Devdungri - home and work place of the MKSS
Where the Right to Information was born from discussions on workers and poor peoples rights
Some members of the MKSS

Anshi  Baalu  Sushila  Hanswaroop  Sowmya

Chunni bai  Kaalu  Shankar  Mohanba  Narayan

Bhanwar  Teju  Khemu  Chunni Singh  Nikhil

Aruna  Dow Singh  Lal Singh
Sushila MKSS

In 1996 - in a press conference in Delhi, Sushila was asked: “Why do you, a semi-literate woman, want the RTI?“
She answered “When I send my son to the market with 10 rupees, I ask for accounts. The Government spends billions of rupees in my name. Govt Money is our money, why should I not ask for our accounts?

“Hamara Paisa, Hamara Hisab”

Defining RTI for the entire country.
The scene of many deliberations and the birth of the Right to Information Movement
Travelling on Yatras,
Building a people’s discourse on Right to Information
The demand swells, and reaches the centres of power 1996-2005
From the right to know to the right to work
A demand for a National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), Jaipur, Rajasthan 2001
Demand to keep the promise of an Employment Act
Every Hand Demands Work, All Work Demands The Full Wage
The first MKSS public Hearing in Kot Kirana on December 2nd 1994.
We want Transparency, Accountability, Social Audit of Panchayat Funds. We want redressal
Democracy is Transparency with Accountability to the People
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 21st June, 2005/Sarita 31, 1927 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 15th June, 2005, and is hereby published for general information:

THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005
No. 22 of 2005

An Act to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the constitution of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS the Constitution of India has established democratic Republic;

AND WHEREAS democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information which are vital to its functioning and also to check corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed;

AND WHEREAS revelation of information in actual practice is likely to conflict with other public interests including efficient operations of the Governments, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and the preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information;
Social Audits (Public scrutiny & audit) in the Gram Sabha (Village Council) - Deepening democratic participation

- Strengthening local governance, transparency and accountability
- Citizens’ vigilance and participation
RTI Section 4: Pro active disclosure :
Expenditure on material of one work project- painted on a temple wall near the work site
RTI Section 4: Pro active disclosure:
Work and money received annually by each person employed under the MGNREGA