

Citizen Awareness for the Use of Right to Information

Kailali and Mahottari, 2070



**CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES AND COOPERATION**

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Citizen Awareness for the Use of Right to Information

Kailali and Mahottari, 2070

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Foreword



Information is power. It builds self-confidence. There is a huge difference on whether you are well informed or not. Information is also a key to awareness and empowerment. People of Nepal have the legal right to know what is going on in their public offices all over the country. Implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) in Nepal has been guaranteed both in the Constitution since 1990 and by an act of Parliament since 2007. Following the enactment of this law, one had expected that people's right to know will be fully respected. However, despite its enactment and despite the formation of National Information Commission, the exercise of this right has so far been weak. The situation in Nepal suggests a very gloomy picture of people's participation in governance. In reality, a large number of people are denied participation in governance and they do not have access to information about government decision-making processes.

The major reason behind this is the lack of knowledge about this right at people's level. Right to Information promotes good governance, transparency and accountability. Anyone can exercise this right. This is the right to demand and receive information of public importance and information about people in public offices. Only an informed citizen can play his/her role to the fullest. Therefore, the RTI is not just a right to 'know' but is regarded as a 'fundamental right'.

Feelings of apprehensions and suspicions were rife when we started the "Improving the quality of the delivery of public services of selected local government agencies" project in Kailali and Mahottari districts. We were anxious about how people might perceive our campaign and whether we would be successful in our effort. There were questions in our mind like whether the stakeholders would accord importance to RTI and whether

the target groups would understand it. However, in the course of our campaign, we were able to build relations with two municipalities and all the eight VDCs of these two districts. I am positive that this relation will continue to foster in the coming days under the leadership of the Civil Society Network.

We are pleased with the reaction that this program has generated in these two districts. We learnt that it is not possible to achieve an integrated development by holding piecemeal programs. However, if steps are undertaken with clear objectives, it will ultimately help in the attainment of the goal. We were able to get this encouragement during the course of our program. We are grateful to our participants who not only received information about RTI but proactively exercised it as well. Many of them have now become campaigners for RTI. We would also like to thank all VDCs and municipalities and participating media persons for their support. We are grateful to Chief District Officer of Kailali, Bed Prakash Lekhak and Chief District Officer of Mahottari, Ram Prasad Thapaliya, the Local Development Officers, Information Officer of Kailali DDC Yogendra Ojha, Assistant CDO Udaya Bahadur Singh, VDC secretaries and other government officials. We are also thankful to actor Rajesh Hamal for his willingness to be a part of our television promo. Likewise, Chief of Kailali branch of Federation of Nepalese Journalists (FNJ) Bharat Shah and chief of its Mahottari branch, Hari Mandal, local coordinators Bhuwan Joshi (Kailali) and Rakesh Chaudhary (Mahottari) also deserve our thanks. We would like to sincerely thank Center for International Studies and Cooperation (CECI) and World Bank's initiative Programme for Accountability in Nepal (PRAN) for supporting this entire program.

Babita Basnet

President

Media Advocacy Group (MAG)

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Program: Citizen Awareness for the Use of Right to Information

Objectives: To contribute in promoting good governance in public service delivery by piloting Right to Information (RTI) tool at the local level.

Program Districts: Kailali and Mahottari

Program Duration: Eight Months (May-December, 2013)

Target Groups: Marginalized groups such as women (including single and pregnant women), senior citizens, differently abled people, disadvantaged groups and Dalits.

Background:

Kailali District

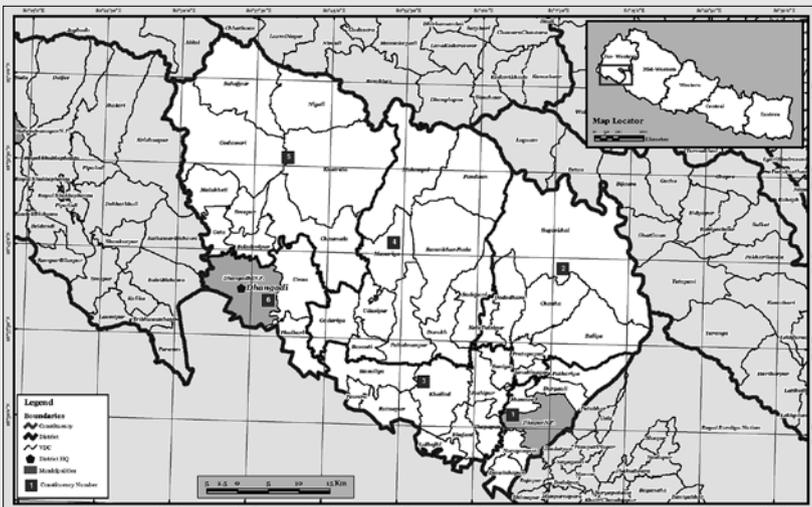
Total Population: 7,75,709

Women: 3,97,292

Men: 3,78,417

Municipalities: 1

VDCs: 43



Mahottari District

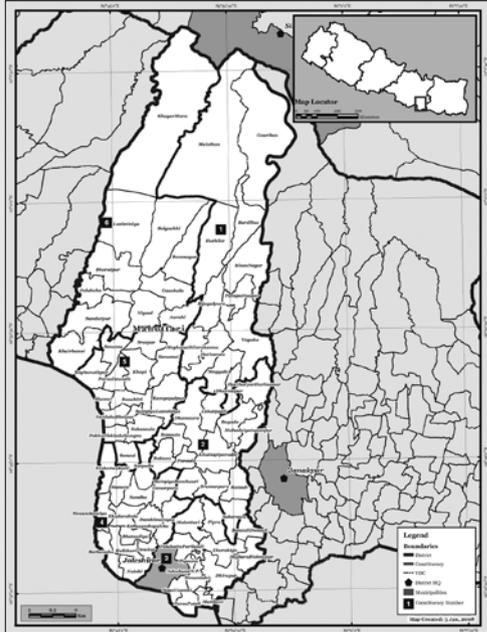
Total Population: 6,27,580

Women: 3,16,564

Men: 3,11,016

Municipalities: 1

VDCs: 79



Municipalities and VDCs where program was implemented

Kailali:

Municipality: Dhangadhi

VDCs: Geta, Shreepur, Malakheta and Godavari

Mahottari:

Municipality: Jaleshwore

VDCs: Suga, Fulahatta, Pigouna, Bathnaha

Inception of the Program:

Kailali: May 15, 2013

Mahottari: June 16, 2013

Background of the program

Good governance is a key element for any democracy. There are four pillars of good governance: accountability, transparency, participation and equitability. Right to information is important for each of these four pillars. People of Nepal are in a position to demand and receive information by exercising the right to information. The Right to Information Act 2064 BS gives them that right. The RTI Act has the following objectives: to make activities of the state transparent and open as per democratic norms; to make state responsible and accountable to the people; to ensure simple and easy access of general public to the information of public offices.

The enactment of the RTI Act following long struggle was expected to ensure people's right to be well informed. However, despite its enactment and formation of National Information Commission, the exercise of RTI has not been implemented effectively. The main reason is the lack of knowledge at people's level. It is only after one is knowledgeable, can one be expected to play his/her role as a citizen effectively. Therefore, despite the existence of RTI Act and Rules, people have not exercised these rights due to lack of knowledge. This program was conceptualized and implemented because of this fact that people were not exercising the RTI because of their lack of knowledge about this right and the processes involved in invoking it. The program mainly targeted members of backward community.

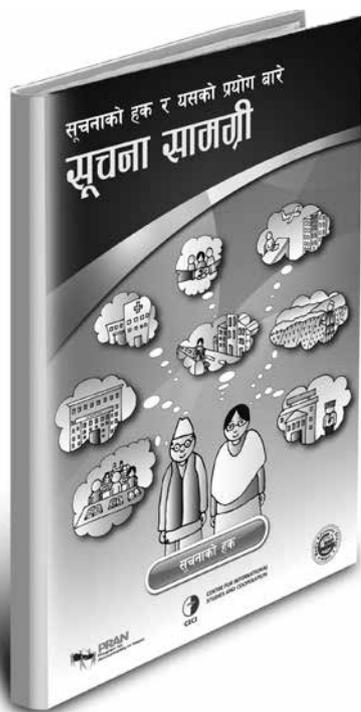


Why Kailali and Mahottari?

Kailali belonging to far west region and Mahottari belonging to middle Terai region represent different regional and ethnic background. Both these districts are a home to a mosaic of ethnicities and population comprising of major castes and ethnic groups. Furthermore, there is lingual diversity. In recent times, both these districts have witnessed a lot of tension due to different movements and also suffer from superstitions. These districts have been severely affected by problems caused by lack of good governance, transparency and accountability. In light of these issues, MAG selected these two districts to pilot the programs.

Major Activities

Publication of RTI Information Tool Kit



RTI Information Toolkits were published with an aim of informing the wider public about the right to information and how to effectively exercise them. Considering the key role of media in wider dissemination of such information, the materials produced helped in raising awareness at the people's level for their proactive engagement in promoting and ensuring downward social accountability. Trainings were conducted in all VDCs based on the RTI information toolkit. Likewise, journalists and media personnel were also provided orientation on this subject.

Radio Jingle

Amid widespread allegations of corruption in the distribution of social security allowances to senior citizens, radio jingles were produced and aired to inform the public about them. Initially, jingles were planned to be produced only in Nepali and Maithali languages however, due to demand from stakeholders in Kailali, they were later also produced in Doteli language. In Mahottari, they were aired in Maithali language. Four FM stations in Mahottari and three FM stations in Kailali were mobilized to air those jingles

Public Service Announcement (Television spot)



Rather than scattering attention and resources, television spots/promos were produced in the subject of social security allowances for senior citizens. They were broadcasted from two national television channels in Nepali. The objectives of developing PSA were to reach to the direct and indirect beneficiaries; raise awareness; promote the use of RTI.



Training and Orientation

Kailali

A series of orientation programs were conducted in the Dhangadhi municipality with the participation of representatives from various organizations, and journalists with an aim to enhance the capacity of the citizens with the use of RTI to claim information on PSD and to capacitate and engage CSOs for increasing social accountability in PSD through RTI at local levels. Likewise, in Godavari, Geta, Malakheti and Shreepur VDCs of the district, two-day training programs were also held on RTI.



*" I have learned many things,
but still I need to know more "*

-Ishwora BK, social worker, Malakheti VDC



I had thought that right to information means right to read newspapers/magazines, listen to radio and watch television. But it turns out to be totally different. After the MAG informed us about the RTI for the first time, I started inquiring about the budget allocated to our VDC for women and Dalits. They gave some information but concealed some. Many things can be known when we try to

exercise our rights. Whatever we have learned, we have done so from the two-day training. I have learned many things, but still I need to know more. I think I can learn the remaining things as I go on practicing the things I have learned.

" I started informing others "

- Maniram Chaudhary, chairperson, ward citizen forum, Shripur

When I came to know about right to information, I started telling others about it, as well. In the past, I used to think that there are things which you need not tell others. You can simply do it for yourselves. But I now understand that these things must be shared with everyone. All of us have the right to know. I wish I can inform all people in my VDC about this right to information.

" I will seek information by asking others to write for me, if required"

- Parbati BK, Godavari VDC

We, HIV/AIDS infected people, are further denied information. For years, we have been lacking drinking water and road facilities. We do not get medical services when we fall sick. I do not know how to read and write. But I will seek information by asking others to write for me, if required.



" My perspective has changed"

- Dibyeshwori Bohara, Geta VDC



I knew nothing about the right to information before. After knowing about it, my perspective has changed. In the past I did not think that issues like budget and roads did not concern me. Now I have started asking questions like why has it happened? Who is responsible? What decisions have been taken? Where has the money allocated for this purpose gone and so on.

" We gave information to schools "

- Nirmal Gurung, Geta VDC

Compared to other programs that I participated in the past, this program on right to information is far more important. It is a key to good governance. With the objective of using this right as a tool to control corruption, we organized some programs in schools. I think that it will be much more effective to target youths in this kind of program.

" There is no limit to learning "

- Campus chief, Durgalaxmi Campus, Malakhethi

Even though I am a campus chief, I was unaware about the right to information. I was not clear how much information I must give and how much time I can take in giving such information if someone seeks information about my campus. I learned a lot from this training.



Mahottari

Training and orientation were conducted in Jaleshwore municipality by inviting participants representing different organizations and journalists. Likewise, trainings were conducted in Suga, Pigauna, Phulatta and Bathnaha VDCs. A district-level interaction was conducted in Bardibas.

.....
" We have started seeking information "

- Jitendra Paswan, Jaleshwore



Earlier, we thought that seeking information is the job of only journalists/media. This training by MAG has clarified lots of doubts. We came to know that any Nepali citizen has the right to ask for information. I thought it was not enough to simply be aware and, therefore, I exercised the RTI by writing a letter in a set procedural format seeking information from District Education Office,

Jaleshwore. I sought information regarding the distribution of scholarship fees to schools in Jaleshwore municipality area in 2069/70 fiscal year, and also about the recruitment of women teachers. However, the official there told me to come back with a delegation for such information. When I told him about the right to information and gave reference to information materials provided by MAG, he asked me to come back after a few days saying there was no information officer posted at the office. When I went back, I obtained the information. And now they have even put in place an information officer.

*" Show your card,
do you have recorder?"*

- Sanjit Kumar Mandal, journalist

In many government offices when I sought information, they asked me to show identity card of a journalist and also inquired about recorder. I had to tell them that though I am a journalist, I had come to their office seeking information in the capacity of an ordinary Nepali citizen who has this right. When I sought information at Telecom, they dismissed me saying they did not have proper authorization from their head office.



*" Just ride around in a cycle,
you will know"*

- Sudip Kumar Jha, journalist

I had sought an information at the District Administration Office inquiring about the number of government offices in Mahottarai and how many of them had information officer. They asked me to record their statement. I insisted that they give the information in a written form as a response to the exercise of RTI. Their reply was strange. They said that the Mahottari had the population of 6 lakhs and they cannot respond to inquiries from each and everyone. They even advised me to take a cycle and ride around the city to count the number of government offices located there.

" Secretary said - Take Rs 10,000 and stop asking for information"

- Kamini Chaudhary, Mahottari



We had gone to meet with the secretary of Phulatta VDC to inquire about the budget allocated for women. He made us return on different pretexts for numerous times. But we persisted. Then, once he offered us Rs 10,000. He asked us to buy a sewing machine with that amount, sign a document then and there, and stop asking for information. But we declined. Then he locked the office and moved to district headquarters. We never met him at the office thereafter.

It is not an issue related to our VDC alone. Most VDC offices are locked up. Those that are not locked have turned into cow-sheds and places where people gather during marriage processions, and so on.

.....

" Couldn't get information"

- Sabita Kumari, social worker, Jaleshwore

Following the training by MAG, I submitted a letter to the Women Development Office requesting for information regarding the budget allocated for victims of gender violence. Women Development Officer themselves are the information officers in those offices. But we could never meet her. One of the staffs told us they will discuss whether they can give such information or not. I couldn't get information despite several attempts.



" We were confused"

- Sunita Bhattarai, supervisor, Women Development Section, Mahottari

We did receive a request from one Sabita Kumari. Since it sought information about details of budget allocated for victims of gender violence, we were unaware about whether it is appropriate to comply with such request. That is why we did not respond. I understood a lot from this program. Now I will share about it at the office. (Views expressed by Sunita Bhattarai during the dialogue program between service providers and service recipients)



" A novel task performed in life"

- Mintu Kumari Pandey, social worker, Pigauna, Mahottari

There used to be a lot of programs in our VDCs. But this was the first program on right to information. This was totally new and I liked it. After



this training, I sought information from sub health post in Pigauna. I had sought the details of medicines it received and distributed during the fiscal year 2069/70. Furthermore, I sought information on how much medicine it purchased from its own income, if any. I had also inquired about the number of patients, particularly the number of women patients who approached the sub health post during this period. But I did not get any information.

" Had no idea whether information should be provided or not "

- Bhanubhakta Dhungana, VDC secretary, Bardibas, Mahottari

I have been working as secretary of Bardibas VDC since Baisakh of 2070 BS. Earlier I was posted in Kisannagar VDC. Soon after I came here, local journalists Bikram Rauniyar and Santosh Pokharel registered a letter asking for information about budget and programs of the VDC. I was not aware whether giving information was appropriate, and, if so, by when I should reply. They have referred to Right to Information Act in their letter. I have no idea about this. That is why I have come to participate in this program.

" I am encouraged by women's participation "

- Ram Prasad Thapaliya, Chief District Officer

I was the one who inaugurated this program by MAG and, fortunately, I am here at the closing session. Initially, I thought this was one of those programs that are held periodically in districts. But I am encouraged by the program and, particularly, to witness women's participation in it. The incidents of seeking information have increased, and meanwhile information officers have also been appointed in some districts. I have positively taken the interest shown by women in the information. Since local citizen networks with the participation of women have been formed, I think this program has been successful.



Interaction between service users and service providers



An interaction program was organized between the participants of the training program and officials of district offices. Information officers, officials, representatives of various district-based organizations and journalists apart from training participants took part in this interaction. Mr. Kashiraj Dahal, constitution expert and one of the draftspersons of the RTI Act, was the resource person at the program in Kailali. At the program, government officials, representatives of various organizations and journalists exchanged the problems they faced in course of exercising RTI. Many local government officials said that since they were themselves unaware about RTI, a training targeted at them would be appropriate. They said that culture of seeking information was getting promoted in Kailali.

At the program held in Mahottari, participants included Chief District Officer, Local Development Officer, chief of office of comptroller, district hospital and Nepal Police officials. Mr. Tanka Aryal, an RTI campaigner and an advocate, facilitated the program. Participants said they were happy to be holding a dialogue with so many government officials at one



place. They talked about the problems they faced and ways to resolve them.

.....
" Program should be expanded "

- Yogendra Ojha, Information Officer, DDC, Kailali

This is an important program held in this district. Awareness is required not only in some VDCs but in all wards and VDCs. I have felt that people's awareness about the social security allowance has increased after this program. I urge that such program should not be stopped but expanded.

Media monitoring

During the course of program, media monitoring was carried out in both districts. Although the monitoring was focused on print media, since there was no paper published from Mahottari, the FM radios aired from Jaleshwore were also monitored. Monitoring was concentrated on materials linked to the right to information. In both districts, monitoring was carried out through the branch offices of Federation of Nepalese Journalists.

Formation and activation of citizen network for RTI

In order to ensure the sustainability of the program, citizens' networks were formed and activated in both districts. Following are the coordinators and members of those networks

Kailali

1. Santosh Deuba (Tej) – Coordinator
2. Dibyeshwori Bohara
3. Nirmal Kumar Gurung
4. Nardip Dhami
5. Bal Bahadur Chaudhary
6. Dharma Raj Joshi
7. Krishna Raj Joshi
8. Maniram Chaudhary
9. Ambika Bhandari
10. Unnati Chaudhary
11. Indradev Puri
12. Chhaya Bhat
13. Bhuwan Joshi
14. Shankar Bohara
15. Ramesh Bhattarai



Mahottari

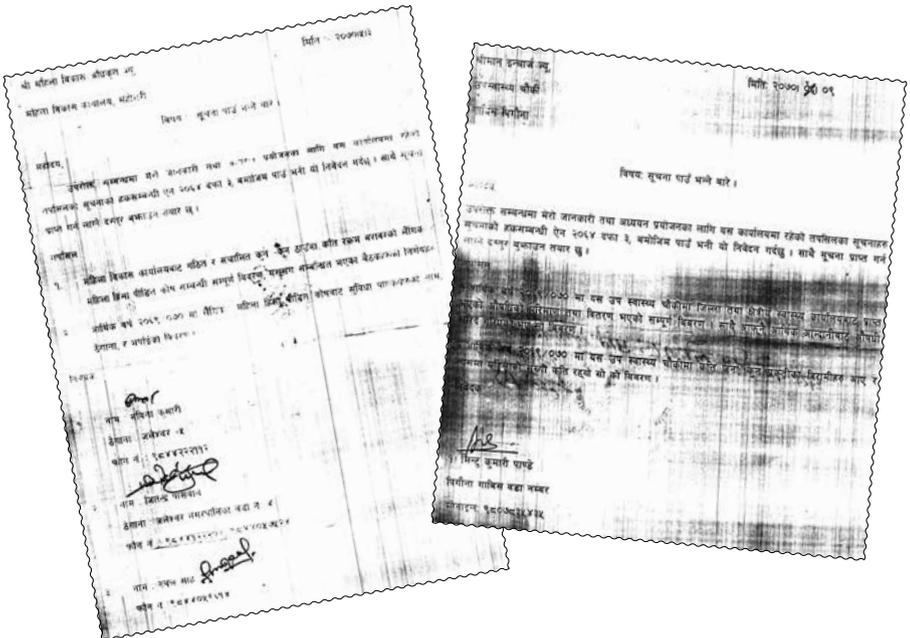
1. Rakesh Chaudhary, Coordinator
2. Jitendra Paswan
3. Mintu Kumari Pandey
4. Sunita Chaudhary/Rina Thakur
5. Poonam Chaudhary
6. Manoj Kumar Mahato
7. Sanjit Kumar Mandal
8. Jyoti Raya
9. Arpan Kumar Karna
10. Sangita Thakur
11. Suresh Thakur
12. Hira Chaudhary
13. Nagendra Karna
14. Kamini Thakur
15. Sabita Kumari



The members of the network hold meeting every three months to exchange information about their activities related to the exercise of right to information and other relevant issues. Representatives of all four VDCs and municipality of the district are in the network.

Development in the Culture of Seeking Information

The right to information has been exercised in various VDCs and offices in district headquarters of Mahottari district for the first time after the training. Those seeking the information include, apart from those mentioned in afore-mentioned case studies, Bijaya Raya, Arpan Kumar Karna, Kamini Thakur, Poonam Chaudhary, Nagendra Karna, Sanjit Kumar Mandal and so on. Bijaya Raya asked for information from district irrigation office; Arpan from education office; Poonam and Nagendra from schools; and Sanjit from telecom. Some of them have received informed whereas others not.



Outcomes from the program

- People who had never heard of right to information actually went ahead and sought information from public offices by invoking this right
- Participants felt it was not enough for them alone to receive information about RTI and, therefore, shared the same with others
- Questions are being asked like how much budget has come for the VDC? On what subjects are they being spent?
- Dialogue between service providers and service recipients has led to clarification of many misgivings. Both sides have benefited by understanding their roles and responsibilities better
- Awareness has increased among the stakeholders regarding subjects like social security allowances
- Culture of seeking and giving information has started

Challenges

The main challenge is the lack of understanding not only among general public but also the government officials regarding the right to information. Even those who know are found to feign ignorance and not give importance to its implementation.

Recommendations

- Wider awareness is necessary for promoting right to information and its exercise. It should be carried out as a campaign to reach general public
- Since the exercise of right to information promotes good governance, transparency and accountability, it should be used as a tool to tackle corruption, and, therefore, youths and women should be targeted in such programs

- Programs targeted at both the information seekers and information providers should be carried out
- Since the Right to Information Act covers NGOs and political parties, programs should be held to help make all these agencies/organizations responsible
- Government agencies should inform their branch offices about the right to information and encourage them to cooperate
- National Information Commission should be provided with financial and human resources so that it is able to timely carry out necessary actions over the applications it receives



Following the program on the right to information at Godavari VDC of Kailali district in the month of Shrawan, the local people along with their political party representatives approached the DDC and District Administration Office inquiring about the budget

allocated to their VDC. The delegation led by former VDC chairperson Bhan Singh BK asked the officials for reasons for freezing Rs 40 million budget of the DDC even as no development works were initiated in their VDC. Yogendra Khadka of Rastriya Prajatantra Party said that they were not aware about the right to information. He said that following the program by MAG, they understood their right and had exercised it to learn about the budget allocated to their area and the functioning of the public offices there. He said that representatives of all the parties had gathered and approached the DDC to ask about the details regarding budget expenses. They also said it was first time that such a delegation had gone to the district headquarters. (From an article published on Shrawan 9 of Paschim Today daily under the headline 'Why is Godavari VDC discriminated?')

नागरिकको सूचना पाउनेअधिकार लाई बञ्चित गर्न नमिल्ने :दाहाल

अखिल नेपाल समाचारदाता

धनपट्टी, बलेश्वर / कानुनविद
कोशीनाथ दाहालले जनताको सुसूचित
हुने अधिकारलाई कसैले पनि अन्वेष गर्न
नमिल्ने बताएका छन् ।

मिडिया एडभोकेसी युवे मंगलबार
धनपट्टीमा आयोजना गरेको सूचनाको
हकको प्रयोगका लागि नागरिक सचेतना,
सञ्चारकर्मी, सामाजिक संस्था र
सरकारी प्रतिनिधिहरुसंगको संवाद
कार्यक्रममा बोल्दै दाहालले यस्तो
बताएका हुन् ।

अधिकारले जग्गाडी भने राज्यले
जनताको सूचनाको हकलाई कानुनी
माथ्याः दिईरहेकोले बस्नसक्ने पनि
अधिकारी जनताले अझै सम्पूर्ण
सूचना पाउन अधिकार र त्यसको
प्रवस्थाका बारेमा जानकारी पाउन
सक्नेका हुन् ।

कार्यक्रममा बोल्दै युवे प्रिंसिपल
समेत रहेका दाहालले नेपालका अधिकांस
सरकारी, गैरसरकारी, निजामता हुने
हरेक प्रतिनिधिहरुका बारेमा धाम
सर्वसाधारण जनताले सक्ने सूचना

उन्ले नेपाल सरकारका सबै
सरकारी कार्यालय, संघसंस्था र
राजनीतिक दलहरुले समेत आफ्नो
कार्यालयको मातहतमा रहनेगरी
सूचना अधिकृतको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने
बताएका छन् ।

पाउन सक्ने अवस्था नरहेको बताएका
छन् ।

नागरिकहरुका लागि भनेर बगेको
सूचनाको हक जम्नैमा कानुनमा
रख्नका अनिवार्यपनिम्न दृष्टिको र
देशको राष्ट्रियता, बख्खडता र
स्वाधीनतामाथि क्षमल पार्ने बाबतका
गतिविधिहरुका बारेमा सार्थक जन्म
द्वारा सूचना पाउने अधिकार
नागरिक संग सुसूचित रहेको बताएका
छन् ।

हरेक सचेत नागरिकले जससम्म
देश र जनताका पक्षमा राज्यका हरेक
प्रतिनिधिहरुलाई सार्व रूपले अनुमान,

बैबरेब गर्न सक्ने सबै थपेको सुपडमा
त्यसबाट अस्वस्व परिधीरको सुचना
हुने बलातर रहेकोपनि दाहालको अनाई
रहेको छ ।

उन्ले नेपाल सरकारका सबै
सरकारी कार्यालय, संघसंस्था र
राजनीतिक दलहरुले समेत आफ्नो
कार्यालयको मातहतमा रहनेगरी सूचना
अधिकृतको व्यवस्था गर्नुपर्ने बताएका
छन् । नेताग्राही देश निर्णय क्रम गताना
नागरिक जससम्म सूचनाको हकबाट
बञ्चित हुन्छ तबसम्म हरेक त्यो देशले
सत्ता परिवर्तन चिन्तन गर्न सक्ने
नसक्नेपनि दाहालले बताएका छन ।

सूचनाको हकबारे नागरिक सचेतना

धनपट्टी अ. अमोज (स.स.)

सूचनाको हकबारे नागरिक सचेतना
कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत मंगलबार सरकारी
कर्मचारी, सञ्चारकर्मी र गैरसरकारी
सघसंस्थाका प्रतिनिधिहरुबीच संवाद तथा
छलफल भएको छ ।

मिडिया एडभोकेसी यु.पे.का
आयोजनामा भएको कार्यक्रममा प्रशासन
सुधार आयोगका अध्यक्ष काशीराज दाहाल,
वरिष्ठ पत्रकार बबिता बस्नेतसंगायतको
सहभागिता थियो ।

Newspaper - Sudur Sandesh Daily
(25 September 2013)

Newspaper - Morning Bell Daily (25 September 2013)

'सूचना नै देहुइयन् सजायक भागेदार'

पहुरा समाचारदाता

धनपट्टी, अ. कुम्भार । जनताहुनका
धाराको सूचना कौनो फेन कार्यालय
नकुबाई नै पैना एक-कार्यक्रमको
वस्तुहक बटैले बटै ।

नेपालको हरेक नागरिकले सूचना पैना
अधिकार रहल कहली उहकले मितव्ययिता
ओ पारदर्शिताको लाग सूचना लेना देना
रित बनाई पना बटैले । मिडिया
एडभोकेसी यु.पे.को आयोजनामे मंगरको
दिन धनपट्टीमे हुईल संवाद कार्यक्रम
अहमित केहाील हो ।

कार्यक्रममे अपन बात धरटी
मिडिया विद काशीराज दाहाल यहाँके
हरेक राजनीतिक दल, सरकारी
कार्यालय, सामाजिक सघसंस्थाहुके

जनताहुकन मंगल सूचना देहे पना
बटैले ।

'सूचना फेन पुरान नै होके
अधाबधिक करल देहे परब', दाहाल
कहाँले 'राज्यके निकायमे हुईटी रहल
क्षयीकरणहे हटाईके लाग सूचना मीमा
ओ देना जरुरी बा ।'

नेपाल अन्तरिम सविधान
सूचनाके हक अधिकार ऐन २०६४
जारी कलं बा । यीहे ऐनके सीमामे
रुहके हरेक नागरिकके चाहाल सूचना
मागे पैना ओ सम्बन्धित सूचना
अधिकारी बा प्रवक्ता लोग १५ दिनभित्रे
सूचना देहे पना व्यवस्था बा ।

निवेदत देल पर सूचना नै मिल्ले
उजुरी करे सेक्ना दाहाल बटैले । उहाँ

सूचना नै देहुइया अधिकारी हुकन कसूर
अनुसार दण्डजिरियाना सहित विभागीय
कारबाही समेत हुई सेक्ना बटैले ।

मने, राष्ट्रिय अबण्डता, सुरक्षा
व्यवस्था, कुटनीतिक सम्बन्ध, जन्मी मनी
ओ बोलबचचनके व्यवस्था खलल पुग
संबेदतशिल सूचना भर नै देना ऐनमे
व्यवस्था बा ।

नेपालमे सूचना सुकेना आवत
रहल कहली दाहाल आज कौनो फेन
हालतमे सूचना नुकाई नै पैना जतैले ।
कार्यक्रममे जिज्जा विकास
केवासीके योजना अधिकृत योगेन्द्र ओझा,
जिज्जा पडरी कार्यालयके प्रवक्ता
श्रीधराम कडेल लगायतके सरसरकारी
कर्मचारीहुके अपन कार्यालयमे यचना

देना व्यवस्था रहल बटैले । मने
कार्यक्रममे बो सुइया पत्रकार,
सर्वसाधारण भर हर नागरिक हे
सूचनाके हक रहले फेन सूचना लेना
ओ देना व्यवस्था ओजा प्रभावकारी नै
रहल बटैले । कार्यक्रम मिडिया
एडभोकेसी यु.पे.के अध्यक्ष बबिता
बस्नेतके अध्यक्षतामा निम्नल रहे ।

Newspaper - Pahura Tharu Daily (25 September 2013)

