons for such rejection;

(ii) the period within which an appeal against such rejections may be preferred;

(iii) the particulars of the appellate authority.

(4) Information shall ordinarily be provided in the form in which it is sought unless it would disproportionately divert the resources of the public authority or would be detrimental to the safety or preservation of the record in question.

Exemption from disclosure of information.

8. (1) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the following information not being information relating to any matter referred to in sub-section (2), shall be exempted from disclosure, namely:—

(a) information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, strategic scientific or economic interest of India or conduct of international relations;

(b) information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect public safety and order, detection and investigation of an offence or which may lead to an incitement to commit an offence or prejudicially affect fair trial or adjudication of a pending case;

(c) information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the conduct of Centre-State relations, including information exchanged in confidence between the Central and State Governments or any of their authorities or agencies;

(d) Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;

(e) minutes or records of advice including legal advice, opinions or recommendations made by any officer of a public authority during the decision making process prior to the executive decision or policy formulation;

(f) trade or commercial secrets protected by law or information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the legitimate economic and commercial interests or the competitive position of a public authority; or would cause unfair gain or loss to any person; and

(g) information, the disclosure of which may result in the breach of privileges of Parliament or the Legislature of a State, or contravention of a lawful order of a court.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1), any information relating to any occurrence, event or matter which has taken place occurred or happened twenty-five years before the date on which any request is made under section 6 shall be provided to any person making a request under that section.
Provided that where any question arises as to the date from which the said period of twenty-five years has to be computed, the decision of the Central Government shall be final.

9. Without prejudice to the provisions of section 8, a Public Information Officer may reject a request for information also where such request—

(a) is too general in nature or is of such a nature that, having regard to the volume of information required to be retrieved or processed would involve unreasonable diversion of the resources of a public authority or would adversely interfere with the functioning of such authority:

Provided that where such request is rejected on the ground that the request is too general, it would be the duty of the Public Information Officer to render help as far as possible to the person making request to reframe his request in such a manner as may facilitate compliance with it;

(b) relates to information that is required by law, rules, regulations or orders to be published at a particular time and such information is likely to be so published within thirty days of the receipt of such request;

(c) relates to information that is contained in published material available to public; or

(d) relates to information which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of any person.

10. (1) If a request for access to information is rejected on the ground that it is in relation to information which is exempted from disclosure, then notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, access may be given to that part of the record which does not contain any information that is exempted from disclosure under this Act and which can reasonably be severed from any part that contains exempted information.

(2) Where access is granted to a part of the record in accordance with sub-section (1), the person making the request shall be informed,—

(a) that only part of the record requested, after severance of the record containing information which is exempted from disclosure, is being furnished; and

(b) of the provisions of the Act under which the severed part is exempted from disclosure.

11. (1) Where a public authority intends to disclose any information or record, or part thereof, on a request made under this Act which relates to, or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that third party, the Public Information Officer shall, within twenty-five days from the receipt of a request, give written notice to such third party of the request and of the fact that the public authority intends to disclose the information or record, or part thereof:

Provided that except in the case of trade or commercial secrets protected by law, disclosure may be allowed if the public interest in disclosure outweighs in importance any possible harm or injury to the interests of such third party.

(2) Where a notice is given by the Public Information Officer under sub-section (1) to a third party in respect of any information or record or part thereof, the third party shall, within twenty days from the date of issuance of notice, be given the opportunity to make representation against the proposed disclosure.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 7, the Public Information Officer shall, within sixty days after receipt of the request under section 6, if the third party has been given an opportunity to make representation under sub-section (2), make a decision as to whether or not to disclose the information or record or part thereof and give in writing the notice of his decision to the third party.
(4) A notice given under sub-section (3) shall include a statement that the third party to whom the notice is given is entitled to prefer an appeal against the decision under section 12.

12. (1) Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Public Information Officer may, within thirty days of receipt of such decision, prefer an appeal to such authority as may be prescribed:

Provided that such authority may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(2) A second appeal against the decision under sub-section (1) shall lie within thirty days of such decision, to the Central Government or the State Government or the competent authority, as the case may be:

Provided that the Central Government or the State Government or the competent authority, as the case may be, may entertain the appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.

(3) The appeals referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be disposed of within thirty days of the receipt of such appeals or within such extended period, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(4) If the decision of the Public Information Officer against which the appeal is preferred under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) also relates to information of third party, the appellate authority shall give a reasonable opportunity of being heard to that party.

CHAPTER III

MISCELLANEOUS

13. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder.

14. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Official Secrets Act, 1923, and any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

15. No court shall entertain any suit, application or other proceeding in respect of any order made under this Act and no such order shall be called in question otherwise than by way of an appeal under this Act.

16. (1) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to the intelligence and security organisations, specified in the Schedule, being organisations established by the Central Government or any information furnished by such organisations to that Government.

(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule by including therein any other intelligence or security organisation established by that Government or omitting therefrom any organisation already specified therein and on the publication of such notification, such organisation shall be deemed to be included in or, as the case may be, omitted from the Schedule.

(3) Every notification issued under sub-section (2) shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

(4) Nothing contained in this Act shall apply to such intelligence and security organisations which may be specified, by a notification in the Official Gazette, by a State Government from time to time.

(5) Every notification issued under sub-section (4) shall be laid before the State Legislature.
17. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) intervals at which matters referred to in sub-clauses (i) to (vi) of clause (b) of section 4 shall be published;

(b) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(c) the authority before whom an appeal may be preferred under sub-section (1) of section 12;

(d) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

18. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(b) the authority before whom an appeal may be preferred under sub-section (1) of section 12;

(c) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed:

Provided that initially the rules shall be made by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

19. (1) The competent authority may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the fee payable under sub-section (1) of section 7;

(b) the authority before whom an appeal may be preferred under sub-section (1) of section 12;

(c) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

20. (1) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(2) Every rule made under this Act by a State Government shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is notified, before the State Legislature.

21. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.
THE SCHEDULE

(See section 16)

INTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY ORGANISATIONS ESTABLISHED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

1. Intelligence Bureau.
2. Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.
5. Directorate of Enforcement.
7. Aviation Research Centre.
8. Special Frontier Force.
15. Special Service Bureau.
16. Special Branch (CID), Andaman and Nicobar.
18. Directorate of Vigilance including Anti-Corruption Branch, National Capital Territory of Delhi.

K.N. CHATURVEDI,

Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.
My dear Anurag,

I understand that the following Bill relating to your Ministry which has already been approved by the Cabinet, is yet to be introduced:

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004.

As you are aware, the Winter Session, 2004 of Parliament is scheduled to conclude on Thursday, 23 December, 2004. In case the Ministry contemplates to introduce the Bill during the current session, it will have to complete the requisite procedural formalities for the purpose urgently. To facilitate their timely completion, I may like to bring to your notice the various steps that the Ministry would be required to take in the matter:

I - In case the Bill is sought to be introduced in Lok Sabha

(i) Sending notice of motion (English and Hindi), duly signed by the Minister, addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha for introduction of the Bill (in case not already sent);

(ii) Obtaining the recommendation of the President for introduction of Bill, if it attracts the provisions of Article 117(1) and/or 274 of the Constitution, and conveying it to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha by a letter from the Minister;

(iii) Addressing a letter by the Minister to the Speaker, Lok Sabha seeking relaxation of Directions 19A(2) (wherever necessary) and 19B of the Directions by the Speaker (Relevant extracts enclosed);

(iv) Requisite number of copies of Memorandum (500 in English and 300 in Hindi or 620 if bilingual) explaining the reasons as to why the relaxation of Direction 19B is sought without making copies of the Bill available to Members in advance (This will include one copy of the Memorandum each in English and Hindi Versions duly authenticated by the Minister-in-charge).
II – Bills sought to be introduced in Rajya Sabha

(i) Sending notice of motion (English and Hindi) duly signed by the Minister for introduction of the Bill to the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha;

(ii) There is no direction by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha corresponding to the Directions 19A(2) and 19B of the Directions by the Speaker. The only requirement for introduction of a Bill in the Rajya Sabha is that copies thereof should have been circulated to the Members of the Rajya Sabha either on the preceding day or earlier.

I hope you will ensure the fulfillment of the above procedural formalities in case the Ministry/Department intends to introduce the Bill during the remaining part of the current session.

Yours sincerely,

Shri A.N. Tiwari,
Secretary,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions,
Government of India,
North Block,
New Delhi-110001.

(V.K. Agnihotri)
CHAPTER V
LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS

19A. (1) A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so.

(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

19B. No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced:

Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such Secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:

Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance, and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced.
To,

The Secretary General
Lok Sabha
Parliament House
New Delhi.


Sir,

I give notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill with the title "The Right to Information Bill, 2004" during the current Winter Session of the Lok Sabha and also to introduce the Bill.

Yours faithfully,

(Suresh Pachouri)

Copy to :-

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary), New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Department (Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel & Training.
To,

The Secretary General
Lok Sabha
Parliament House
New Delhi.


Sir,

I give notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill with the title "The Right to Information Bill, 2004" during the current Winter Session of the Lok Sabha and also to introduce the Bill.

Yours faithfully,

(Suresh Pachouri)

Copy to:-

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary), New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Department (Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel & Training.
QUESTIONS

1. QUESTIONS entered in separate list to be asked and answers given.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

2. SHRI SIS RAM OLA to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957.—

(i) G.S.R. 785(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 2004 regarding reservation of areas in favour of Steel Authority of India Limited, in the State of Chhattisgarh, for undertaking prospecting and/or mining operations.


(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Aluminium Company Limited, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.


(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2003-2004.


3. SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra, for the year 2003-2004.


4. SHRI T.R. BAALU to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the major Port Trusts Act, 1963—

(i) G.S.R. 771(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th November, 2004 approving the Tuticorin Port Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2004.


(iii) G.S.R. 518(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th August, 2004 approving the Madras Port Trust Employees (Appointment, Promotion etc.) Amendment Regulations, 2004.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii and iii) of item No. (1) above.

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.


(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual report of the Cochin Shipyard Limited, Kochi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A copy each of the following Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, for the year 2003-2004.

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Ship Design and Research Centre, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004.

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.


(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust, Tuticorin, for the year 2003-2004.

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2003-2004.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2003-2004.

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2B) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.


(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) of item No. (10) above.

5. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES to lay on the Table—


(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

6. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Cell Sciences, Pune, for the year 2003-2004.

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2003-2004.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Plant Genome Research, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.


(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

(8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.


(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Goa, for the year 2003-2004.


(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.
6

(13) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2003-2004.


(b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2003-2004.


7. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—


(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Bhavan, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.


(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

8. SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAXMI to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2002-2003.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Cancer Centre for Research and Treatment, Gwalior, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Cancer Centre for Research and Treatment, Gwalior, for the year 2003-2004.

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Medical College (Regional Cancer Centre), Shimla, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi Medical College (Regional Cancer Centre), Shimla, for the year 2003-2004.

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Ahmedabad, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute (Regional Cancer Centre), Ahmedabad, for the year 2003-2004.

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2002-2003.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2002-2003.

(12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Mysore, for the year 2003-2004.

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, for the year 2003-2004, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pasteur Institute of India Coonoor, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.


(16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

(17) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—


(18) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 15.12.2004 to Unstarred Question No. 2501 by Shri Kailash Meghwal, M.P., Regarding CGHS Pool of Quarters.

9. DR. DASARI NARAYAN RAO to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, Kothagudem Collieries, for the year 2003-2004.


(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Coal India Limited (Volumes I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Coal India Limited (Volumes I and II), Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

10. DR. SHAKEEL AHMED to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004.

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

11. SHRI K.H. MUNIAPPA to lay on the Table—

*(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:—


(ii) G.S.R. 1122 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 2004 authorising the Deputy Collector, Anjar, District Kachchh (Gujarat) as Special Land Acquisition Officer to acquire land for construction of Anjar bypass on National Highway No. 8A (Extension) in the State of Gujarat.


(iv) S.O. 1331 (E) and S.O. 1333 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 2004 regarding Acquisition of land for building (four-laning), maintenance, management and operation of different stretches of National Highway No. 46 (Krishnagiri-Ranipet Section) in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(v) S.O. 1204 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1181 dated the 4th April, 1957.

(vi) S.O. 1296 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2004 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.R.O. 1181 dated the 4th April, 1957.

(vii) S.O. 1297 (E) publication Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 2004 entrusting stretches mentioned therein to the Border Roads Organisation.

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1205 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 2004, entrusting stretches mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India issued under section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988.

(3) A copy of the Highways Administration Rules, 2004 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 700 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 2004 under sub-section (3) of section 50 of the Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act, 2002.

12. SHRI PRITHIVIRAJ CHAVAN to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.


(d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2003-2004.


(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.


(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2003-2004.

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Account (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2003-2004.

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.


(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2003-2004.
(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, along with Audited Accounts.


(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004, together with Audit Report thereon.


(iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2003-2004.

13. **SHRIMATI SURYAKANTA PATIL** to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Lok Sabha:

**TENTH LOK SABHA**
1. Statement No. XIV Fourth Session, 1992

**THIRTEENTH LOK SABHA**
2. Statement No. XXIX Second Session, 1999
5. Statement No. XXIII Fifth Session, 2000
7. Statement No. XXX Seventh Session, 2001
10. Statement No. XII Tenth Session, 2002

**FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**
15. Statement No. II Second Session, 2004
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES—SUMMARY OF WORK
15. SECRETARY-GENERAL to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Parliamentary Committees (other than Financial and Departmentally related Standing Committees) — Summary of Work' (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the period from 1 June, 2003 to 5 February, 2004.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
16. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL
   SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Oil Exploration — Domestic and Overseas Projects.

STUDY TOUR REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS
17. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL
   SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA to lay on the Table the Third Study Tour Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Bharat Electronics Limited.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
18. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN
   SHRI MAHAVEER BHAGORA to present a copy of the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)."

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
19. SHRI M.A. KHARABELA SWAIN
   SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Finance:—
   (1) Sixth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Second Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);

(4) Ninth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Company Affairs; and

(5) Tenth Action Taken Report on the recommendations contained in Fifty-fifth Report on Credit Flow to Agriculture—Crisis in Rural Economy, and Crop Insurance Scheme.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

20. SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY
   SHRI JAI PRAKASH (HISAR) to present a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2004-05):


   (2) Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-sixth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals (2003) on 'Marketing Plans of Public Sector Oil Companies and their Implementation'.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

21. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
   SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI to present a copy of the Fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways — 2004 (14th Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Safety and Security in Indian Railways'.

STATEMENTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

22. SHRI KALYAN SINGH
   SHRI MITRASEN YADAV to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Statements of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:

   (1) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 52nd Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 46th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Drinking Water Supply);

   (2) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 53rd Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban and Rural
Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 47th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2003-2004) of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources); and

(3) Statement showing Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I of the 56th Report (13th Lok Sabha) of the then Standing Committee on Urban Development (2004) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 37th Report (13th Lok Sabha) on Implementation of Part IX of the Constitution of the then Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

———

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

23. SHRI SIS RAM OLA to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of Standing Committee on Coal and Steel pertaining to Ministry of Mines.

———

CALLING ATTENTION

24. SHRI RUPCHAND PAL
SHRI SANTASRI CHATTERJEE
SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY to call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Employment to the situation arising out of lock out at Dunlop India Ltd. in Sahagunj, West Bengal, resulting in unbearable suffering to thousands of workers and employees of Dunlop and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

———

25. SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the need to include Bhojpuri language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

———

26. SHRI MOHAN SINGH to call the attention of the Minister of Textiles to the problems being faced by cane growers and workers due to closure of four sugar mills in Yuari Bazar, Padrauna, Marama and Kathkuyan in Uttar Pradesh and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.

———

27. MATTERS UNDER RULE 377.

———

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Bill for consideration and passing

28. SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ to move that the Bill to amend certain Acts to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding publication and laying of rules and other delegated legislation, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

ALSO to move that the Bill be passed.
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

29. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
SHRI PRABODH PANDA to raise a discussion regarding problems
being faced by the farmers.

NEW DELHI;
December 21, 2004
Agrahayana 30, 1926 (Saka)

G. C. MALHOTRA,
Secretary-General.

RAJYA SABHA

REVISED LIST OF BUSINESS

Wednesday: December 22, 2004
11 A.M.

QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS entered in separate lists to be asked and answers given.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

Following Ministers to lay papers on the Table entered in the separate list:

1. SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE for Ministry of Defence;
2. SHRI SHIVRAJ VISHWANATH PATIL for Ministry of Home Affairs;
3. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA for Ministry of Textiles;
4. SHRI P. M. SAYEED for Ministry of Power;
5. SHRI SUNIL DUTT for Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and
6. SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT for Ministry of Home Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI AJAY MAROO
SHRI PYARIMOYAN MOHAPATRA to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(i) Second Report on Oil Exploration - Domestic and Overseas Projects; and
(ii) Third Study Tour Report on Bharat Electronics Limited.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance:

(i) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Second Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);


(iv) Ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2004-2005) of the Ministry of Company Affairs; and

(v) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Fifty-fifth Report (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on Credit Flow to Agriculture – Crisis in Rural Economy and Crop Insurance Scheme.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2004-2005):—


REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

SHRI TARINI KANTA ROY

SHRI SU. THIRUNAVUKKARASAR to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on Safety and Security in Indian Railways.
STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

PROF. R.B.S. VARMA
DR. FAGUNI RAM to lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development (2004-2005): —


REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

SHRIMATI JAMANA DEVI BARUPAL
DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO to lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the erstwhile Standing Committee on Labour and Welfare (Thirteenth Lok Sabha) on "The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED)".

164
LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Bill for introduction

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in civil services for members of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes in establishments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI

ALSO to introduce the Bill

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

REPLY to the discussion on the foreign policy of the country, raised by Shri Janeshwar Mishra on the 20th December, 2004.

NEW DELHI;

YOGENDRA NARAIN,
Secretary-General.
Department of Personnel & Training


A copy of the 'Right to Information Bill, 2004', as finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Law & Justice, is enclosed. The Financial Memorandum, appended to the Bill, is tentative as the clearance of the Ministry of Finance is awaited.

(A.N.Tiwari)
Secretary

Prime Minister’s Office (Sh.Pulok Chatterji, Jt. Secy. to P.M.)
DOP&T I.D.No. 34011/6(s)/2004-Estt.(B) dt. the 20th Dec.2004
MEMORANDUM UNDER DIRECTIONS 19A AND 19B OF THE DIRECTIONS OF THE SPEAKER

The National Tax Tribunal (No. 2) Bill, 2003 seeks to establish a National Tax Tribunal. The Bill seeks to provide for the adjudication by the National Tax Tribunal of disputes with respect to levy, assessment, collection and enforcement of direct taxes and also to provide for the adjudication by that Tribunal of disputes with respect to the determination of the rates of duties of customs and central excise on goods and the valuation of goods for the purposes of assessment of such duties as well as in matters relating to levy of tax on service, in pursuance of article 323B of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The National Tax Tribunal Bill, 2003 sought to repeal and replace the National Tax Tribunal Ordinance, 2003 (Ord. 3 of 2003) promulgated by the President on the 16th October, 2003. Since it was decided only last week that the Bill, namely, the National Tax Tribunal Bill, 2003 which was introduced on 8th December, 2003 has to be withdrawn and a fresh Bill to be brought in its place, the proof copies of the fresh Bill titled the National Tax Tribunal (No. 2) Bill, 2003 could be sent to the Lok Sabha only on the 20th December, 2003.

The Bill is an important one and needs to be introduced in the current session of the Lok Sabha itself, as it is likely to be referred to the Standing Committee. Relaxation under Directions 19A and 19B of the Directions of the Speaker is solicited.

For 2309 25-80

(ARUN JAITLEY)
MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE
To

The Speaker
Lok Sabha
New Delhi.


Sir,

The Right to Information Bill, 2004 is being forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current Session. For the following reasons, it is requested that the requirements in direction 19A and 19B of the directions of the Speaker may kindly be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the Bill being introduced in the current Session.

Reasons
Keeping in view the persistent demands made by various forums for a greater and more effective access to information, it is considered absolutely necessary to introduce the Bill during the current Winter Session.

Yours faithfully,

(SURESH PACHOURI)

Copy to :

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri V.K. Agnihotri, Secretary), New Delhi.

2. Ministry of Law & Justice, Legislative Department (Shri T.K. Vishwanathan, Secretary), Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel & Training.
To
The Secretary General
Lok Sabha
Parliament House
New Delhi.

Subject: The Right to Information Bill, 2004

Sir,

The President, having been informed of the subject matter of "The Right to Information Bill, 2004", recommends the introduction and consideration of the said Bill in the Lok Sabha under Article 117(1) and (3) of the Constitution (copy enclosed).

Yours faithfully,

(SURESH PACHOURI)

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3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel & Training.
MEMORANDUM UNDER DIRECTION 19 A and 19 B OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA, STATING THE REASONS WHY ‘THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION BILL, 2004’ COULD NOT BE CIRCULATED TO MEMBERS TWO DAYS BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION

In order to make ‘The Freedom of Information Act, 2002 (No. 5 of 2003)’ enacted by Parliament more progressive, participatory and meaningful, the National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested a number of amendments to the existing Act.

2. The examination of the amendments proposed by the Council involved several rounds of consultations on legal and constitutional issues. A decision also had to be taken whether to amend the existing Freedom of Information Act, 2002 or repeal the same. Since it was decided only last week that the Bill, namely ‘The Right to Information Bill, 2004’ be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the proof copies of the Bill could not be sent to the House sufficiently in advance for being made available to the members two days prior to the day of its introduction.

3. The Bill is an important one and needs to be introduced in the current session of the Lok Sabha itself, as it is likely to be referred to the Standing Committee. Relaxation under Directions 19A and 19B of the Directions of the Speaker is solicited.

(SURESH PACHOURI)
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.
December 21, 2004
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December 21, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी बजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अभिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगामी, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् हारा प्रस्तापित संशोधनों की जौं-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दीर्घ हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना या कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य विवेचक, 2004' नामक विवेचक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचक की गूँदु स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचक है और इसे लोक सभा के सत्तम सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थायी समिति को मेजर जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवारी)
कार्यिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को लेकर करने वाला दावा जिनकी कहाँ जाने से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004’, पूर्वाधिकारियों ने जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगती, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्रांश ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र विवेक, 2004’ नामक विवेक को लोक समा में पूर्वाधिकारियों ने अत: विवेक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेक के पूर्वाधिकारियों ने दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलाई जा सकी।

3. उ परुक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर्वाधिकारियों जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को मेजे जाने की संभावना है। अत: अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश परबीश)
कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
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संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगतिव, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पहलाल के क्रम में विभिन्न और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। नीचे यह निर्णय पिछले सत्र पर लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विषयक, 2004' नामक विषयक को लोक सभा में पुरुस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विषयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विषयक के पुरुस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं निजवाही जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विषयक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विषयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुरुस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाभाविक समि को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क' और '19 ख' के अंतर्गत पूर्त प्राप्तित है।

( सुरेश पवित्री )
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशा मंत्रालय 
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री 
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला उपक्रम जिनकी बजह से ‘सुधाना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004’, पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूधाना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पड़ोसिल के क्रम में विचार और संबंधित मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूधाना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बेकार यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूधाना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004’ नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुरःस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पुरःस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुरःस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत घट प्रारंभित है।

( सुरेश पवैरी )
कार्यको, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
eवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़ी, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विचार्य किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जौं-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विचार्य के कई दीर्घ हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाधीन समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ख़’ के अंतर्गत घट प्रारंभित है।

(सुरेश पवैजी)
कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षायंत्र तथा पैशाचि राज्य मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विचेष, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़ी, सहमागति-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार बिमारिया किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न और संविधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-बिमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय फिरहै समाह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विचेष, 2004' नामक विचेषक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विचेषक की पूर्व शर्त की अतिरिक्त, विचेषक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विचेषक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विचेषक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योँकि इसे स्वर्णी समिति को भेजे जाने की सम्भावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवेल)
कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

सांसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जौं-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। हां, यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचक, 2004’ नामक विवेचक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचक की युक्त स्तर की प्रतियोगीता, विवेचक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलिया जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश वर्मा)
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19‘क’ और 19‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पूर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभाषिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोच-पटकाल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक गुहों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय मी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बैठक यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पूर-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विधेयक के पूर-स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसका स्थाई संबंधि को भेजे जाने की समाप्ति है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 क और 19 ख के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्ति है।

(सुप्रीम पदार्थ)
कार्यकार, लोक शिक्षायत्त तथा पैशाची प्रतिष्ठा मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य नंतर
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लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने याता झापन जिनकी बजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पूर-स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संबंधित सुझावों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक समा में पूर-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पूर-स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान सच तक ही पूर-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाधीन सभित को भेजे जाने की सम्भावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत फूट प्राथित है।

(सुरेश पर्ची)  
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशाव मंत्रालय  
और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुरस्कारित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस पुरस्कार दिया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोड़-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संचालनिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्रों से आया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुरस्कारित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व सतर्कता की प्रतिष्ठा, विधेयक के पुरस्कारित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलेगा।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुरस्कारित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत गूढ़ प्रारम्भित है।

(चुके पासी)  
कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षायोजन तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पूर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगती, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्रों ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पूर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पूर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलाए जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क’ और ‘19 ख’ के अंतर्गत घूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पंडित)
कार्यकारी, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाचं मंत्रालय
भवन संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने बाला जमान जिनकी बजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लें था कि क्या मौजुदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की गृह स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाआ जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाया जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसके लोक समा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाहिल समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत घूट प्रारंभित है।

( सुरेश पाठवी )
कार्यकारी, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाचं मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने बाला ज्ञान जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विभाजन किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जीव-पदकल के क्रम में विचार और संचालनिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004’ नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विवेचन के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वार्थ समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्त है।

(सुरेश पांडेय)
कार्यिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बार 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोिच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि बाद मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की प्रूफ स्टैर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सज्ज में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की सम्भावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत फूट प्रारंभित है।

( सुरेश पंचीरी )
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहमागमिता-पूर्ण और सर्वाधिक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-प्रदत्त के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बुझि कि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्रों ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004’ नामक विवेक को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेक की पूर्व तर की प्रतियों, विवेक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाया जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत पूर्त प्रारंभित है।

(सुरेश परोही)
कार्यक, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाचं मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कार्यां को स्वप्न करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी बजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004’, पुरास्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (रवृ 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगतिशील, सहयोगिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस बूढ़े पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पड़ताल के क्रम में विशिष्ट और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निर्मस कर दिया जाए। इसीलिए यह निर्णय पिछले सत्रह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004’ नामक विवेक को लोक सभा में पुरा-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेक की गूंफ़ स्तर की प्रतियां, विवेक के पुरा-स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिला जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुरा-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वभाव समिति को भेजें जाने की संभावना है।

अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत दूसरे अधिनियम याचिका और बूढ़े विचार-विमर्श के लिए एनी वेळ तक भी नहीं मिला।

(सुरेश पंचायक)

कार्यान्वयन, लोक शिक्षायत तथा मेंहन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और सहकार्यिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बँक़ी कहा कि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004' नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व तर की प्रतियोगिता, विवेचन के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत पूर्व प्रारम्भित है।

(सुरेश पवित्री)
कार्यक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
eवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अन्तर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न और सौंदर्यकारिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपयुक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाभाविक समिति को मेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ’19 क और 19 ख’ के अन्तर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

( सुरेश पवित्री)
कार्यिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला झापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विश्लेषण किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विश्लेषण के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004' नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलकर जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाभाविक समय को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश '19 क' और '19 ख' के अंतर्गत छुट्ट प्रार्थित है।

( सुरेश पड़ोसी )
कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का,अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहमागमिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विचार किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोों-पड़ताल के क्रम में विकल्प और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विचार के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बूढ़कि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्र में ही हो लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की मूल स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्तब्ध समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत घोट प्राप्त किया है।

(सुरेश पवैत्री)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेशा मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा कार्यक्रम के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को सप्ताह करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी कव्ज दे से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004', पूर-स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परीक्षित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)
को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहमागमता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद को इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जीव-पक्षलाल के क्रम में विशिष्ट और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। क्योंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र विवेचन, 2004' नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा के पुर-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की प्रूफ स्टार की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पुर-स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

रुहेश पारशी
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षाक्षेत्र तथा पूर्ण मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (उर्ज 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगामी, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस युद्ध पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निर्मात्र कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्थान की प्रतियाँ, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वास्थ्य समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क' और '19 ख' के अंतर्गत घूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पद्मी)
कार्यक्रम, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेशा 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला झापन जिनकी कहां से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004', पुरस्तापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)' को अधिक प्रगती, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सर्वकालिक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूद अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉब-पड़लाल के क्रम में विशिष्ट और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004' नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुरस्तापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूरे स्तर की पृष्ठभूमि, विवेचन के पुरस्तापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलता जा सकती।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुरस्तापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की समाजवादिता है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेशा '19 क' और '19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

( सुरेश परबौरी )
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायल तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने बाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विभेदक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (उर्व 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगती, सहमागता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार बिमार्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जैव-पद्धति के क्रम में विषिक और संवैभासिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमार्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विभेदक, 2004’ नामक विभेदक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अत: विभेदक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विभेदक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलगाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विभेदक एक महत्वपूर्ण विभेदक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वातंत्र्य समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अत: अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क’ और ‘19 ख’ के अंतर्गत घोट प्राप्ति है।

(सुरेश पवनी)
कार्यक्रम, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाच मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचक, 2004', पुरस्कारित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगामी, सहमागिटा-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के योजना से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस पुंजे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉच-पड़कल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना या कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचक, 2004' नामक विवेचक को लोक सभा में पुरस्कृत किया जाए, अतः विवेचक की गूढ़ स्तर की प्रतियोगि, विवेचक के पुरस्कृत किये जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाये जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलेगा जा सकता।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुरस्कृत किये जाने की आवश्यकता है यद्यपि इसे स्वाक्षर सभित को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत घोट प्रारंभित है।

(सुरेश पवित्री)

कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षा अन्दर अपाध्य मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी बजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर-स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉर्ज-पड़लाल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। इसके लिए यह निर्णय रचनात्मक सत्ता ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्रता विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतिवेदी, विधेयक के पुर-स्थापित किए जाने के 2 दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे भारी समय को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क' और '19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्त है।

(सुरेश पवारी)
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक समा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विचेत्य, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोड़-पड़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न को सविद्धक और संबंधित मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विचेत्य, 2004' नामक विचेत्य को लोक समा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विचेत्य की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विचेत्य के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विचेत्य एक महत्वपूर्ण विचेत्य है और इसे लोक समा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत फूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवित्री)
कामिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी बजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचण, 2004’, पुर-स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और समैतितिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि ज्ञान मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निर्मल कर दिया जाए। बूहुंक यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004’ नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुर-स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन के प्रारूप स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पुर-स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलेगी जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचना का महत्त्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर-स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे आवश्यक समय को मेंे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(चुराश परवी) कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पंजीकरण मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री 21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्वप्न करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगतिशील, सहमागमिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस युद्ध पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बूढ़क यह निर्णय फिरले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की मूल स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थानिक समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवनी)

कार्यकाल, लोक शिक्षापत्र तथा पाठ्य मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004', पुरःस्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस सुदे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-पड़ोस के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक बुद्धि पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। फ़ूड़कि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004' नामक विवेकक को लोक सभा में पुरःस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विवेकक के पुरःस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिल्या जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेकक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेकक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुरःस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है व्यतिक्रमण इसे रूपांतर समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत चूह विभाग है।

(सुरेश चौधरी)
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाचिक मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किये जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)' को अधिक प्रगतिमी, सहमागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस पुढ़े पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉर्ज-पड़टलाल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बूँदकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की गूँफ स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाभाविक समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निर्देश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत पूर्व प्रारंभित है।

(सुशेष पवित्री)
कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अधिकार के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004', पूर्वस्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगतियों, सहमागतिपूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संबंधित मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। ब्यौरा यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004' नामक विवेक को लोक सभा में पूर्वस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेक की पूर्व लेख की प्रतिवेदन, विवेक के पूर्वस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलेंगी जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर्वस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना नहीं। अतः अधिकार के निर्देशों के निर्देश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

( सुरेश पवैत्री )
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैठन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेशा 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेक, 2004', पूर:स्थापित किये जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहमागति-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉंच-पढ़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। डूंगर कि यह निर्णय मिलने सापेक्ष ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004' नामक विवेक को लोक सभा में पूर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेक की पूर: स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विवेक के पूर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश वाजीरी)
कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी कजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विवेचक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहमागिता-पूर्ण और साध्य बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जोड़-पड़ताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निर्मल कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र विवेचक, 2004’ नामक विवेचक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचक की पूर्व लोक की प्रतियों, विवेचक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में प्रयास समय पूर्व नहीं निजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचक एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को मेंजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवित्री)
कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षाव्यता तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
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21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्वप्न करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी जगह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विचेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (बार्श 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगती, सहमागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस युद्ध पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जांच-प्रक्रिया के क्रम में विविध और समृद्धिकर्म भूमि पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूँकि यह निर्णय पिछले सत्र में ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विचेयक, 2004' नामक विचेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विचेयक की पूरी स्तर की प्रतियोगिता, विचेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विचेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विचेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है व्यक्ती इससे स्वाधिक्षित को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश चौधरी)
कार्यकाल, लोक शिकायत तथा प्रेशन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राष्ट्र मंत्री
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संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगती, सहमागमिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस गुंडे पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संबंधीय गुंडों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। उंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004' नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की मूल स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वायत्त समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख' के अंतर्गत घोट प्राप्तित है।

( सुरेश पवारी )
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
eवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्पष्ट करने बाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से 'सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004', पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगामी, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जौं-पड़ताल के क्रम में विभिन्न और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर द्वारा। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002' को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। चूंकि यह निर्णय पिछले सप्ताह ही लिया गया कि 'सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विधेयक, 2004' नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं भिजवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के दर्शाता नत्र में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे विवाद समिति को भेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश '19 क और 19 ख के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पद्मी)
कार्यक, लोक शिक्षायत तथा पेशेवर मंत्रालय एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
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लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निदेश 19 'क' और 19 'ख' के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्थानिक रूप से प्रयोजन जिनकी कहानी से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विधेयक, 2004’, पुर:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित 'सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002' (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगति, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने इस सुझाव पर विचार विभाजन किया और मौजूद अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पहलाल के क्रम में विविध और संदर्भानुसार मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निर्मल कर दिया जाए। तूर्णमण यह निर्णय फिल्टर सत्कार ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र विधेयक, 2004’ नामक विधेयक को लोक सभा में पुर:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विधेयक की मूल स्तर की प्रतियाँ, विधेयक के पुर:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विधेयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है और इसे लोक सभा के दर्शन क्रम में ही पुर:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को भेजने जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निर्देशों के निदेश 19 के और 19 ख के अंतर्गत घोट प्रारंभित है।

( सुरेश पप्पू )
कामिक, लोक शिक्षायल तथा पेशन मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसम्बर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कारणों को स्वतंत्र करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004’, पूर्व:स्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002’ (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5) को अधिक प्रगति, सहमागति-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सताहकर परिषद ने इस मुद्दे पर विचार विचित्र किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जॉन-पड़कताल के क्रम में विधिक और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। ऐसे कय निर्णय पिछले समय में लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वतंत्र विवेचन, 2004’ नामक विवेचन को लोक सभा में पूर्व:स्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतियों, विवेचन के पूर्व:स्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पूर्व:स्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्वाभाविक समिति को भेजे जाने की सम्भावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत घूट प्राप्तिः है।

( सुरेश पवनी )
कार्यिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पैशाच मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अंतर्गत उन कार्यों को स्थाप
करने वाला ज्ञापन जिनकी कवाह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विवेचन, 2004’, पुरःस्थापित किए
जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’
को अधिक प्रगती, सहमागमिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद ने
इस युद्ध पर विचार विभाजक नियुक्त किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव
dिया।

2. परिषद द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जाँच-परीक्षाल के क्रम में विविध और संबंधित गुणों
पर विचार-विभाजक के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय भी लेना था कि यह मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य
अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। जबकि यह
निर्णय फिल्म समतल ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004’ नामक विवेचन को
लोक सभा में पुरःस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विवेचन की पूर्व स्तर की प्रतिवेदन, विवेचन के
पुरःस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन दूर्व सदस्यों को उपयुक्त करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त
समय पूर्व नहीं मिलावा जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विवेचन एक महत्वपूर्ण विवेचन है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान स्तर में ही
पुरःस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्पष्ट समिति को भेजे जाने की समाधान है।
अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 के और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवारी)
कार्यकारी, लोक शिक्षा तथा पैशाची मंत्रालय
एवं संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
लोक सभा अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश 19 ‘क’ और 19 ‘ख’ के अन्तर्गत उन कार्यों को स्पष्ट करने यात्रा ज्ञापन जिनकी वजह से ‘सूचना का अधिकार विषयक, 2004’, पुर्वस्थापित किए जाने से 2 दिन पहले सदस्यों में परिचालित नहीं किया जा सका।

संसद द्वारा अधिनियमित ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002 (वर्ष 2003 की संख्या 5)’ को अधिक प्रगाढ़, सहभागिता-पूर्ण और सार्थक बनाने के प्रयोजन से राष्ट्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् ने इस युद्ध पर विचार-विमर्श किया और मौजूदा अधिनियम में कई संशोधन किए जाने का सुझाव दिया।

2. परिषद् द्वारा प्रस्तावित संशोधनों की जौन-पड़ताल के क्रम में विविध और संवैधानिक मुद्दों पर विचार-विमर्श के कई दौर हुए। यह निर्णय नी लेना था कि क्या मौजूदा ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य अधिनियम, 2002’ को संशोधित किया जाए या फिर इसे निरस्त कर दिया जाए। बूढ़ीक यह निर्णय पिछले समय से ही लिया गया कि ‘सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विषयक, 2004’ नामक विषयक को लोक सभा में पुर्वस्थापित किया जाए, अतः विषयक की पूर्ण स्तर की प्रतियों, विषयक के पुर्वस्थापित किए जाने के दो दिन पूर्व सदस्यों को उपलब्ध करवाए जाने के लिए सदन में पर्याप्त समय पूर्व नहीं मिलवाई जा सकी।

3. उपर्युक्त विषयक एक महत्वपूर्ण विषयक है और इसे लोक सभा के वर्तमान सत्र में ही पुर्वस्थापित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि इसे स्थाई समिति को मेजे जाने की संभावना है। अतः अध्यक्ष के निदेशों के निदेश ‘19 क और 19 ख’ के अंतर्गत छूट प्राप्तित है।

(सुरेश पवारी)
कार्यिक, लोक संसद अध्यक्ष एवं पेशेवर मंत्रालय
संसद कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
21 दिसंबर, 2004
New Delhi, dated the 21st December, 2004.

MEMORANDUM FOR EXEMPTION FROM DIRECTION 19A & 19B OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA

To

The Speaker,
Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.


Sir,

The Right to Information Bill, 2004 is being forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current Session. For the following reasons, it is requested that the requirements in direction 19A and 19B of the directions of the Speaker may kindly be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the Bill being introduced in the current Session.

Reasons
Keeping in view the persistent demands made by various forums for a greater and more effective access to information, it is considered absolutely necessary to introduce the Bill during the current Winter Session.

Yours faithfully,

MOS(PP)
Right to Information Bill, 2004

Chapter – I

Preliminary

Section 1 gives short title, extent and commencement

Is different from the original Act, the proposed NAC amendments in following respects:

(a) Language; and
(b) Provides a very definitive day for its commencement i.e. 120 days from enactment.
(c) Is different from NAC draft as it excludes the State Laws

Section 2. This section has definitions. This formulation is different from the original Act as well as the NAC amendments inasmuch as it excludes the State Government and applies only to public authorities under the Central Government.

Much of this Section comprises definitions as proposed by NAC. A notable exclusion from the NAC draft is omission of file notings from the definition of ‘Information’ (2.V.D)

The nomenclature of Principal Officers has also been changed.

CHAPTER – II

Right to Information and obligations of public authorities

Sections 3-11

Section 3 speaks of citizens. NAC spoke of all persons.

Section 4 – accommodates NAC proposals almost completely. The only exception is the formulation that all manuals etc., have to be prepared by the concerned public authorities before the commencement of the Act. NAC had proposed that these
should be published within six months of the Act coming into force.

Similarly, in respect of the appointment of PIOs (Section 5(1)). This Bill provides that the PIOs shall be in place within 100 days of the enactment of the Act. NAC had suggested that PIOs be appointed within one month of the Act coming into force.

Another difference from the NAC proposal is the nomenclature of the PIOs at the Sub-District level. The present Bill proposes the nomenclature of these officers as Assistant PIOs to distinguish them from the PIOs who have the obligation to provide information.

Section 7(1) – The response time provided in the Bill is 30 days as against the NAC proposal of 15 days.

Section 8(4) – This Section includes a major departure from the NAC proposal.

Section 8(2), the proviso proposed by NAC for disclosure of matters connected with national security and Cabinet papers after 25 years has been deleted.

Section 11(3) – For disclosure of information supplied by third party the time provided in this Bill is 40 days which is different from the NAC proposal of 20 days.

CHAPTER – III

Central Information Commission

Sections 12-17

This Chapter includes significant changes from the NAC Draft. The proposal here is for creation of a Central Information Commission comprising an Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioners, not exceeding 10, as may be necessary.
While the structure of the Commissionerate has been changed from that proposed by NAC, the powers of the Commissioners and the procedure for appointment have been retained as per the NAC proposal.

The term for the Information Commissioner is five years extendable by one year up to a maximum age of 65 years. For the Deputy Commissioners, the term is five years and 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

The Commissioner is proposed to be in the rank of Secretary to Government of India and the Deputy Commissioners in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary.

The Bill also provides for the terms and conditions of service of the Information Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The NAC Draft was silent on it.

This Bill clearly lays down the legal frame work of the exercise of powers by the Commission in matters of summoning the witnesses, inspection of documents, recording of evidence and so on.

The NAC had provided for the Commissioner conversing privately with any person in any premises entered. This provision has been excluded from the Bill.

Section 16(4) - provides for first and second appeals. The first appeal lies with the officer senior in rank to the PIO. The second appeal can be made to Commission itself.

Section 17(4) - provides for penalties. In a major departure from the NAC proposal, the Bill provides for a Judicial Magistrate to hear complaints against the PIO by an officer to be authorized by the Commission.

On conviction, a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- or an imprisonment upto five years or both may be imposed.
The proposal of NAC to impose on the PIO or a defaulting officer a fine of Rs. 250/- for every day's delay after the expiry of the time limit has not been included.

CHAPTER – IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 18 – 28:

Section 21(1) – The proviso to this Section is different from the proposal on this subject by NAC. This Bill excludes mention of Human Rights and Rights to Life and Liberty.
Right to Information Bill, 2004

Chapter – I

Preliminary

Section 1 gives short title, extent and commencement

Is different from the original Act, the proposed NAC amendments in following respects:

(a) Language; and
(b) Provides a very definitive day for its commencement i.e. 120 days from enactment. 

(c) Is different from NAC draft as it excludes the State Laws

Section 2. This section has definitions. This formulation is different from the original Act as well as the NAC amendments inasmuch as it excludes the State Government and applies only to public authorities under the Central Government.

Much of this Section comprises definitions as proposed by NAC. A notable exclusion from the NAC draft is omission of file notings from the definition of ‘Information’ (2.V.D)

The nomenclature of Principal Officers has also been changed.

CHAPTER – II

Right to Information and obligations of public authorities

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Section 3 speaks of citizens. NAC spoke of all persons.

Section 4 – accommodates NAC proposals almost completely. The only exception is the formulation that all manuals etc., have to be prepared by the concerned public authorities before the commencement of the Act. NAC had proposed that these
should be published within six months of the Act coming into force. \( \text{CU. 4(6) - p. 37} \)

Similarly, in respect of the appointment of PIOs (Section 5(1)). This Bill provides that the PIOs shall be in place within 100 days of the enactment of the Act. NAC had suggested that PIOs be appointed within one month of the Act coming into force. \( \text{CU. 5(1) - p.} \)

Another difference from the NAC proposal is the nomenclature of the PIOs at the Sub-District level. The present Bill proposes the nomenclature of these officers as Assistant PIOs to distinguish them from the PIOs who have the obligation to provide information. \( \text{CU. 5(1)(a) - p. 38} \)

Section 7(1) – The response time provided in the Bill is 30 days as against the NAC proposal of 15 days. \( \text{CU. 7(1) - p. 39} \)

Section 8 (4) – This Section includes a major departure from the NAC proposal.

Section 8 (2) the proviso proposed by NAC for disclosure of matters connected with national security and Cabinet papers after 25 years has been deleted. \( \text{CU. 8(2) - p. 41} \)

Section 11(3) – For disclosure of information supplied by third party the time provided in this Bill is 40 days which is different from the NAC proposal of 20 days. \( \text{CU. 11(1)(2) - p. 43} \)

CHAPTER – III

Central Information Commission

Sections 12-17

This Chapter includes significant changes from the NAC Draft. The proposal here is for creation of a Central Information Commission comprising an Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioners, not exceeding 10, as may be necessary.
While the structure of the Commissionerate has been changed from that proposed by NAC, the powers of the Commissioners and the procedure for appointment have been retained as per the NAC proposal.

The term for the Information Commissioner is five years extendable by one year up to a maximum age of 65 years. For the Deputy Commissioners, the term is five years and 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

The Commissioner is proposed to be in the rank of Secretary to Government of India and the Deputy Commissioners in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary.

The Bill also provides for the terms and conditions of service of the Information Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The NAC Draft was silent on it.

This Bill clearly lays down the legal framework of the exercise of powers by the Commission in matters of summoning the witnesses, inspection of documents, recording of evidence and so on.

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On conviction a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- or an imprisonment upto five years or both may be imposed.
The proposal of NAC to impose on the PIO or a defaulting officer a fine of Rs. 250/- for every day's delay after the expiry of the time limit has not been included.  

\[\text{Chapter 12(4)(a) - p. 46}\]

CHAPTER – IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Sections 18 – 28:

Section 21(1) – the proviso to this Section is different from the proposal on this subject by NAC. This Bill excludes mention of Human Rights and Rights to Life and Liberty.

\[\text{Proviso to Section 16(1) - p. 47}\]
Right to Information Bill, 2004

Chapter – I

Preliminary

Section 1 gives short title, extent and commencement

Is different from the original Act, the proposed NAC amendments in following respects:

(a) Language; and
(b) Provides a very definitive day for its commencement i.e. 120 days from enactment.
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Section 2. This section has definitions. This formulation is different from the original Act as well as the NAC amendments inasmuch as it excludes the State Government and applies only to public authorities under the Central Government.

Much of this Section comprises definitions as proposed by NAC. A notable exclusion from the NAC draft is omission of file notings from the definition of ‘Information’ (2.V.D)

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should be published within six months of the Act coming into force.

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Another difference from the NAC proposal is the nomenclature of the PIOs at the Sub-District level. The present Bill proposes the nomenclature of these officers as Assistant PIOs to distinguish them from the PIOs who have the obligation to provide information.

Section 7(1) – The response time provided in the Bill is 30 days as against the NAC proposal of 15 days.

Section 8 (4) – This Section includes a major departure from the NAC proposal.

Section 8 (2) the proviso proposed by NAC for disclosure of matters connected with national security and Cabinet papers after 25 years has been deleted.

Section 11(3) – For disclosure of information supplied by third party the time provided in this Bill is 40 days which is different from the NAC proposal of 20 days.

CHAPTER – III

Central Information Commission

Sections 12-17

This Chapter includes significant changes from the NAC Draft. The proposal here is for creation of a Central Information Commission comprising an Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioners, not exceeding 10, as may be necessary.
While the structure of the Commissionerate has been changed from that proposed by NAC, the powers of the Commissioners and the procedure for appointment have been retained as per the NAC proposal.

The term for the Information Commissioner is five years extendable by one year up to a maximum age of 65 years. For the Deputy Commissioners, the term is five years and 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

The Commissioner is proposed to be in the rank of Secretary to Government of India and the Deputy Commissioners in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary.

The Bill also provides for the terms and conditions of service of the Information Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners. The NAC Draft was silent on it.

This Bill clearly lays down the legal frame work of the exercise of powers by the Commission in matters of summoning the witnesses, inspection of documents, recording of evidence and so on.

The NAC had provided for the Commissioner conversing privately with any person in any premises entered. This provision has been excluded from the Bill.

Section 16(1) – provides for first and second appeals. The first appeal lies with the officer senior in rank to the PIO. The second appeal can be made to Commission itself.

Section 17 (1) – provides for penalties. In a major departure from the NAC proposal the Bill provides for a Judicial Magistrate to hear complaints against the PIO by an officer to be authorized by the Commission.

On conviction a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- or an imprisonment upto five years or both may be imposed.
The proposal of NAC to impose on the PIO or a defaulting officer a fine of Rs. 250/- for every day's delay after the expiry of the time limit has not been included.

CHAPTER – IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Sections 18 – 28:

Section 21(1) – the proviso to this Section is different from the proposal on this subject by NAC. This Bill excludes mention of Human Rights and Rights to Life and Liberty.
Dear Shri Tiwari,

As you are aware, the Cabinet at its meeting held on 15th December, 2004 considered the Note dated 13.12.2004 from your Ministry and has approved the proposal for enactment of a legislation on Right to Information. While approving the proposal, the Cabinet has also directed as far as the creation of posts outlined in para 12 of the Cabinet Note, the issue will be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

The draft Bill has been finalized in consultation with your Department. Clause 12(2) provides for the creation of a Central Information Commission consisting of an Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioners not exceeding ten as may be deemed necessary.

In the light of the directions of the Cabinet, this clause may require suitable modifications. You may like to take up the matter with the Cabinet Secretariat so that this clause can be retained or modified if necessary. As the Cabinet direction stands now, the posts cannot be provided for in clause 12 as drafted in this Department. The other alternative is to go ahead with the provisions as it stands and your Ministry may move for ex-post-facto approval of the Cabinet.

You may also confirm the draft Bill meets with the requirements and is in accordance with the Cabinet decision. Signed Statement of Objects and Reasons may also be made available immediately so that the Bill may be introduced without any delay.

Yours sincerely,

(T.K. Viswanathan)

Shri A.N. Tiwari,
Secretary,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions,
Department of Personnel and Training,
North Block,
New Delhi.
To

The Secretary General,
Lok Sabha,
Parliament House,
NEW DELHI.

Sir,

I give notice of my intention to move for leave to introduce the Bill with the title "The Freedom of Information Bill, 2000" during the current Budget Session of the Lok Sabha and also to introduce the Bill.

Yours sincerely,

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(Sure什t PACHOURI)

Copy to:

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri S.A. Raw, Secretary), New Delhi.
2. Legislative Department (Dr. S.C. Jain, Secretary), New Delhi
3. Parliament Section, Department of Personnel and Training.
MEMORANDUM FOR EXEMPTION FROM DIRECTION 19B OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA.

To
The Speaker,
Lok Sabha,
NEW DELHI.


Sir,

"The Freedom of Information Bill, 2000" has been forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current Budget Session. For the following reasons, it is requested that the requirements contained in Direction 19B of the Directions of the Speaker may kindly be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the introduction of the Bill in the current Budget Session.

Reasons

Keeping in view the persistent demands made by various forums and also the assurances given by the Government to the Parliament, it is considered absolutely necessary to introduce this Bill during the current Budget Session.

Yours faithfully,

(VASUNDHARA RAJE)
MINISTER OF STATE OF DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AND DEPARTMENT OF PENSION AND PENSIONERS WELFARE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS.
Mr. Speaker Sir,

I move for leave to introduce the Freedom of Information Bill, 2000 with a view to enable, to the extent possible, disclosure of information by the Central Government, State Governments and other public authorities as specified in the Bill.

The proposed Bill seeks to provide statutory right of individuals and institutions to seek information which they wish to obtain from public authorities subject only to the restrictions allowed under Article 19(1) and 19(2) of the Constitution and exceptions provided in public interest in the proposed Bill.

Sir, with these words, I beg leave of the House to introduce the Bill.

NOT TO BE READ Speaker will take permission of the House and then allow MOS(PP) to introduce the Bill. MOS(PP) may then stand and say:

Sir, I introduce the Bill.
FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

1. Sub-clauses (1) and 2 of clause 12 provide for constituting the Central Information Commission which shall consist of a Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.

2. Sub-clause (7) of clause 13 provides for appointment of officers and employees for assisting the Information Commissioner and the Deputy Information Commissioners as may be necessary for the efficient performance of their functions under the Act.

3. An estimated recurring expenditure of rupees one crore eighty six lakhs is likely to be incurred on the salaries of the Information Commissioner, Deputy Information Commissioners and other officers and employees of the Commission.

4. At this stage, it is not possible to give precise details of the expenditure to be incurred on material resources in terms of office accommodation, vehicles, telephones and other office equipments required by the Commission. Adequate provisions will have to be made in the annual grants of the Commission to meet this expenditure.

5. The Bill does not involve any other recurring or non-recurring expenditure.
MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Sub-clause (2) of Clause 21 of the Bill empowers the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to amend the Schedule for including any other intelligence or security organisation established by the Central Government or omit therefrom any organisation already specified therein.

Clause 24 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. Sub-clause (2) of that clause enumerates the matter with respect to which rules may be made under this clause.

These matters relate to, inter-alia, the publishing of particulars of public authority, functions and duties of its officers, details of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information, fee payable to obtain an information from a public authority, salaries and allowances payable to and the terms and conditions of service of the Officers and other employees, procedure for disposal of appeals and the authority before whom an appeal may be preferred against the decision of Public Information Officer.

Clause 25 of the Bill empowers the competent authority to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. These matters relate to, inter alia, the fee payable for obtaining the information from the Public Information Officer of a public authority; the appellate authority before whom an appeal may be preferred against the decision of the Public Information Officer and the procedure to be adopted by the Commission in deciding the appeals.

Clause 27 of the Bill empowers the Central Government by order to remove certain difficulties which may appear to it to be necessary or expedient in giving effect to the provisions of the Act with in a period of two years from the commencement of the Act.

The matters in respect of which rules and the order may be made are matters of administrative details and procedure and, it is not practicable to make provisions for them in the Bill. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.
NOTES OF CLAUSES

Clause 1 deals with the short title, extend and the commencement of the legislation. The legislation will come into force on the one hundred and twentieth day of its assent by the president.

Clause 2 defines various words and expressions used in the Bill.

Clause 3 seeks to confer on the citizens a right of access to information held by public authorities.

Clause 4 seeks to entrust a duty on every public authority to maintain records and publish manuals rules, regulations, instructions, etc. in its possession.

Clause 5 provide for designation of Public Information Officers and Assistant Public Information Officers.

Clause 6 specifies the manner in which requests may be made by a citizen to the authority for obtaining the information. It also provide for transferring the request to the other concerned public authority who may hold the information.

Clause 7 lays down specific time limit with in which a public authority shall provide information and the fees to be paid for processing the request and for providing the information.

Clause 8 deals with various categories of information which shall be exempted from disclosure.

Clause 9 empowers the Public Information Officer to reject a request for information where an infringement of a copyright subsisting in a person would be involved.

Clause 10 enable the public authority to severe and provide partial information which falls partly under the exempted categories and partly under the non-exempted categories.

Clause 11 provide for consultation with the third party where the request relates to or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that party.

Clauses 12 to 15 provide for constitution of Central Information Commission, the terms and conditions of service and the powers of the Information Commissioners and the Deputy Information Commissioners.
Clause 16 seeks to provide for first and second appeals, the first appeals lies with the officer senior in rank to the Public Information Officer and the second appeal may be made to the Commission.

Clause 17 provide for imposition of penalty on a Public Information Officer for persistently failing to provide information without any reasonable cause within the specified period. The Commission may authorise any officer of the Central Government to file a complaint against such Public Information Officer before a Judicial Magistrate and on conviction, a penalty upto rupees twenty five thousand, or an imprisonment upto five years, or both, may be imposed.

Clause 18 bars the institution of legal proceedings against any person for things done in good faith under the Act.

Clause 19 seeks to make the legislation overriding in character so that the scheme is not subverted through the operation of other enactment.

Clause 20 seeks to bars the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts.

Clause 21 seeks to exempt certain intelligence and security organisations from the purview of the legislation but information pertaining to allegation of corruption, shall, without prejudice to the exemption, be provided.

Clause 22 provide for preparation of an Annual Report by the Commission and laying of such report by the Central Government before each House of Parliament.

Clause 23 seeks to cast an obligation on the Central Government to develop and promote schemes for advancement of the information regime.

Clause 24 seeks to empower the Central Government to make rules so as to carry out the provisions of the legislation.

Clause 25 seeks to empower the competent authority to make rules so as to carry out the provisions of the legislation.

Clause 26 seeks to require the Central Government to lay the rules before each House of Parliament.

Clause 27 empower the Central Government to remove difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of the legislation within a period of two years from the commencement of the legislation.

NOTES ON CLAUSES

Clause 1.- This clause lays down the short title, extend and the day from which the Act shall come into force.

Clause 2.- This clause defines the various expressions used in the Bill. Sub-clause (c) of this clause defines ‘Government’ as to mean the ‘Central Government.’

Clause 3.- This clause confers on the citizens a general right of access to information held by public authorities.

Clause 4.- This clause places a duty on every public authority covered by the Act to publish certain documents and manuals. Provision have been made for maximum pro-active disclosure with a view to minimize the needs for making request for information.

Clause 5.- This clause deals with the appointment of Public Information Officers whose duties shall be to deal with request for information. A provision has been made for appointment of Assistant Public Information Officers at sub-divisional level/sub-district level to receive requests and forward them to the appropriate public authority.

Clause 6.- This clause deals with the manner in which requests should be made by a citizen and the authority to whom the requests should be made. An applicant is required to give details that may be necessary for contacting him without having to give the reasons for making the requests. Provisions have also been made for transferring the requests to the concerned public authority in case it is submitted to an authority which does not hold the information.

Clause 7.- This states that a public authority must comply with its duty to provides information promptly and in any event within 30 days from receipt of a request. It also make a provision for authorities to notify requesters that fee is payable. If a fee notice is issued, time stops running from the issue of the notice until the fee is received. The shorter response time has been provided where the information sought for concerns the life or liberty of a person. It also make provision for deemed refusal. The public authority is obliged to inform the requester of the reason of rejection should a request be rejected and also the particulars of the appellate authority to whom the appeal may be preferred and within what time.
Clause 8.- This clause contains the categories of information which shall be exempt from disclosure. Some of the exemptions like sovereignty and integrity of India, information forbidden for disclosure by a court of law and Parliamentary/Legislature privileges are absolute whereas a harm test has been incorporated in some other categories wherein larger public interest is involved.

Clause 9.- This clause requires the Public Information Officer to reject a request for information where an infringement of a copyright subsisting in a person would be involved.

Clause 10.- This section enables the public authority to apply partially with a request which seeks information coming partly under the exempted categories and partly under the non-exempted categories by providing information coming under the non-exempted category which can be reasonably severed from the other category.

Clause 11.- This clause contains provisions for consultation with the third party where the request relates to or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by that party.

Clause 12.-15.- These clauses relate to establishing of a Central Information Commission comprising a Information Commissioner and such number of Deputy Information Commissioner as may be necessary. The terms and conditions of service of the Information Commissioners and Deputy Information Commissioners have been defined as also the legal framework of the exercise of powers by the Commission in the matters of summoning the witnesses, inspection of documents, recording of evidence.

Clause 16.- This clause provides for first and second appeals. The first appeal lies with the officer senior in rank to the Public Information Officer. The second appeal can be made to the Commission.

Clause 17.- This clause makes a provision for imposition of penalty on a Public Information Officer for persistently failing to provide information without any reasonable cause within the specified period. The Commission can authorize any officer of the Central Government to file a complaint against such Public Information Officer before a Judicial Magistrate and on conviction, a penalty of upto Rs.25,000/- or an imprisonment upto 5 years or both may be imposed.
Clause 18.- This clause bars the institution of legal proceedings against any person for things done in good faith under the Act.

Clause 19.- This clause makes the legislation overriding in character so that the scheme is not subverted through the operation of other Act/instrument.

Clause 20.- This clause bars the jurisdiction of the subordinate courts expressly. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, under Articles 32 and 226 respectively of the Constitution of India would continue to remain.

Clause 21.- This clause makes a provision for exempting specified intelligence and security organization from the purview of the enactment. However, information pertaining to allegation of corruption, shall, without prejudice to the exclusion, be provided to the requester.

Clause 22.- This clause relates to preparation of an Annual Report by the Commission and laying of such report by the Central Government before each House of Parliament.

Clause 23.- This clause cost an obligation on the Central Government to develop and promote schemes for advancement of the information regime.

Clause 24.- This clause contains enabling provision for the Central Government to make rules so as to carry out the provision of the enactment. The matters on to be covered under the subordinate legislation has been given in sub-clause 2.

 Clause 25.- This clause contains enabling provision for the competent authority to make rules so as to carry out the provision of the enactment. The matters on to be covered under the subordinate legislation has been given in sub-clause 2.

Clause 26.- This clause contains an obligation on the Central Government to lay the rules made by it before each House of Parliament; and to make modification thereto, if directed by the Parliament,
Clause 27.- This clause contains a provision to give the Central Government the power to make orders, within a period of two years from the commencement of the Act, in order to remove any difficulties.

Clause 28.- This clause repeals the 'Freedom of Information Act, 2002'.
MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 21(2) of the Bill empowers the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, to amend the Schedule for including any other intelligence or security organization established by the Central or omit therefrom any organization already specified therein.

Clause 24 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. Sub-clause (2) of that clause enumerates the matters with respect to which rules may be made under this clause.

These matters relate to, inter-alia, the intervals at which particulars of organization, functions and duties of its officers, details of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information in such organization; fee payable to obtain an information from an organization; the authority to be prescribed before whom an appeal may be preferred from the decision of Public Information Officer and any other matter which is required to be prescribed.

Clause 25 of the Bill empowers the competent authority to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act. These matters relate to, inter alia, the fee payable for obtaining the information from the Public Information Officer of an organization; the authority to be prescribed before whom an appeal may be preferred against the decision of the Public Information Officer and any other matter which is required to be prescribed.

Clause 27 of the Bill empowers the Central Government by order to remove certain difficulties which may appear to it to be necessary or expedient. Further, such order shall not be made under this clause after the expiry of a period of two years from the commencement of this Act. Every such order shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

The matters in respect of which rules may be made are matters of administrative details and procedure and, it is not practicable for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.
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These matters relate to, inter-alia, the intervals at which particulars of organization, functions and duties of its officers, details of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information in such organization; fee payable to obtain an information from an organization; the authority to be prescribed before whom an appeal may be preferred from the decision of Public Information Officer and any other matter which is required to be prescribed.

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The matters in respect of which rules may be made are matters of administrative details and procedure and, it is not practicable for them in the Bill itself. The delegation of legislative power is, therefore, of a normal character.
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In order to ensure greater and more effective access to information, the Government resolved that the Freedom of Information Act, 2002 enacted by the Parliament needs to be made more progressive, participatory and meaningful. The National Advisory Council deliberated on the issue and suggested certain important changes to be incorporated in the existing Act to ensure smoother and greater access to information. The Government examined the suggestions made by the National Advisory Council and others and decided to make a number of changes in the law.

The important changes proposed to be incorporated, inter-alia, include establishment of an Appellate machinery with investigating powers to review decisions of the Public Information Officers; penal provisions for failure to provide information as per law; provisions to ensure maximum disclosure and minimum exemptions, consistent with the constitutional provisions, and effective mechanism for access to information and disclosure by authorities etc. In view of significant changes proposed in the existing Act, the Government also decided to repeal the Freedom of Information Act, 2002. The proposed legislation will provide an effective framework for effectuating the right of information recognized under Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

(SURESH PACHOURI)

New Delhi

The 18th December, 2004
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

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The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

(SURESH PACHOURI)

New Delhi

The 18th December, 2004
STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

With a view to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and enable the citizens to have an access to information on a statutory basis, Parliament enacted the Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

2. A number of representations were received by the Central Government to the effect that the enactment falls short of the expectations of the people. There had been a persistent demand for establishment of an appellate machinery with full investigating powers to review decisions of the Public Information Officers. There was also a demand to impose penalty on the Officers who fail to comply with the provisions of the enactment and to make certain other changes.

3. Taking into consideration the views expressed by various quarters, the Central Government decided to enact a new legislation on the Right to Information which would be more progressive, participatory and meaningful and to repeal the Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

4. Through the proposed legislation an independent appellate authority is being established and the Officers not complying with the provisions of the legislation are to be penalised with a view to make the legislation more effective. The proposed legislation, is also in conformity with the requirement of article 19 of the Constitution of India as well as article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

5. The Bill seeks to achieve the above objects.

SURESH PACHOURI

New Delhi, the December, 2004
MEMORANDUM FOR EXEMPTION FROM DIRECTION 19A/19B

To

The Speaker,
Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.

Sir,

The (Here give the short title of Bill) Bill, 20... is being forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current session. For the following reason(s), it is requested that the requirements in Direction 19A/19B of the Directions of the Speaker may be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the Bill being introduced in the current session.

(Here give reasons)

Your faithfully,

Minister

Copy to:
(1) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.
(2) Ministry of Law and Justice (Legislative Department).

Deputy Secretary
MEMORANDUM FOR EXEMPTION FROM DIRECTION 19A & 19B
OF DIRECTIONS BY THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA.

To

The Speaker,
Lok Sabha,
New Delhi.


Sir,

The Lokpal Bill, 1998 is being forwarded to the Lok Sabha for introduction during the current Session. For the following reasons, it is requested that the requirements in direction 19A and 19B of the directions of the Speaker may kindly be relaxed in respect of this Bill in order to permit the Bill being introduced in the current Session.

Reasons

Due to Administrative delay which involved inter-departmental consultations.

Yours faithfully,

R. J. Janarthanan

(Kadambur M.R. Janarthanan)

I understand that the following Bill relating to your Ministry which has already been approved by the Cabinet, is yet to be introduced:

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004.

As you are aware, the Winter Session, 2004 of Parliament is scheduled to conclude on Thursday, 23 December, 2004. In case the Ministry contemplates to introduce the bill during the current session, it will have to complete the requisite procedural formalities for the purpose urgently. To facilitate their timely completion, I may like to bring to your notice the various steps that the Ministry would be required to take in the matter:

I - In case the Bill is sought to be introduced in Lok Sabha

Sending notice of motion (English and Hindi), duly signed by the Minister, addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha for introduction of the Bill (in case not already sent);

Obtaining the recommendation of the President for introduction of Bill, if it attracts the provisions of Article 117(1) and/or 274 of the Constitution, and conveying it to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha by a letter from the Minister;

Addressing a letter to the Speaker, Lok Sabha seeking relaxation of Directions 19A(2) (wherever necessary) and 19B of the Directions by the Speaker (Relevant extracts enclosed);

Requisite number of copies of Memorandum (500 in English and 300 in Hindi or 620 if bilingual) explaining the reasons as to why the relaxation of Direction 19B is sought without making copies of the Bill available to Members in advance (This will include one copy of the Memorandum each in English and Hindi Versions duly authenticated by the Minister-in-charge).
My dear Amjad,

I understand that the following Bill relating to your Ministry which has already been approved by the Cabinet, is yet to be introduced:-

The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes (Reservation in Posts and Services) Bill, 2004.

As you are aware, the Winter Session, 2004 of Parliament is scheduled to conclude on Thursday, 23 December, 2004. In case the Ministry contemplates to introduce the Bill during the current session, it will have to complete the requisite procedural formalities for the purpose urgently. To facilitate their timely completion, I may like to bring to your notice the various steps that the Ministry would be required to take in the matter:

I - In case the Bill is sought to be introduced in Lok Sabha

Sending notice of motion (English and Hindi), duly signed by the Minister, addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha for introduction of the Bill (in case not already sent);

Obtaining the recommendation of the President for introduction of Bill, if it attracts the provisions of Article 117(1) and/or 274 of the Constitution, and conveying it to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha by a letter from the Minister;

Addressing a letter to the Minister to the Speaker, Lok Sabha seeking relaxation of Directions 19A(2) (wherever necessary) and 19B of the Directions by the Speaker (Relevant extracts enclosed);

Requisite number of copies of Memorandum (500 in English and 300 in Hindi or 620 if bilingual) explaining the reasons as to why the relaxation of Direction 19B is sought without making copies of the Bill available to Members in advance (This will include one copy of the Memorandum each in English and Hindi). Versions duly authenticated by the Minister-in-charge).
II – Bills sought to be introduced in Rajya Sabha

(i) Sending notice of motion (English and Hindi) duly signed by the Minister for introduction of the Bill to the Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha;

(ii) There is no direction by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha corresponding to the Directions 19A(2) and 19B of the Directions by the Speaker. The only requirement for introduction of a Bill in the Rajya Sabha is that copies thereof should have been circulated to the Members of the Rajya Sabha either on the preceding day or earlier.

I hope you will ensure the fulfillment of the above procedural formalities in case the Ministry/Department intends to introduce the Bill during the remaining part of the current session.

Yours sincerely,

[V.K. Agnihotri]

Shri A.N. Tiwari,
Secretary,
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions,
Government of India,
North Block,
New Delhi-110001.
CHAPTER V
LEGISLATION

INTRODUCTION AND PUBLICATION OF BILLS

Notice for leave to Introduce Government Bills.

Prior circulation of Bills for Introduction.

19A. (1) A Minister desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill shall give notice in writing of his intention to do so.

(2) The period of notice of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill under this direction shall be seven days unless the Speaker allows the motion to be made at shorter notice.

19B. No Bill shall be included for introduction in the list of business for a day until after copies thereof have been made available for the use of members for at least two days before the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced:

Provided that Appropriation Bills, Finance Bills, and such Secret Bills as are not put down in the list of business may be introduced without prior circulation of copies to members:

Provided further that in other cases, where the Minister desires that the Bill may be introduced earlier than two days after the circulation of copies or even without prior circulation, he shall give full reasons in a memorandum for the consideration of the Speaker explaining as to why the Bill is sought to be introduced without making available to members copies thereof in advance, and if the Speaker gives permission, the Bill shall be included in the list of business for the day on which the Bill is proposed to be introduced.
सेवा में,

महासचिव,
लोक सभा,
संसद भवन, नई दिल्ली।

विषय: सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विषयक, 2004।

महोदय,

मैं लोक सभा के वर्तमान नीतिकालीन संबंध के दौरान "सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विषयक, 2004" के पुर-स्थापन की अनुमति दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव करने और विषयक प्रस्तुत भी करने के आशय की सूचना देता हूं।

भवदीय,

(सुरेश पाठौरी)
सेवा में,

महासचिव,
लोक सभा,
संसद भवन, नई दिल्ली।

विषय : चूर्णन का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004।

महोदय,

मैं लोक सभा के वर्तमान सीलकल्लीन सच्चाई के दौरान "चूर्णन का स्वातंत्र्य विवेचन, 2004" के परिप्रेक्षण की अनुमति दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव करने और विवेचन प्रस्तुत भी करने के आशय की सूचना देता हूं।

भवदीय,

( सुरेश पांडेय )

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OR : 102, North Block, New Delhi-1, Tel : 23392475/4901
सेवा में,

महासचिव,
लोक सभा,
संसद भवन, नई दिल्ली।

विषय: सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004।

महोदय,

मैं लोक सचिव के प्रारम्भ शीतकालीन सत्र के दौरान "सूचना का स्वातंत्र्य विवेक, 2004" के पुरस्कार की अनुमति दिए जाने का प्रस्ताव करने और विवेक पुरस्कार को करने के आश्वासन की सूचना देता हूँ।

भवली०

(सुरेश पांचौरी)
Dear Shri Tiwari,

The Cabinet at its meeting held on 15th December, 2004, considered the note dated 13.12.2004 from the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions, Department of Personnel & Training regarding "Proposal for repeal of the 'Freedom of Information Act, 2002' and legislation of the 'Right to Information Act, 2004' ", and

(i) approved the proposals contained in paragraph 12 thereof with the modification that as far as creation of post is concerned, the issue will be examined in consultation with the Ministry of Finance; and

(ii) Directed that a Group of Ministers may be set up to consider the Government amendments that may need to be made in the Bill.

2. The minutes of the meeting will be issued in due course. In the meanwhile, this letter may be treated as an authority to take further action in the matter.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

Shri A.N. Tiwari,
Secretary,
Department of Personnel & Training,
New Delhi.