

Preface

The Right to Information Act, 2005 was promulgated to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. A thorough knowledge of the provisions of the Act on the part of the Public Information Officers/First Appellate Authorities of the public authorities is key to the successful implementation of the Act.

During the course of evolving of the RTI Act, 2005, Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has issued clarifications on various provisions of the Act. For the convenience of the citizens, a compendium of Office Memorandums (OMs) and Notifications issued by DoPT has been launched online, with topic-wise search facility.

I hope that the updated Compendium would further enhance the understanding of the provisions of the Act by both information seekers and information providers. This would go a long way in further strengthening the RTI Act.



S. Radha Chauhan
Secretary,
Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi
July, 2023

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Chapter-1

Designation of PIO/APIO/FAA, Nodal points for receiving RTI Applications and expectation from PIO

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1	34012/13(S)/2005-Estt.(B)	06/10/2005	Designation of Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs)
2	1/24/2007-IR	14/11/2007	Designation of the CPIOs in the Organisations specified in the second schedule of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
3	1/32/2007-IR	14/11/2007	Point for receiving applications and designation of appellate authorities under the RTI Act, 2005.
4	4/9/2008-IR	24/06/2008	Courteous behaviour with the persons seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005.
5	1/2/2016-IR	17/8/2016	Placing details of current/earlier CPIOs/FAAs on the websites of Public Authorities –regarding.

MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 34012/13(S)/2005-Estt. (B)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel and Training)

.....

New Delhi, Dated the 6th October, 2005**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Sub. : Designation of Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) by the public authorities under Section 5 (2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The under signed is directed to say that Section 5 (2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that every public authority shall designate an officer within 100 days of the enactment of this Act, at each sub-divisional or other sub-district level as a Central Assistant Public Information Officer to receive the applications for information or appeals under this Act for forwarding the same forthwith to the Central Public Information Officer or senior officer specified under sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Central Information Commission, as the case may be.

2. Since a number of public authorities do not have offices located at each sub-divisional level or sub-district level, the matter was taken up with the Department of Posts to provide the services of their Central Assistant Public Information Officers (CAPIOs) to function in that capacity for all public authorities under the Central Government.

3. In this connection Department of Posts require urgently the addresses of the nodal officers/central point in each Ministry/Organisation in need of their services as CAPIOs. The Department of Posts have also indicated that they will be in a position to undertake the work only on behalf of those Ministries who have completed this action and have informed them of the same. Ministries/Departments are, therefore, requested to indicate the details of the Central Public Information Officers designated by them as well as the nodal officers/central point in their Department to receive the RTI mails (application etc. forwarded by the CAPIOs) to the Department of Posts urgently.

4. Ministries/Departments are also requested to bring the above position to the notice of other public authorities coming under the preview of the Ministries/Departments concerned for urgent action by them.



(T. Jacob)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India (Secretaries by name).

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/24/2007-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
 (Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block, New Delhi,
 Dated: the 14th November, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Designation of the Central Public Information Officers in the Organisations specified in the second schedule of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that nothing contained in the Act shall apply to the intelligence and security organizations specified in the Second Schedule or to any information furnished by such organizations to the Government. However, this provision does not exempt these organizations from the purview of the Act in respect of the information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations. Thus, the citizens have a right, though limited, to seek information from these organizations. Therefore, it is necessary that these organizations too designate Central Public Information Officers to deal with the RTI applications.

2. The Act does not contain any special provision about the method of supply of information in respect of allegations of corruption by the above referred organizations. It, however, provides that information in respect of allegations of violation of human rights shall be given only after the approval of the Central Information Commission. In either case, it is possible that the applicant may not receive a decision within the time specified or he may be aggrieved by the decision communicated to him. In such a case, he may like to exercise his right to appeal as provided in section 19 of the Act.

3. Keeping above facts in view, all the organizations specified in the Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 are advised to designate Central Public Information Officers (CPIO) immediately, if it has not been done so far. These organization are also advised to specify the First Appellate Authorities within the organizations and publish the details of the CPIOs and the Appellate Authorities.



(K.G. Verma)
 Director

Organisations specified in the Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005.

Copy to:

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy also to: the Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs. Office Address with Location:

11/13/2021-IR-1

2522461/2023/IR-1

No.1/32/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

....
North Block, New Delhi,
Dated: the 14th November, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

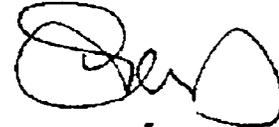
Subject: Creation of a Central Point for receiving applications and designation of appellate authorities under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that the sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 mandates all public authorities to designate as many Public Information Officers as necessary to provide information under the Act. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its First Report (June 2006) has observed that where a public authority designates more than one Public Information Officer (PIO), an applicant is likely to face difficulty in approaching the appropriate Public Information Officer, and the applicants would also face problem in identifying the officer senior in rank to the PIO to whom an appeal under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Act can be made. (For convenience such an officer is termed as the First Appellate Authority). The Commission has, inter-alia, recommended that all Ministries/ Departments/Agencies/Offices, with more than one PIO, should designate a Nodal Officer with the authority to receive requests for information on behalf of all PIOs. The Commission has also recommended that all the public authorities should designate the First Appellate Authorities.

2. It is, therefore, requested that all public authorities with more than one PIO should create a central point within the organisation where all the RTI applications and the appeals addressed to the First Appellate Authorities may be received. An officer should be made responsible to ensure that all the RTI applications/appeals received at the central point are sent to the concerned Public Information Officers/Appellate Authorities, on the same day. For instance, the RTI applications/appeals may be received in the Receipt and Issue Section/ Central Registry Section of the Ministry/Department /Organisation/Agency and distributed to the concerned PIOs/Appellate Authorities. The R&I/CR Section may maintain a separate register for the purpose. The Officer-in-Charge/Branch Officer of the Section may ensure that the applications/appeals received are distributed the same day.

3. Sub-section (8) of Section 7 of the RTI Act provides that where a request for information is rejected, the Public Information Officer shall, inter-alia, communicate to the person making the request the particulars of the Appellate Authority. Thus, the applicant is informed about the particulars of the Appellate Authority when a request for information is rejected. There may be cases where the Public Information Officer does not reject the application, but the applicant does not receive a decision within the time as specified in the Act or he is aggrieved by the decision of the Public Information Officer. In such cases the applicant may like to exercise his right to appeal. But in absence of the particulars of the appellate authority, the applicant may face difficulty in making an appeal. It has, therefore, been decided that all the public authorities shall designate the First Appellate Authorities and publish their particulars alongwith the particulars of the PIOs.

4. All the Ministries/Departments etc. are requested to issue instructions to all concerned to take action accordingly.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

No. 4/9/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 24th June, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Courteous behavior with the persons seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005.

The Central Information Commission has brought to the notice of this Department that officers of some of the public authorities do not behave properly with the persons who seek information under the RTI Act. The undersigned is directed to say that the responsibility of a public authority and its public information officers (PIO) is not confined to furnish information but also to provide necessary help to the information seeker, wherever necessary. While providing information or rendering help to a person, it is important to be courteous to the information seeker and to respect his dignity.

2. Many organizations/training institutions are conducting training programmes on the Right to Information Act. The public authorities should ensure that their PIOs and other concerned officers are exposed to such training programmes. The public authorities may also organize training programmes at their own level. While imparting such training, the officers should be sensitized about the need of courteous behaviour with the information seekers.

3. The Commission has also expressed concern over the fact that many public authorities have not published relevant information under section 4 of the Act. All the public authorities should ensure that they make suo motu disclosure as provided in the Act without any further delay. It is a statutory requirement, which should not be compromised with.

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-:2:-

4. All Ministries/Departments etc. are requested to bring the contents of this OM to the notice of all concerned and ensure compliance thereof.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

To

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/ Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: JS(Training), DOPT

With the request to issue necessary instructions to all the training institutes conducting training programmes on the Right to Information to the effect that the programme should have a component on sensitizing the officers about the need of courteous behaviour with the information seekers.

Copy also to:

Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F.No.1/2/2016-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 17th August, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Placing details of current / earlier CPIOs / FAAs on the websites of Public Authorities –regarding.

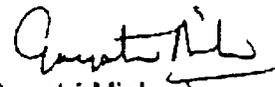
Sub-section 4(1) (b) of the RTI Act, 2005 lays down the items of information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on proactive basis. Section 4(2) and section 4(3) prescribe the method of dissemination of this information. The purpose of *suo motu* disclosures under section 4 is to place a large amount of information in public domain on a proactive basis to make the functioning of the Public Authorities more transparent and also to reduce the need for filing individual RTI applications.

2. In order to enhance quality and quantity of information disclosed by public authorities on proactive basis, Government issued O.M.s dated 15.04.2013, 21.10.2014 and 29.06.2015 recommending thereby more items to be disclosed by public authorities on proactive basis and get the proactive disclosure audited.

3. One of the items to be disclosed proactively by the public authorities under Section 4(1)(b) pertains to the names, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officers and its updation on yearly basis. It has been observed that in some of the public authorities, there are

frequent changes at the level of the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs). During updation of the names and designations of the CPIOs / FAAs, the public authorities remove the names and designations of the earlier ones from their website. In the absence of complete details (name and designation etc.) of the CPIO concerned at the relevant time, the Central Information Commission while adjudicating second appeals faces difficulty in proceeding with the matter to afford reasonable opportunity of hearing to CPIO, which delays disposal of the cases.

4. In order to avoid any hardship to CPIOs/FAAs, all the Public Authorities are requested to put on their website the details of all such officers designated during different periods, beginning from 1st January, 2015 till date and keep it updating from time to time.


(Gayatri Mishra)
Director
Tele 2309 2755

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg

Chapter-2

Payment of fee and Cost

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1	10/9/2008-IR	05/12/2008	Payment of fee under the RTI Act by demand draft/banks cheque/Indian Postal Order.
2	12/9/2009-IR	24/5/2010	Payment of fee under the Right to Information Act, 2005 – scope of sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Act.
3	1/5/2011-IR	26/4/2011	Harmonization of fee payable under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
4	10/9/2008-IR	26/4/2011	Payment of fee under the RTI Act by Indian Postal Order.
5	12/31/2013-IR	11/02/2013	Timely intimation about payment of additional fee under RTI Act, 2005.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.F.10/9/2008-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, PG and Pension
 Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
 Dated: the 5th December, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Payment of fee under the RTI Act by demand draft/bankers cheque/Indian Postal Order.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 provide that a person seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 can make payment of fee for obtaining information by cash or demand draft or banker's cheque or Indian postal order. According to the rules the demand draft/banker's cheque /IPO should be payable to the Accounts Officer of the concerned public authority. It was brought to the notice of this Department that some public authorities did not accept demand drafts/banker's cheques/Indian Postal Orders drawn in the name of their Accounts Officer and insisted that these should be drawn in the name of Drawing and Disbursing Officer or the Under Secretary or the Section Officer etc. This Department vide OM No.1/2/2007-IR dated 23rd March, 2007 issued instructions that the demand drafts/banker's cheques/IPOs made payable to the Accounts Officers of the public authority should not be denied. In spite of the provisions in the rules and instructions of this Department, some public authorities still refuse to accept demand drafts/banker's cheques /IPOs drawn in the name of the Accounts Officer of the public authority.

2. Refusal to accept an application on the ground that the demand draft/banker's cheque/IPO submitted by the applicant has been drawn in the name of the Accounts Officer may amount to refusal to accept the application. It may result into imposition of penalty by the Central Information Commission on the concerned Central Public Information Officer under Section 20 of the Act. All the public authorities should, therefore, ensure that payment of fee by demand draft/banker's cheque/IPO made payable to the Accounts Officer of the public authority is not denied.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned



(K.G. Verma)

Director

Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/

Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.

3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

No.12/9/2009-IR ~
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 24th May, 2010

OFFICE-MEMORANDUM

Subject : Payment of fee under the Right to Information Act, 2005 – scope of sub-section (3) of Section 7 of the Act.

The Undersigned is directed to say that a question is raised from time to time whether a Public Information Officer (PIO) has power to charge fee under Section 7(3) of the RTI Act, 2005 in addition to fee prescribed under Sections 6(1), 7(1) and 7(5) of the Act.

2. Section 6(1) of the Act enables the Government to prescribe application fee and sub-sections (1) and (5) of Section 7 to prescribe fee in addition to application fee for supply of information. On the other hand sub-section (3) of Section 7 provides the procedure which a PIO has to follow for realizing the fee prescribed under sub-sections (1) and (5) of the Section. Details of fees that can be charged by a public authority under the Central Government are contained in the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee & Cost) Rules, 2005. The Rules or the Act do not give power to the PIO to charge any fee other than prescribed in the Fee and Cost Rules. Attention in this regard is invited to following extracts from the common order passed by the Central Information Commission in Appeal No. CIC/MA/A/2008/0185 (Shri K.K. Kishore Vs. Institute of Company Secretaries of India) and Complaint No. CIC/WB/C/2007/00943 (Shri Subodh Jain Vs. Dy. Commissioner of Police) :

"The Act under proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 7 also provides that fee prescribed under sub-sections (1) and (5) of Section 7 shall be reasonable and no such fee shall be charged from the persons who are below poverty line as may be determined by the Appropriate Government. The Government has already prescribed fees as deemed reasonable mandated under Sections 7(1) and 7(5) of the Act and in the view of the Commission, there is no provision for any further fee apart from the one already prescribed under Sections 7(1) and 7(5) of the Act".

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-: 2 :-

"Thus, there is provision for charging of fee only under Section 6(1) which is the application fee; Section 7(1) which is the fee charged for photocopying etc. and Section 7 (5) which is for getting information in printed or electronic format. But there is no provision for any further fee and if any further fee is being charged by the Public Authorities in addition to what is already prescribed under Section 6(1), 7(1) and 7(5) of the Act, the same would be in contravention of the Right to Information Act. The "further fee" mentioned in Section 7(3) only refers to the procedure in availing of the further fee already prescribed under 7(5) of the RTI Act, which is "further" in terms of the basic fee of Rs.10/- . Section 7(3), therefore, provides for procedure for realizing the fees so prescribed".

3. The Commission, while delivering decision in above cases, recommended to this Department to make rules, for charging fee towards supply of information which may include fee for supply of books, maps, plans, documents, samples, models etc. that are priced and towards postal/courier charges for mailing information, when postal/courier charges are in excess of minimum slab prescribed by the Department of Posts and for other similar situations.

4. The Right to Information (Regulation of Fee & Cost) Rules, 2005 already provide provisions for charging of fee for giving information in diskettes or floppies or in the form of photo copy; for providing samples, models, printed material like books, maps, plans etc; and for inspection of records. The Government have, however, not considered it desirable to charge fee towards expenditure involved in mailing information or overhead expenditure etc. Nevertheless, supply of information in a form which would disproportionately divert the resources of the public authority is taken care of by Section 7(9) of the Act according to which information shall ordinarily be provided in the form in which it is sought but supply of information in a particular form may be refused if supply of information in that form would divert the resources of the public authority disproportionately.

5. It is hereby clarified that where a Public Information Officer takes a decision to provide information on payment of fee in addition to the application fee, he should determine the quantum of such fee in accordance with the fee prescribed under the Fee and Cost Rules referred to above and give the details of such fee to the applicant together with the calculation made to arrive at such fee. Since the Act or the Rules do not provide for charging of fee towards postal expenses or cost involved in deployment of man power for supply of information etc., he should not ask the applicant to pay fee on such account. However, wherever supply of information in a particular form would disproportionately divert the resources of the public authority or would be detrimental to the safety or preservation of the records, the PIO may refuse to supply the information in that form.

- 3 -

6. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel.23092158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretary/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. State Information Commissions
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All Officers/Desks/sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to : Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Copy also to : Central Information Commission with reference to the Commission's recommendation referred to above.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.F. 1/5/2011-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated April 26, 2011

To

1. The Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs (except J&K)
2. The Registrars of all High Courts
3. The Registrar of the Supreme Court

Subject:- Harmonization of fee payable under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sir,

Sections 27 and 28 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 empower the appropriate Governments and the Competent Authorities to make rules to prescribe, inter-alia, the fees payable under the Act. In exercise of the powers, the Central Government, State Governments, High Courts etc. have notified rules. It has been observed that the fee prescribed by different appropriate Governments/Competent Authorities is at great variance.

2. The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission has, in this regard recommended that the States should frame Rules regarding application fee in harmony with the Central Rules and ensure that the fee should not become a disincentive for using the right to information.
3. All the States/Competent Authorities are, therefore, requested to kindly review their Fee Rules and to prescribe fee in consonance with the fee prescribed by the Government of India. A copy of the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 notified by the Government of India is enclosed for ready reference.
4. Kindly inform us of the action taken in this regard.

Yours faithfully,



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel. 2309 2158

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.F. 10/9/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi

Dated April 26, 2011

Subject:- Payment of fee under the RTI Act by Indian Postal Order.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 provide that a person seeking information under the RTI Act, 2005 can make payment of fee for obtaining information by cash or demand draft or banker's cheque or Indian Postal Order. It has been brought to the notice of this Department that some public authorities do not accept fee through the Indian Postal Orders.

2. As stated above, one of the approved modes of payment of fee under the Rules is through Indian Postal Order. Refusal to accept fee through the IPO may be treated as refusal to accept the application. It may result into imposition of penalty by the Central Information Commission on the concerned Central Public Information Officer under Section 20 of the Act. All the public authorities should, therefore, ensure that payment of fee by IPO is not denied.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
 Director
 Tele 2309 2158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat./Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
6. All Officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensions Welfare

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F. No.12/31/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi - 110001

Dated : 11.2.2013

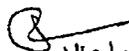
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Timely intimation about payment of additional fee under RTI Act 2005.

It has been brought to the notice of the Central Information Commission that some CPIOs inform the information seeker about the additional fee under sub section 7(3) of the RTI Act at the fag end of the thirty days period prescribed for providing the information under sub-section 7(1) of the RTI Act.

2. The Central Information Commission in one of its orders has mentioned that while there cannot be any hard and fast rule about when exactly the intimation about the photocopying charges should be conveyed to the information seeker, it is implied in the prescribed time limit that the demand for the photocopying charges must be made soon after the RTI application is received so that the information seeker has time to deposit the fees and receive the information within the prescribed thirty days period. If the information sought is not voluminous or is not dispersed over a large number of files, computation of the photocopying charges should not be a time consuming task. As soon as the RTI application is received, the holder of the information should decide about how much information to disclose and then calculate the photocopying charges so that the CPIO can immediately write to the information seeker demanding such fees.

3. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned for compliance.


11/2/13
(Sandeep Jain)
Deputy Secretary

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Sectt, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to :- Chief Secretaries of All the States/UTs

Chapter -3

Deemed CPIO

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	1/14/2008-IR	28/07/2008	Clarification regarding Sub-sections (4) and (5) of Section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/14/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 28th July, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Clarification regarding Sub-sections (4) and (5) of Section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 5 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provide that a Public Information Officer (PIO) may seek the assistance of any other officer for proper discharge of his/her duties. The officer, whose assistance is so sought, shall render all assistance to the PIO and shall be treated as a PIO for the purpose of contravention of the provisions of the Act. It has been brought to the notice of this Department that some PIOs, using the above provision of the Act, transfer the RTI applications received by them to other officers and direct them to send information to the applicants as deemed PIO. Thus, they use the above referred provision to designate other officers as PIO.

2. According to the Act, it is the responsibility of the officer who is designated as the PIO by the public authority to provide information to the applicant or reject the application for any reasons specified in sections 8 and 9 of the Act. The Act enables the PIO to seek assistance of any other officer to enable him to provide information to the information seeker, but it does not give him authority to designate any other officer as PIO and direct him to send reply to the applicant. The import of sub-section (5) of section 5 is that, if the officer whose assistance is sought by the PIO, does not render necessary help to him, the Information Commission may impose penalty on such officer or recommend disciplinary action against him the same way as the Commission may impose penalty on or recommend disciplinary action against the PIO.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's

- Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
 4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
 5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
 6. All officers / Desks / Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Chapter -4

e-IPO & online filing of RTI applications

S. No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	1/44/2009-IR	22/03/2013	Electronic Indian Postal Order – launching of.
2.	1/44/2009-IR	07/10/2013	Extending the facility of e-IPO for payment of RTI fee in Indian Mission by Indian citizens abroad.
3.	1/1/2013-IR	22/04/2013	Launch of RTI web portal for online filing of RTI application.
4.	1/1/2013-IR	12/08/2013	Extension of RTI web portal for online filing of RTI application.
5.	1/1/2013-IR	14/03/2014	RTI Web Portal for online filing of RTI applications.
6.	1/44/2009-IR	13/02/2014	Electronic Indian Postal Order- extension of service to Indian Citizens residing in India.

No.1/44/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 22nd March, 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject – Electronic Indian Postal Order – launching of.

On the initiative of Department of Personnel and Training, Department of Posts has launched a service called "eIPO" (Electronic Indian Postal Order) w.e.f. 22/03/2013. This is a facility to purchase an Indian Postal Order electronically by paying a fee on-line through e-Post Office Portal i.e. <http://www.epostoffice.gov.in>. It can also be accessed through India Post website www.indiapost.gov.in. As per RTI Rules, 2012, fees may be paid by electronic means, if facility for receiving fees through electronic means is available with the public authority.

2. At present, this facility is provided only for Indian Citizens abroad across the globe to facilitate them to seek information from the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under the RTI Act, 2005. Debit and Credit cards can be used to purchase eIPO.

3. The user needs to get himself registered at the website. He has to select the Ministry/Department from whom he desires to seek the information under the RTI Act and the eIPO so generated can be used to seek information from that Ministry/Department only. A printout of the eIPO is required to be attached with the RTI application. If the RTI application is being filed electronically, eIPO is required to be attached as an attachment.

4. It may be noted that this facility is only for purchasing an Indian Postal Order electronically. All the requirements for filing an RTI application as well as other provisions regarding eligibility, time limit, exemptions etc., as provided in the RTI Act, 2005 will continue to apply.

- 2 -

5. An eIPO so generated must be used only once with an RTI application. To check any multiple use of the same eIPO, the CPIOs shall maintain a record of the eIPOs so received from Indian Citizens abroad. In case of any doubt, the details of eIPO can be verified from the above mentioned site/portal of India Post.



(Sandeep Jain)
Deputy Secretary

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

No. 1/44/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated the 7th October, 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: - Extending the facility of e-IPO for payment of RTI fee in Indian Missions by 'Indian citizens abroad'.

A service called e-IPO (Electronic Indian Postal Order) was launched w.e.f. 22.03.2013 to facilitate Indian citizens abroad across the globe to purchase an e-IPO by paying the fee online to access the information under the RTI Act, 2005 from the Central Public Authorities.

2. The procedure to obtain e-IPO has already been explained vide this Department's Office Memorandum of even number dated 22.03.2013. The main points of the procedure are as under:

- [a] The user needs to get himself registered at either of the two websites <http://www.epostoffice.gov.in> or www.indiapost.gov.in.
- [b] He has to select the Ministry/Department from whom he desires to seek the information under the RTI Act and the e-IPO so generated, by making payment using Debit or Credit card, can be used to seek information from that Ministry/Department only.
- [c] A printout of the e-IPO is required to be attached with the RTI application. If the RTI application is being filed electronically, e-IPO is required to be attached as an attachment.
- [d] This facility is only for purchasing an Indian Postal Order electronically. All the requirements for filing an RTI application as well as other provisions regarding eligibility, time limit, exemptions etc., as provided in the RTI Act, 2005 will continue to apply.

3. It has been brought to the notice of this Department that Indian citizens living abroad are facing difficulties in payment of fees for accessing information from Indian Missions/Posts abroad as the facility of e-IPO was not available with them.

4. In order to facilitate for obtaining the information under the RTI Act, 2005 by the Indian citizen living abroad from Indian Missions/Posts under Ministry of External Affairs, the facility of e-IPO is extended to 176 Indian Missions/Posts. List is enclosed.

5. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Manoj Joshi

(Manoj Joshi)
Joint Secretary (AT&A)
Tel: 23093688

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission! /Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Ms. Sujata Choudhary, General Manager (BP), Deptt. of Posts, Business Development and Marketing Directorate, Dak Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi for information w.r.t. their letter No. 65-04/2013-BD&MD dated 17.09.2013.

S.no.	Name of the Indian Mission/Post
1	Embassy of India,Kabul, Afghanistan
2	Consulate General of India, Herat, Afghanistan
3	Consulate General of India, Jalalabad, Afghanistan
4	Consulate General of India, Kandahar, Afghanistan
5	Consulate General of India, Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan
6	Embassy of India, Algiers,Algeria
7	Embassy of India, Luanda, Angola
8	Embassy of India, Buenos Aires, Argentina
9	Embassy of India,Yerevan, Armenia
10	High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia
11	Consulate General of India, Melbourne, Australia
12	Consulate General of India, Perth, Australia
13	Consulate General of India, Sydney, Australia
14	Embassy of India,Vienna, Austria
15	Embassy of India, Baku, Azerbaijan
16	Embassy of India,Manama, Bahrain
17	High Commission of India,Dhaka, Bangladesh
18	Assistant High Commission of India, Chittagong, Bangladesh
19	Assistant High Commission of india, Rajshahi, Bangladesh
20	Embassy of India, Minsk, Belarus
21	Embassy of India, Brussels, Belgium
22	Embassy of India,Thimphu, Bhutan
23	Consulate General of India, Phuentsholing, Bhutan
24	High Commission of India,Gaborone, Botswana
25	Embassy of India, Brasilia, Brazil
26	Consulate General of India, Sao Paulo, Brazil
27	High Commission of India,Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam
28	Embassy of India, Sofia,Bulgaria
29	Embassy of India, Pnom Penh,Cambodia
30	High Commission of India, Ottawa, Canada
31	Consulate General of India, Toronto, Canada
32	Consulate General of india, Vancouver, Canada
33	Embassy of India,Santiago, Chile
34	Embassy of India, Beijing, China
35	Consulate General of India, Guangzhou, China
36	Consulate General of India, Hongkong
37	Consulate General of India, Shanghai, China
38	Embassy of India, Bogota, Colombia
39	Embassy of India, Democratic Republic of Congo
40	Embassy of India,Abidjan, Ivory Coast
41	Embassy of India, Zagreb, Croatia
42	Embassy of India, Havana, Cuba
43	High Commission of India, Nicosia, Cyprus
44	Embassy of India, Prague, Czech Republic
45	Embassy of India,Copenhagen, Denmark
46	Embassy of India, Cairo, Egypt
47	Embassy of India,Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
48	High Commission of India, Suva, Fiji islands
49	Embassy of India, Helsinki, Finland

50	Embassy of India, Paris, France
51	Permanent Delegation of India to the UNESCO, Paris, France
52	Consulate General of India, Saint Denis, Reunion Island
53	Embassy of India, Berlin, Germany
54	Consulate General of India, Frankfurt, Germany
55	Consulate General of India, Hamburg, Germany
56	Consulate General of India, Munich, Germany
57	High Commission of India, Accra, Ghana
58	Embassy of India, Athens, Greece
59	Embassy of India, Guatemala City, Guatemala
60	High Commission of India, Georgetown, Guyana
61	Embassy of India, Budapest, Hungary
62	Embassy of India, Reykjavik, Iceland
63	Embassy of India, Jakarta, Indonesia
64	Consulate General of India, Medan, Indonesia
65	Embassy of India, Tehran, Iran
66	Consulate General of India, Bandar Abbas, Iran
67	Consulate General of India, Zahidan, Iran
68	Embassy of India, Baghdad, Iraq
69	Embassy of India, Dublin, Ireland
70	Embassy of India, Tel Aviv, Israel
71	Embassy of India, Rome, Italy
72	Consulate General of India, Milan, Italy
73	High Commission of India, Kingston, Jamaica
74	Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan
75	Consulate General of India, Osaka-Kobe, Japan
76	Embassy of India, Amman, Jordan
77	Embassy of India, Astana, Kazakhstan
78	High Commission of India, Nairobi, Kenya
79	Assistant High Commission of India, Mombasa, Kenya
80	Embassy of India, Pyongyang, DPR Korea
81	Embassy of India, Seoul, Republic of Korea
82	Embassy of India, Safat, Kuwait
83	Embassy of India, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
84	Embassy of India, Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic
85	Embassy of India, Beirut, Lebanon
86	Embassy of India, Tripoli, Libya
87	Embassy of India, Antananarivo, Madagascar
88	High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
89	High Commission of India, Male, Republic of Maldives
90	Embassy of India, Bamako, Mali
91	High Commission of India, Port Louis, Mauritius
92	Embassy of India, Mexico
93	Embassy of India, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia
94	Embassy of India, Rabat, Morocco
95	High Commission of India, Maputo, Mozambique
96	Embassy of India, Yangon, Myanmar
97	Consulate General of India, Mandalay, Myanmar
98	High Commission of India, Windhoek, Namibia
99	Embassy of India, Kathmandu, Nepal

100	Embassy of India Camp Office, Biratnagar, Nepal
101	Consulate General of India, Birgunj, Nepal
102	Embassy of India, The Hague, Netherlands
103	High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand
104	Embassy of India, Niamey, Niger
105	High Commission of India, Abuja, Nigeria
106	Office of the High Commission of India, Lagos, Nigeria
107	Embassy of India, Oslo, Norway
108	Embassy of India, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman
109	High Commission of India, Islamabad, Pakistan
110	Representative Office of India, Ramallah City, State of Palestine
111	Embassy of India, Panama
112	High Commission of India, Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea
113	Embassy of India, Lima, Peru
114	Embassy of India, Manila, Philippines
115	Embassy of India, Lisbon, Portugal
116	Embassy of India, Doha, Qatar
117	Embassy of India, Bucharest, Romania
118	Embassy of India, Moscow, Russian Federation
119	Consulate General of India, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
120	Consulate General of India, Vladivostok, Russian Federation
121	Embassy of India, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
122	Consulate General of India, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
123	Embassy of India, Dakar, Senegal
124	Embassy of India, Belgrade, Republic of Serbia
125	High Commission of India, Victoria, Seychelles
126	High Commission of India, Singapore
127	Embassy of India, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
128	Embassy of India, Ljubljana, Slovenia
129	High Commission of India, Pretoria, South Africa
130	Consulate General of India, Cape Town, South Africa
131	Consulate General of India, Durban, South Africa
132	Consulate General of India, Johannesburg, South Africa
133	Embassy of India, Madrid, Spain
134	High Commission of India, Colombo, Sri Lanka
135	Assistant High Commission of India, Kandy, Sri Lanka
136	Consulate General of India, Hambantota, Sri Lanka
137	Consulate General of India, Jaffna, Sri Lanka
138	Embassy of India, Khartoum, Sudan
139	Consulate General of India, Juba, Sudan
140	Embassy of India, Paramaribo, Suriname
141	Embassy of India, Stockholm, Sweden
142	Embassy of India, Berne, Switzerland
143	Consulate General of India, Geneva, Switzerland
144	Permanent Mission of India to the UN Offices in Geneva, Switzerland
145	Embassy of India, Damascus, Syria
146	Embassy of India, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
147	High Commission of India, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
148	Consulate General of India, Zanzibar, Tanzania
149	Embassy of India, Bangkok, Thailand

150	Consulate of India, Chiangmai, Thailand
151	High Commission of India, Trinidad & Tobago, West Indies
152	Embassy of India, Tunis, Tunisia
153	Embassy of India, Istanbul, Turkey
154	Consulate General of India, Istanbul, Turkey
155	Embassy of India, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan
156	High Commission of India, Kampala, Uganda
157	Embassy of India, Kyiv, Ukraine
158	Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi, UAE
159	Consulate General of India, Dubai, UAE
160	High Commission of India, London, United Kingdom
161	Consulate General of India, Birmingham, United Kingdom
162	Consulate General of India, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
163	Embassy of India, Washington, USA
164	Consulate General of India, Atlanta, USA
165	Consulate General of India, Chicago, USA
166	Consulate general of India, Houston, USA
167	Consulate General of India, New York, USA
168	Consulate General of India, San Francisco, USA
169	Permanent Mission of India to the UN, New York, USA
170	Embassy of India, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
171	Embassy of India, Caracas, Venezuela
172	Embassy of India, Hanoi, Vietnam
173	Consulate General of India, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
174	Embassy of India, Sana'a, Yemen
175	High Commission of India, Lusaka, Zambia
176	Embassy of India, Harare, Zimbabwe

No.1/1/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: 22/04/2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Launch of RTI web portal for online filing of RTI application.

A Web Portal namely RTI Online with url <https://rtionline.gov.in> has been launched. This portal, developed by NIC, is a facility for the Indian Citizens to online file RTI applications and first appeals and also to make online payment of RTI fees. The prescribed fees can be paid through Internet banking of State Bank of India and its associate banks as well as by Credit/Debit cards of Visa/Master, through the payment gateway of SBI linked to this site.

2. At present, this facility is available only for Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT). It is planned to extend this facility to all the Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India within a month. This facility is presently not proposed to be extended for field offices/attached/subordinate offices.

3. This system would work as RTI MIS also. The details of RTI applications received through post should also be entered into this system. The system would also provide for online reply of RTI applications, though reply could be sent by regular post also.

4. It is requested that full co-operation may be extended for the successful implementation/roll out of this facility. First of all, it is necessary that the RTI Nodal Officers, officials of RTI Cell and all the CPIOs/FAAs of the Ministries/Departments are trained to use this facility. Arrangements have been made to provide training to the RTI Nodal Officers, RTI Cell officials and the NIC/IT personnel attached with the Ministries/Departments, by DoPT with the help of NIC, within next 2-3 weeks. The schedule for such training would be intimated to the RTI Nodal Officers directly. It is requested that training for all the CPIOs and FAAs may be organized by the concerned Ministry/Department, through these officers trained by DoPT/NIC.

5. The screen shot of the home page of the portal, the terms and conditions and copy of the O.M.No.1/1/2013-IR dated 08.04.2013 issued in respect of DoPT are enclosed for information.

— 2 —

6. The contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.


(Sandeep Jain)
Deputy Secretary
Tele : 23092755

All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

Copy to:

1. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.
2. Central Information Commission.
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
4. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

RTI Online

[Home](#) [Submit Request](#) [Submit First Appeal](#) [View Status](#) [FAQ](#)

Presently, the Online filing of RTI Request and Appeal is available ONLY for Department of Personnel & Training (DOPT).

Online RTI Information System

This is a portal to file RTI applications/first appeals online along with payment gateway. Payment can be made through internet banking of SBI & its associate banks and debit/credit cards of Master/Visa. Through this portal, RTI applications/first appeals can be filed by Indian Citizens only for the main ministries/departments of Central Govt., located at New Delhi. RTI applications/first appeals should not be filed for other Public authorities under Central/State Govt. through this portal.

Please read instructions carefully while submitting request/appeal.

Login for Registered Users



Username:

Password:

[Sign In](#)

Not Registered Yet? [Forgot Password](#)

[Sign Up here](#)

Help Desk : For any queries related to this portal, Please contact at 011-24622461, during normal office hours.

Right to Information Act 2005

Right to Information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information on the details of first Appellate Authorities, PIOs etc.

Important links

- [National Informatics Centre](#)
- [Right to Information](#)

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GUIDELINES FOR USE OF RTI ONLINE PORTAL

1. This Web Portal can be used by Indian citizens to file RTI application online and also to make payment for RTI application online. First appeal can also be filed online.
2. At present, an applicant who desires to obtain any information under the RTI Act can make a request through this Web Portal to only Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT).
3. On clicking at "Submit Request", the applicant has to fill the required details on the page that will appear. The fields marked * are mandatory while the others are optional.
4. The text of the application may be written at the prescribed column.
5. At present, the text of an application that can be uploaded at the prescribed column is confined to 500 words only.
6. In case an application contains more than 500 words, it can be uploaded as an attachment, by using column "Supporting document".
7. After filling the first page, the applicant has to click on "Make Payment" to make payment of the prescribed fee.
8. The applicant can pay the prescribed fee through the following modes:
 - (a) Internet banking through SBI and its associated banks;
 - (b) Using credit/debit card of Master/Visa.
9. Fee for making an application is as prescribed in the RTI Rules, 2012.
10. After making payment, an application can be submitted.
11. No RTI fee is required to be paid by any citizen who is below poverty line as per RTI Rules, 2012. However, the applicant must attach a copy of the certificate issued by the appropriate government in this regard, alongwith the application.
12. On submission of an application, a unique registration number would be issued, which may be referred by the applicant for any references in future.
13. The application filed through this Web Portal would reach electronically to the "Nodal Officer" of DoPT, who would transmit the RTI application electronically to the concerned CPIO.
14. In case additional fee is required representing the cost for providing information, the CPIO would intimate the applicant through this portal. This intimation can be seen by the applicant through Status Report or through his/her e-mail alert.
15. For making an appeal to the first Appellate Authority, the applicant has to click at "Submit Appeal" and fill up the page that will appear.
16. The registration number of original application has to be used for reference.
17. As per RTI Act, no fee has to be paid for first appeal.
18. At present, an applicant/the appellant can see the following status :
 - (i) Application filed on..
 - (ii) Additional fees, if required..
 - (iii) Appeal filed on..
 - (iv) Replied on..
19. The applicant/the appellant should submit his/her mobile number to receive SMS alert.
20. All the requirements for filing an RTI application and first appeal as well as other provisions regarding time limit, exemptions etc., as provided in the RTI Act, 2005 will continue to apply.

I have read and understood the above guidelines.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/1/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training
.....

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: 12/08/2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Extension of RTI web portal for online filing of RTI application.

In continuation of this Department's O.M. of even number dated 22/04/2013, it is intimated that the facility of RTI online web portal has been extended to 37 Ministries/Departments of Government of India, so far (list enclosed). This facility would be extended to all the remaining Ministries/Departments of Government of India with effect from 21st August, 2013. This facility is presently not proposed to be extended for field offices/attached/subordinate offices.

2. It is again requested that training to all the CPIOs and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) may be provided by the concerned Ministry/Department, through the officials trained by DoPT/NIC. If required, further training can be provided by DoPT/NIC, on the request of the concerned Ministry/Department. User name/password to all the CPIOs and FAAs are to be provided by RTI Nodal Officers of the concerned Ministry/Department. It is imperative that the RTI Nodal Officers update the details of CPIOs/FAAs in the system and issue user name and password to them at the earliest.

3. The contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Manoj Joshi
(Manoj Joshi)
Joint Secretary
Tele : 23093668

All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India (except in the list enclosed)

Copy to:

1. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.

2. Central Information Commission.

3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi

4. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

**LIST OF MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS TO WHOM RTI ONLINE WEB PORTAL
FACILITY HAS BEEN EXTENDED**

1. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION
2. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & COOPERATION
3. DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING & FISHERIES
4. DEPARTMENT OF AYUSH
5. DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS
6. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
7. DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
8. DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT
9. DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
10. DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY & PROMOTION
11. DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL & TRAINING
12. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
13. MINISTRY OF CULTURE
14. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
15. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES
16. MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
17. MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
18. MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING
19. MINISTRY OF PANCHAYATI RAJ
20. MINISTRY OF POWER
21. MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT & HIGHWAYS
22. MINISTRY OF STEEL
23. PRESIDENT SECRETARIAT
24. VICE-PRESIDENT SECRETARIAT
25. MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
26. UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
27. DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
28. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
29. DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS
30. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS
31. DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY
32. MINISTRY OF TOURISM
33. MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE & EMPOWERMENT
34. MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
35. MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
36. PLANNING COMMISSION
37. DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS & PG

11/13/2021-IR-I

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No. 1/1/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 14th March, 2014

Office Memorandum

Subject: - RTI Web Portal for online filing of RTI applications.

Please refer to this Departments O.M. of even no. dated the 22nd April, 2013, wherein it was informed that RTI Web Portal would work as RTI MIS also. Further, it was mentioned that the details of RTI applications received through post should also be entered into this system.

2. It has come to notice that some Ministries/Departments are not uploading/entering RTI applications received physically (through post or in person) in the RTI online portal. As a result, such applications do not get reflected in the RTI MIS. In such cases, RTI MIS is unable to provide accurate picture of pendency of RTI applications in a public authority and the purpose of RTI MIS gets defeated.

3. In view of the above, it is again requested that the RTI applications received physically (through post or in person) in RTI Cell should also be entered in the portal by the Nodal Officer/RTI Cell, before forwarding the same to the concerned CPIO. Similarly, the RTI applications received physically directly by the CPIO should also be entered in the portal by the concerned CPIO before reply. Similar procedure is to be adopted in respect of First Appeal received physically.

4. It is also reiterated that the reply to RTI applications/appeals received physically is to be sent through post only and not through the portal. However, after reply through post, the same has to be entered in the system/portal, as disposed off. This would provide an accurate picture in RTI MIS about the disposal of RTI applications/appeals by a public authority.

5. The above instructions may be brought to the notice of all concerned for strict compliance.


 (Sandeep Jain)
 Director (IR)
 Tele: 2309 2755

All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
Copy to: UPSC, Cabinet Secretariat, CVC, President's Secretariat, Vice President Secretariat, PMO, Planning Commission, CIC, SSC, O/o C&AG

7/c

Recd
2/14

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/44/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 13th February, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject :- Electronic Indian Postal Order-extension of service to Indian Citizens residing in India.

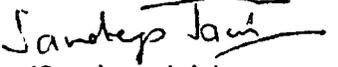
In continuation to this Department's O.M. of even number dated 22/03/2013, it is intimated that Department of Posts has extended the "eIPO" (electronic Indian Postal Order) service to Indian citizens residing in India also w.e.f. 13.02.2014, for purchasing Indian Postal Order electronically by paying a fee online through e-Post Office Portal i.e. <http://www.epostoffice.gov.in>. It can also be accessed through India Post website www.indiapost.gov.in

2. It is reiterated that:-
- i) This facility has been provided for Indian citizens to facilitate them to seek information from the Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) under the RTI Act, 2005. Debit or Credit Cards of any Bank powered by Visa / Master can be used to purchase e-IPO.
 - ii) The user needs to get registered at the website. He has to select the Ministry / Department from whom he desires to seek the information under the RTI Act and the eIPO so generated can be used to seek information from that Ministry / Department only. A printout of the eIPO is required to be attached with the RTI application. If the RTI application is being filed electronically, eIPO is required to be attached as an attachment
 - iii) This facility is only for purchasing an Indian Postal Order electronically. All the requirements for filing an RTI application as well as other provisions regarding eligibility, time limit, exemptions etc. will continue to apply.

.....2

-: 2 :-

3. An eIPO so generated must be used only once with an RTI application. To check any multiple use of the same eIPO, the Public Authority shall maintain a record of the eIPOs so received. In case of any doubt, the details of eIPO can be verified from the above mentioned site / portal of India Post.


(Sandeep Jain)
Director(IR)

1. All Ministries / /Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission
4. Staff Selection Commission
5. O/o Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Chapter-5

RTI Cell

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1	1/12/2010-IR	19/05/2011	Effective Implementation of RTI Act, 2005- Setting up of RTI Cells.
2	1/12/2010-IR	02/08/2012	Financial Assistance for setting up RTI Cells.
3	1/12/2010-IR	7/7/2014	Financial assistance for Setting of RTI Cell in Public Authority.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/12/2010-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....

North Block, New Delhi

Dated: 13th May, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Effective Implementation of RTI Act, 2005-Setting up of RTI Cells.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM No.1/32/2007-IR dated 14th November, 2007 whereby all the public authorities with more than one Public Information Officer (PIO) were advised to create a Central Point within the organization to receive RTI applications and appeals and ensure quick distribution thereof. Experience of past five years has shown that there is a need to expand the scope of the Central Point so as to deal with the RTI related issues effectively.

2. In this context a RTI Cell has been set up in the Department of Personnel and Training (by reorganizing the staff in Administration Division) with the following functions:

- a) to receive RTI applications/ appeals/decisions of the Central Information Commission (CIC) and to route them to CPIOs /AAs;
- b) dispatch replies to RTI requests and appeals including the letters requiring the applicants to deposit additional fee;
- c) transfer applications not pertaining to the public authority to the concerned public authority;
- d) maintain lists of PIOs, First Appellate Authorities and their link officers; and
- e) coordinate the work relating to proactive disclosure, and the Annual Report of the Central Information Commission etc.

A copy of the OM No. 2/10/2010 dated 9th July, 2010 detailing the roles and functions of the RTI Cell is enclosed at Annexure I.

3. Subsequent to the setting up of the Cell, detailed instructions were issued to outline the procedures for handling RTI applications/ appeals vide OM No 2/10/2010 dated 16th July, 2010 (Annexure II). This cell has been functioning for the last 9 months and has resulted in better compliance with the provisions of the RTI Act, 2005.

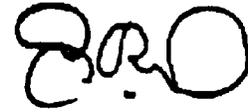
11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

4 It is recommended that Ministries/ Departments may set up RTI Cells to streamline the receipt and disposal of RTI Applications. They may use the arrangements made by DoPT vide OMs referred to above with suitable modifications.

5. Ministries/ Departments may also avail of a one-time grant of up to Rs. 50,000.00 for procuring a computer along with a printer and scanner facility for RTI Cells under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme "Improving transparency and accountability through Effective Implementation of RTI" being implemented by this Department. Balance expenditure may be met by the Ministries /departments from their own funds. Central Public Authorities may send detailed proposals as per proforma in 'Annexure III' to Deputy Secretary (IR), Room No. 280, North Block, New Delhi -110001. Telefax: 23093074, email: osdrti-dopt@nic.in

6. The status of setting up of RTI Cells by all Central Public Authorities may kindly be intimated to this department by 31st July, 2011



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/Vice-Presidents's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

IMMEDIATE**ANNEXURE-I**

No.2/10/2010-CR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 9th July, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Setting-up of RTI Cell in the Department of Personnel and Training : Composition and functions.

In order to strengthen the system of RTI implementation in the Department of Personnel and Training, a RTI Cell has been set up. The RTI Cell shall act as a nodal point for all RTI implementation issues within the Department. The Cell is hosted in the Administration Division and is headed by Under Secretary(Administration) under overall supervision of Director(Administration).

2. The RTI Cell will perform the following functions:
 - i. The Cell will be a single reference point to receive applications, appeals, complaints and decisions of the Central Information Commission;
 - ii. The Cell will ensure uploading of all applications, and appeals received by it on the RTI-MIS;
 - iii. All replies to RTI requests and appeals will be despatched by R&I Section through the RTI Cell. This will include letters for deposit of additional fee;
 - iv. The Cell will ensure uploading of all complaints and decisions of CIC on the DMIS (computerized diary system);
 - v. The Cell will segregate applications and appeals pertaining to life and liberty and forward the same to the concerned CPIO without delay so that they can be responded to within the time frame specified in the Act;
 - vi. The Cell will transfer applications not pertaining to this Department to the concerned public authority;
-

11/13/2021-IR-I

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vii. Coordination for the Department regarding:

- Proactive disclosures under Section 4.
- Systemic changes that can be introduced to reduce the number of queries on a particular area/process;
- Formulation of FAQs on information that can be accessed from the Department;
- Information dissemination through the Information Facilitation Counter (IFC);
- Maintaining lists of CPIOs, FAAs and link officers;
- Annual Report of the CIC;

viii. Preparation of periodic monitoring reports regarding disposal of RTI requests/Appeals and compliance of CIC instructions.

3. All concerned are requested to provide necessary cooperation to the RTI Cell in discharge of its functions.


(Rajiv Rai)
Director

All the CPIOs/officers/Desks/Sections in Department of Personnel & Training

Copy to :-

All the Appellate Authorities/Directors/DS of Department of Personnel & Training

Copy for information to :-

1. EO&SS
2. AS(S&V)
3. JS(E)
4. JS(AT&A)
5. JS(Trg.)
6. JS(Vig)
7. Secretary, PESB
8. PPS to Secretary(P)

ANNEXURE - IIIMMEDIATE

No.2/10/2010-CR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 16th July, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Streamlining Receipt, Disposal and follow-up of RTI requests and Appeals.

- 1.0 It is noted that the receipt, follow-up and monitoring system for RTI requests and appeals is not streamlined which has resulted in late disposal of such requests and on many occasions it has also invited displeasure of the Central Information Commissioner (CIC).
- 2.0 An RTI Cell has been set up under the charge of US (Administration) to coordinate all work relating to disposal of RTI request and appeals and its functions have been detailed vide OM No. 2/10/2010-CR dated 9th July, 2010. In continuation of the aforesaid OM detailed instructions for dealing with RTI Requests and appeals are given here under which need to be scrupulously followed by all concerned.
- 3.0 **Receipt of RTI Applications**
 - 3.1 RTI Requests are received in this Department through following means:
 - (a) Direct receipt in the Central Receipt (CR) Section;
 - (b) Directly received by the concerned CPIOs;
 - (c) Received by Senior Officers as reference from other Departments or from other Public Authorities especially, PMO and Cabinet Secretariat.
 - 3.2 As soon as any RTI application is received by any officer or in any office, it will be immediately sent to SO (RTI Cell), along with the payment, if any, enclosed. This will apply even to the applications received by the CPIOs.
 - 3.3 RTI Cell will handle the applications in the following manner:

- (a) If an RTI request does not concern DoPT, it would immediately be sent to the concerned public authority. Such cases will be finalized by US (Administration), who may consult Director (Administration) as per need. However, such consultations should be done on an urgent basis and not in a routine manner.
- (b) In case, information pertains to DoPT and one other Public Authority, part that concerns the other Public Authority would be transferred to them by RTI Cell at the level of US (Administration).
- (c) In case, part of the information pertains to DoPT and remaining part pertains to more than one Public Authority, further processing will be made only regarding the part that concerns DoPT and as per existing instructions applicant will be informed to make a separate request to concerned Public Authorities at his/her own level.
- (d) RTI Cell would examine that correct fee (by correct mode) has been received. In case it is not so, the application would be returned with the remarks that it may be resubmitted along with correct fee (by correct mode).
- (e) For applications where correct fee has been submitted the fee will be deposited by RTI Cell and receipt obtained. Thereafter:
 - (i) If the RTI application concerns only one CPIO it would be marked to the concerned CPIO along with the fee receipt after making necessary entries into the RTI-MIS. Thereafter, the application would be handled under the relevant provisions of RTI Act by the concerned CPIO.
 - (ii) If the information sought from DoPT concerns more than one CPIO, the original application would be entered into the RTI-MIS and thereafter, separate copies would be marked to the relevant CPIOs who would then handle them as independent RTI application. In these cases the fee receipt will be sent to the CPIO dealing with the first part of query.
 - (iii) In all cases a unique RTI Registration number will be generated, which will enable monitoring till the application is disposed off. In case, parts of one application is being sent to more than one CPIO, unique number will be generated

for each of the parts. However, in such cases numbering would be such that it would be possible to link all the parts together.

- 3.4 It may be reiterated that vide Order No.2/3/2010-CR dated 7/6/2010, it has been laid down that no CPIO will refuse to accept an application which has been marked to them by the Coordination Section (now RTI cell). In case this happens, RTI Cell would immediately bring this to the notice of Director (Administration) who will take further necessary action urgently and if needed, bring it to the notice of the higher authorities as mentioned in the aforesaid Order. **Such cases of refusal by CPIO would be viewed extremely seriously and may result in disciplinary action.**
- 3.5 However, in case a CPIO is genuinely aggrieved with wrong marking of an RTI request, he will personally bring it to the notice of Director (Administration) who will either refuse the request or agree to transfer (in full or a part of) the RTI request to another CPIO (s). If a change is made, the application will be routed again through RTI cell which will make necessary corrections in the RTI-MIS. It is, however, reiterated that till the time the application (or a part thereof) is transferred to another CPIO by the RTI cell, the CPIO to whom it was originally marked will continue to remain responsible.

4.0 Disposal of RTI applications by CPIOs

- (a) The concerned CPIO would handle the RTI request as per the provisions of the Act/Rules and once the reply is ready to be sent, entry will be made into the RTI-MIS and the reply would be uploaded. An intimation will automatically reach the RTI cell, as soon as the above is done. **RTI cell will not dispatch RTI letters / replies unless this intimation is received through the system.**
- (b) After relevant entry is made in the RTI-MIS, the CPIO will keep the reply in the envelope and details of the RTI Registration no. and nature of reply etc. would be superscribed on the envelope. Director (Administration) will be providing special envelopes (called RTI envelopes) to all CPIOs and AAs and all correspondence with applicants will be mailed in these envelopes.

- (c) These envelopes will be sent to the RTI Cell who will thereafter ensure dispatch of these replies through R&I cell as per the established procedure and make necessary entry into the RTI-MIS regarding dispatch date and means.
- (d) In order to ensure that the time limits for disposal of applications are met, CPIOs (and AAs) are required to send the replies to RTI cell **at least 2 days** before the deadline.
- (e) It is possible that additional fee is required to be paid before a request can be entertained. The concerned CPIO will make relevant entry into the RTI-MIS which would result in a standard letter being generated through the software giving full details of the RTI query as well as additional fee to be deposited. This letter will be sent to RTI Cell for further dispatch. Such additional fee whenever received (either directly by the CPIO or through CR Section) will again be sent to RTI Cell who will thereafter deposit this with the Cash Section and update the RTI-MIS accordingly. Thereafter, the intimation of receipt of additional fee will be sent to the concerned CPIO for further action in the matter.
- (f) In some cases, an interim reply is sent to the applicant. Although these communications will also be dispatched through RTI Cell, no entry into the RTI-MIS will be made regarding such interim replies.

5.0 Receipt and Disposal of RTI Appeals

The system for receiving and handling the appeals will be simpler as in such cases the name of the Appellate authority (AA) is known to the RTI applicant and no payment of fee is involved.

- (a) As and when an appeal is received by an AA, s/he will make necessary entry into the RTI-MIS and will handle it as per the provisions of the Act/ Rules.
- (b) If any appeal is received directly in the CR Section or by an officer who is not the concerned AA, all such references will be sent to the RTI Cell who will make necessary entry into RTI MIS and forward it to the concerned AA for taking necessary action.
- (c) In case appeal is received through e-mail, a print out will be taken and entry will be made into the RTI-MIS and thereafter it would be handled like any other appeal received through post.

- (d) On disposal of appeals procedure for handling them would be the same as detailed for disposal of RTI applications.

6.0 Monitoring of RTI applications and appeals

Time limits have been prescribed under the RTI act and rules regarding disposal of RTI applications and appeals and all the CPIOs and AAs are expected to adhere to them. RTI cell would generate.

- (a) Exception reports of cases where disposal has not been made within 25 days of the receipt of RTI request and appeals. These would be posted on the Intra-MOP, so that JSs and other supervisory officers may also follow up with the concerned CPIO.
- (b) A monthly report of all RTI requests received and disposed off during the month with a comparative picture. These reports will also be posted on the Intra-MOP.
- (c) A quarterly report regarding disposal and receipts including CPIO wise analysis of disposal.
- (d) Annual Reports as prescribed by the CIC.

7.0 This system of centralized management of RTI applications/ appeals will be followed by all divisions located in North Block. As far as offices located in JNU Campus (Training Division) or Lok Nayak Bhawan are concerned, they will continue to handle the RTI requests and appeals as per current arrangements. However, all the applications and appeals would necessarily be entered into the RTI-MIS so that correct picture of receipts and disposals for the department may always be assessed.

8.0 These instructions will come into effect from 1 August 2010. Prior to that, brief training session will be organized by the RTI cell with the cooperation of NIC, to demonstrate the working of the RTI-MIS and to remove doubts, if any, about the procedure detailed above.

9.0 These instructions issue with the approval of Secretary (P).



(Harish Chander)
Under Secretary (Admn)

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

All the CPIOs/officers/Desks/Sections in Department of Personnel & Training

Copy to :-

All the Appellate Authorities/Directors/DS of Department of Personnel & Training

Copy for information to :-

1. EO&SS
2. AS(S&V)
3. JS(E)
4. JS(AT&A)
5. JS(Trg.)
6. JS(Vig)
7. Secretary, PESB
8. PPS to Secretary(P)

Annexure 'III'

Application Proforma
Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Improving Transparency and Accountability
in government through effective implementation of
Right to Information

To be submitted in Five copies.

The format given below should neatly typed on separate sheets given item-wise information

Application in an incomplete form will not be entertained

A		
1	Component for which assistance sought	Setting up of RTI Cells
2	Public Authority (Min./Deptt/ Attached / Subordinate Office)	

B. Details of Institution		
1	Name of the Institution	
2.	Particulars of the Institution	
i	Complete postal address	
3	Particulars of Nodal Officer	
i	Name	
ii	Designation	
iii	Tel and Fax No. (Including mobile No.)	
iv	E-mail id	

C. Details of Expenditure		
1	Date of Setting up of RTI Cell	
2.	Details of items to be procured	
3.	Detailed estimates of expenditure	
4.	Total amount of grant required	
5.	CSPMS details of Public Authority.	

D. Documents required		
1	Copy of order setting up the RTI Cell	
2	An undertaking that once the estimates of expenditure are approved as reasonable and the grant assessed on the basis of these estimates, they shall not be modified by the institution without prior approval of the sanctioning authority of the grant	

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

1/12/2010-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi-10001
Dated: 2.8.2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Financial assistance for Setting up RTI Cells

The undersigned is directed to refer to O.M. of even number dated 19.5.2011 regarding setting up RTI Cells in the Public Authorities and a one time grant of Rs.50,000 by DOPT for procuring a computer, scanner, printer, etc under the Centrally sponsored scheme "Improving transparency and accountability in the government through effective implementation of RTI".

2. It is reiterated that Ministries/Departments desirous of availing the facility of financial assistance mentioned above, may send their proposals in the proforma enclosed to Director(IR), Room No.280, North Block, New Delhi-1 by post or through email at osdrti-dopt@nic.in.

3. O.M. dated 19.5.2011 referred to above is available on the website of DOPT ([persmin > OMs & Orders > RTI](#))

Sarita Nair

(Sarita Nair)
Under Secretary to the Govt of India
Tel:23040401/23092356

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of the Govt of India
2. UPSC/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/CVC/ President's Secretariat/Vice President's Secretariat/PMO/Planning Commission/ Election Commission
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
4. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
5. NIC Cell, DOPT with a request to upload this O.M. on the website

F.No.1/12/2010-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, PG and Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 7th July, 2014

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: - Financial assistance for Setting up of RTI Cell in Public Authority.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM of even number dated 19.05.2011 and 02.08.2012 regarding a 'One time grant of Rs.50,000/- by DOPT for procuring a computer, scanner, printer etc. towards setting up of RTI Cell in the Public Authorities under the Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme **Improving transparency and accountability in Government through effective implementation of RTI**'.

2. It is reiterated that Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices/Subordinate Offices desirous of availing the facility of financial assistance mentioned above, may send the proposals in the prescribed proforma (enclosed) to Director (IR), Room No.279 A, North Block, New Delhi-1 by post or through e-mail at osdrti-dopt@nic.in. While submitting the proposal, a copy of the order for setting up the RTI Cell in the Public Authority may also be furnished.
3. O.M dated 19.05.2011 referred to above is available on the website of DOPT (persmin.nic.in > DOPT > OMs & Orders > RTI).

Sarita Nair

(Sarita Nair)

Under Secretary to the Government of India
Tele: 23040401

To

1. All ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India
2. UPSC/ Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ CVC/ President's Secretariat/ Vice President's Secretariat/ PMO/ Planning Commission/ Election Commission
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
4. Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
5. NIC Cell, DOPT with a request to upload this O.M on the website as para 3

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

Annexure 'III'

Application Proforma
Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Improving Transparency and Accountability
in government through effective implementation of
Right to Information

To be submitted in Five copies.

The format given below should neatly typed on separate sheets given item-wise information

Application in an incomplete form will not be entertained

A

1	Component for which assistance sought	Setting up of RTI Cells
---	---------------------------------------	-------------------------

2	Public Authority (Min/Deptt/ Attached / Subordinate Office)
---	-------------------------------------------------------------

B. Details of Institution

1	Name of the Institution
---	-------------------------

2.	Particulars of the Institution
----	--------------------------------

i	Complete postal address
---	-------------------------

3	Particulars of Nodal Officer
---	------------------------------

i	Name
---	------

ii	Designation
----	-------------

iii	Tel and Fax No. (Including mobile No.)
-----	----------------------------------------

iv	E-mail id
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C. Details of Expenditure

1	Date of Setting up of RTI Cell
---	--------------------------------

2.	Details of items to be procured
----	---------------------------------

3.	Detailed estimates of expenditure
----	-----------------------------------

4.	Total amount of grant required
----	--------------------------------

5.	CSPMS details of Public Authority.
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D. Documents required

1	Copy of order setting up the RTI Cell
---	---------------------------------------

2	An undertaking that once the estimates of expenditure are approved as reasonable and the grant assessed on the basis of these estimates, they shall not be modified by the institution without prior approval of the sanctioning authority of the grant
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Chapter -6

Transfer of Applications

S. No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	11/12/2008-IR	22/04/2008	Transfer of applications under the RTI Act, 2005
2.	10/2/2008-IR	12/06/2008	RTI applications received by a public authority regarding information concerning other public authority/authorities.
3.	10/2/2008-IR	01/06/2009	RTI applications received by a public authority relating to information concerning other public authority/authorities.
4.	10/2/2008-IR	24/09/2010	RTI applications received by a public authority regarding information concerning other public authority - authorities.

11/13/2021-IR-1

2522461/2023/IR-1

No.F. 11/12/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 22nd April, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Transfer of applications under the RTI Act, 2005.

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that the Central Public Information Officers of some public authorities transfer the applications received under the Right to Information Act, 2005 to the Prime Minister's Office in a routine manner when there is just a mention of the Prime Minister or the Prime Minister's Office in the application. According to sub-section (3) of section 6 of the RTI Act, if an application is received by a public authority seeking an information which is held by another public authority or which is more closely connected with the subject matter relating to another public authority, the public authority receiving the application should transfer the application to the concerned public authority. It may be pointed out here that the Prime Minister's Office has been assigned the work of providing secretariat assistance to the Prime Minister. After a decision is taken in a matter, the Ministry/Department to which the matter concerns takes further action regarding issue of orders etc. Naturally, the information in such cases would be available with the concerned Ministry/Department and not the PMO. The CPIO receiving the application should carefully see the subject matter in the RTI application and transfer it, if need be, to the concerned public authority and not to the PMO simply because the applicant has made a reference to the PM or PMO.

2. All the Ministries/Departments etc. are requested to bring the contents of this OM to the notice of all the Central Public Information Officers



(K. G. Verma)
Director
Tel. 2309 2158

Copy to:

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India

-: 2 :-

2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
6. All Officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensions Welfare

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.10/2/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 12th June, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: RTI applications received by a public authority regarding information concerning other public authority/authorities.

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that requests are made to the public authorities under the Right to Information Act for pieces of information which do not concern those public authorities. Some times, such an information is sought, a part or no part of which is available with the public authority to which the application is made and remaining or whole of the information concerns another public authority or many other public authorities. A question has arisen as to how to deal with such cases.

2. Section 6(1) of the RTI Act, 2005 provides that a person who desires to obtain any information shall make a request to the public information officer (PIO) of the concerned public authority. Section 6(3) provides that where an application is made to a public authority requesting for any information which is held by another public authority or the subject matter of which is more closely connected with the functions of another public authority, the public authority to which such application is made, shall transfer the application to that other public authority. A careful reading of the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section(3) of Section 6, suggests that the Act requires an information seeker to address the application to the PIO of the 'concerned public authority'. However, there may be cases in which a person of ordinary prudence may believe that the piece of information sought by him/her would be available with the public authority to which he/she has addressed the application, but is actually held by some another public authority. In such cases, the applicant makes a bonafide mistake of addressing the application to the PIO of a wrong public authority. On the other hand where an applicant addresses the application to the PIO of a public authority, which to a person of ordinary prudence, would not appear to be the concern of that public authority, the applicant does not fulfill his responsibility of addressing the application to the 'concerned public authority'.

....2/-

-: 2 :-

3. Given hereinunder are some situations which may arise in the matter and action required to be taken by the public authorities in such cases:

- (i) A person makes an application to a public authority for some information which concerns some another public authority. In such a case, the PIO receiving the application should transfer the application to the concerned public authority under intimation to the applicant. However, if the PIO of the public authority is not able to find out as to which public authority is concerned with the information even after making reasonable efforts to find out the concerned public authority, he should inform the applicant that the information is not available with that public authority and that he is not aware of the particulars of the concerned public authority to which the application could be transferred. It would, however, be the responsibility of the PIO, if an appeal is made against his decision, to establish that he made reasonable efforts to find out the particulars of the concerned public authority.
- (ii) A person makes an application to a public authority for information, only a part of which is available with that public authority and a part of the information concerns some 'another public authority.' In such a case, the PIO should supply the information available with him and a copy of the application should be sent to that another public authority under intimation to the applicant.
- (iii) A person makes an application to a public authority for information, a part of which is available with that public authority and the rest of the information is scattered with more than one other public authorities. In such a case, the PIO of the public authority receiving the application should give information relating to it and advise the applicant to make separate applications to the concerned public authorities for obtaining information from them. If no part of the information sought, is available with it but is scattered with more than one other public authorities, the PIO should inform the applicant that information is not available with the public authority and that the applicant should make separate applications to the concerned public authorities for obtaining information from them. It may be noted that the Act requires the supply of such information only which already exists and is held by the public authority or held under the control of the public authority. It is beyond the scope of the Act for a public authority to create information. Collection of information, parts of which are available with different public authorities, would amount to creation of information which a public authority under the Act is not required to do. At the same time, since the information is not related to any one particular public authority, it is not the case where application should be transferred under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Act. It is pertinent to note that sub-section (3) refers to 'another public authority' and not 'other public authorities'. Use of singular form in the Act in this regard is important to note.

....3/-

-: 3 :-

- (iv) If a person makes an application to a public authority for some information which is the concern of a public authority under any State Government or the Union Territory Administration, the Central Public Information Officer (CPIO) of the public authority receiving the application should inform the applicant that the information may be had from the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Application, in such a case, need not be transferred to the State Government/UT Administration.
4. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

No.10/2/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 1st June, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: RTI applications received by a public authority relating to information concerning other public authority/authorities.

Attention is invited to clause (iii) of para 3 of this Department's OM of even number dated 12th June, 2008 on the above noted subject which, inter-alia, states as follows:

“It is beyond the scope of the Act for a public authority to create information. Collection of information, parts of which are available with different public authorities, would amount to creation of information which a public authority under the Act is not required to do.”

2. The Central Information Commission while deciding an appeal has observed that collection of information cannot amount to creation of information and desired that the above referred OM should be modified so as to avoid any confusion among public authorities.
3. The undersigned is directed to clarify that the OM dated 12.6.2008 does not propose to say that collection of information per se amounts to creation of information. The above referred statement has been made to emphasize that the public authority to whom the application is made is not required to collect information from different public authorities to supply it to the applicant.
4. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)

Director

Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India

2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Copy also to : The Central Information Commission with reference to the Commission's decision dated 6.4.2009 in appeals No.CIC/WB/A/2007/01551 & 1552.

North Block, New Delhi
Dated September 24, 2010**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject:- RTI applications received by a public authority regarding information concerning other public authority/authorities.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM of even number dated 12th June, 2008 on the above noted subject, clause (iii) of para 3 of which provides that if a person makes an application to the public authority for information, a part of which is available with that public authority and the rest of the information is scattered with more than one other public authorities, the Public Information Officer (PIO) of the public authority receiving the application should give information relating to it and advise the applicant to make separate applications to the concerned public authorities for obtaining information from them. It further provides that if no part of the information is available with the public authority receiving the application but scattered with more than one other public authorities, the PIO should inform the applicant that information is not available with the public authority and that the applicant should make separate application to the concerned public authorities for obtaining information from them.

2. The matter has been examined in consultation with the Chief Information Commissioner, Central Information Commission and it has been decided to advise the PIOs that if the details of public authorities who may have this information sought by the applicant are available with the PIO, such details may also be provided to the applicant.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel. 2309 2158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat./Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/President's

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

-: 2 :-

3. Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission
4. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions
5. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
6. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
7. All Officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensions Welfare

Copy also to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

Chapter -7

Implementation of various provisions of the Act

S.No.	File no	Date	Subject
1.	1/12/2007-IR	31/07/2007	Preparation of Inventory of Public Authorities under RTI Act, 2005.
2.	1/4/2006-IR	21/02/2006	Implementation of the various provision of the RTI Act, 2005.
3.	1/2/2007-IR	23/03/2007	Non-Implementation of various provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 by public authorities – regarding
4.	4/10/2011-IR	18/05/2011	Strengthening Implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
5.	4/8/2011-IR	20/05/2011	Laying of Annual Reports of the Central Information Commission before the Houses of Parliament.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/12 2007-IR

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi, the 31st July, 2007**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject: Preparation of Inventory of Public Authorities under RTI Act, 2005.

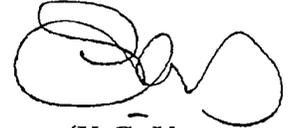
The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its First report has inter-alia made the following recommendations:

- (i) At the Government of India level, the Department of Personnel & Training has been identified as the nodal department for implementation of the RTI Act. This nodal department should have a complete list of all Union Ministries/Departments, which function as public authorities.
- (ii) Each Union Ministry/Department should also have an exhaustive list of all public authorities, which come within its purview. The public authorities coming under each Ministry/Department should be classified into (i) constitutional bodies (ii) line agencies (iii) statutory bodies (iv) public sector undertakings (v) bodies created under executive orders (vi) bodies owned, controlled or substantially financed and (vii) NGOs substantially financed by Government. Within each category an up-to date list of all public authorities has to be maintained.
- (iii) Each public authority should have the details of all public authorities subordinate to it at the immediately next level. This should continue till the last level is reached. All these details should be made available on the websites of the respective public authorities, in a hierarchical form.
- (iv) A similar system should also be adopted by the States.

2. The Government has considered the above recommendations and decided to accept the same. A list of all Union Ministries/Departments has already been posted on the RTI Portal (www.rti.gov.in). All the Ministries/Departments are requested to prepare an exhaustive list of all the public authorities under them. These authorities may suitably be classified into attached offices, subordinate

offices, autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings, constitutional bodies, statutory bodies etc. The Ministries/Departments may also prepare the list of NGOs which receive grant from them and fall within the definition of 'public authority'. The lists of public authorities so prepared may be uploaded by the concerned Ministries/Departments on the RTI Portal and kept updated.

3. It is also requested that the Ministries/Departments may issue instructions to all the public authorities under them to take action as per the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in clause (iii) of para 1 above.

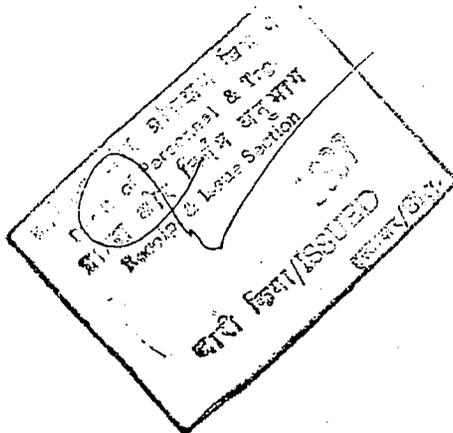


(K.G. Verma)
Director

To

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission / Election Commission
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
4. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
5. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs – It is requested that necessary action may be taken to implement the above referred recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission in their States/UTs.




11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

Most Immediate
Time Bound

F.No.1/4/2006-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi Dated ~~24th~~ February, 2006
21st

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

The undersigned is directed to say that the Central Information Commission, on the basis of suggestions and complaints received from members of public, has desired that the following steps should be taken by Ministries/Departments regarding the Right to Information Act, 2005 within individual jurisdiction.

1. The PIOs, APIOs and Appellate Authorities are placed in all public authorities set up from Ministry's/Department's budget or under administrative control of Ministry/Department, if they are not already there.
2. Furnishing to the Central Information Commission the details of nodal officer appointed for implementation of the Act and the complete list of PIOs/APIOs and the Appellate Authorities alongwith their contact details, namely addresses, phone numbers, e-mail addresses and fax numbers.
3. Steps be taken to enable people to file their applications by post. To make this easy, awareness should be generated through print and electronic media regarding the name of the bank account into which the demand draft or bankers cheque should be accepted. The particulars of these bank accounts should be furnished to the Central Information Commission.
4. Some Ministries/Departments have appointed several Public Information Officers having different jurisdictions. In such case a clarification may be issued to the effect that application can be received by any PIO whose duty it would be to direct it to the PIO concerned under intimation to the applicant.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

5. In case a person writes directly to the Head of Department/Office enclosing the required fee, it should be ensured that application reaches the proper PIO under intimation to the applicant.
6. The Right to Information Act, 2005 does not provide for any formal application form for acquiring access to information. The Act also states that request for information can be sought 'in writing or through electronic means.....' therefore, application for information on plain paper are also to be received and replied within the prescribed time limit.
7. Section 6(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 states that no person seeking information shall be required to give any reason for his request. Therefore, necessary orders may be issued to all the officials in the Ministries/Departments/Public Authorities to comply with the directives of the Act and not to ask unnecessary questions from complainants/applicants.

It is requested that action on the above points may be taken at the earliest and a compliance report sent to the Central Information Commission by 24/2/2006.



(C.A. Subramanian)

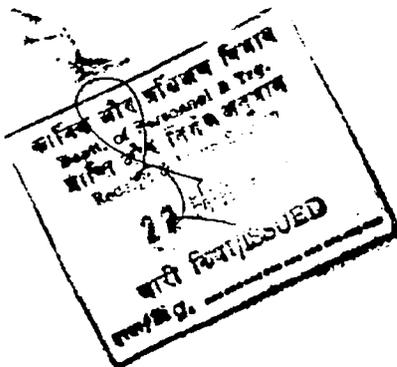
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

To

 All Ministries/Departments

Copy to

- PPS to Secretary (P)
- PS to JS(AT&A)
- PS to JS(E)
- Director (Admn.)
- All Director/Deputy Secretaries/Section in the this Minsitry



o/c

NIC may please upload the
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2522461/2023/IR-I

F.No1/2.2907-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block New Delhi
Dated 23 March, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Non-implementation of various provisions of the RTI Act, 2005 by public authorities- regarding.

It has been brought to the notice of this Department that

- (i) Some public authorities have not designated Public Information Officers and/ or Assistant Public Information Officers under the Right to Information Act, 2005 so far;
- (ii) Some public authorities do not accept fee by way of Indian Postal Orders;
- (iii) Some public authorities do not accept demand drafts/bankers cheques/Indian Postal Orders drawn in the name of their Accounts Officer and insist that these should be drawn in the name of Drawing and Disbursing Officer or the Under Secretary or the Section Officer etc.; and
- (iv) Some public authorities do not accept applications submitted by the applicant and insist that application for seeking information should be submitted in a particular format prescribed by them.

2. Attention is invited to sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Act, which provides that "every public authority shall designate Public Information Officers in all administrative units or offices under it within one hundred days of the enactment of the Act. Like wise sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Act provides that every public authority shall designate an officer as Assistant Public Information Officer at each sub-divisional level within one hundred days of the enactment of the Act. More than a year has passed since the Act was enacted. Non-designation of Public Information Officer(s) and/or Assistant Public Information Officer(s) by any public authority contravenes the provisions of the Act.

3. According to the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 as amended by the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2006, the approved mode of payment of fee for obtaining information is by cash or demand draft or banker's cheque or Indian Postal Order payable to the Accounts Officer of the public authority. Non-acceptance of fee by way of Indian Postal Order or insistence that the demand draft/banker's cheque/Indian Postal Order should be drawn in the name of any officer other than the Accounts Officer of the public authority is not in line with the provisions of the Rules.

4. Section 6 (1) provides that a person, who desires to obtain any information under the Act, shall make a request in writing or through electronic means in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area in which the application is being made. The Act or Rules notified by the Government do not prescribe any format of application for seeking information. Non-acceptance of an application on the ground that it is not in prescribed format is against the provisions of the Act.

5. In view of above facts, all the public authorities may ensure that:-

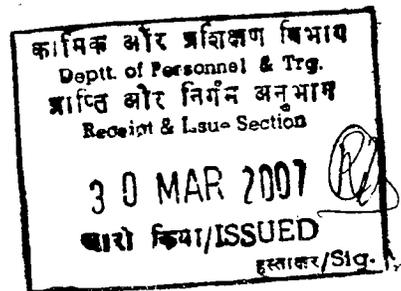
- (i) Central Public Information Officers/Central Assistant Public Information Officers are designated immediately, if it has not been done so far. Details of these officers may also be posted on the website;
- (ii) Fee paid by any of the modes prescribed in the Rules including by way of Indian Postal Order is accepted;
- (iii) Demand draft/Banker's Cheques/IPOs made payable to the Account Officer of the public authorities are accepted; and
- (iv) Applications submitted by the applicants are not refused on the ground that it has not been submitted in prescribed format.

6. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.


(K.G. Verma)
Director

To

1. All Ministries/Departments of Government of India.
2. Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division), New Delhi
3. Department of Economic Affairs (Insurance Division), New Delhi
4. Department of Public Enterprises, New Delhi
5. Railway Board
6. Union Public Service Commission / Supreme Court of India / Election Commission / Lok Sabha Secretariat / Rajya Sabha Secretariat / Cabinet Secretariat / Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat / Prime Minister's Office / Planning Commission.
7. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi
8. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi
9. 200 spare copies.



11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.4/10-2011-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi

Dated: 18th May, 2011

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Strengthening Implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Central Chief Information Commissioner has made a reference to the Cabinet Secretary making several suggestions for effective implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. It has been decided in consultation with the Cabinet Secretariat that following actions shall be undertaken by all Ministries/Departments/Attached Offices/PSUs of Central Government to strengthen the implementation of the RTI Act:

- a) In the Annual reports of the Central Ministries/Departments and other attached/subordinate offices/PSUs, a separate chapter shall be included regarding implementation of the RTI Act in their respective offices. This chapter should detail the number of RTI applications received and disposed off during the year, including number of cases in which the information was denied. In addition to the above, efforts made to improve the implementation of the Act in their respective offices, including any innovative measures that have been undertaken, should also be listed. This is to be ensured for Annual reports for the year 2011-12 onwards.
- b) Each Ministry/Department should organize atleast a half day training programme for all CPIOs/Appellate Authorities (AAs) every year to sensitize them about their role in implementation of the RTI Act. The concerned Ministries/Departments shall ensure that similar programmes are organized for all CPIOs/AAs of all attached/subordinate offices and PSUs under their control as well.
- c) All public authorities who have a web site shall publish the details of monthly receipts and disposal of RTI applications on the websites. This should be implemented within 10 days of the close of the month. Ministries/Departments would ensure that these instructions are communicated to their attached/subordinate offices as well as PSUs immediately. Monthly reporting on the above pattern should begin latest by 10th July, 2011 for the month of June, 2011 and thereafter continue on a regular basis.

- 2 -

2. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to take action as above and also to ensure that these instructions are communicated to their attached and subordinate offices/PSUs for compliance.



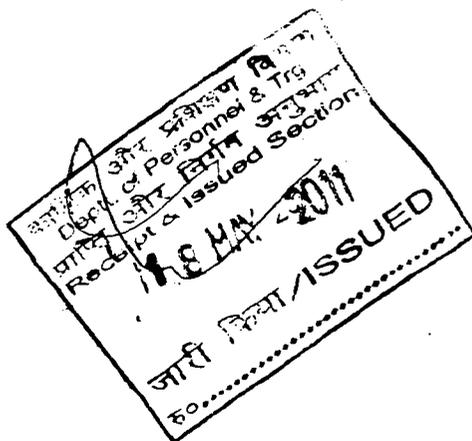
(K.G. Verma)

Director

Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/Vice-Presidents's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All Officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensions Welfare.
7. Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat, for information

- Copy to:
1. Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.
 2. State Information Commissioners



11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.4/8/2011-IR

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

Department of Personnel & Training

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North Block, New Delhi

Dated: 20th May, 2011**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

Subject: Laying of Annual Reports of the Central Information Commission before the Houses of Parliament.

The undersigned is directed to refer to Section 25 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 which provides that the Central Information Commission shall prepare a report on the implementation of the provisions of the Act each year, which the Central Government would lay before each House of Parliament. Each Ministry/Department is responsible to ensure that necessary information in relation to preparation of the Report is sent to the Central Information Commission by all public authorities within its jurisdiction in time. The Central Information Commission has developed a web based system through which the public authorities may upload the Annual Return on the website of the Commission direct. The software developed by the Commission is known as the RTI Annual Report Information System which is accessible on the website www.cic.gov.in. The information has to be posted on quarterly basis.

2. It has been observed that a number of public authorities do not upload the Annual Return in time on the system. It results in the delay of the preparation of the Annual Report and consequently in laying the Report before the Houses of the Parliament.

3. All the Ministries/Departments are requested to ensure that the quarterly returns of all public authorities under their jurisdiction is uploaded on the Annual Report Information System referred to above in time every year. The final Return for the year should be uploaded latest by the 15th April of the subsequent financial year. The public authorities who have not uploaded their final returns in respect of the year 2010-11 may upload the same on the website latest by 30th June, 2011.

4. It has also been brought to the notice of this Department that some Ministries/Departments have not registered all the public authorities under their jurisdiction with the Central Information Commission. It results into non-inclusion of the complete information in the Annual Report. All the Ministries/ Departments are requested to ensure that all public authorities under their jurisdiction are registered with the Commission and they all post requisite information on the website referred to above regularly.



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
4. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
5. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.
6. Central Information Commission, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Kama Place, New Delhi

Copy to: Chief Secretaries /Administrators of all the UTs for necessary action.

Chapter-8

Clarification regarding 'Information' to be provided

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	11/2/2008-IR	10/07/2008	Clarification regarding format in which information should be supplied under the RTI Act, 2005.
2.	11/2/2013-IR (Pt.)	14/08/2013	Disclosure of personal information under the RTI Act, 2005.
3.	1/32/2013-IR	17/02/2015	Guidelines for Public Information Officers/First Appellate Authorities for supply of information and disposal of first appeal respectively – reiteration of
4.	10/1/2013-IR	6/10/2015	Format for giving information to the applicants under RTI Act- issue of guidelines regarding.

No.11/2/2008-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 10th July, 2008

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Clarification regarding format in which the 'information' should be supplied under the RTI Act, 2005.

It has been observed that some people under the Right to Information Act, 2005 request the Public Information Officers (PIO) to cull out information from some document(s) and give such extracted information to them. In some cases, the applicants expect the PIO to give information in some particular proforma devised by them on the plea that sub-section (9) of Section 7 provides that an information shall ordinarily be provided in the form in which it is sought. It need be noted that the sub-section simply means that if the information is sought in the form of photocopy, it shall be provided in the form of photocopy and if it is sought in the form of a floppy, it shall be provided in that form subject to the conditions given in the Act etc. It does not mean that the PIO shall re-shape the information.

2. According to section 2(f) of the Act 'information' means 'any material in any form'. A citizen, under the Act, has a right to get 'material' from a public authority which is held by or under the control of that public authority. The right includes inspection of work, documents, records; taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records; taking certified samples of material; taking information in the form of diskettes, floppies, tapes video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts where such information is stored in a computer or in any other device. Careful reading of the definition of 'information' and 'right to information' makes it clear that a citizen has a right to get the material, inspect the material, take notes from the material, take extracts or certified copies of the material, take samples of the material, take the material in the form of diskettes etc. The PIO is required to supply such material to the citizen who seeks it. The Act, however, does not require the Public Information Officer to deduce some conclusion from the 'material' and supply the 'conclusion' so deduced to the applicant. The PIO is required to

11/13/2021-IR-1

2522461/2023/IR-1

No. 11/2/2013-IR (Pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated the 14th August, 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disclosure of personal information under the RTI Act, 2005.

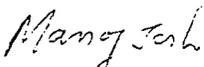
The Central Information Commission in one of its decisions (copy enclosed) has held that information about the complaints made against an officer of the Government and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints, qualifies as personal information within the meaning of provision of section 8 (1) (j) of the RTI Act, 2005.

2. The Central Information Commission while deciding the said case has cited the decision of Supreme Court of India in the matter of Girish R. Deshpande vs. CIC and others (SLP (C) no. 27734/2012) in which it was held as under:-

"The performance of an employee/Officer in an organisation is primarily a matter between the employee and the employer and normally those aspects are governed by the service rules which fall under the expression 'personal information', the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or public interest. On the other hand, the disclosure of which could cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of that individual." The Supreme Court further held that such information could be disclosed only if it would serve a larger public interest.

3. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Encl: As above.


(Manoj Joshi)
Joint Secretary (AT&A)
Tel: 23093668

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission /Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

supply the 'material' in the form as held by the public authority and is not required to do research on behalf of the citizen to deduce anything from the material and then supply it to him.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers / Desks / Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

023/IR-I

Central Information Commission, New Delhi
 File No. CIO/SMA/2013-000053
Right to Information Act-2005-Under Section 19,

Date of hearing : 26/06/2013

Date of decision : 29/06/2013

Name of the Appellant : Sh. Manoj Arya,
 (RTI Activists and Social Worker) 67, Sec-
 12, CPWD Flats, R K Puram, New Delhi
 -110022

Name of the Public Authority : Central Public Information Officer,
 Cabinet Secretariat,
 (Vigilance & Complaint Cell), 2nd Floor,
 Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi -110001

The Appellant was not present in spite of notice.

On behalf of the Respondent, Shri M.P. Sajeevan, DS & CPIO was present.

The third party, Shri S B Agnihotri, DG (DEF. ACQ) MoD was present.

Chief Information Commissioner : Shri Satyananda Mishra

2. We heard the submissions of both the respondent and the third party in the case.

3. In his RTI application, the Appellant had sought the copies of the complaints made against the third party in the case and the details of the action taken including the copies of the enquiry reports. He had also wanted the copies of the correspondence made between the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Shipping in respect of the third party in the case. The CPIO after consulting the third party under Section 11 of the Right to Information Act, had

refused to disclose any such information by claiming that it was personal in nature and thus exempted under the provisions of section 8 (1) (j) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act. Not satisfied with this decision of the CPIO, the Appellant had preferred an appeal. The Appellate Authority had disposed of the appeal in a speaking order in which he had endorsed the decision of the CPIO.

4. We have carefully gone through the contents of the RTI application and the order of the Appellate Authority. We have also considered the submissions of both the respondent and the third party in the case. The entire information sought by the Appellant revolves around the complaints made against an officer of the government and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints. The Appellate Authority was very right in deciding that this entire class of information was qualified as personal information within the meaning of the provisions of Section 8 (1) (j) of the RTI Act. In this connection, it is very pertinent to cite the decision of the Supreme Court of India in the SLP(C) No. 27734 of 2012 (Girish R Deshpande vs CIC and others) in which it has held that "the performance of an employee/Officer in an organisation is primarily a matter between the employee and the employer and normally those aspects are governed by the service rules which fall under the expression personal information, the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or public interest. On the other hand, the disclosure of which could cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of that individual." The Supreme Court further held that such information could be disclosed only if it would serve a larger public interest. The information sought by the Appellant in this case is about some complaints made against a government official and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints. It is, thus, clearly the kind of information which is envisaged in the above Supreme Court order. Therefore, the information is completely exempted from disclosure under the provisions of the RTI Act which both the CPIO and the Appellate Authority have

CIC/SM A/2013/00059



rightly cited in their respective orders.

5. We find no grounds to interfere in the order of the Appellate Authority.

The appeal is rejected.

6. Copies of this order be given free of cost to the parties.

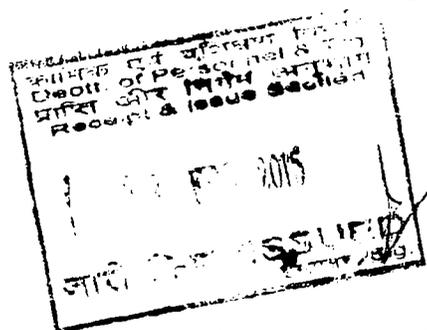
(Satyananda Mishra)
Chief Information Commissioner

Authenticated true copy. Additional copies of orders shall be supplied against application and payment of the charges prescribed under the Act to the CPIO of this Commission.

(Vijay Bhalla)
Deputy Registrar

F.No. 1/32/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 17th February, 2015



OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Guidelines for Public Information Officers/First Appellate Authorities for supply of information and disposal of first appeal respectively – reiteration of

Section 26 of the RTI Act requires the Government to compile a guide containing such information, in an easily comprehensible form and manner, as may reasonably be required by a person who wishes to exercise any right specified in the Act. Further, it requires the Government to update the guide at regular intervals. Accordingly a Guide on the Act was published online on 28.11.2013 to help all the stake-holders viz. information seekers in getting information, public information officers in dealing with the RTI applications, first appellate authorities in taking cogent decisions on appeals and the public authorities in implementing various provisions of the Act in right earnest.

2. The Public Information Officers/First Appellate Authorities should keep in mind the salient features of the guidelines in supply of information to the information seeker and disposal of first appeal respectively, so that information seekers may not resort to filing of second appeals before the Information Commissions. The relevant salient features of the guidelines are reiterated below for consideration of the Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities:

Supply of Information by the Public Information Officer

- 1) The answering Public Information Officer should check whether the information sought or a part thereof is exempt from disclosure under Section 8 or Section 9 of the Act. Request in respect of the part of

the application which is so exempt may be rejected and rest of the information should be provided immediately or after receipt of additional fees, as the case may be.

- 2) Where a request for information is rejected, the Public Information Officer should communicate to the person making the request—
 - (i) the reasons for such rejection;
 - (ii) the period within which an appeal against such rejection may be preferred; and
 - (iii) the particulars of the authority to whom an appeal can be made.

- 3) If additional fee is required to be paid by the applicant as provided in the Fee and Cost Rules, the Public Information Officer should inform the applicant:
 - (i) the details of further fees required to be paid;
 - (ii) the calculations made to arrive at the amount of fees asked for;
 - (iii) the fact that the applicant has a right to make appeal about the amount of fees so demanded;
 - (iv) the particulars of the authority to whom such an appeal can be made; and
 - (v) the time limit within which the appeal can be made.

- 4) Though there is no hard and fast rule as to when exactly intimation about additional fees is to be given to the applicant, such intimation should be given soon after receipt of RTI application.

Disposal of Appeal by the First Appellate Authority

- 1) While disposing off first appeals, the first Appellate Authorities should act in a fair and judicious manner. It is very important that the order passed by the first appellate authority should be a detailed and speaking order, giving justification for the decision arrived at.

- 2) If an appellate authority while deciding an appeal comes to a conclusion that the appellant should be supplied information in

addition to what has been supplied by the Public Information Officer, he may either (i) pass an order directing the Public Information Officer to give such information to the appellant; or (ii) he himself may give information to the appellant. In the first case the appellate authority should ensure that the information ordered by him to be supplied is supplied to the appellant immediately. It would, however, be better if the appellate authority chooses the second course of action and he himself furnishes the information alongwith the order passed by him in the matter.



(Sandeep Jain)

Director

Tel: 23092755

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission /Lok Sabha Sect/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

11/13/2021-IR-I
 No. 10.1/2013-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pension
 Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
 Dated 6th October, 2015

Office Memorandum

Subject: Format for giving information to the applicants under RTI Act- issue of guidelines regarding.

It has been observed that different public authorities provide information to RTI applicants in different formats. Though there cannot be a standard format for providing information, the reply should however essentially contain the following information:

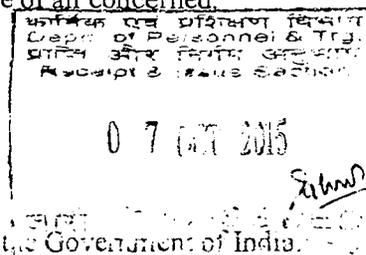
- (i) RTI application number, date and date of its receipt in the public authority.
- (ii) The name, designation, official telephone number and email ID of the CPIO.
- (iii) In case the information requested for is denied, detailed reasons for denial quoting the relevant sections of the RTI Act should be clearly mentioned.
- (iv) In case the information pertains to other public authority and the application is transferred under section 6(3) of the RTI Act, details of the public authority to whom the application is transferred should be given.
- (v) In the concluding para of the reply, it should be clearly mentioned that the First Appeal, if any, against the reply of the CPIO may be made to the First Appellate Authority within 30 days of receipt of reply of CPIO.
- (vi) The name, designation, address, official telephone number and e-mail ID of the First Appellate Authority should also be clearly mentioned.

2. In addition, wherever the applicant has requested for 'certified copies' of the documents or records, the CPIO should endorse on the document "True copy of the document/record supplied under RTI Act", sign the document with date, above a seal containing name of the officer, CPIO and name of public authority; as enumerated below:

<p>True copy of the document/record supplied under RTI Act.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sd/-</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Name of the Officer)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CPIO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Name of the Public Authority)</p>

Further in case the documents to be certified and supplied is large in number, information on RTI application should be supplied by a designated PIO but the certification of the documents, if need be, could be done by an other junior gazetted officer.

3. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



@Arora
 (G. S. Arora)
 Deputy Secretary (IR)
 Tel.23092755

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.

11/13/2021-IR-I

- 2522461/2023/IR-I
- Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ NITI Ayog/ Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
 4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
 5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

Chapter – 9

Spreading Awareness

SNo.	File no	Date	Subject
1	1/26/2007-IR	09/01/2008	Involving Non-Governmental Organisations for spreading awareness about the RTI Act, 2005.

No.1/26/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

....
North Block, New Delhi,
Dated: the 9th January, 2008

To

Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

Subject: Involving Non-Governmental Organisations for spreading
awareness about the RTI Act, 2005.

Sir,

I am directed to say that clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 casts a responsibility on the Governments of States to develop and organize educational programmes to advance the understanding of the public about exercise of their right to information. It is a gigantic task which requires involvement of various sections of society. Non- Governmental Organisations are providing various kinds of services to the people and creating awareness amongst them. They come in close contact with the public and may play an important role in disseminating knowledge about the use of the Right to Information Act. You are, therefore, requested to involve the Non-Governmental Organisations working in your State to spread awareness about the Act.

Yours faithfully,



(K.G. Verma)
Director

Chapter-10

Disposal of First Appeal

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1	10/23/2007-IR	09/07/2007	Disposal for first appeals under the RTI Act, 2005.

No.10/23/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi, the 9th July, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disposal of first appeals under the RTI Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Central Information Commission has brought to the notice of this Department that in some cases,

- (i) The first Appellate Authorities under the Right to Information Act do not dispose off the appeals within the time frame prescribed by the Act;
- (ii) The Appellate Authorities do not examine the appeals judiciously and express their agreement with the decision of the Central Public Information Officer mechanically;
- (iii) The Central Public Information Officers do not comply with the directions of the first Appellate Authority to furnish information to the appellant.

2. Section 19(6) of the RTI Act provides that the first Appellate Authority should dispose off the appeal within thirty days of the receipt of the appeal. In exceptional cases, the appellate authority may take forty five days to dispose off the appeal subject to the condition that he shall record in writing the reasons for delay in deciding the appeal. Therefore, each first appellate authority should ensure that an appeal received by him is disposed off within 30 days of the receipt of the appeal. If, in some exceptional cases, it is not possible to dispose off the appeal within 30 days, its disposal should not take more than 45 days. In such cases, the appellate authority should record, in writing, the reasons for not deciding the appeal within 30 days.

3. Deciding appeals under the RTI Act is a quasi-judicial function. It is, therefore, necessary that the appellate authority should see to it that the justice is not only done but it should also appear to have been done. In order to do so, the order passed by the appellate authority should be a speaking order giving justification for the decision arrived at.

4. If an appellate authority comes to a conclusion that the appellant should be supplied information in addition to what has been supplied to him by the CPIO, he may either (i) pass an order directing the CPIO to give such information to the appellant; or (ii) he himself may give information to the appellant while disposing off the appeal. In the first case the appellate authority should ensure that the information ordered by him to be supplied is supplied to the appellant immediately. It would, however, be better if the appellate authority chooses the second course of action and he himself furnishes the information alongwith the order passed by him in the matter.

5. The Central Information Commission has also pointed out that some of the Ministries/Departments have appointed very junior officers as appellate authorities who are not in a position to enforce their orders. The Act provides that the first appellate authority would be an officer senior in rank to the CPIO. Thus, the appellate authority, as per provisions of the Act, would be an officer in a commanding position vis-à-vis the CPIO. Nevertheless, if, in any case, the CPIO does not implement the order passed by the appellate authority and the appellate authority feels that intervention of higher authority is required to get his order implemented, he should bring the matter to the notice of the officer in the public authority competent to take against the CPIO. Such competent officer shall take necessary action so as to ensure implementation of the provisions of the RTI Act.

6. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.


(K.G. Verma)
Director

To

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission / Election Commission
3. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
4. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
5. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs for information

Chapter -11

Maintenance of Records

S.No.	File no	Date	Subject
1	1/18/2007-IR	21/09/2007	Maintenance of records and publication of information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2	1/33/2007-IR	14/11/2007	Updating of Records- Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission.
3	12/192/2009-IR	20/01/2010	Maintenance of records in consonance with Section 4 of the RTI Act.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/18/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

.....
New Delhi, the 21st September, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Maintenance of records and publication of information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 sets out a practical regime of transparency in the working of the public authorities by way of disclosure of as much information to the public as possible, suo-motu so that the public may not have to resort to section 6. It is an important part of the Act observance of which is essential for its effective implementation.

2. Clause (a) of sub-section (1) of the section makes it obligatory for every public authority to maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed. Record management in accordance with this provision is an important step to enable the Public Information Officers to furnish information sought under the Act. The clause also requires the public authority to have its records computerized and connected through a network all over the country. The public authorities are expected to complete the requirements of this clause on top priority.

3. Clause (b) of the sub-section *ibid* mandates the public authorities to publish the information mentioned therein within one hundred and twenty days from the date of enactment of the Act. It is expected that all public authorities would have complied with this requirement already. If it has not been done, its compliance may be ensured without any further delay. Information so published should also be updated every year as provided in the Act.

4. It is obligatory for all the public authorities under clause (c) of sub section (1) of section 4 of the Act to publish all relevant facts while formulating important policies and announcing decisions affecting the public. They, under clause (d), are also obliged to provide reasons for their administrative or quasi judicial decisions to the affected parties.

5. Section 4 of the Act requires wide dissemination of every information required to be disclosed suo motu in such form and manner which is accessible to the public. Dissemination may be done through notice boards, news papers, public announcements, media broadcasts, the internet or any other means. While

disseminating the information, the public authority should take into consideration the cost effectiveness, local language and the most effective method of communication in the concerned local area. The information should be, to the extent possible, available with the Public Information Officer in the electronic format which could be made available free of cost or at such price as may be prescribed. A copy of the document published, referred to in para 3, and also the copies of publications referred to in para 4 above, should be kept with an officer of the public authority and should be made available for inspection by any person desirous of inspecting these documents.

6. All the Ministries/Departments etc. are requested to comply with the above referred requirements of the Act and also to issue necessary instructions to the public authorities under them for compliance of the same.



(K.G. Verma)
Director
Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions. ✓
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/33/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated: the 14th November, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Updating of Records- Recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission.

The undersigned is directed to say that with a view to ensuring proper maintenance of records, the Right to Information Act, 2005, mandates that every public authority shall maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a proper manner. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, in its First Report (June 2006), 'Right to Information - Master Key to Good Governance', has observed that the weakest link in our information system is the neglect of record keeping. The Commission has recommended that, as a one time measure, the Government of India should earmark 1% of the funds of all Flagship Programmes for a period of five years for updating records, improving infrastructure, creating manuals and establishing the Public Records Offices.

2. The maintenance and updating of records is a continuing process which every public authority is obligated to do. Improving the infrastructure and bringing out the necessary manuals are also continuing processes, and the responsibility of the concerned public authorities. All the public authorities should update their records, improve their infrastructure, bring out necessary manuals from within their resources. They may make specific budgetary provision for the purpose as per their requirement.

3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.


(K.G. Venka)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

No.12/192/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 20th January 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Maintenance of records in consonance with Section 4 of the RTI Act

The Central Information Commission in a case has highlighted that the systematic failure in maintenance of records is resulting in supply of incomplete and misleading information and that such failure is due to the fact that the public authorities do not adhere to the mandate of Section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act, which requires every public authority to maintain all its records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and form which would facilitate the right to information. The Commission also pointed out that such a default could qualify for payment of compensation to the complainant. Section 19(8)(b) of the Act gives power to the Commission to require the concerned public authority to compensate the complainant for any loss or other detriment suffered.

2. Proper maintenance of records is vital for the success of the Right to Information Act but many public authorities have not paid due attention to the issue despite instructions issued by this Department. The undersigned is directed to request all the Ministries/Departments etc. to ensure that requirements of Section 4 of the Act in general and clause (a) of sub-section (1) thereof in particular are met by all the public authorities under them without any further delay.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

Tel. No.23092158

To

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission / Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commission
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training, Department of AR & PG and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

Chapter -12

Suo-motu Disclosure

S. No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	1/8/2012-IR	11/09/2012	Suo motu disclosure on official tours of Ministers and other officials.
2.	1/6/2011-IR	15/04/2013	Implementation of suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005 – Issue of <u>guidelines regarding</u>
3.	1/34/2013-IR	29/06/2015	Implementation of Suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005
4.	1/1/2013-IR	09/07/2015	76th Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice - Recommendation regarding suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of Right to Information Act, 2005
5.	1/34/2013-IR	30/06/2016	Report of the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Devesh Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary, DoPT to examine the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005.
6.	1/34/2013-IR(Pt.)	15/10/2019	Third Party Audit by any Government Training Institute in respect of Ministry/Department/Public Authority -reg.
7.	1/6/2011-IR	07/11/2019	Guidelines regarding Suo Motu disclosure u/s 4 of the RTI Act, 2005
8.	1/6/2011-IR	10/07/2020	Supplementing the Government measures on COVID-19 related relief and rescue operations employing the provisions of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005-reg.
9.	10/1/2021-IR II	07/09/2021	Third Party Audit of suo-motu disclosures under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005- Clarifications reg.
10.	1/6/2011-IR	14/09/2022	Guidelines on implementation of suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005 - Compliance reg.
11.	1/34/2013-IR(Pt.)	20/09/2022	Third Party Audit under RTI Act 2005, by <u>any</u> Government Training Institute, in respect of Ministry/Department/Public Authority -reg.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I



F. No. 1/ 8/2012-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
 Dated: 11th September, 2012

Office Memorandum

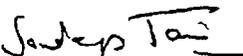
Sub: Suo motu disclosure on official tours of Ministers and other officials.

Sub-Section (2) of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 requires every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section (1) to provide as much information *suo motu* to the public at regular intervals through various means of communications, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to use the Act to obtain information.

2. It has been brought to the notice of this Department that public authorities are receiving RTI applications frequently asking for details of the official tours undertaken by Ministers and other officials of the Ministries/Departments concerned. In compliance with the provisions of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005, it is advised that Public Authorities may proactively disclose the details of foreign and domestic official tours undertaken by Minister(s) and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and above and Heads of Departments, since 1st January, 2012. The disclosures may be updated once every quarter starting from 1st July, 2012.

3. Information to be disclosed proactively may contain nature of the official tour, places visited, the period, number of people included in the official delegation and total cost of such travel undertaken. Exemptions under Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 may be taken in view while disclosing the information. These advisory would not apply to security and intelligence organisations under the second schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 and CVOs of public authorities.

4. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.


 (Sandeep Jain)
 Deputy Secretary
 Tele: 23092755

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Sectt./Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, of DOP&T, Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/6/2011-IR

Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions

Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi

Dated the 15th April, 2013**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

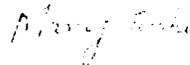
Subject: Implementation of *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005 – Issue of guidelines regarding:

Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act lays down the information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on a *suo motu* or proactive basis. Section 4(2) and Section 4(3) prescribe the method of dissemination of this information. The purpose of *suo motu* disclosures under Section 4 is to place large amount of information in public domain on a proactive basis to make the functioning of the Public Authorities more transparent and also to reduce the need for filing individual RTI applications.

2. Since the promulgation of the Act in 2005, large amount of information relating to functioning of the government is being put in public domain. However, the quality and quantity of proactive disclosure is not up to the desired level. It was felt that the weak implementation of the Section 4 of the RTI Act is partly due to the fact that certain provisions of this Section have not been fully detailed and, in case of certain other provisions there is need for laying down detailed guidelines. Further there is need to set up a compliance mechanism to ensure that requirements under section 4 of the RTI Act are met.

3. In order to address the above, Government of India constituted a Task Force on *suo motu* disclosure under the RTI Act, 2005 in May 2011 which included representatives of civil society organizations active in the field of Right to Information, for strengthening compliance with provisions for *suo motu* or proactive disclosure as given in Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005. Based on the report of the Task Force, the Government have decided to issue guidelines for *suo motu* disclosure under section 4 of the RTI Act.

4. Guidelines for Central Government Ministries/Departments are on:
 - i. *Suo motu* disclosure of more items under Section 4.
 - ii. Guidelines for digital publication of proactive disclosure under Section 4.
 - iii. Detailing of Section 4(1)(b)(iii), 4(1)(b)(iv), 4(1)(b)(xi) and 4(1)(b)(xiv)
 - iv. Compliance mechanism for *suo motu* disclosure (proactive disclosure) under the RTI Act, 2005.
5. The above guidelines are enclosed. However, it may be kept in mind that proactive disclosure should be done in the local language so that it remains accessible to public. It should be presented in a form that is easily understood and if technical words are used they should be carefully explained. As provided in section 4, disclosure should be made in as many mediums as feasible and disclosures should be kept up to date. The disclosure of Information may be made keeping in mind the provisions of Section 8 to 11 of the RTI Act.
6. Central Government Ministries/ Departments should undertake *suo motu* disclosure and ensure compliance based on these guidelines.
7. The enclosed guidelines may be brought to the notice of all for compliance.


 (Manoj Joshi)
 Joint Secretary
 Tele : 23093668

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, Planning Commission, Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Copy to : Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Guidelines on *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act**INDEX**

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Guidelines on *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act

1.0 *Suo motu* disclosure of more items under Section 4

Sub-section 4(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 requires every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section 4(1) to provide as much information *suo motu* to the public at regular intervals through various means of communication, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to use the Act to obtain information. Accordingly, the Public Authorities may proactively disclose the following items also under the *suo motu* disclosure provisions of Section 4:

1.1 Information related to Procurement

1.1.1 Information relating to procurement made by Public Authorities including publication of notice/tender enquiries, corrigenda thereon, and details of bid awards detailing the name of the supplier of goods/services being procured or the works contracts entered or any such combination of these and the rate and total amount at which such procurement or works contract is to be done should be disclosed. All information disclosable as per Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's O.M. No 10/1/2011-PPC dated 30th November, 2011 on Mandatory Publication of Tender Enquiries on the Central Public Procurement Portal and O.M. No. 10/3/2012- PPC dated 30th March, 2012 on Implementation of comprehensive end-to-end e-procurement should be disclosed under Section 4. At present the limit is fixed at Rs. 10.00 lakhs. In case of procurements made through DGS&D Rate Contracts or through Kendriya Bhandar/ NCCF, only award details need to be published. However information about procurement which fall within the purview of Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

1.2 Public Private Partnerships

1.2.1 If Public services are proposed to be provided through a Public Private Partnership (PPP), all information relating to the PPPs must be disclosed in the public domain by the Public Authority entering into the PPP contract/concession agreement. This may include details of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), if any set up, detailed project reports, concession agreements, operation and maintenance manuals and other documents generated as part of the implementation of the PPP project. The documents under the ambit of the exemption from disclosure of information under section 8(1)(d) and 8(1)(j) of

the RTI Act would not be disclosed *suo motu*. Further, information about fees, tolls, or other kinds of revenue that may be collected under authorization from the Government, information in respect of outputs and outcomes, process of selection of the private sector party may also be proactively disclosed. All payments made under the PPP project may also be disclosed in a periodic manner along with the purpose of making such payment.

1.3 Transfer Policy and Transfer Orders

1.3.1 Transfer policy for different grades/cadres of employees serving in Public Authority should be proactively disclosed. All transfer orders should be publicized through the website or in any other manner listed in Section 4(4) of the Act. These guidelines would not be applicable in cases of transfers made keeping in view sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and the exemptions covered under Section 8 of the Act. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organizations under the second schedule of the RTI Act.

1.4 RTI Applications

1.4.1 All Public Authorities shall proactively disclose RTI applications and appeals received and their responses, on the websites maintained by Public Authorities with search facility based on key words. RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, as they do not serve any public interest.

1.5 CAG & PAC paras

1.5.1 Public Authorities may proactively disclose the CAG & PAC paras and the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) only after these have been laid on the table of both the houses of the Parliament. However, CAG paras dealing with information about the issues of sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and information covered under Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

1.6 Citizens Charter

1.6.1 Citizens Charter prepared by the Ministry/Department, as part of the Result Framework Document of the department/organization should be proactively disclosed and six monthly report on the performance against the benchmarks set in Citizens Charter should also be displayed on the website of public authorities.

1.7 Discretionary and Non-discretionary grants

1.7.1 All discretionary /non-discretionary grants/ allocations to state governments/ NGOs/Other institutions by Ministry/Department should be placed on the website of the Ministry/Department concerned. Annual Accounts of all legal entities who are provided grants by Public Authorities should be made available through publication, directly or indirectly on the Public Authority's website. Disclosures would be subject to provisions of Section 8 to 11 of the RTI Act.

1.8 Foreign Tours of PM/Ministers

1.8.1 A large number of RTI queries are being filed on official tours undertaken by Ministers or officials of various Government Ministries/Departments. Information regarding the nature, place and period of foreign and domestic tours of Prime Minister are already disclosed on the PMO's website.

1.8.2 As per DoPT's OM No. 1/8/2012-IR dated 11/9/2012, Public Authorities may proactively disclose the details of foreign and domestic official tours undertaken by the Minister(s) and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and above and Heads of Departments, since 1st January, 2012. The disclosures may be updated once every quarter.

1.8.3. Information to be disclosed proactively may contain nature of the official tour, places visited, the period, number of people included in the official delegation and total cost of such travel undertaken. Exemptions under Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 may be kept in view while disclosing the information. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organisations under the second schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 and CVOs of public authorities.

2.0 Guidelines for digital publication of proactive disclosure under Section 4

2.1 Section 4 lays down that information should be provided through many mediums depending upon the level of the public authority and the recipient of information (for example, in case of Panchayat, wall painting may be more effective means of dissemination of information), and that more and more proactive disclosure would gradually be made through Internet. There is need for more clear guidelines for web-based publication of information for disclosure.

2.2 The Department of Information Technology has been working on setting of technical standards for government websites and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has published guidelines for websites of Government Departments. These guidelines prescribe the manner in which websites need to be designed and how information should be disclosed. While adhering to the standards of government guidelines as laid down by Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, the following principles additionally should also be kept in view to ensure that websites' disclosures are complete, easily accessible, technology and platform neutral and in a form which conveys the desired information in an effective and user-friendly manner.

- a) It should be the endeavor of all public authorities that all entitlements to citizens and all transactions between the citizen and government are gradually made available through computer based interface. The 'Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2012' under formulation in Government of India would provide the necessary impetus.
- b) Websites should contain detailed information from the point of origin to the point of delivery of entitlements/services provided by the Public Authorities to citizens.
- c) Orders of the public authority should be uploaded on the website immediately after they have been issued.
- d) Website should contain all the relevant Acts, Rules, forms and other documents which are normally accessed by citizens.

- e) Websites should have detailed directory of key contacts, details of officials of the Public Authority.
- f) It is obligatory under Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) of the RTI Act for every Public Authority to proactively disclose 'details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form'. The website should therefore indicate which digitally held information is made available publicly over the internet and which is not.
- g) As departments reorganize their systems and processes to enable themselves for electronic service delivery, it is recommended that the requirement of bringing due transparency as provided in the RTI Act is given adequate consideration at the design stage itself.
- h) To maintain reliability of information and its real time updation, information generation in a digital form should be automatically updated on the basis of key work outputs, like a muster roll and salary slip (NREGA in Andhra Pradesh) or formalization of a government order (Andhra Pradesh). Such an approach will lead to automation of proactive disclosure.
- i) Information must be presented from a user's perspective, which may require re-arranging it, simplifying it etc. However, original documents in original formats should continue to be made available because these are needed for community monitoring of government's functioning.
- j) The 'National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy' by the Department of Science and Technology is based on the principle that all publicly funded information should be readily available. The policy has been notified in March, 2012 and the schedule should be strictly adhered to.
- k) Information and data should be presented in open data formats whereby it can be pulled by different Application Protocol Interfaces to be used in different fashions more appropriate to specific contexts and needs. Information/ data can, for instance, be presented in powerful visual ways using visualisation techniques. Such visual representation of information/ data can give insights that may remain largely

hidden in a textual or tabular presentation of data. In some contexts, pictures and audio/videos recordings etc may be more useful. There have been moves in some parts of the country to video record Gram Sabha meetings. A picture of a NREGA worksite, for instance, may tell much more than words can. All such different media and forms should be used for proactive disclosure.

- l) Every webpage displaying information or data proactively disclosed under the RTI Act should, on the top right corner, display the mandatory field 'Date last updated (DD/MM/YY)'.

3.0 Guidelines for certain clauses of Section 4(1)(b) to make disclosure more effective

3.1 The elements of information listed in the various sub-clauses of Section 4(1)(b) must be disclosed in an integrated manner. For example, the functions and responsibilities of a public authority cannot be understood in isolation from the powers and functions of its employees, the norms that inform its decision making processes and the rules, instructions and manuals that are used in the discharge of its functions. Description of one element presupposes the existence of another. So every public authority must endeavour to integrate the information mentioned in these sub-clauses while preparing voluntary disclosure materials.

3.2 Considering that disclosure in regard to certain sub-clauses have been relatively weak, detailed guidelines for four sub-clauses are given below:

3.3 Guidelines for section 4(1)(b)(iii) - "the procedure followed in the decision-making processes, including channels of supervision and accountability".

3.3.1 All government departments have specific duties and responsibilities under the respective Allocation of Business Rules (AOB) issued by the appropriate Government. The constitutional provisions and statutes each department is required to implement are clearly laid down in the AOB. The manner of disposal of matters assigned to each Department/Ministry is described in the Transaction of Business Rules (TOB). Additionally, every department would have a specific set of schemes and development programmes which they are required to implement directly or through their subordinate offices or other designated agencies. These documents contain the specific operations that every Public Authority is required to undertake in the course of implementing the programme or scheme. Every operation mandated under the AOB read with the TOB would be linked to a specific decision-making chain. All government officers have to follow laid down office procedure manual or the other rules which gives details of how representations, petitions and applications from citizens must be dealt with. Templates, formats, and basic steps of decision-making are briefly explained in such manuals. These descriptions constitute the elements of decision-making processes in general.

3.3.2 Additionally, in the routine work of governance, government functionaries are required to make decisions in a discretionary manner but broad guiding principles are laid down in some rule or the other. For example, the General Financial Rules lay down procedures for a variety of operations relating to government finances. How sanction must be accorded for incurring expenditure; how losses to government must be reported; how responsibility for losses may be fixed on any government servant; how budgets, demand for grants are prepared and submitted; how public works must be sanctioned and executed; how commodities and services may be procured by a public authority; are all explained in these manuals which are updated from time to time. The challenge is to present a simplified version of the decision-making procedure that is of interest to a common citizen.

3.3.3 In view of the above, the guidelines for detailing the decision making processes are as follows:

- (a) Every public authority should specifically identify the major outputs/ tangible results/ services/ goods, as applicable, that it is responsible for providing to the public or to whosoever is the client of the public authority.
- (b) In respect of (a) above, the decision-making chain should be identified in the form of a flow chart explaining the rank/grade of the public functionaries involved in the decision-making process and the specific stages in the decision-making hierarchy.
- (c) The powers of each officer including powers of supervision over subordinates involved in the chain of decision-making must also be spelt out next to the flow chart or in a simple bullet-pointed format in a text-box. The exceptional circumstances when such standard decision-making processes may be overridden and by whom, should also be explained clearly. Where decentralization of decision-making has occurred in order to grant greater autonomy to public authorities, such procedures must also be clearly explained.
- (d) This design of presentation should then be extended to cover all statutory and discretionary operations that are part of the public authority's mandate under the AOB read with the TOB.

(e) In the event of a public authority altering an existing decision-making process or adopting an entirely new process, such changes must be explained in simple language in order to enable people to easily understand the changes made.

3.4 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(iv) - "the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions".

3.4.1 Primarily, the intention of this clause is that every public authority should proactively disclose the standards by which its performance should be judged. Norms may be qualitative or quantitative in nature, or temporal or statutory norms. In order to ensure compliance with this clause, public authorities would need to disclose norms for major functions that are being performed.

3.4.2 Citizen Charters, which are mandatory, for each central Ministry/Department/Authority, are good examples of vehicles created for laying down norms of performance for major functions and for monitoring achievements against those standards.

3.4.3 Wherever norms have been specified for the discharge of its functions by any statute or government orders, they should be proactively disclosed, particularly linking them with the decision making processes as detailed earlier. All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the following:

- a) Defining the services and goods that the particular public authority/office provides directly (or indirectly through any other agency/contractor).
- b) Detailing and describing the processes by which the public can access and/or receive the goods and services that they are entitled to, from the public authority/office along with the forms, if any prescribed, for use by both the applicant and the service providing agency. Links to such forms (online), wherever available, should be given.
- c) Describing the conditions, criteria and priorities under which a person becomes eligible for the goods and services, and consequently the categories of people who are entitled to receive the goods and services.

- d) Defining the quantitative and tangible parameters, (weight, size, frequency etc,) and timelines, that are applicable to the goods and services that are accessible to the public.
- e) Defining the qualitative and quantitative outcomes that each public authority/office plans to achieve through the goods and services that it was obligated to provide.
- f) Laying down individual responsibility for providing the goods and services (who is responsible for delivery/implementation and who is responsible for supervision).

3.5 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xi)- “the budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made”.

3.5.1 The public authorities while disclosing their budgets shall undertake the following:

- (a) Keeping in view of the technical nature of the government budgets, it is essential that Ministries/Departments prepare simplified versions of their budgets which can be understood easily by general public and place them in public domain. Budgets and their periodic monitoring reports may also be presented in a more user-friendly manner through graphs and tables, etc.
- (b) Outcome budget being prepared by Ministries/Departments of Government of India should be prominently displayed and be used as a basis to identify physical targets planned during the budgetary period and the actual achievement vis-à-vis those targets. A monthly programme implementation calendar method of reporting being followed in Karnataka is a useful model.
- (c) Funds released to various autonomous organizations/ statutory organizations/ attached offices/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Societies/ NGOs/ Corporations etc. should be put on the website on a quarterly basis and budgets of such authorities may be made accessible through links from the website of the Ministry/Department. If a subsidiary does not have a website then the budgets and expenditure reports of

such subsidiary authority may be uploaded on the website of the principal Public Authority.

- (d) Wherever required by law or executive instruction, sector specific allocations and achievements of every department or public authority (where feasible) must be highlighted. For example, budget allocation and target focusing on gender, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities should be specially highlighted. The sector-wise breakup of these targets and actual outcomes must be given in simplified form to enable the vulnerable segments of society to better understand the budgets of public authorities.

3.6 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) – details in respect of information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form.

3.6.1 On the one hand, this clause serves as a means of proactively disclosing the progress made in computerizing information under Section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act in a periodic manner. On the other, it provides people with clarity about the kinds of electronic information that, although not held by the public authority, is available to them. For example the stocks of ration available with individual fair price shops may not be held by the District Civil Supplies office, but may be available at a subordinate formation.

3.6.2 Keeping in view the varied levels of computerization of records and documents in public authorities, data about records that have been digitized may be proactively disclosed on the respective websites, excluding those records /files /information that are exempted under Section 8. The data about digitized record may include the name of the record and any categorization or indexing used; the subject matter and any other information that is required to be compiled in relation to a file as prescribed by Manual of Office Procedure (and to be prescribed by MOP for electronic records that is under finalization by DARPG), the division/ section/ unit/ office where the record is normally held; the person, with designation, responsible for maintaining the record; and the life span of the record, as prescribed in the relevant record retention schedule.

4.0 Compliance with Provisions of *suo motu* (proactive) disclosure under the RTI Act

4.1 Each Ministry/Public Authority shall ensure that these guidelines are fully operationalized within a period of 6 months from the date of their issue.

4.2 Proactive disclosure as per these guidelines would require collating a large quantum of information and digitizing it. For this purpose, Ministries/Public Authorities may engage consultants or outsource such work to expeditiously comply with these guidelines. For this purpose, the plan/non-plan funds of that department may be utilized.

4.3 The Action Taken Report on the compliance of these guidelines should be sent, along with the URL link, to the DoPT and Central Information Commission soon after the expiry of the initial period of 6 months.

4.4 Each Ministry/ Public Authority should get its proactive disclosure package audited by third party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the names of the third party auditors on their website. For carrying out third party audit through outside consultants also, Ministries/Public Authorities should utilize their plan/non-plan funds.

4.5 The Central Information Commission should examine the third-party audit reports for each Ministry/Public Authority and offer advice/recommendations to the concerned Ministries/ Public Authorities.

4.6 Central Information Commission should carry out sample audit of few of the Ministries/ Public Authorities each year with regard to adequacy of items included as well as compliance of the Ministry/Public Authority with these guidelines.

4.7 Compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines, its audit by third party and its communication to the Central Information Commission should be included as RFD target.

5.0 Nodal Officer

5.1 Each Central Ministry/ Public Authority should appoint a senior officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary and not below rank of Additional HOD in case of attached offices for ensuring compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines. The Nodal Officer would work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department or the HOD of the attached office, as the case may be. Nodal Officers of Ministry/Department and HOD separately should also ensure that the formations below the Ministry/Department/Attached Office also disclose the information as per the proactive disclosure guidelines.

6.0 Annual Reports to Parliament/Legislatures

6.1 Government has issued directions to all Ministries/Departments to include a chapter on RTI Act in their Annual Reports submitted to the Parliament. Details about compliance with proactive disclosure guidelines should mandatorily be included in the relevant chapter in Annual Report of Ministry/Department.

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No.1/34/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi-1

Dated: 29th June 2015

Office Memorandum

Subject: Implementation of Suo Motu Disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005

Attention is invited to detailed guidelines on implementation of suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005 issued vide this department's O.M. No.1/6/2011-IR dated 15.4.2013. Subsequently, a Committee of experts consisting of Shri A.N.Tiwari, Chief Information Commissioner(Retd) and Dr. M.M.Ansari, Information Commissioner(Retd) (of Central Information Commission) was constituted to recommend, interalia, measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005. The Committee has, interalia, made the following recommendations which have been duly accepted by the competent authority:-

- 1) All the details of the public authority may be uploaded on its website. Access to information should be made user-friendly for which appropriate information technology infrastructure should be suitably designed, developed and operationalised.
- 2) All the training modules for professional upgradation of employees should incorporate matter relating to the virtues of transparency and open government and RTI law.
- 3) In order to minimise the burden of servicing RTI applications, the public authorities with high public dealings should put in place an effective system to redress the grievances of affected persons. At the sub-organisational levels, there should be cooperation and coordination between the Central Public Information Officers and the officers responsible for addressing public grievances.
- 4) In order to reduce the number of RTI applications relating to service matters, the information relating to recruitment, promotion and transfers should be brought into public domain promptly.
- 5) The retention and maintenance of specific documents for specified duration should be clearly spelt by each public authority in respect of its documents.

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2. All the public authorities are requested to follow the above recommendations.

Sandeep Jain

(Sandeep Jain)

Director

Tel: 23092755

- 1) All Ministries/Departments of Govt of India
- 2) Union Public Service Commission /Lok Sabha Secretariat / Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ NITI Ayog/ Election Commission.
- 3) Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
- 4) Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
- 5) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
- 6) Director, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie-248179, Uttarakhand
- 7) Director, Institute of Secretariat Training and Management, Old JNU Campus, Olof Palme Marg, New Delhi

Copy to :

Chief Secretaries/ All State Governments

कर्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग Dept of Personnel & Trg. प्राप्ति और निर्गम अनुभाग Receipt & Issue Section
03 JUL 2023 <i>90/10/23</i>
जारी किया / ISSUED हस्ताक्षर / Sign

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F.No.1/1/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block,
New Delhi, dated the 9th July, 2015.

Subject: 76th Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice – Recommendation regarding suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of Right to Information Act, 2005.

Reference is invited to this Department's Office Memorandum No.1/6/2011-IR, dated the 15th April, 2013 wherein all Ministries / Departments were advised to appoint a senior officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary and not below the rank of Additional HoD in case of attached offices for ensuring compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines. Subsequently, vide O.M.No.1/1/20-13-IR dated 21st October, 2014, all Ministries / Departments were requested to take action to upload the replies to RTI applications and first appeals on their respective websites. In this context, the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice has, in Para 4.40 of its 76th Report, inter-alia made the following observation / recommendations:

"The direction given by DoPT in their guidelines for implementation of Section 4 of the RTI Act which required appointment of a Joint Secretary rank officer as the Nodal Officer should be followed in letter and spirit. The Committee feels that all Ministries/Departments/ Organisations themselves must encourage suo-motu disclosure of relevant information. The Committee suggests the publishing of RTI requests and their replies on the websites of the Departments so that duplicity of requests is avoided. All Departments must make an analysis of information which is sought most often from applicants and provide it on their website as suo-motu disclosure."

2. The above mentioned recommendations of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice are hereby

brought to the notice of all Ministries / Departments and Public Authorities for strict compliance.

3. The contents of this O.M. may also be brought to the notice of Attached / Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings for necessary compliance.

Dev
9/7/15

(Devesh Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

1. All Ministries / Departments of Government of India
2. President's Secretariat
3. Vice President's Secretariat
4. Prime Minister's Office,
5. Cabinet Secretariat
6. Lok Sabha Secretariat / Rajya Sabha Secretariat
7. Election Commission of India
8. O/o The Comptroller & Auditor General of India
9. Secretary Union Public Service Commission
10. Secretary, Central Vigilance Commission,
11. Secretary, Central Information Commission
12. Secretary, Staff Selection Commission

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States / Union Territories

Dev
9/7/15

(Devesh Chaturvedi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F. No. 1/34/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
(Department of Personnel & Training)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 30th June, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Report of the Committee set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Devesh Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary, DoPT to examine the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005.

A Committee of Experts consisting of Shri A.N. Tiwari, former Chief Information Commissioner and Dr. M.M. Ansari, Information commissioner of Central Information Commission was constituted to recommend, *inter-alia*, measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005. The Committee submitted its Report which has been accepted by the Government and an OM dated 29th June 2015 was issued to all public authorities to follow the recommendations of the Committee. Thereafter, DOPT has issued instructions to all Public Authorities in this regard vide O.M. No. 1/1/2013-IR dated 9th July, 2015 that the Departments must make an analysis of information which is sought most often from applicants and provide it on their website as *suo-motu* disclosure.

2 Competent Authority has further directed that:

- (1) The Public Authorities shall constitute Consultative Committees consisting of office bearers of key stakeholder, association on rotational basis to have a systematic and regular interaction between the officials of the Public Authorities to advice what information to be uploaded as suo motu.
- (2) 'Information and Facilitation Centres' (IFCs) may be set up in each public authority, where public dealing is involved to educate the citizens about the information / documents available on the website of the department concerned and to provide printed publications to the citizens the categories of information that are frequently being sought under the RTI Act and provide copies of information as per RTI Rules, 2012.

---2/-

-2-

- (3) In each public authority, a committee of PIOs and FAAs with rich experience of dealing with RTI applications and appeals is set up to identify the categories of information that are frequently asked by applicants. Such information must be disclosed in the public domain to make it more user friendly and should also be reviewed at regular intervals.
- (4) Information that is proactively disclosed must be properly categorized and organised in such a manner that it facilitates easy retrieval. Information on the website must be organised in a searchable and retrievable database to enable people to access the records. The Nodal Officer of each Public authority be made responsible for this.
- (5) Web site, and other medium and publication of each public authority, relating to Section 4 compliance must carry the date (where appropriate for each bit of information) on which the information was uploaded/printed.
- (6) The task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories.



(Gayatri Mishra)
Director(IR)

Telefax : 23092755

To

All Ministries / Departments.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries / All State Governments / Union Territories.

Copy also to :

- (i) Secretary, Central Information Commission, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi-110066.
- (ii) NIC, North Block, New Delhi for placing the Office Memorandum on the website of DoPT.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No: 1/34/2013-IR (Pt.)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 Department of Personnel and Training
 IR DIVISION

North Block, New Delhi-110001
 Dated: 1st October, 2019

Office Memorandum

Sub:- Third Party Audit by any Government Training Institute in respect of Ministry/Department/Public Authority -reg.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's OM No.1/34/2013-IR dated 30th June, 2016 wherein Para 2.6 stipulates that the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to respective Government Training Institutes by Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories.

2. Central Information Commission has vide its Communication No.CIC/TA/MOC&F/DOF/2018/472 dated 25.09.2019 requested DoPT to relax Para 2.6 of DoPT's O.M. No.1/34/2013-IR dated 30th June, 2016 to allow Ministry/Department to get third party audit conducted by any Government Training Institute in cases where no Training Institute exists under the Ministry/Department and across the States and Union Territories.

3. In view of the above, the Para 2.6 of this Department's OM dated 30.06.2016 is modified as follows:

"the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to respective Government Training Institutes by Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. However, in cases where no Training Institute exists under the Ministry/Department/Public Authority, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Institute".

कार्मिक एवं प्रशिक्षण विभाग Deptt. of Personnel & Trg. प्राप्ति और निर्गम अनुभाग Receipt & Issue Section 1: OCT 2019 जारी किया/ISSUED हस्ताक्षर/Sig.	V Sinha (Varsha Sinha) Director (IR) Telefax: 23092755
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To
 Secretary to all Ministries/Departments

Copy to:

- Chief Secretaries to all State Governments/Union Territories.
- Shri Shanti Priye Beck, Additional Secretary, Central Information Commission, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Delhi-110067

No.1/6/2011-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 5th November, 2019

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

7th

Sub: Implementation of *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 – Issue of guidelines regarding:

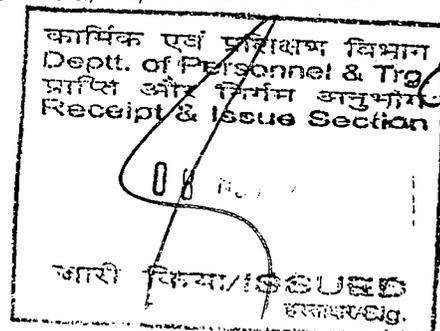
The *suo motu* disclosure of information to public is mandated under Section 4 (2) of the RTI Act, 2005, so that the public have to resort minimally to the use of this Act to obtain information. Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 lays down the information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on a *suo motu* or proactive basis. Section 4(3) prescribes for wide dissemination of every information, in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public.

2. The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. of even number dated 15th April, 2013 and to reiterate the guidelines therein (Copy enclosed), duly incorporating a slight revision to Para 4.4 of the above guidelines allowing for third party audit by any Government Training Institute, in cases where no Training Institute exists under the concerned Ministry/Department/Public Authority.
3. Central Government Ministries/Departments are advised to undertake *suo motu* disclosure based on these guidelines, in compliance to Sections 4(1)(b) read with Section 4(2), 4(3) and 4(4) of the RTI Act, 2005
4. The enclosed guidelines may be brought to the notice of all Public Authorities under the Ministry/ Department including those in their Attached Offices, Subordinate Offices, Constitutional Bodies, Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings.

V Sinha
(Varsha Sinha)
Director

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, NITI Aayog, Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission, CIC Bhawan, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Dehi-110067
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.



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Guidelines on *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act

10 *Suo motu* disclosure of more items under Section 4

Sub-section 4(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 requires every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section 4(1) to provide as much information *suo motu* to the public at regular intervals through various means of communication, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to use the Act to obtain information. Accordingly, the Public Authorities may proactively disclose the following items also under the *suo motu* disclosure provisions of Section 4:

11 Information related to Procurement

111 Information relating to procurement made by Public Authorities including publication of notice/tender enquiries, corrigenda thereon, and details of bid awards detailing the name of the supplier of goods/services being procured or the works contracts entered or any such combination of these and the rate and total amount at which such procurement or works contract is to be done should be disclosed. All information disclosable as per Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's O.M. No 10/1/2011-PPC dated 30th November, 2011 on Mandatory Publication of Tender Enquiries on the Central Public Procurement Portal and O.M. No. 10/3/2012- PPC dated 30th March, 2012 on Implementation of comprehensive end-to-end e-procurement should be disclosed under Section 4. At present the limit is fixed at Rs. 10.00 lakhs. In case of procurements made through DGS&D Rate Contracts or through Kendriya Bhandar/ NCCF, only award details need to be published. However information about procurement which fall within the purview of Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

12 Public Private Partnerships

121 If Public services are proposed to be provided through a Public Private Partnership (PPP), all information relating to the PPPs must be disclosed in the public domain by the Public Authority entering into the PPP contract/concession agreement. This may include details of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), if any set up, detailed project reports, concession agreements, operation and maintenance manuals and other documents generated as part of the implementation of the PPP project. The documents under the ambit of the exemption from disclosure of information under section 8(1)(d) and 8(1)(j) of

the RTI Act would not be disclosed *suo motu*. Further, information about fees, tolls, or other kinds of revenue that may be collected under authorization from the Government, information in respect of outputs and outcomes, process of selection of the private sector party may also be proactively disclosed. All payments made under the PPP project may also be disclosed in a periodic manner along with the purpose of making such payment.

13 Transfer Policy and Transfer Orders

13.1 Transfer policy for different grades/cadres of employees serving in Public Authority should be proactively disclosed. All transfer orders should be publicized through the website or in any other manner listed in Section 4(4) of the Act. These guidelines would not be applicable in cases of transfers made keeping in view sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and the exemptions covered under Section 8 of the Act. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organizations under the second schedule of the RTI Act.

14 RTI Applications

14.1 All Public Authorities shall proactively disclose RTI applications and appeals received and their responses, on the websites maintained by Public Authorities with search facility based on key words. RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, as they do not serve any public interest.

15 CAG & PAC paras

15.1 Public Authorities may proactively disclose the CAG & PAC paras and the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) only after these have been laid on the table of both the houses of the Parliament. However, CAG paras dealing with information about the issues of sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and information covered under Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

16 Citizens Charter

16.1 Citizens Charter prepared by the Ministry/Department, as part of the Result Framework Document of the department/organization should be proactively disclosed and six monthly report on the performance against the benchmarks set in Citizens Charter should also be displayed on the website of public authorities.

17 Discretionary and Non-discretionary grants

171 All discretionary /non-discretionary grants/ allocations to state governments/ NGOs/Other institutions by Ministry/Department should be placed on the website of the Ministry/Department concerned. Annual Accounts of all legal entities who are provided grants by Public Authorities should be made available through publication, directly or indirectly on the Public Authority's website. Disclosures would be subject to provisions of Section 8 to 11 of the RTI Act.

18 Foreign Tours of PM/Ministers

181 A large number of RTI queries are being filed on official tours undertaken by Ministers or officials of various Government Ministries/Departments. Information regarding the nature, place and period of foreign and domestic tours of Prime Minister are already disclosed on the PMO's website.

182 As per DoPT's OM No. 1/8/2012-IR dated 11/9/2012, Public Authorities may proactively disclose the details of foreign and domestic official tours undertaken by the Minister(s) and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and above and Heads of Departments, since 1st January, 2012. The disclosures may be updated once every quarter.

1.8.3. Information to be disclosed proactively may contain nature of the official tour, places visited, the period, number of people included in the official delegation and total cost of such travel undertaken. Exemptions under Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 may be kept in view while disclosing the information. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organisations under the second schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 and CVOs of public authorities.

20 Guidelines for digital publication of proactive disclosure under Section 4

21 Section 4 lays down that information should be provided through many mediums depending upon the level of the public authority and the recipient of information (for example, in case of Panchayat, wall painting may be more effective means of dissemination of information), and that more and more proactive disclosure would gradually be made through Internet. There is need for more clear guidelines for web-based publication of information for disclosure.

22 The Department of Information Technology has been working on setting of technical standards for government websites and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has published guidelines for websites of Government Departments. These guidelines prescribe the manner in which websites need to be designed and how information should be disclosed. While adhering to the standards of government guidelines as laid down by Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, the following principles additionally should also be kept in view to ensure that websites' disclosures are complete, easily accessible, technology and platform neutral and in a form which conveys the desired information in an effective and user-friendly manner.

- a) It should be the endeavor of all public authorities that all entitlements to citizens and all transactions between the citizen and government are gradually made available through computer based interface. The 'Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2012' under formulation in Government of India would provide the necessary impetus.
- b) Websites should contain detailed information from the point of origin to the point of delivery of entitlements/services provided by the Public Authorities to citizens.
- c) Orders of the public authority should be uploaded on the website immediately after they have been issued.
- d) Website should contain all the relevant Acts, Rules, forms and other documents which are normally accessed by citizens.

- e) Websites should have detailed directory of key contacts, details of officials of the Public Authority.
- f) It is obligatory under Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) of the RTI Act for every Public Authority to proactively disclose 'details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form'. The website should therefore indicate which digitally held information is made available publicly over the internet and which is not.
- g) As departments reorganize their systems and processes to enable themselves for electronic service delivery, it is recommended that the requirement of bringing due transparency as provided in the RTI Act is given adequate consideration at the design stage itself.
- h) To maintain reliability of information and its real time updation, information generation in a digital form should be automatically updated on the basis of key work outputs, like a muster roll and salary slip (NREGA in Andhra Pradesh) or formalization of a government order (Andhra Pradesh). Such an approach will lead to automation of proactive disclosure.
- i) Information must be presented from a user's perspective, which may require re-arranging it, simplifying it etc. However, original documents in original formats should continue to be made available because these are needed for community monitoring of government's functioning.
- j) The 'National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy' by the Department of Science and Technology is based on the principle that all publicly funded information should be readily available. The policy has been notified in March, 2012 and the schedule should be strictly adhered to.
- k) Information and data should be presented in open data formats whereby it can be pulled by different Application Protocol Interfaces to be used in different fashions more appropriate to specific contexts and needs. Information/ data can, for instance, be presented in powerful visual ways using visualisation techniques. Such visual representation of information/ data can give insights that may remain largely

hidden in a textual or tabular presentation of data. In some contexts, pictures and audio/videos recordings etc may be more useful. There have been moves in some parts of the country to video record Gram Sabha meetings. A picture of a NREGA worksite, for instance, may tell much more than words can. All such different media and forms should be used for proactive disclosure.

- l) Every webpage displaying information or data proactively disclosed under the RTI Act should, on the top right corner, display the mandatory field 'Date last updated (DD/MM/YY)'.

3.0 Guidelines for certain clauses of Section 4(1)(b) to make disclosure more effective

3.1 The elements of information listed in the various sub-clauses of Section 4(1)(b) must be disclosed in an integrated manner. For example, the functions and responsibilities of a public authority cannot be understood in isolation from the powers and functions of its employees, the norms that inform its decision making processes and the rules, instructions and manuals that are used in the discharge of its functions. Description of one element presupposes the existence of another. So every public authority must endeavour to integrate the information mentioned in these sub-clauses while preparing voluntary disclosure materials.

3.2 Considering that disclosure in regard to certain sub-clauses have been relatively weak, detailed guidelines for four sub-clauses are given below:

3.3 Guidelines for section 4(1)(b)(iii) - “the procedure followed in the decision-making processes, including channels of supervision and accountability”.

3.3.1 All government departments have specific duties and responsibilities under the respective Allocation of Business Rules (AOB) issued by the appropriate Government. The constitutional provisions and statutes each department is required to implement are clearly laid down in the AOB. The manner of disposal of matters assigned to each Department/Ministry is described in the Transaction of Business Rules (TOB). Additionally, every department would have a specific set of schemes and development programmes which they are required to implement directly or through their subordinate offices or other designated agencies. These documents contain the specific operations that every Public Authority is required to undertake in the course of implementing the programme or scheme. Every operation mandated under the AOB read with the TOB would be linked to a specific decision-making chain. All government officers have to follow laid down office procedure manual or the other rules which gives details of how representations, petitions and applications from citizens must be dealt with. Templates, formats, and basic steps of decision-making are briefly explained in such manuals. These descriptions constitute the elements of decision-making processes in general.

332 Additionally, in the routine work of governance, government functionaries are required to make decisions in a discretionary manner but broad guiding principles are laid down in some rule or the other. For example, the General Financial Rules lay down procedures for a variety of operations relating to government finances. How sanction must be accorded for incurring expenditure; how losses to government must be reported; how responsibility for losses may be fixed on any government servant; how budgets, demand for grants are prepared and submitted; how public works must be sanctioned and executed; how commodities and services may be procured by a public authority; are all explained in these manuals which are updated from time to time. The challenge is to present a simplified version of the decision-making procedure that is of interest to a common citizen.

333 In view of the above, the guidelines for detailing the decision making processes are as follows:

- (a) Every public authority should specifically identify the major outputs/ tangible results/ services/ goods, as applicable, that it is responsible for providing to the public or to whosoever is the client of the public authority.
- (b) In respect of (a) above, the decision-making chain should be identified in the form of a flow chart explaining the rank/grade of the public functionaries involved in the decision-making process and the specific stages in the decision-making hierarchy.
- (c) The powers of each officer including powers of supervision over subordinates involved in the chain of decision-making must also be spelt out next to the flow chart or in a simple bullet-pointed format in a text-box. The exceptional circumstances when such standard decision-making processes may be overridden and by whom, should also be explained clearly. Where decentralization of decision-making has occurred in order to grant greater autonomy to public authorities, such procedures must also be clearly explained.
- (d) This design of presentation should then be extended to cover all statutory and discretionary operations that are part of the public authority's mandate under the AOB read with the TOB.

- (e) In the event of a public authority altering an existing decision-making process or adopting an entirely new process, such changes must be explained in simple language in order to enable people to easily understand the changes made.

3.4 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(iv) - “the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions”.

3.4.1 Primarily, the intention of this clause is that every public authority should proactively disclose the standards by which its performance should be judged. Norms may be qualitative or quantitative in nature, or temporal or statutory norms. In order to ensure compliance with this clause, public authorities would need to disclose norms for major functions that are being performed.

3.4.2 Citizen Charters, which are mandatory, for each central Ministry/Department/Authority, are good examples of vehicles created for laying down norms of performance for major functions and for monitoring achievements against those standards.

3.4.3 Wherever norms have been specified for the discharge of its functions by any statute or government orders, they should be proactively disclosed, particularly linking them with the decision making processes as detailed earlier. All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the following:

- a) Defining the services and goods that the particular public authority/office provides directly (or indirectly through any other agency/contractor).
- b) Detailing and describing the processes by which the public can access and/or receive the goods and services that they are entitled to, from the public authority/office along with the forms, if any prescribed, for use by both the applicant and the service providing agency. Links to such forms (online), wherever available, should be given.
- c) Describing the conditions, criteria and priorities under which a person becomes eligible for the goods and services, and consequently the categories of people who are entitled to receive the goods and services.

- d) Defining the quantitative and tangible parameters, (weight, size, frequency etc,) and timelines, that are applicable to the goods and services that are accessible to the public.
- e) Defining the qualitative and quantitative outcomes that each public authority/office plans to achieve through the goods and services that it was obligated to provide.
- f) Laying down individual responsibility for providing the goods and services (who is responsible for delivery/implementation and who is responsible for supervision).

35 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xi)- “the budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made”.

35.1 The public authorities while disclosing their budgets shall undertake the following:

- (a) Keeping in view of the technical nature of the government budgets, it is essential that Ministries/Departments prepare simplified versions of their budgets which can be understood easily by general public and place them in public domain. Budgets and their periodic monitoring reports may also be presented in a more user-friendly manner through graphs and tables, etc.
- (b) Outcome budget being prepared by Ministries/Departments of Government of India should be prominently displayed and be used as a basis to identify physical targets planned during the budgetary period and the actual achievement vis-à-vis those targets. A monthly programme implementation calendar method of reporting being followed in Karnataka is a useful model.
- (c) Funds released to various autonomous organizations/ statutory organizations/ attached offices/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Societies/ NGOs/ Corporations etc. should be put on the website on a quarterly basis and budgets of such authorities may be made accessible through links from the website of the Ministry/Department. If a subsidiary does not have a website then the budgets and expenditure reports of

such subsidiary authority may be uploaded on the website of the principal Public Authority.

- (d) Wherever required by law or executive instruction, sector specific allocations and achievements of every department or public authority (where feasible) must be highlighted. For example, budget allocation and target focusing on gender, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities should be specially highlighted. The sector-wise breakup of these targets and actual outcomes must be given in simplified form to enable the vulnerable segments of society to better understand the budgets of public authorities.

3.6 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) – details in respect of information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form.

3.6.1 On the one hand, this clause serves as a means of proactively disclosing the progress made in computerizing information under Section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act in a periodic manner. On the other, it provides people with clarity about the kinds of electronic information that, although not held by the public authority, is available to them. For example the stocks of ration available with individual fair price shops may not be held by the District Civil Supplies office, but may be available at a subordinate formation.

3.6.2 Keeping in view the varied levels of computerization of records and documents in public authorities, data about records that have been digitized may be proactively disclosed on the respective websites, excluding those records /files /information that are exempted under Section 8. The data about digitized record may include the name of the record and any categorization or indexing used; the subject matter and any other information that is required to be compiled in relation to a file as prescribed by Manual of Office Procedure (and to be prescribed by MOP for electronic records that is under finalization by DARPG), the division/ section/ unit/ office where the record is normally held; the person, with designation, responsible for maintaining the record; and the life span of the record, as prescribed in the relevant record retention schedule.

- 4.0 Compliance with Provisions of *suo motu* (proactive) disclosure under the RTI Act
- 4.1 Each Ministry/Public Authority shall ensure that these guidelines are fully operationalized within a period of 6 months from the date of their issue.
- 4.2 Proactive disclosure as per these guidelines would require collating a large quantum of information and digitizing it. For this purpose, Ministries/Public Authorities may engage consultants or outsource such work to expeditiously comply with these guidelines. For this purpose, the plan/non-plan funds of that department may be utilized.
- 4.3 The Action Taken Report on the compliance of these guidelines should be sent, along with the URL link, to the Central Information Commission soon after the expiry of the initial period of 6 months.
- 4.4 Each Ministry/ Public Authority should get its proactive disclosure package audited by third party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. Further, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. *"However, in cases where no training institutue exists under the Ministries/Departments/Public Authorities the tasks of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Insitutue."* All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the names of the third party auditors on their website. For carrying out third party audit through outside consultants also, Ministries/Public Authorities should utilize their plan/non-plan funds.
- 4.5 The Central Information Commission should examine the third-party audit reports for each Ministry/Public Authority and offer advice/recommendations to the concerned Ministries/ Public Authorities.
- 4.6 Central Information Commission should carry out sample audit of few of the Ministries/ Public Authorities each year with regard to adequacy of items included as well as compliance of the Ministry/Public Authority with these guidelines.

4.7 Compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines, its audit by third party and its communication to the Central Information Commission should be included as RFD target.

5.0 Nodal Officer

5.1 Each Central Ministry/ Public Authority should appoint a senior officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary and not below rank of Additional HOD in case of attached offices for ensuring compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines. The Nodal Officer would work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department or the HOD of the attached office, as the case may be. Nodal Officers of Ministry/Department and HOD separately should also ensure that the formations below the Ministry/Department/Attached Office also disclose the information as per the proactive disclosure guidelines.

6.0 Annual Reports to Parliament/Legislatures

6.1 Government has issued directions to all Ministries/Departments to include a chapter on RTI Act in their Annual Reports submitted to the Parliament. Details about compliance with proactive disclosure guidelines should mandatorily be included in the relevant chapter in Annual Report of Ministry/Department.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No: 1/6/2011-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 Department of Personnel and Training
 IR DIVISION

North Block, New Delhi-110001

Dated: 10th July, 2020Office Memorandum

Subject:- Supplementing the government measures on COVID-19 related relief and rescue operations employing the provisions of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 -reg.

Section 4(2) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 mandates that every public authority should proactively disclose as much information *suomotu* to the public through various means of communications so that the public have minimum need to use the Act to obtain information.

2. Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 lays down the information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on a *suomotu* or proactive basis. Section 4(3) prescribes for wide dissemination of every information, in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public. The disclosure of such information may be in as many mediums as feasible such as notice boards, newspapers, public announcements, media broadcast, the internet or any other means.

3. The Central Information Commission has taken note of the slew of measures undertaken by the Government for mitigation & suppression of the hazards posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. As requested by Central Information Commission, all the Public Authorities dealing with essential services should widely disseminate the government relief, rescue and other welfare actions, in the media as well as on their official websites in accordance with Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005.



(Varsha Sinha)

Director

Telefax: 23092755

To

Secretary to all Ministries/Departments

Copy to:

- (i) Chief Secretaries to all State Governments/Union Territories.
- (ii) Secretary, Central Information Commission, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Delhi-110067

F.No.10/1/2021-IR II
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Pension & Grievances
Department of Personnel and Training
IR Division

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: 7th September, 2021

To

Sh. Ravinder Singh
Joint Director, DJS
Delhi Judicial Academy, High Court of Delhi
Sector-14, Dwarka, New Delhi-110078

Subject: Third Party Audit of suo-motu disclosures under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005-
Clarifications reg.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to your Letter No.7883 dated 06.08.2021 (received in this Division on 17.08.2021) seeking clarifications on how the Delhi Judicial Academy (DJA) being a training institute under the administrative and financial control of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, get its proactive disclosures package audited by Third Party under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 and to say that the issue has been examined in this Department in the light of the Guidelines issued by this Department vide OM No.1/6/2011-IR dated 07.11.2019 towards Suo Motu Disclosure under section 4 of RTI Act 2005.

2. The Guidelines as contained in Para 4.4 of the above referred OM dated 07.11.2019 as regards the third party audit state that each *Ministry/ Public Authority should get its proactive disclosure package audited by third party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. Further, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. "However, in cases where no training institute exists under the Ministries/Departments/Public Authorities the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Institute". All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the names of the third party auditors on their website. For carrying out third party audit through outside consultants also, Ministries/Public Authorities should utilize their plan/non-plan funds.*

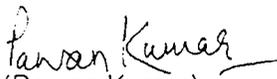
3. In pursuance of the above guidelines, it is clarified that if any Training Institute, under any Ministry/Department/Public Authority, is recognized and functions as a separate Public Authority in terms of provisions of RTI Act, 2005, it may get third party audit of its proactive disclosure package done by any Government Training Institute.

(.../2)

(02)

4. DJA is, if recognized/established as a Public Authority in terms of provisions of RTI Act, 2005, accordingly advised to get its proactive disclosure package audited by any Government Training Institute. in case no other Training Institute exists under the administrative control of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to follow the guidelines issued by DoPT in letter and spirit.

Yours faithfully,


(Pawan Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Tel: 23092759

Copy to:

Secretary, Central Information Commission, CIC Bhawan, Baba Gangnath Marg
Munirka, New Delhi - 110 067- for information & necessary action.

-sd-

(Pawan Kumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No. 1/6/2011-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, PG 8 Pensions ...
 Department of Personnel Training

North Block, New Delhi-110001
 Dated 14th September, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Guidelines on implementation of suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005 - Compliance reg.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Department's O.M. of even number dated 15.04.2013, further reiterated on 07.11.2019, regarding implementation of guidelines contained therein for Suo Motu Disclosure under section 4 of RTI Act 2005 and further conducting their third party audit by a respective Govt. Training Institute.

2. Para 4.4 of the aforesaid guidelines dated 07.11.2019 provides that *each Ministry/ Public Authority should get its proactive disclosure package audited by third party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. Further, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. However, in cases where no training institute exists under the Ministries/Departments/Public Authorities the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Institute.*

3. In reference to Annual Report of the Central Information Commission (CIC) for the year 2020-21, it has been observed that out of 2275 Public Authorities registered with CIC, only 754 of them have been reported to get their proactive disclosure audited by a Govt. Training Institute which has been viewed seriously by the Govt. This issue has come to the notice of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee which raised concern over the poor implementation of the Third Party Audit of the suo motu disclosure by Public Authorities (PAs).

4. Further, CIC vide its D.O. letters No. 6/1/2013/JS(LAW)/CIC-V/2022/1316 dated 28.07.2022 and No. 6/1/2013/JS(LAW)/CIC-V/2022 dated 01.09.2022 has requested all the Ministries/Departments to take the necessary steps and nominate the Training Institute for conducting transparency audit of their suo motu disclosure under Section 4 of RTI Act. The Commission has also informed timelines for conducting third party audit exercise for the year 2021-22 as per the following:

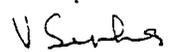
- (i) The last date for submitting self appraisal form by Public Authorities on CIC's portal is **15.09.2022**.
- (ii) The last date for submitting audited report by training institutes on CIC's portal is **27.09.2022**.
- (iii) The last date for submitting the recommendations/comments by Deputy Registrars of the Commission is **10.10.2022**.

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5. In view of the above, it is desired that all the Ministries/Departments and the PAs under their administrative control, may take immediate appropriate action with regard to the afrcesaid DO letters of CIC dated 28.07.2022 and 01.09.2022 and furnish the requisite details as well as adhere to the timelines given therein.

6. Further, Ministries/Departments, vide above referred OM of DoPT dated 07.11.2019 [accessible at <https://dopt.gov.in> – Notifications - OMs & Orders – RTI] were also directed to mandatorily include details about compliance with proactive disclosure guidelines under a separate Chapter regarding the implementation of the RTI Act by them, in their Annual Report submitted to the Parliament. It has been observed that very few Ministries/Departments are adhering to these guidelines. In view of the above, Ministries/Departments are again directed to follow the above referred guidelines in letter and spirit



(Varsha Sinha)
Joint Secretary
Tel. 23092755

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ NITI Aayog/ Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, Delhi-110067
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Pocket-9, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110124.
6. Nodal CPIO, DOP&T

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No: 1/34/2013-IR (Pt.)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 Department of Personnel and Training
 IR Division

North Block, New Delhi-110001
 Dated: 20th September, 2022

Office Memorandum

Subject:-Third Party Audit under RTI Act 2005, by any Government Training Institute, in respect of Ministry/Department/Public Authority -reg.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to the Guidelines issued by this Department vide OM No.1/6/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013 which were reiterated on 07.11.2019 with slight modification on implementation of suo motu disclosure by all Public Authorities (PAs) under Section 4 of the RTI Act and subsequently carrying out the third party audit of their proactive disclosure.

2. Further, vide OM No.1/34/2013-IR dated 30.06.2016 and OM of even number dated 15.10.2019, the provision related to third party audit of suo motu disclosure by the PAs was clarified and relaxed and it was provided that *the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to respective Government Training Institutes by Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. However, in cases where no Training Institute exists under the Ministry/Department/Public Authority, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training institute.*

3. This department is in receipt of multiple requests from different Public Authorities seeking relaxation/clarifications in respect of provisions related to third party audit of proactive disclosure in implementation of the Section 4 of the RTI Act on account of substantial difference in audit cost charged by different auditing training institutes, shortage of manpower/adequately trained man-power, pre-engagement of the training institute with its scheduled training activities etc .

4. The issue has been examined in view of the difficulties being faced by the Public Authorities in undertaking the third party audit of their proactive disclosures in terms of guidelines dated 07.11.2019 and it has been decided that *the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Institutes by Ministry/Department /Public Authority, under the Central or State Governments.*

5. Accordingly, all the Ministries/Departments are requested to take appropriate action and ensure that the above instructions are communicated to their Attached and Subordinate Offices/PSUs/Public Authorities for wide implementation and compliance in order to carry out the third party audit of their proactive disclosure. All the above referred OMs are accessible at www.dopt.gov.in – Notification – OMs& Orders – RTI.


 (Varsha Sinha)
 Joint Secretary
 Tel: 23092755

To
 The Secretary to all Ministries/Departments of Govt of India

Copy to:

- (i) Secretary, Central Information Commission, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Delhi-110067
- (ii) Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

Chapter-13

Disclosure of file notes, ACRs, Personal information, third party Information etc.

S.No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1	10/20/2016-IR	21/09/2007	Disclosure of Annual Confidential Reports under the RTI Act, 2005.
2	1/14/2007-IR	31/10/2007	Disclosure of Information relating to occurrence/event/matter which took place 20 years back.
3	1/20/2009-IR	23/06/2009	Clarification on disclosure of file noting under the RTI Act, 2005.
4	8/2/2010-IR	27/04/2010	Disclosure of third party information under the RTI Act, 2005.
5	11/2/2013-IR (Pt.)	14/08/2013	Disclosure of personal information under the RTI Act, 2005.
6	1/31/2013-IR	08/01/2014	Order dated 20.11.2013 of the High Court of Kolkata in Writ Petition No. 33290 of 2013 in the case of Mr. Avishek Goenka Vs Union of India regarding personal details of RTI applicants – circulation of.
7	1/1/2013-IR	07/10/2016	Uploading of RTI replies on the respective websites of Ministries/Departments.
8	1/1/2013-IR (Pt.)	20/06/2017	Securing the Personal information including Aadhar No., in RTI Applications/Appeals in compliance to Aadhar Act, 2012 and Information Technical Act, 2000.

No.10/20/2006-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....

North Block New Delhi

Dated: the 21st September, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disclosure of Annual Confidential Reports under the RTI Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that a number of applications are received under the Right to Information Act, 2005 requesting for supply of copies of Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs) of employees. The matter regarding disclosure of the ACRs under the Act has been examined in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

2. Clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the RTI Act provides that there is no obligation to give any citizen an information which relates to personal information and disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of privacy of the individual unless the Public Information Officer or the Appellate Authority, as the case may be, is satisfied that the larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information. An ACR contains information about the character, capability and other attributes of the official reported upon, disclosure of which to any other person amounts to cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual. Besides, an ACR, as its name suggests, is a confidential document. The Official Secrets Act, 1923 is not completely superseded by the Right to Information Act. Sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the 2005 Act gives a discretion to the public authority to disclose or not to disclose the ACRs of an officer to himself or to any other applicant.

3. It is clear from the above discussion that the public authority is not under obligation to disclose ACRs of any employee to the employee himself or to any other person inasmuch as disclosure of ACRs is protected by clause (j) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the RTI Act; and an ACR is a confidential document, disclosure of which is protected by the Official Secrets Act, 1923. However, the public authority has a discretion to disclose the Annual Confidential Reports of an employee to the employee himself or to any other person, if the public authority is satisfied that the public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests. If it is felt that public interest in disclosure of ACR of any employee outweighs the protected

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

interests, decision to disclose the ACRs should be taken with the approval of the competent authority. Competent authority in the matter may be decided by the concerned public authority.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

Tel. No. 23092158

To

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission / Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/14/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....
New Delhi, the 31st October, 2007

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disclosure of information relating to occurrence/event/matter which took place 20 years back.

Attention is invited to sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (Act) which provides that 'subject to the provisions of clauses (a), (c) and (i) of sub-section (1), any information relating to any occurrence, event or matter which has taken place, occurred or happened twenty 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'. References have been received in this Department seeking clarification whether the above provision of the Act requires all the records to be preserved for more than a period of 20 years. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, in its First Report titled the 'Right To Information – Master Key to Good Governance', has also expressed an apprehension about interpretation of the above provision with reference to the retention schedule of the files.

2. The RTI Act does not prescribe a record retention schedule. The records are to be retained by a public authority as per the record retention schedule applicable to that public authority. It is, however, important to note that weeding out of a file or any other record does not necessarily result into destruction of all the information contained in that file or record. It is possible that information generated in a file may be available in the form of an OM or a letter or in any other form even after the file has been weeded out. The above referred provision of the Act requires furnishing of information so available after the lapse of 20 years even if such information was exempt from disclosure under sub-section (1) of Section 8. It means that the information which, in normal course, is exempt from disclosure under sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Act, would cease to be exempted if 20 years have lapsed after occurrence of the incident to which the information relates. However, the following types of information would continue to be exempt and there would be no obligation, even after lapse of 20 years, to give any citizen -

- (i) Information disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interest of the State, relation with foreign state or lead to incitement of an offence;

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/20/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 23rd June, 2009

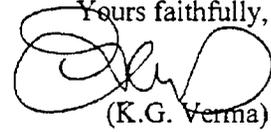
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject : Disclosure of 'file noting' under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that various Ministries/Departments etc. have been seeking clarification about disclosure of file noting under the Right to Information Act, 2005. It is hereby clarified that file noting can be disclosed except file noting containing information exempt from disclosure under section 8 of the Act.

2. It may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,


(K.G. Verma)

Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

123/06/09
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ISSUED

- (ii) Information the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or State Legislature; or
 - (iii) Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other Officers subject to the conditions given in proviso to clause (i) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the Act.
3. Contents of this OM may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Director

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

No. 8/2/2010-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi-110001
Dated: the 27th April, 2010

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disclosure of third party information under the RTI Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that the Government, in a number of cases makes inter departmental consultations. In the process, a public authority may send some confidential papers to another public authority. A question has arisen whether the recipient public authority can disclose such confidential papers under the RTI Act, 2005. If yes, what procedure is required to be followed for doing so.

2. Section 11 of the Act provides the procedure of disclosure of 'third party' information. According to it, if a Public Information Officer (PIO) intends to disclose an information supplied by a third party which the third party has treated as confidential, the PIO, before taking a decision to disclose the information shall invite the third party to make submission in the matter. The third party has a right to make an appeal to the Departmental Appellate Authority against the decision of the PIO and if not satisfied with the decision of the Departmental Appellate Authority, a second appeal to the concerned Information Commission. The PIO cannot disclose such information unless the procedure prescribed in section 11 is completed.

3. As defined in clause (n) of Section 2 of the Act, 'third party' includes a public authority. Reading of the definition of the term, 'third party' and Section 11 together makes it clear that if a public authority 'X' receives some

information from another public authority 'Y' which that public authority has treated as confidential, then 'X' cannot disclose the information without consulting 'Y', the third party in respect of the information and without following the procedure prescribed in Section 11 of the Act. It is a statutory requirement, non-compliance of which may make the PIO liable to action.

4. The Public Information Officers and the First Appellate Authorities should keep these provisions of the Act in view while taking decision, about disclosure of third party information in general and disclosure of the third party information, when third party is a public authority, in particular.

5. Hindi version will follow.



(K.G. VERMA)
Director
Tel: 23092158

Copy to:

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Secretariat/Rajya Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/Vice-Presidents's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All Officers/Desks/Sections, Department of Personnel & Training and Department of Pension & Pensions Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

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No. 11/2/2013-IR (Pt.)
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
 Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi,
 Dated the 14th August, 2013

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Disclosure of personal information under the RTI Act, 2005.

The Central Information Commission in one of its decisions (copy enclosed) has held that information about the complaints made against an officer of the Government and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints, qualifies as personal information within the meaning of provision of section 8 (1) (j) of the RTI Act, 2005.

2. The Central Information Commission while deciding the said case has cited the decision of Supreme Court of India in the matter of Girish R. Deshpande vs. CIC and others (SLP (C) no. 27734/2012) in which it was held as under:-

"The performance of an employee/Officer in an organisation is primarily a matter between the employee and the employer and normally those aspects are governed by the service rules which fall under the expression 'personal information', the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or public interest. On the other hand, the disclosure of which could cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of that individual." The Supreme Court further held that such information could be disclosed only if it would serve a larger public interest.

3. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.

Encl: As above.

Mahoj Joshi

(Mahoj Joshi)

Joint Secretary (AT&A)

Tel: 23093668

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission /Lok Sabha Secretariat/ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/ State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Central Information Commission, New Delhi

File No.CIC/SM/A/2013/000058

Right to Information Act-2005-Under Section: (19)

188

Date of hearing : 26/06/2013

Date of decision : 26/06/2013

Name of the Appellant : Sh. Manoj Arya,
(RTI Activists and Social Worker) 67, Sec-
12, CPWD Flats, R K Puram, New Delhi
-110022

Name of the Public Authority : Central Public Information Officer,
Cabinet Secretariat,
(Vigilance & Complaint Cell), 2nd Floor,
Sardar Patel Bhawan, New Delhi -110001

The Appellant was not present in spite of notice.

On behalf of the Respondent, Shri M.P. Sajeevan, DS & CPIO was present.

The third party, Shri S B Agnihotri, DG (DEF. ACQ) MoD was present.

Chief Information Commissioner : Shri Satyananda Mishra

2. We heard the submissions of both the respondent and the third party in the case.

3. In his RTI application, the Appellant had sought the copies of the complaints made against the third party in the case and the details of the action taken including the copies of the enquiry reports. He had also wanted the copies of the correspondence made between the Cabinet Secretariat and the Ministry of Shipping in respect of the third party in the case. The CPIO after consulting the third party under Section 11 of the Right to Information Act, had



refused to disclose any such information by claiming that it was personal in nature and thus exempted under the provisions of section 8(1) (j) of the Right to Information (RTI) Act. Not satisfied with this decision of the CPIO, the Appellant had preferred an appeal. The Appellate Authority had disposed of the appeal in a speaking order in which he had endorsed the decision of the CPIO.

4. We have carefully gone through the contents of the RTI application and the order of the Appellate Authority. We have also considered the submissions of both the respondent and the third party in the case. The entire information sought by the Appellant revolves around the complaints made against an officer of the government and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints. The Appellate Authority was very right in deciding that this entire class of information was qualified as personal information within the meaning of the provisions of Section 8 (i) (j) of the RTI Act. In this connection, it is very pertinent to cite the decision of the Supreme Court of India in the SLP(C) No. 27734 of 2012 (Girish R Deshpande vs CIC and others) in which it has held that "the performance of an employee/Officer in an organisation is primarily a matter between the employee and the employer and normally those aspects are governed by the service rules which fall under the expression personal information, the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or public interest. On the other hand, the disclosure of which could cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of that individual." The Supreme Court further held that such information could be disclosed only if it would serve a larger public interest. The information sought by the Appellant in this case is about some complaints made against a government official and any possible action the authorities might have taken on those complaints. It is, thus, clearly the kind of information which is envisaged in the above Supreme Court order. Therefore, the information is completely exempted from disclosure under the provisions of the RTI Act which both the CPIO and the Appellate Authority have

CIC/SM/A/2013/000058



rightly cited in their respective orders.

5. We find no grounds to interfere in the order of the Appellate Authority.
The appeal is rejected.

6. Copies of this order be given free of post to the parties.

(Satyananda Mishra)
Chief Information Commissioner

Authenticated true copy. Additional copies of orders shall be supplied against application and payment of the charges prescribed under the Act to the CPIO of this Commission.

(Vijay Bhalla)
Deputy Registrar

11/13/2021-IR-I

No. 1/31/2013-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

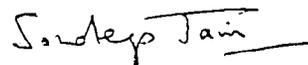
North Block, New Delhi,

Dated the 8th January, 2014OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject : Order dated 20.11.2013 of the High Court of Kolkata in Writ Petition No. 33290 of 2013 in the case of Mr. Avishek Goenka Vs Union of India regarding personal details of RTI applicants - circulation of.

In compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata in its said order, a copy of the judgement (order) is enclosed herewith for appropriate action.

2. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(Sandeep Jain)

Director

Tele: 23092755

1. All Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission / Lok Sabha Sectt. / Rajya Saha Sectt. / Cabinet Sectt. / Central Vigilance Commission / President's Secretariat / Vice President's Sectt. / Prime Minister's Office / Planning Commission / Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission / State Information Commissions
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All Officers/Desks/Sections/Department of Personnel & Training, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.



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ns 20.11.
2013

W.P. 33290(W) of 2013

Mr. Avishek Goenka petitioner (in person).

Mr. Asish Kumar Roy,
Ms. Gargi Mukherjee For the respondents.

The petitioner is appearing in person.

The writ petitioner claiming to be an activist in the field of right to information, has approached us by filing the present writ petition with the prayer, the authority should not insist upon the detailed address of the applicant as and when any application is made under the Right to Information Act. He apprehends, the interested parties would cause a threat to the activist and in fact there had been past incidents of unnatural deaths of activist in the field, presumably by the interested persons having vested interest to conceal the information that is asked for by the activist.

The petitioner submits, the authority may not insist upon the detailed address particularly when the applicant would provide a particular post box number that would automatically conceal their identity to the public at large.

We have considered the relevant provisions of the statute. Section 6(2) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 would clearly provide, an applicant making request for information **shall not be** required to give any reason for requesting the information or any other **personal details** except those that may be necessary for contacting him.

Looking to the said provision, we find logic in the submission of the petitioner. When the legislature thought it fit, the applicant need not disclose any personal detail, the authority should not insist upon his

detailed whereabouts particularly when post box number is provided for that would establish contact with him and the authority.

In case, the authority would find any difficulty with the post box number, they may insist upon personal details. However, in such case, it would be the solemn duty of the authority to hide such information and particularly from their website so that people at large would not know of the details.

We thus dispose of this writ petition by making the observations as above. The Secretary, Ministry of Personnel should circulate the copy of this order to all concerned so that the authority can take appropriate measure to hide information with regard to personal details of the activist to avoid any harassment by the persons having vested interest.

The writ petition is disposed of without any order as to costs.

Urgent certified copy of this order, if applied for, be given to the parties, on priority basis.

(Banerjee, Acting Chief Justice)

(Debangsu Basak, J.)

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F.No. 1/1/2013-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
 Department of Personnel and Training

North Block, New Delhi
 Dated the 7th October, 2016

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

**Subject:- Uploading of RTI replies on the respective websites of
 Ministries / Departments**

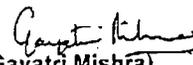
Attention is invited to para 1.4.1. of the enclosed guidelines referred to in this Deptt.'s O.M. No.1/6/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013, for implementation of suo-motu disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005, which states as follows:-

"All Public Authorities shall proactively disclose RTI applications and appeals received and their responses, on the websites maintained by Public Authorities with search facility based on key words. RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, as they do not serve any public interest."

2. Further vide O.M. No.1/1/2013-IR dated 21.10.2014 on the issue of uploading of RTI replies on the respective websites of Ministries / Departments, DoPT had requested that:

"RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, if they do not serve any public interest".

3. Now, keeping in view the directions dated 20.11.2013 of Hon'ble High Court of Kolkata in Writ Petition No.33290/2013 in the case of Mr. Avishek Goenka Vs Union of India regarding personal details of RTI applicants, it is clarified that while proactively disclosing RTI applications and appeals received and responses thereto, on their website, the personal details of RTI applicant/appellant should not be disclosed as they do not serve any public interest. It is further clarified that the personal details would include name, designation, address, e-mail id and telephone no. including mobile no. of the applicant.


 (Gayatri Mishra)
 Director (IR)
 Tele:23092755

To

All Public Authorities

✓ NTC to place on DoPT website.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

F. No. 1/1/2013-IR (pt.)
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training
IR (Division)

North Block, New Delhi
Dated 20th June, 2017

Office Memorandum

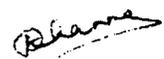
Subject:- Securing the Personal information including Aadhar No., in RTI Applications/ Appeals in compliance to Aadhar Act, 2016 and Information Technical Act, 2000.

The undersigned is directed to refer to this department's OM of even no. dated 21.10.2014, 23.03.2016 and 07.10.2016 vide which it has been requested that personal information of an RTI applicant should not be disclosed, while uploading the application/ appeal etc. on the public domain/ websites.

2. In this context, it is to be stated that Ministry of Electronics And Information Technology (Meity) have circulated guidelines for securing Identity information and Sensitive personal data or information in compliance to Aadhar Act, 2016 and Information Technology Act, 2000, wherein they have instructed that personal particular and information including Aadhar No. etc. should not be published in public domain/websites etc.

2. In view of the above, it is requested that all Ministries/Departments of Govt. of India including the subordinate offices may ensure the following while handling RTI applications viz. receiving, replying and uploading on websites etc.:-

- (a) *the personal information details like Aadhar no. should not be asked for while handling RTI applications.*
- (b) *that the Aadhar no. or such other personal information is hidden from public view while uploading the RTI applications/ Appeals/ Replies to the RTI applications on websites, if Aadhar no. is mentioned therein.*



(Preeti Khanna)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Ministries/Department of Govt of India

Chapter-14

Can 'Reasons' be asked under RTI Act

S No.	File no	Date	Subject
1.	1/7/2009-IR	01/06/2009	Decision dated 3.4.2008 of the High Court of Bombay at Goa in Writ Petition No. 419 of 2007 in the case of Dr.Celsa Pinto Vs. Goa State Information Commission regarding information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2.	1/7/2009-IR	20/05/2011	Decision dated 03.04.2008 of the High Court of Bombay at Goa in Writ Petition No. 419 of 2007 in the case of Dr. Celsa P into Vs. Goa State Information Commission regarding Information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/7/2009-IR
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
 Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
 Dated: the 1st June, 2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Decision dated 3.4.2008 of the High Court of Bombay at Goa in Writ Petition No.419 of 2007 in the case of Dr. Celsa Pinto Vs. Goa State Information Commission regarding information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to say that the High Court of Bombay at Goa in the above referred case has held on 3.4.2008 that the term 'information' as defined in the Right to Information Act does not include answers to the questions like 'why'. The relevant part of the judgement is reproduced below:

"The definition of information cannot include within its fold answers to the question "why" which would be same thing as asking the reason for a justification for a particular thing. The public information authorities cannot expect to communicate to the citizen the reason why a certain thing was done or not done in the sense of a justification because the citizen makes a requisition about information. Justifications are matter within the domain of adjudicating authorities and cannot properly be classified as information."

2. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
 Director
 Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/ Lok Sabha Sectt./ Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/7/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions,
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi,
Dated the 20th May, 2011.

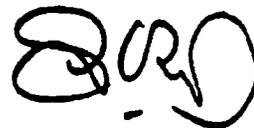
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject : Decision dated 03.04.2008 of the High Court of Bombay at Goa in Writ Petition No.419 of 2007 in the case of Dr. Celsa Pinto Vs. Goa State Information Commission regarding information under the Right to Information Act, 2005.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Department's Office Memorandum of even number dated 1st June, 2009 on the subject mentioned above (copy enclosed) and to say that some persons have observed that the High Court of Bombay at Goa in the above referred case did not use the word 'like' in the judgement and that inclusion of this word in the O.M. before the word 'why' is creating confusion. It is hereby stated that the word 'like' used before the word 'why' in line 3 of the O.M. may be treated as deleted. The relevant part of the judgement is again being quoted below :

"The definition of information cannot include within its fold answers to the question "why" which would be same thing as asking the reason for a justification for a particular thing. The public information authorities cannot expect to communicate to the citizen the reason why a certain thing was done or not done in the sense of a justification because the citizen makes a requisition about information. Justifications are matter within the domain of adjudicating authorities and cannot properly be classified as information."

2. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)

Director

Tele : 23092158

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok.Sabha Secretariat/Rajys Sabha Secretariat/Cabinet Secretariat/Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/Vice-President's Secretariat/Prime Minister's Office/Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi.
5. Office of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to : Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Chapter -15

Issues relating to Information Commissioners

S. No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	13/10/2007-IR	29/04/2008	Observation of Honourable High Court of Gujarat on power, jurisdiction and authority of State Chief Information Commissioner to pass an order of refund of the fees under RTI Act, 2005
2.	1/1/2009-IR	22/05/2009	Clarification on constitution of Bench by Central Information Commission (CIC).
3.	1/1/2009-IR	22/05/2009	Clarification on constitution of Bench by State Information Commission (SIC).

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.13/10/2007-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

.....
North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 29th April, 2008

To

1. Central Information Commission,
August Kranti Bhawan,
Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi
2. All the State Information Commissions

Subject: Special Civil Application No.23305 of 2007 – Ahmedabad
Education Society & Another Vs. UOI & Ors.

Sir,

I am directed to bring following observations made by the High Court of Gujarat in the matter of Ahmedabad Education Society & Another V/s UOI & Others [Special Civil Application No.23305 of 2007] to the notice of the Central Information Commission and all the State Information Commissions:

“As per Section 18, the complaint can be preferred before the State Information Commission and Chief Information Commissioner can initiate an inquiry and can impose penalty as per Section 20 of the Act, 2005. While holding inquiry, as per Section 18(3) of the Act, 2005, State Chief Information Commissioner has been clothed with powers of the Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of summoning and enforcing the attendance of persons and compel them to give oral and written evidence on oath, requiring the discovery and inspection of documents; receiving evidence on affidavit; requisitioning any public record or copies thereof from any court or office. But so far as refund of fees is concerned, it is a matter to be decided by the Civil Court of competent jurisdiction under Code of Civil Procedure, 1907.

State Chief Information Commissioner has no power, jurisdiction and authority under the Act, 2005, to pass an order of refund of the fees.”

Yours faithfully,



(K.G. Verma)

Director

Tele: 23092158

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs

No. 1/1/2009-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

....

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 22nd May, 2009

To

The Secretary,
Central Information Commission,
August Kranti Bhawan,
Bhikaji Cama Place,
New Delhi

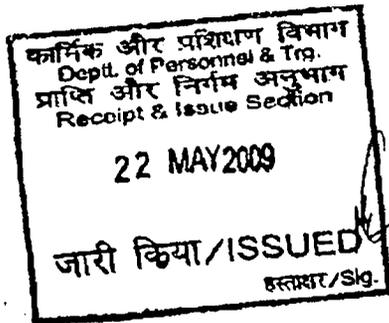
Sir,

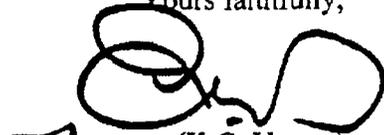
I am directed to say that the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that a person can make a complaint or an appeal to the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, in the circumstances as provided in the Act and that the concerned Commission may take action on the complaint or appeal in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

2. It is observed that the Central Information Commission and some State Information Commissions are taking decisions on the complaints and the appeals by constituting Benches. The matter has been examined in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs who have pointed out that the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commissions could function through Benches only if there was a specific provision in the Act regarding constitution of Benches. That Department has further opined that provision of Section 12(4) of the RTI Act does not empower the Chief Information Commissioner to constitute the Benches.

3. In view of this legal position, it is advised that decisions on the complaints and appeals should be taken by the Central Information Commission as defined in Section 2(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 and not by the Benches of the Commission.

Yours faithfully,




 (K.G. Verma)
 Director
 Tel: 23092158

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I

No.1/1/2009-IR.
 Government of India
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
 Department of Personnel & Training

....
 North Block, New Delhi
 Dated: the 22nd May, 2009

To ✓
 The Chief Secretaries of all the States

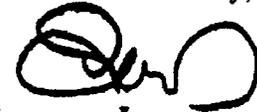
Sir,

I am directed to say that the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that a person can make a complaint or an appeal to the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, in the circumstances as provided in the Act and that the concerned Commission may take action on the complaint or appeal in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

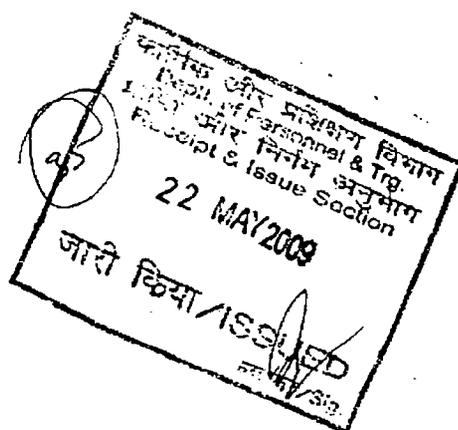
2. It is observed that the Central Information Commission and some State Information Commissions are taking decisions on the complaints and the appeals by constituting Benches. The matter has been examined in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs who have pointed out that the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commissions could function through Benches only if there was a specific provision in the Act regarding constitution of Benches. That Department has further opined that provision of Section 12(4) or Section 15(4) of the RTI Act does not empower the Chief Information Commissioner to constitute the Benches.

3. In view of this legal position, you are requested to advise the State Information Commission that decisions on the complaints and appeals should be taken by the State Information Commission as defined in Section 2(k) of the RTI Act, 2005 and not by the Benches of the Commission.

Yours faithfully,



(K.G. Verma)
 Director
 Tel: 23092158



Chapter-16

Supreme Court Judgement regarding opinion / advice

S.No.	File no	Date	Subject
1.	1/18/201 1-IR	16/09/2011	Observation of Honourable Supreme Court on Right to Information Act, 2005 in Civil Appeal no.6454 of 2011, arising out of SLP (C) No.7526/2009 in the case of Central Board of Secondary Education and Anr.Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay and Ors.

11/13/2021-IR-I

2522461/2023/IR-I



No.1/18/2011-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated: the 16th September, 2011

Subject: Observation of Hon'ble Supreme Court on Right to Information Act, 2005 in Civil Appeal no.6454 of 2011, arising out of SLP [C] No.7526/2009 in the case of Central Board of Secondary Education & Anr. Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay & Ors.

The undersigned is directed to invite attention to this Department's O.M. No.1/4/2009-IR dated 05.10.2009 whereby a Guide on the Right to Information Act, 2005 was circulated. Para 10 of Part I of the Guide, inter alia, stated that 'only such information can be supplied under the Act which already exists and is held by the public authority or held under the control of the public authority. The Public Information Officer is not supposed to create information; or to interpret information; or to solve the problems raised by the applicants; or to furnish replies to hypothetical questions.' The same issue has been elaborated by the Supreme Court in the matter of Central Board of Secondary Education & Anr. Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay & Ors. (Civil Appeal No.6454 of 2011) as follows:

"At this juncture, it is necessary to clear some misconceptions about the RTI Act. The RTI Act provides access to all information *that is available and existing*. This is clear from a combined reading of section 3 and the definitions of 'information' and 'right to information' under clauses (f) and (j) of section 2 of the Act. If a public authority has any information in the form of data or analysed data, or abstracts, or statistics, an applicant may access such information, subject to the exemptions in section 8 of the Act. But where the information sought is not a part of the record of a public authority, and where such information is not required to be maintained under any law or the rules or regulations of the public authority, the Act does not cast an obligation upon the public authority, to collect or collate such non available information and then furnish it to an applicant. A public authority is also not required to furnish information which require drawing of inferences and/or making of assumptions. It is also not required to provide 'advice' or 'opinion' to an applicant, nor required to obtain and

furnish any 'opinion' or 'advice' to an applicant. The reference to 'opinion' or 'advice' in the definition of 'information' in section 2(f) of the Act, only refers to such material available in the records of the public authority. Many public authorities have, as a public relation exercise, provide advice, guidance and opinion to the citizens. But that is purely voluntary and should not be confused with any obligation under the RTI Act."

3. This may be brought to the notice of all concerned.



(K.G. Verma)
Joint Secretary(RTI)
Tel: 23092158

1. All the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission/Lok Sabha Sectt./Rajya Sabha Secretariat/ Cabinet Secretariat/ Central Vigilance Commission/ President's Secretariat/ Vice-President's Secretariat/ Prime Minister's Office/ Planning Commission/Election Commission.
3. Central Information Commission/State Information Commissions.
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller&Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
6. All officers/Desks/Sections, DOP&T and Department of Pension & Pensioners Welfare.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

Chapter -17

RTI Rules

S. No.	File No.	Date	Subject
1.	1/35/2009-IR	31/07/2012	Right to Information Rules, 2012
2.	1/5/2019-IR	24/10/2019	RTI (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the CIC, State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the SIC) Rules, 2019

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 31st July, 2012

G.S.R. 603(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005) and in supersession of the Central Information Commission (Appeal Procedure) Rules, 2005 and the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 except as respects things done or omitted to be done before such supersession, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Right to Information Rules, 2012.
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.
2. **Definitions.**—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a) "Act" means the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005);
 - (b) "Commission" means the Central Information Commission constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 12 of the Act;
 - (c) "First Appellate Authority" means an officer in the public authority who is senior in rank to the Central Public Information Officer to whom an appeal under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Act lies;
 - (d) "Registrar" means an officer of the Commission so designated and includes an Additional Registrar, Joint Registrar and Deputy Registrar;
 - (e) "Section" means a Section of the Act;
 - (f) all other words and expressions used herein but not defined in these rules shall have the same meanings assigned to them in the Act.

2848 GI/12-2

3. Application Fee.—An application under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the Act shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees ten and shall ordinarily not contain more than five hundred words, excluding annexures, containing address of the Central Public Information Officer and that of the applicant:

Provided that no application shall be rejected only on the ground that it contains more than five hundred words.

4. Fees for providing information.—Fee for providing information under sub-section (4) of Section 4 and sub-sections (1) and (5) of Section 7 of the Act shall be charged at the following rates, namely :—

- (a) rupees two for each page in A-3 or smaller size paper;
- (b) actual cost or price of a photocopy in large size paper;
- (c) actual cost or price for samples or models;
- (d) rupees fifty per diskette or floppy;
- (e) price fixed for a publication or rupees two per page of photocopy for extracts from the publication;
- (f) no fee for inspection of records for the first hour of inspection and a fee of rupees 5 for each subsequent hour or fraction thereof; and
- (g) so much of postal charge involved in supply of information that exceeds fifty rupees.

5. Exemption from Payment of Fee.—No fee under rule 3 and rule 4 shall be charged from any person who is below poverty line provided a copy of the certificate issued by the appropriate Government in this regard is submitted alongwith the application.

6. Mode of Payment of fee.—Fees under these rules may be paid in any of the following manner, namely :—

- (a) in cash, to the public authority or to the Central Assistant Public Information Officer of the public authority, as the case may be, against a proper receipt; or
- (b) by demand draft or bankers cheque or Indian Postal Order payable to the Accounts Officer of the public authority; or
- (c) by electronic means to the Accounts Officer of the public authority, if facility for receiving fees through electronic means is available with the public authority.

7. Appointment of Secretary to the Commission.—The Central Government shall appoint an officer not below the rank of Additional Secretary to the Government of India as Secretary to the Commission.

8. Appeal to the Commission.—Any person aggrieved by an order passed by the First Appellate Authority or by non-disposal of his appeal by the First Appellate Authority, may file an appeal to the Commission in the format given in the Appendix and shall be accompanied by the following documents, duly authenticated and verified by the appellant, namely :—

- (i) a copy of the application submitted to the Central Public Information Officer;
- (ii) a copy of the reply received, if any, from the Central Public Information Officer;
- (iii) a copy of the appeal made to the First Appellate Authority;
- (iv) a copy of the Order received, if any, from the First Appellate Authority;
- (v) copies of other documents relied upon by the appellant and referred to in his appeal; and
- (vi) an index of the documents referred to in the appeal.

9. Return of Appeal.—An appeal may be returned to the appellant, if it is not accompanied by the documents as specified in rule 8, for removing the deficiencies and filing the appeal complete in all respects.

10. Process of appeal.—(1) On receipt of an appeal, if the Commission is not satisfied that it is a fit case to proceed with, it may, after giving an opportunity of being heard to the appellant and after recording its reasons, dismiss the appeal:

Provided that no appeal shall be dismissed only on the ground that it has not been made in the specified format if it is accompanied by documents as specified in rule 8.

(2) The Commission shall not consider an appeal unless it is satisfied that the appellant has availed of all the remedies available to him under the Act.

[भाग II—खण्ड 3(i)]

भारत का राजपत्र : असाधारण

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2), a person shall be deemed to have availed of all the remedies available to him under the Act:

- (a) if he had filed an appeal before the First Appellate Authority and the First Appellate Authority or any other person competent to pass order on such appeal had made a final order on the appeal; or
- (b) where no final order has been made by the First Appellate Authority with regard to the appeal preferred, and a period of forty five days from the date on which such appeal was preferred has elapsed.

11. Procedure for deciding appeals.—The Commission, while deciding an appeal may.—

- (i) receive oral or written evidence on oath or on affidavit from concerned or interested person;
- (ii) peruse or inspect documents, public records or copies thereof;
- (iii) inquire through authorised officer further details or facts;
- (iv) hear Central Public Information Officer, Central Assistant Public Information Officer or the First Appellate Authority, or such person against whose action the appeal is preferred, as the case may be;
- (v) hear third party; and

(vi) receive evidence on affidavits from Central Public Information Officer, Central Assistant Public Information Officer, First Appellate Authority and such other person against whom the appeal lies or the third party.

12. Presence of the appellant before the Commission.—(1) The appellant shall be informed of the date at least seven clear days before the date of hearing.

(2) The appellant may be present in person or through his duly authorised representative or through video conferencing, if the facility of video conferencing is available, at the time of hearing of the appeal by the Commission.

(3) Where the Commission is satisfied that the circumstances exist due to which the appellant is unable to attend the hearing, then, the Commission may afford the appellant another opportunity of being heard before a final decision is taken or take any other appropriate action as it may deem fit.

13. Presentation by the Public Authority.—The public authority may authorise any representative or any of its officers to present its case.

14. Service of notice by Commission.—The Commission may issue the notice by name, which shall be served in any of the following modes, namely:—

- (i) service by the party itself;
- (ii) by hand delivery (dasti) through Process Server;
- (iii) by registered post with acknowledgement due;
- (iv) by electronic mail in case electronic address is available.

15. Order of the Commission.—The order of the Commission shall be in writing and issued under the seal of the Commission duly authenticated by the Registrar or any other officer authorised by the Commission for this purpose.

[F. No. 1/35/2009-IR]

MANOJ JOSHI, Jt. Secy.

APPENDIX

FORMAT OF APPEAL

(See Rule 8)

1. Name and address of the appellant
2. Name and address of the Central Public Information Officer to whom the application was addressed
3. Name and address of the Central Public Information Officer who gave reply to the Application

4. Name and address of the First Appellate Authority Who decided the First Appeal
5. Particulars of the application
6. Particulars of the order(s) including number, if any, against which the appeal is preferred
7. Brief facts leading to the appeal
8. Prayer or relief sought
9. Grounds for the prayer or relief
10. Any other information relevant to the appeal
11. Verification/authentication by the appellent

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल०-33004/99

REGD. NO. D. L.-33004/99



भारत का राजपत्र

The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (i)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं. 635]

नई दिल्ली, बृहस्पतिवार, अक्टूबर 24, 2019/कार्तिक 2, 1941

No. 635]

NEW DELHI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2019/KARTIKA 2, 1941

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, 24 अक्टूबर, 2019

सा.का.नि. 810(अ).—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 (2005 का 22) की धारा 27 की उपधारा (2) के खंड (गक) और खंड (गख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है, अर्थात् :—

अध्याय I

प्रारंभिक

1. संक्षिप्त नाम और प्रारंभ—(1) इन नियमों का संक्षिप्त नाम सूचना का अधिकार (केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग में मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त, सूचना आयुक्तों, राज्य सूचना आयोग में राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त और राज्य सूचना आयुक्तों की पदावधि, वेतन, भत्ते और सेवा के अन्य निबंधन और शर्तों) नियम, 2019 है।

(2) ये राजपत्र में उनके प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

अध्याय II

2. परिभाषाएं—(1) इन नियमों में जव तक कि संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो,—

(क) "अधिनियम" से सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 (2005 का 22) अभिप्रेत है;

(ख) "केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग" का वही अर्थ होगा जो अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (ख) में उमका है;

(ग) "मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त" और "सूचना आयुक्त" का वही अर्थ होगा जो अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (घ) में उमका है;

(घ) "राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त" और "राज्य सूचना आयुक्त" का वही अर्थ होगा जो अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (ङ) में उमका है;

(ङ) "राज्य सूचना आयोग" का वही अर्थ होगा जो अधिनियम की धारा 2 के खंड (ट) में उमका है।

19. आवास सुविधा – (1) यथास्थिति, राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या राज्य सूचना आयुक्त, उपलब्धता के अधीन रहते हुए, राज्य सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर विहित दरों पर लाइसेंस फीस के मंदाय पर राज्य सरकार में समान वेतन वाला पद धारण करने वाले किमी अधिकारी को यथा अनुज्ञेय प्रकार के साधारण पूल आवास सुविधा में शासकीय निवास के उपयोग का हकदार होगा।

(2) जहां, यथास्थिति, राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या राज्य सूचना आयुक्त को उपनियम (1) में निर्दिष्ट साधारण पूल आवास सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं करवाई गई है या वह स्वयं उसका उपयोग नहीं कर रहा है वहां उसे राज्य सरकार में समान वेतन वाला पद धारण करने वाले किमी अधिकारी को अनुज्ञेय दर पर मकान किराया भत्ते का मंदाय किया जा सकेगा।

20. छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत, यात्रा भत्ता, दैनिक भत्ता- यथास्थिति, राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या राज्य सूचना आयुक्त, राज्य सरकार में समान वेतन वाला पदधारण करने वाले किमी अधिकारी को यथा अनुज्ञेय छुट्टी यात्रा रियायत, यात्रा भत्ते और दैनिक भत्ते का यथास्थिति, राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त और राज्य सूचना आयुक्त को यथाशक्य लागू हकदार होगा।

अध्याय V

21. अवशिष्ट उपबंध- मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या सूचना आयुक्त, राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या राज्य सूचना आयुक्तों की ऐसी सेवा शर्तों, जिनके लिए इन नियमों में कोई स्पष्ट उपबंध नहीं किया गया है, प्रत्येक मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए निर्दिष्ट की जाएगी और इस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के विनिश्चय केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग के मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या सूचना आयुक्त पर, राज्य सूचना आयोग के राज्य मुख्य सूचना आयुक्त या राज्य सूचना आयुक्त पर आवद्धकर होंगे।

22. शिथिल करने की शक्ति- केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन नियमों के किन्हीं उपबंधों को किमी वर्ग या प्रवर्ग में व्यक्तियों के संबंध में शिथिल करने की शक्ति होगी।

23. निर्वचन—यदि इन नियमों के किन्हीं उपबंधों के निर्वचन से संबंधित कोई प्रश्न उदभूत होता है तो वह केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए निर्दिष्ट किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. 1/5/2019-आईआर]

लोक रंजन, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th October, 2019

G.S.R. 810(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (ca) and (cb) of sub-section (2) of section 27 of Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called The Right to Information (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the State Information Commission) Rules, 2019.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

CHAPTER II

2. Definitions.—(1) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -

(a) “Act” means the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005);

(b) “Central Information Commission” shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (b) of section 2 of the Act ;

- (c) "Chief Information Commissioner" and "Information Commissioner" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (d) of section 2 of the Act;
- (d) "State Chief Information Commissioner" and "State Information Commissioner" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (l) of section 2 of the Act;
- (e) "State Information Commission" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (k) of section 2 of the Act.
- (2) The words and expressions used and not defined under these rules, but defined in the Act shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER III

TERM OF OFFICE, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER AND INFORMATION COMMISSIONER IN THE CENTRAL INFORMATION COMMISSION

3. Term of office.—The Chief Information Commissioner, or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

4. Retirement from parent service on appointment.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who on the date of his appointment to the Commission, was in the service of the Central or a State Government, shall be deemed to have retired from such service with effect from the date of his appointment as Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission.

5. Pay.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of Rs. 2,50,000 (Rupees two lakh and fifty thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(2) An Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of Rs. 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(3) In case the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of any pension, the pay of such Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity;

(4) In case the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment, is in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his pay in respect of the service as the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits.

6. Dearness Allowance.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to draw dearness allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government, as revised from time to time.

7. Leave.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights of leave as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government, as revised from time to time.

(2) In case the Chief Information Commissioner, the competent authority to sanction the leave shall be the President of India and in case of the Information Commissioners, the Chief Information Commissioner shall be the competent authority.

8. Cash Payment in lieu of unutilised Earned Leave.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to encashment of fifty per cent. of earned leave to his credit at the time of completion of tenure:

Provided that for a Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner, as the case may be, who had retired from the service of the Central or a State Government prior to appointment as a Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner, as the case may be, the aggregate period for which the encashment of unutilised earned leave shall be entitled shall be subject to a maximum period as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, as revised from time to time.

9. Medical Facilities.—The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical treatment and Hospital facilities as provided in the Central Government Health Scheme and at places where the Central Government Health Scheme is not in operation, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner shall be entitled to medical facilities as provided in the Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

10. Accommodation.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be eligible subject to availability, to the use of official residence from the general pool accommodation of the type as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government on the payment of the license fee at the rates prescribed by Central Government from time to time.

(2) Where Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner is not provided with or does not avail himself of the general pool accommodation referred to in sub-rule (1), he may be paid House Rent Allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government.

11. Leave Travel Concession, Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to leave travel concession, travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government as far as may be, apply to the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IV

TERM OF OFFICE, SALARIES, ALLOWANCES AND OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE STATE CHIEF INFORMATION COMMISSIONER AND STATE INFORMATION COMMISSIONERS IN THE STATE INFORMATION COMMISSION

12. Term of office.—The State Chief Information Commissioner, or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

13. Retirement from parent service on appointment.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who on the date of his appointment to the Commission, was in the service of the Central or a State Government, shall be deemed to have retired from such service with effect from the date of his appointment as State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioner in the State Information Commission.

14. Pay.—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of Rs. 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(2) The State Information Commissioners shall receive a pay of Rs. 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(3) In case the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of any pension, the pay of such State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity.

(4) In case the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment, is in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his salary in respect of the service as the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits.

15. Dearness Allowance.—The State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to draw dearness allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

16. Leave.—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights of leave as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

(2) In case of the State Chief Information Commissioner, the competent authority to sanction the leave shall be the Governor of the State and in case of the State Information Commissioners, the State Chief Information Commissioner shall be the competent authority.

17. Cash Payment in lieu of unutilized Earned Leave.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to encashment of fifty per cent. of earned leave to his credit at the time of completion of tenure:

Provided that a State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who had retired from the service of the Central or a State Government prior to appointment as a State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners respectively, the aggregate period for which the encashment of unutilised earned leave shall be entitled shall be subject to a maximum period as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, as revised from time to time.

18. Medical Facilities.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical treatment and Hospital facilities as provided in the Central Government Health Scheme and at places where the Central Government Health Scheme is not in operation, the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical facilities as provided in the Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 or such medical facilities provided by the State Government to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

19. Accommodation.—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be eligible subject to availability, to the use of official residence from the general pool accommodation of the type as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government on the payment of the license fee at the rates prescribed by State Government from time to time.

(2) Where State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, is not provided with or does not avail himself of the general pool accommodation referred to in sub-rule (1), he may be paid House Rent Allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government.

20. Leave Travel Concession, Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to leave travel concession, travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government as far as may be, apply to the State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners.

CHAPTER V

21. Residuary Provision.—The conditions of service of the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner, State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners for which no express provision has been made in these rules shall be referred in each case to the Central Government for its decisions and the decisions of the Central Government thereon shall be binding on the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner of the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioner of the State Information Commission.

22. Power to relax.—The Central Government shall have power to relax the provisions of any of these rules in respect of any class or category of persons.

23. Interpretation.—If any question arises relating to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, it shall be referred to the Central Government for decision.

[F. No. 1/5/2019-IR]

LOK RANJAN, Addl. Secy.