RTI AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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Introduction
It changes timely from ancient to modern period. Society is a constellation of groups and organizations collectively and ecologically in which the condition of women is not same at all time like economically, socially as well as politically. The aim of integration is to maintain a harmonious and active relations between the various activities which feel themselves to be a part of society change and it kept changing with times. In ancient India, women were having equal status with men in each and every field they didn’t matter whether it is in financial or political or social issues. In early Vedic period, they were very educated and there are references of women sages. They are perfect in soldier’s field or fighting or whether they have to revert back in any stream; But with the coming of famous treatise of Manu, the status of women was relegated to a subordinate position to men.

Integration is a difficult process it is faced with various difficulties. They should make complexity of society in difficult to coordinate with all structural parts and to socialize humans. To bring about harmony and unity among the complex pattern in a formidable task. Difficulty is presented by cultural heterogeneous in society. During freedom movement, almost all the leaders of the struggle were of the view that women should be given equal status in the free India and all types of discriminatory practices must stop. For example Rani Laxmi Bai was a freedom fighter equally fights with men without any hesitation or break.

And for that to happen, it was thought fit to include such provisions in the Constitution of India which would help eliminate age-old exploitative customs and traditions and also such provisions which would help in empowering women socially, economically and politically.

Review of Literature
BW Cramer et al., (2009) In this study, it had been observed that the citizen were facing the problems related to the information from the government department and finding the challenges at statutory matters in US. It had been seen that this is original rights of human being as a whole world. The action had been taken against this matter and resolved the issue by taking government actions as the government work made transparent as well as easy to use. The act provided the right to the people to ask the information related to the working as well as the social progress of the nation also. It was helping a lot of the common people of the country. The RTI act empowered the people of the nation.

H L Ting et al., (2014) The author surveyed the women’s empowerment programme in India and found that the TV program made the drastic change in women empowerment program in the society of the country. The program made the greater freedom, helped in financial resources, save baby-girl, women harassment and teasing problem, women violence, etc. It also discussed the several issues related to the women as a social cause. It analyzed the women-men ration in the country and providing the awareness program related to it which was helpful to maintain the ratio.

Manoj Pardasani (2005) The author used to discuss the social conditions of rural women and discussed the following parameters:-
- Living conditions
- Health problems
- Working condition in house as well as in field
- Society aspects
- Economical factors

The author developed two dimension program which helped for the upliftment of rural women. It was highlighted the women empowerment and its related challenges in the society of the country. It also discussed the matter related to the families and under developed areas where the conditions of women was not good.

Babita Sinha (2012) The empowerment of women has a great importance in the society and doing the important role in the society of the living people. The study discussed the status of women in the families and migration of the men. It had observed that with the freedom of women the following factors had been experienced like decision taking, mobility, and powers. It was calculated that the situation was not so good and not proper related to women empowerment in the country. The drastic changed were required in the changes of economical conditions. The different agencies of the country were doing the major role in the development and upliftment the present conditions of the women.

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**RTI and Women Empowerment**

Rajasthan had been the birth place of the RTI movement, but few panchayats (local self government village bodies) in the state have used the RTI to change the lives of women as effectively as Vijaypura in Rajsamand district. In the case of vijaypura the lady actively working in that district make happy things. The credit for Vijaypura’s success should rightly go to the dynamic young Kaluram Salvi, the village sarpanch to whom women’s equality was an important principle. The law of equality in which the women has their specific position in the field of social cause and will and power of female staff on that ground there are so many platforms issued where women can fight back with power and revert back. There are public meeting platforms where all the people should gather on same platform and raise their voice loudly. Supporting her frail body with a stick, she boldly ventured to sit on the platform. Once on it, she called out to each of the women in the village by name and invited them to join her. This symbolic break with the past was the beginning of a campaign to mobilize the women of to participate in panchayat activities.

Sahu Bai and Patasi Devi, were on the BPL list and ever since they applied for information under the RTI Act they have been getting 25 kilos of wheat every month According to Patasi Devi, 60, who lives in Cheta Aasan village. “I am a widowed woman, who was not getting any wheat from the ration shop, although I would keep going there. Salviji advised me to write to the local ration dealer, Ashok Jain, under the RTI Act. He drafted the letter for me. Questions were posed: Why was I not being given wheat? What was the problem? What are the names of those who did receive wheat?

The ration dealer read the letter and asked me who had written the letter for me. I told him it was Salviji. From then on, I began getting wheat regularly. Since my name is also on the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list, I get 25 kilos of wheat a month.” Vinita Kamte wife of IPS Officer Ashok Kamte who died fighting attackers during 26/11 Mumbai attack in her Book To The Last Bullet brought to light the various lapses on part of the Indian security system that lead to the killing of many including Ashok Kamte. The expose’ was based on the information gathered with the provision of Right to Information Act in place. In an interview to a news portal Vinita Kamte clearly stated that the post mortem report of the deceased police officer was also obtained through a request made under Right to Information Act.

**References**