

6.1 ITEM / INFORMATION DISCLOSED SO THAT PUBLIC HAVE MINIMUM RESORT TO USE OF RTI ACT TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

Background

The Government of India has enacted Right to Information Act, 2005 to provide for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of any public authority.

Right to information

The right to information includes an access to the information which is held by or under the control of any public authority and includes the right to inspect the work, document, records, taking notes, extracts or certified copies of documents / records and certified samples of the materials and obtaining information which is also stored in electronic form.

Exemptions from disclosure

The Right to information Act, 2005 under Section 8 exempts certain categories of information from disclosures. These include:

- 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.
- Information which has been expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;
- Information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or the State Legislature;
- 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 satisfied that larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- 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;



- > Information received in confidence from foreign Government;
- 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;
- Information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;
- Information which relates to 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.

Eligibility to seek information

Any citizen can request for information by making an application in writing or through electronic means in English / Hindi / official language of the areas, in which the application is being made together with the prescribed fees.

Making an application

Citizens of India will have to make the request for information in writing, clearly specifying the information sought under the Right to Information Act, 2005. The application for request should give the contact details (postal address, telephone number, fax number, email address) so that the applicants can be contacted for clarifications, if any.

How to submit an RTI application?

RTI applications for NSIL can be submitted online by accessing <u>http://rtionline.gov.in</u> and <u>click</u> on NSIL as a choice in the column of "Public Authority".



As per the Right to Information (Regulation of Fee and Cost) Rules, 2005 prescribed by the Government of India: a request for obtaining information under Section 6(1) of RTI Act needs to be accompanied by an application fee.

One can also send a request by post accompanied by the prescribed application fee payable by demand draft or bankers' cheque or Indian Postal Order/favouring NewSpace India Limited. The application for information is taken up only after the application fee is received by NSIL.

Who will give information?

Information is furnished by the Central Public Information Officer of NewSpace India Limited (hereinafter referred as "NSIL" or "the Company"). You may deposit the application with Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs), who will receive the requests and take necessary action on the same. The CPIO will arrange for providing necessary information to the public as per provisions of RTI Act 2005.

Role of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)

The applications/requests for information will be received in the office of CPIO and process the request for providing the information and dispose of the same; either by providing the information or rejecting the request, within a period of 30 days from the date of receipt of request.

Role of Appellate Authority

Any person who does not receive the decision from CPIO either by way of information or rejection within the time frame, may within 30 days from the expiry of period prescribed for furnishing the information or 30 days from the date of receipt of the decisions, prefer an appeal to the Appellate Authority.



The Appellate Authority, will entertain and dispose appeals within a period of thirty days or in exceptional cases within 45 days of the receipt of the appeal.

Citizen's Charter

Available at NSIL Website at Citizen's charter

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