Literature Review:

A literature review is a text written by someone to consider the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and as such, do not report any new or original experimental work (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature_review) but they help in conduction of new researches.

Wang et al (2009) concluded study on discussion about share holder: Right to Information Act and stated that the Chinese Company Act was amended in 2005 and was revised as former companies act had drawn back and fail to protect the right of the share holder, The present companies act help the share holder to refer the account book of company limited by liability.

Shrivastava (2010) conclude study on Right To Information In India: Implementation and Impact stated that The Right to Information Act 2005 was passed by the UPA (United Progressive Alliance). A little more stimulation by the government, NGO's and other enlightened and empowered citizens can augment the benefit of the act. RTI will help not only in mitigation corruption in the public life but also in alleviating poverty- two monstrous of maladies of India.

Singh (2010) studied on Promoting e governance through Right To Information: A case study in India. For the success of RTI Act it is needed that the information may be on record and in soft copy so that the information may be retrieve by the citizen and help in decision making and end result.
Agnihoti (2011) studied on Right to Information and Good Governance and reported that the RTI Act promote transparency, accountability, participation, making action, decision and policies more transparent and effective. The common men can check on the work of the government and audit the performance of the work.

Singh (2011) Studied on Role of Right To Information Act,2005 in Human Development: Indian Perspective and concluded that the Right To Information is necessary according to Indian perspective and for the progress of the country and mean for the citizen to participate in the democracy.

ShivaKumar (2011) of VIT Business School, VIT University, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India conducted study on the Right to Information Act, 2005:Perspectives-Practice-Issues and found that the RTI Act was implemented for the common man to satisfy his demand and need and potary his right as governed as per Part III of the constitution of india and more particularly under article 19 (1)(a) of the constitution as right to freedom of speech and expression, thereby to recommend measures to bridge the gap between the legal position of the law and existing scenario for strengthening and improving the effective implementation of the RTI Act.

Sultana (2012) studied on Right To Information : The step Toward Accountability and Transparency of Government in Bangladesh and reported that the Bangladesh government had enacted the right to information act with certain limitation but to overcome had appointed the information commission to take on the act.
Asma et al (2012) conducted the study on Right to information—a boon to common man and survey the pre period when the RTI Act was not in force and the post period of RTI Act and the study reveal the in the pre RTI Act the corruption was at its peak and after implementation of RTI Act the corruption drastically reduce in ration and the study also reflect the successful implementation of RTI Act in all state and the respective state had appointed Information Officer. It is working as a platform in speedy redressal of common mans problems arising in day to day affairs from issue of passport to knowing whereabouts of groom for daughter’s marriage.

Saroj Chaudhary (2012) foray their study on Right to Information: A Generalized Education and stated that The Right to Information Act 2005 (RTI) is an Act of the Parliament of India "to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens. And reported that the awareness should be their relating to the Act and the people should be made educated toward their right and implementation of RTI Act.

Singh et al (2012) studied on Management of Information and Record Under Right to Information Act, 2005 and reported that Now it is the obligatory for the government bodies to display the required information related to public at large to pro actively make available in the government domain and open for the public at large to verify the record and document related to the public work and information.

Subhani et al (2012) conducted study on Right To Information and concluded that Democracy mean accountability, Transparency in information and which ultimately lead to reducing the corruption and lead to progress of the country. The Right to Information provide the poor what we called the mango man with ample power to fight for their right
against the public authorities and effective force these public authorizes to do their work properly, effectively and sincerely.

**Agrawal (2012)** conducted on **Right To Information :A Tool For Combating Corruption In India**, The study was carried out among the Bureaucrats and activist and it reveals that Right To Information Act, 2005 had made the public authorities to work sincerely and prudently towards their work and had develop the sense of accountability.

**Garg (2012)** conducted on **Right To Know Under The Constitution Of India: A Critical Appraisal** reported that The study emphasis on the removal of Information Fee which need to be paid at the time of availing of Information and the scenario be developed that the government authorities be forced to load the information of their work and progress of work on the web sited either it be state or center and fine and penalty provision be their for mis management.

**Digambarrao (2012)** studied on **Awareness about Right to Information (RTI Act) : Differences among College Students in Aurangabad** found that The study revels that among 140 students, majority of the student had moderate knowledge of the RTI Act and the awareness vary among the male and female student as well among the student of urban and rural areas.

**Jassen (2012)** studied on **Open Government Data and the Right to Information: Opportunities and Obstacles** and The article through light on the Open Government Data Movement and Right to Information Movement in wider sense. The article further explain the phenomenon and difference between the Open Government Data and Right To Information Data, the Open Government Data is the way to access the data with
limitations and by way of Right To Information one can access the data without any threat.

Kaur (2012) on Global perspective of right to information and reported that. There is a need to articulate these laws in terms of a complex web of rights. Active and participatory citizens would be able to make full use of this instrument being given to them. It is a welcome step in the right direction. Windows have been thrown open once and for all. The Fragrance is bound to spread slowly but surely. But the stink of secrecy and misuse of power should not be too strong as to absorb the fragrance of Right to Information and Transparency.

Mukherjee (2012) on Right to Information Act: A Sociological Overview The progress of Right To Information depend upon the relationship between the good governance and pupil. Nevertheless the Right to Information Act is becoming an inevitable for ‘AamAdmi’ as usual.

Webb (2012) studied on Disciplining the everyday state and society? Anti-corruption and Right to Information activism in Delhi," Sage Journal,2012,Vol 47,Issue.3,pp. 363-393 The study reveals how the RTI Activist had to face against corruption when they approach for the information and for their right. The study high light the selom of corruption in society and more particularly in delhi and the activities fighting for justice for the common men and mean. It is the fight for the right and justice and removing of corruption from the government department.

Khan (2012) studied on The Critique Of Right To Information Act and reported The Right To Information Needed to be amended while looking into the official secret act,1923 and there fore the supreme court while looking into the article 19 and 21 of the constitution of
India had made the information to be accessible and made exemption from receiving the information from the government authorities and made it mandatory for the government official to avail the information within the stipulated period of 30 days and failing which the government official may be fined.

**Nirmala (2012)** studied on Right to information and NGO's and reported that. The factor of NGO'S they act on behalf of the common men and fight for the need of the common men and in term they provide justice and social warm to the citizen but it so happen that the NGO’S crub into corruption and access the information and make black mail to the end respondent who is beneficial with the transaction and their by harm the ultimate motive of Right To Information Act.

**Bhaskar et al (2012)** studied on The Implementation of Right to Information Act, 2005 in India and reported that The RTI Act is meant to access the information and make the democracy strong and strengthened the democracy. The RTI Act was for the common men and for poor men. The RTI Act make the poor and so called mango men more power full and efficient toward his need and right.

**Kumar et al (2012)** studied on Right to information a key to good governance and further reported that right to information lead to participatory democracy rather that a disinformation, misinformation and non-information makes democracy a farce.,

**Sultana (2012)** studied on Right To Information : The step Toward Accountability and Transparency of Government in Bangladesh and reported that the Bangladesh government had enacted the right to information act with certain limitation but to over come had appointed the information commission to take on the act.

**Ruchica (2013)** conducted study on critical issue of whistler blower in India and found that in these corrupt system the whistler blower shall not only be protected but need to be covered by
the civil society otherwise the whistle blower had to suffer the price for the courage and honesty

Shamin (2013) studied on Teacher-Trainees: Awareness Regarding Right To Information. An analysis of the data reveals that only 10% teacher-trainees were found to have high awareness level while 31.66% with low awareness regarding Right to Information. The investigator concludes that 58.33% teacher-trainees were found to have moderate level of awareness regarding Right to Information and that no significant differences were found between i) male and female teacher-trainees and ii) science and social science teacher-trainees, but differed significantly between iii) urban and rural teacher-trainees @ 0.05 level.

Naik et al (2013) studied on Right to Information Act and Administrative Reforms study the need and effective utilization of RTI Act and the reform by the implementation of RTI Act, The problem is that we do not know the exact nature of crisis which can be provided by Right to Information in different states and Union Government. Central Information Commission may collect all the information given to people, compile and analyze it. Such an effort would generate material essential, for changes in Organizational Structure and Management.

Nichappan (2013) conducted study on Awareness Of Right To Information and reported that The study was carried out amongst the M,Phil Scholar and Ph.d Scholar the report show that 32% of the respondent responded that they were availed the information as per the format provide and on the contrary 64% reported that they were not supplied the information as demanded and 6% of the respondent reported that failed to reply as they never applied for the information.
Kaushik (2013) studied on RTI Act: Blossom In Democracy studied that Corruption is present in every aspect of life and can only be stopped with transparency and which mean the information related to the citizen and public shall be reach to public domain. The transparency can only be possible when the information is provided to the public at large relating to their work and ultimate utilization of money. For the sake of the same the Right To Information Act, 2005 was enforced so that the public may get information as required and to check the public authorities persuading the public work and transaction.

Bhat (2013) studied on Good Governance and Right To Information are two side of the same coin Good Governance and Right to Information two side of same coin. The sharing of information lead to good governance and which ultimately lead to strong democracy. The Right to Information Act was implemented for the strengthened the democracy where the pupil may avail the information which short to be needed without any difficulty, it may be related to judgment on the public policies or public domain Now the public authorities is bound to avail the information relating to public proactively on public domain as Right To Information and Obligation Act.

Malik (2013) studied on Right to Information in India: A Hallmark of Democracy and reported that The record may make them easier to take the decision within the time frame and within the prudent timing. Keeping the record and information the delinquent may get the information in time and keep both the citizen and the public authority responsible for good governance.

Singh (2013) studied on Implementation of right to information act, 2005 in Punjab an analysis,.. This study is meant for show the implementation of Right To Information Act
in the Punjab State Information Commission. It was seemed that the Punjab State Information Commission failed to implement the right to information practice and that delay in availing information.

**Kumar (2013)** studied on Right to information vis-a-vis freedom of speech and reported that The act give the right to know and reply to the information avail. It provide the right to the citizen, minority, poor, helpless, powerless to speak and fight for their right..For the success of democracy their should be flow of information and those in power should not be permitted to manipulate from accessing the information.

**Malik (2013)** studied on Right To Information and reported that The government had relax the official secret act, 1923 and made the information accessible to its citizen without any difficulty and obstacles and the information officer is bound to provide the related information within 30 days without any mugger or agar.

**Meenu (2013)** studied on Right To Information & Corruption In India reported that the right way to remove corruption is strongly enforcement of right to information Act, 2005

**Rout (2014)** concluded study on Right to information act an Endeavour for deepening democracy and concluded. The purpose of RTI Act is Rule of Law, equal participation, transparency, accountability and responsibility of public authorities are basic elements of good governance. Right to information has been said to be a powerful tool for strengthening democracy and enhancing good governance.

**Rajak (2014)** studied on Right to information act a vital tool to fight against corruption in india, and reported India is a Democratic country and in the democracy there should be
good governance of government through accountability, transparency and participation of public.