

Right to Know

1. When does it come into force?

It comes into force on the 12th October 2005 (120th day of its enactment on 15th June, 2005). Some provisions have come into force with immediate effect viz. obligations of public authorities [S.4 (1)], designating of Public Information Officers and Assistant Public Information Officers [S.5(1) and 5(2)], constitution of State Information Commission (S.15 and 16), non-applicability of the Act to Intelligence and Security Organizations (S.24) and power to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Act (S.27 and 28).

2. Who is covered?

The Act extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. [S.(12)]

3. What does information mean?

Information means any material in any form including records, Documents, memos, e-mails, opinions, advices, press releases, circulars, Orders, logbooks, contracts, reports, papers, samples, models, data material held in any electronic form and information relating to any private body which can be accessed by a public authority under any other law for the time being in force.

4. What does Right to information mean?

It includes the right to – i. inspect works, documents, records. ii. Take notes, extracts or certified copies of documents or records. iii. Take certified samples of material. iv. Obtain information in form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, Video cassettes or in any other electronic mode or through printouts. [S.2(i)]

5. What are the obligations of public authority ?

It shall publish within one hundred and twenty days of the enactment:-

- i. the particulars of its organization, functions and duties;
- ii. the powers and duties of its officers and employees;
- iii. the procedure followed in its decision making process, including channels of supervision and accountability;
- iv. the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions;
- v. the rules, regulations, instructions, manuals and records used by its employees for discharging its functions;
- vi. a statement of the categories of the documents held by it or under its control;
- vii. the particulars of any arrangement that exists for consultation with, or representation by the members of the public, in relation to the formulation of policy or implementation thereof;
- viii. a statement of the boards, councils, committees and other bodies consisting of two or more persons constituted by it. Additionally, information as to whether

the meetings of these are open to the public, or the minutes' of such meetings are accessible to the public;

ix. a directory of its officers and employees;

x. the monthly remuneration received by each of its officers and employees, including the system of compensation as provided in its regulations;

xi. the budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made;

xii. the manner of execution of subsidy programmes, including the amounts allocated and the details and beneficiaries of such programmes ;

xiii. particulars of recipients of concessions, permits or authorizations granted by it;

xiv. details of the information available to, or held by it, reduced in an electronic form;

xv. the particulars of facilities available to citizens for obtaining information, including the working hours of a library or reading room if maintained for public use;

xvi. the name, designations and other particulars of the Public Information Officer.[S.4(1)(b)]

6. What is not open to disclosure?

The following is exempt from disclosure [S.8]

i. information, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with foreign State or Lead to incitement of an offence;

ii. information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal of the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;

iii. information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;

iv. information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property, ;the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless the competent authority is

v. satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;

vi. information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless the competent authority is satisfied that the larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;

vii. information received in confidence from foreign Government;

viii. information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or identify the source of information or assistance given in confidence for law enforcement or security purposes;

ix. information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension

or prosecution of offenders;

x. cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;

xi. information which relates too personal information the disclosure of which has no relationship to any public activity or interest, or which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual;

xii. Notwithstanding any of the exemptions listed above, a public authority may allow access to information, if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interests.

7. Is partial disclosure allowed ?

Only that part of the record which does not contain any information which is exempted from disclosure and which can reasonably be severed from any part that contains exempt information, may be provided [S.10]

8. What does a "Public authority" mean?

It means any authority or body or institution of self-government established or constituted: [S.2(h)]

- by or under the Constitution;
- by any other law made by Parliament;
- by any other law made by State Legislature;
- by notification issued or order made by the appropriate Government and includes any-

1. body owned, controlled or substantially financed

2. non-Government organization substantially financed directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government.

9. Who are `third Parties` ?

A third party means a person other than the citizen making a request for information and includes a public authority. Third parties have a right to be heard in respect of applications and appeals dealing with information submitted by them to the Government in confidence. [S.2(n) and S.11]

10. Who are Public Information Officers (PIOs)?

PIOs are officers designated by the public authorities in all administrative units or offices under it to provide information to the citizens requesting for information under the Act. Any officer, whose assistance has been sought by the PIO for the proper discharge of his or her duties, shall render all assistance and for the purpose of contraventions of the provisions of this Act, such other officer shall be treated as a PIO.

11. What are the duties of a PIO ?

- PIO shall deal with requests from persons seeking information and where the request cannot be made in writing, to render reasonable assistance to the person

to reduce the same in writing.

· If the information requested for is held by or its subject matter is closely connected with the function of another public authority, the PIO shall transfer, within 5 days, the request to that other public authority and inform the applicant immediately.

· PIO may seek the assistance of any other officer for the proper discharge of his/her duties.

· PIO, on receipt of a request, shall as expeditiously as possible, and in any case within 30 days of the receipt of the request, either provide the information on payment of such fee as may be prescribed or reject the request for any of the reasons specified in S.8 or S.9.

· Where the information requested for concerns the life or liberty of a person, the same shall be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the request.

· If the PIO fails to give decision on the request within the period specified, he shall be deemed to have refused the request.

· Where a request has been rejected, the PIO shall communicate to the requester-(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 Appellate Authority.

· PIO shall provide information in the form in which it is sought unless it would disproportionately divert the resources of the Public Authority or would be detrimental to the safety or preservation of the record in question.

· If allowing partial access, the PIO shall give a notice to the applicant, informing:
(a) that only part of the record requested, after severance of the record containing information which is exempt from disclosure, is being provided;

(b) the reasons for the decision, including any findings on any material question of fact, referring to the material on which those findings were based;

© the name and designation of the person giving the decision;

(d) the details of the fees calculated by him or her and the amount of fee which the applicant is required to deposit; and

(e) his or her rights with respect to review of the decision regarding non-disclosure of part of the information, the amount of fee charged or the form of access provided.

· If information sought has been supplied by third party or is treated as confidential by that third party, the PIO shall give a written notice to the third party within 5 days from the receipt of the request and take its representation into consideration.

· Third party must be given a chance to make a representation before the PIO within 10 days from the date of receipt of such notice.

12. What is the Application Procedure for requesting information?

1. Apply in writing or through electronic means in English or Hindi or in the official language of the area, to the PIO, specifying the particulars of the information

sought for.

2. Reason for seeking information are not required to be given;
3. Pay fees as may be prescribed (if not belonging to the below poverty line category).

13. What is the time limit to get the information?

1. 30 days from the date of application
2. 48 hours for information concerning the life and liberty of a person
3. 5 days shall be added to the above response time, in case the application for information is given to Assistant Public Information Officer.
4. If the interests of a third party are involved then time limit will be 40 days (maximum period + time given to the party to make representation.)
5. Failure to provide information within the specified period is a deemed refusal.

14. What is the fee?

1. Application fees to be prescribed which must be reasonable.
2. If further fees are required, then the same must be intimated in writing with calculation details of how the figure was arrived at;
3. Applicant can seek review of the decision on fees charged by the PIO by applying to the appropriate Appellate Authority;
4. No fees will be charged from people living below the poverty line
5. Applicant must be provided information free of cost if the PIO fails to comply with the prescribed time limit.

15. What could be the ground for rejection?

1. If it is covered by exemption from disclosure. (S.8)
2. If it infringes copyright of any person other than the State.(S.9)

16. Who are the Appellate Authorities?

1. First Appeal: First appeal to the officer senior in rank to the PIO in the concerned Public Authority within 30 days from the expiry of the prescribed time limit or from the receipt of the decision (delay may be condoned by the Appellate Authority if sufficient cause is shown).
2. Second Appeal: Second appeal to the State Information Commission as the case may be, within 90 days of the date on which the decision was given or should have been made by the First Appellate Authority. (delay may be condoned by the Commission if sufficient cause is shown).
3. Third Party appeal against PIO's decision must be filed within 30 days before first Appellate Authority; and, within 90 days of the decision on the first appeal, before the appropriate Information Commission which is the second appellate authority.

4. Burden of proving that denial of Information was justified lies with the PIO.

5. First Appeal shall be disposed of within 30 days from the date of its receipt. Period extendable by 15 days if necessary. (S.19)

17. How is the State Information Commission constituted?

1. The State Information Commission will be constituted by the State Government through a Gazette notification. It will have one State Chief Information Commissioner (SCIC) and not more than 10 State Information Commissioners (SIC) to be appointed by the Governor.

2. Oath of which will be administered by the Governor according to the form set out in the First Schedule.

3. The headquarters of the State Information Commission shall be at such place as the State Government may specify. Other offices may be established in other parts of the State with the approval of the State Government.

4. The Commission will exercise its powers without being subjected to any other authority.

18. What is the eligibility criterion and what is the process of appointment of State Chief Information Commissioner/ State Information Commissioners?

The Appointment Committee will be headed by the Chief Minister. Other members include the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly and one Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister. The qualifications for appointment as SCIC / SIC shall be the same as that for Central Commissioners. The salary of the State Chief Information Commissioner will be the same as that of an Election Commissioner. The salary of the State Information Commissioner will be the same as that of the Chief Secretary of the State Government. (S.15)

19. What are the powers and functions of Information Commissions ?

1. The State Information Commission has a duty to receive complaints from any person-

a) Who has not been able to submit an information request because a PIO has not been appointed;

b) Who has been refused information that was requested;

c) Who has received no response to his/her information request within the specified time limits;

d) Who thinks the fees charged are unreasonable;

e) Who thinks information given is incomplete or false or misleading; and

f) Any other matter relating to obtaining information under this law.

2. Power to order inquiry if there are reasonable grounds.

3. SIC will have powers of Civil Court such as-

a) summoning and enforcing attendance of persons,

- b) requiring the discovery and inspection of documents;
- c) receiving evidence on affidavit;
- d) requisitioning public records or copies from any court or office
- e) issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents
- f) any other matter which may be prescribed.

4. All records covered by this law (including those covered by exemptions) must be given to SIC during inquiry for examination.

5. Power to secure compliance of its decisions from the Public Authority includes:-

- a) providing access to information in a particular form;
- b) directing the public authority to appoint a PIO/APIO where none exists;
- c) publishing information or categories of information;
- d) making necessary changes to the practices relating to management, maintenance and destruction of records;
- e) enhancing training provision for officials on RTI;
- f) seeking an annual report from the public authority on compliance with this law;
- g) require it to compensate for any loss or other detriment suffered by the applicant;
- h) impose penalties under this law; or
- i) reject the application.(S.18 and S.19)

20. What is the role of State Governments ?

1. Develop educational programmes for the public especially disadvantaged communities on RTI.
2. Encourage Public Authorities to participate in the development and organization of such programmes.
3. Promote timely dissemination of accurate information to the public.
4. Train officers and develop training materials.
5. Compile and disseminate a User Guide for the public in the respective official language.
6. Publish names, designation postal addresses and contact details of PIOs and other information such as notices regarding fees to be paid, remedies available in law if request is rejected etc. (S.26)

21. Who has the Rule making power?

State Governments and the Competent Authority as defined in S.2(e) are vested with powers to make rules to carry out the provisions of the Right to Information

Act, 2005. (S.27 & S,28)

22. Who has the power to deal with the difficulties while implementing this act?

If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions in the Act, the Central Government may; by Order published in the Official Gazette, make provisions necessary/expedient for removing the difficulty (S.30)

1. State Information Commission will send an annual report to the State Government on the implementation of the provisions of this law at the end of the year.
2. Each Department has a duty to compile reports from its Public Authorities and send them to the State Information Commission, as the case may be.
3. Each report will contain details of number of requests received by each Public Authority, number of rejections and appeals, particulars of any disciplinary action taken, amount of fees and charges collected etc.
4. The State Government will table the report of the State Information Commission before the Vidhan Sabha (and the Vidhan Parishad wherever applicable). (S.25)

23. What are the penalty provisions?

Every PIO will be liable for fine of Rs. 250 per day, up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000/-,for –

- i. not accepting an application;
- ii. delaying information release without reasonable cause;
- iii. malafidely denying information;
- iv. knowingly giving incomplete, incorrect, misleading information;
- v. destroying information that has been requested and
- vi. obstructing furnishing of information in any manner.

The Information Commission (IC) at the State level will have the power to impose this penalty. The Information Commission can also recommend disciplinary action for violation of the law against an erring PIO. (S.20)

24. What is the jurisdiction of courts?

Lower Court are barred from entertaining suits or applications against any order made under this Act. (S.23) However, the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high Courts under Articles 32 and 225 of the Constitution remains unaffected.