

REPORT CARD of
INFORMATION COMMISSIONS
2024-25

Satark Nagrik Sangathan



Report Card of Information Commissions in India

2024-25

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Previous assessments of the Right to Information Act, 2005:

'Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2023-24', SNS, January 2025

(<https://www.snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/RC2024.pdf>)

'Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2022-23', SNS, January 2024

(<https://www.snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Report-Card-2023-full-with-cover.pdf>)

'Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2021-22', SNS, December 2022

(<https://www.snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Report-Card-2022.pdf>)

'Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2020-21', SNS, April 2022 (<https://snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Report-Card-Final.pdf>)

'Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2019-20', SNS & CES, October 2020

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'Status of Information Commissions in India during Covid-19 Crisis', SNS & CES, May 2020

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'Adjudicating the RTI Act: Analysis of orders of the Central Information Commission', SNS & CES, 2019

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<http://snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/RAAG-study-executive-summary.pdf>)

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PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is part of an ongoing effort to undertake assessments on various aspects of the implementation of the RTI Act in India. The first assessment studied the evolution and functioning of the transparency regime from 2005 till 2009 and was followed by a study published in 2014 titled, “Peoples’ Monitoring of the RTI Regime in India: 2011-13”.

“Tilting the Balance of Power: Adjudicating the RTI Act” (2017) focused on the independent adjudicators of the RTI Act- information commissions, high courts, and the Supreme Court of India. The report provided a detailed analysis of the orders of these adjudicators pertaining to the RTI Act.

“Report Card of Information Commissions in India” (2018) assessed the performance of information commissions across the country during the period January 2016 to October 2017. The findings became the basis of a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed in the Supreme Court (SC) to ensure timely and transparent appointment of information commissioners in the country. The assessment showed a clear need for periodic monitoring of functioning of commissions.

In 2019, “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2018-19” was published. Another report titled the “Adjudicating the RTI Act – Analysis of orders of the Central Information Commission” was simultaneously brought out which examined a randomised sample of over one thousand orders of the Central Information Commission.

In March 2020, India went into a total lockdown to contain the spread of the COVID 19 virus. Report titled “Status of Information Commissions in India during Covid-19 Crisis” examined the functioning of commissions during the lockdown. This was followed by the “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2019-20” published in October 2020. In subsequent years, the “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2020-21”, the “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2021-22”, the “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2022-23” and the “Report Card of Information Commissions in India, 2023-24” were published.

This report looks at the performance of all 29 information commissions in the country for the period 2024-25.

At a time when there is increasing concern about the autonomy and effective functioning of institutions of oversight in the country, the report cards of information commissions provide a mechanism of monitoring the working of watchdogs set up under the RTI Act to protect peoples’ democratic right to information. The purpose of these reports is to improve the functioning of commissions and strengthen the implementation of the RTI law, which is being used extensively by people, including the vulnerable and marginalized, to access their basic rights and entitlements.

We are grateful to the activists, lawyers and former information commissioners, who interacted with us at various stages of these assessments. In particular, we are grateful to Late Shri Shanti Bhushan and members of the National Campaign for Peoples’ Right to Information (NCPRI). This report would not have been possible without the support of the various movements, civil society groups, concerned citizens and activists, who form a part of the RTI community, within which our efforts are located.

Anjali Bhardwaj and Amrita Johri
March 2026

GLOSSARY

Of terms and abbreviations

AP	Andhra Pradesh
APIO	Assistant Public Information Officer
Apr	April
ARU	Arunachal Pradesh
ASS	Assam
Aug	August
BDO	Block Development Officer
BIH	Bihar
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CHH	Chhattisgarh
CIC	Central Information Commission
CJI	Chief Justice of India
CMO	Chief Minister's Office
CPIO	Central Public Information Officer
Crore	Ten million
CVC	Central Vigilance Commission
Dec	December
DEL	Delhi
DoPT	Department of Personnel & Training, Government of India
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
DRDO	Defence Research and Development Organization
FAA	First Appellate Authority
FAO	First Appeal Order
Feb	February
G.O.	Government Orders
GNCTD	Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi
GUJ	Gujarat
HAR	Haryana
HC	High Court
HP	Himachal Pradesh
HQ	Head-quarters
IC	Information commission
IPC	Indian Penal Code
Jan	January
JHA	Jharkhand
KAR	Karnataka
KER	Kerala
Lakh	A hundred thousand
MAH	Maharashtra
MAN	Manipur

Mar	March
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
MEG	Meghalaya
MIS	Management information system
Misc.	Miscellaneous
MIZ	Mizoram
MP	Madhya Pradesh
NA	Not available
NAG	Nagaland
NCPRI	National Campaign for Peoples' Right to Information
NGOs	Non Government organisations
Nov	November
Oct	October
ODI	Odisha
OM	Office Memorandum
Order	Directions of information commissioners
OSA	Official Secrets Act
PA	Public Authority
PIL	Public interest litigation
PIO	Public Information Officer
PMO	Prime Minister's Officer
PUN	Punjab
RaaG	Research, assessment, & analysis Group
RAJ	Rajasthan
Rs./ ₹	Rupees
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RTI	Right to Information
SC	Supreme Court
Sep.	September
SIC	State Information Commission
SIK/SIKK	Sikkim
SNS	Satark Nagrik Sangathan
SPIO	State Public Information Officer
TN	Tamil Nadu
TRI	Tripura
UOI	Union of India
UP	Uttar Pradesh
UTT	Uttarakhand
WB	West Bengal
W.P	Writ Petition

Chapter 1: Introduction and Methodology

1.1 Background

Two decades ago, India took a transformative step towards deepening its democratic foundations with the enactment of the Right to Information (RTI) law, a legislation that empowered citizens to question authority, scrutinise decision-making and demand accountability from those in power. Over the years, the RTI framework has become an indispensable instrument for transparency — exposing corruption and human rights violations, improving service delivery, and reinforcing participatory democracy.

The RTI Act, 2005 provides a practical regime for citizens to exercise their fundamental right to information by accessing information from public authorities. The preamble of the RTI Act states: *“...democracy requires an informed citizenry and transparency of information, which are vital to its functioning and also to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed”*.

With nearly 60 lakh (6 million) information requests filed every year across the country, the law has tilted the balance of power from those who govern to those who are governed.

Unfortunately, there has been a strong backlash against the RTI Act. Perhaps, the most significant is the undermining of information commissions (ICs), which are the final appellate authority under the law and are mandated to safeguard and facilitate people’s fundamental right to information.

ICs have been set up at the central level (Central Information Commission) and in the states (state information commissions). Commissions have wide-ranging powers including the power to require public authorities to provide access to information, appoint Public Information Officers (PIOs), publish certain categories of information and make changes to practices of information maintenance. ICs have the power to order an inquiry if there are reasonable grounds for one, and also have the powers of a civil court for enforcing attendance of persons, discovery of documents, receiving evidence or affidavits, issuing summons for examination of witnesses or documents. Further, under Section 19(8) and Section 20 of the RTI Act, information commissions are given powers to impose penalties on erring officials and grant compensation, while under Section 20(2), commissions are empowered to recommend disciplinary action against a PIO for “persistent” violation of one or more provisions of the Act. In its judgment dated February 15, 2019, the Supreme Court¹ held that information commissions are vital for the smooth working of the transparency law: *“24) ...in the entire scheme provided under the RTI Act, existence of these institutions [ICs] becomes imperative and they are vital for the smooth working of the RTI Act.”*

Twenty years after the RTI Act was implemented, experience in India suggests that the functioning of information commissions is a major bottleneck in the effective implementation of the RTI law. Large backlog of appeals and complaints in many commissions across the country have resulted in inordinate delays in disposal of cases, which render the law ineffective. One of the primary reasons for the backlogs is the failure of central and state governments to take timely action to appoint information commissions to the Central Information Commission and state information commissions, respectively. In October 2023, while hearing a petition regarding vacancies in information commissions, the

¹ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018) <https://snsindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Judgment.pdf>

Supreme Court noted² that the failure to fill vacancies is leading to a situation where “*the right to information which is recognized under an Act of Parliament becomes a dead letter*”.

Even when commissioners are appointed, their background has been a matter of concern. Despite the fact that prescribed qualifications for being appointed a commissioner are very broad based and include many types of expertise and experience, of which “administration and governance” is only one, a majority of information commissioners are retired government officials. They are often found to be reluctant to exercise their powers to ensure proper implementation of the law, including the power to impose penalties on erring officials, their erstwhile colleagues, for violations of the law.

Another setback for the transparency watchdogs came in 2019 in the form of an amendment to the RTI Act. The amendments compromised the autonomy of information commissions. Security of tenure and high status had been provided for information commissioners under the RTI Act of 2005 to enable them to function autonomously and direct even the highest offices to comply with the provisions of the law. Their tenure was fixed at five years. The law pegged the salaries, allowances and other terms of service of the Chief and commissioners of the Central Information Commission and the chiefs of state commissions at the same level as that of the election commissioners (which equalled that of a judge of the Supreme Court). Amendments made in 2019 to the RTI Act took away the protection of fixed tenure and high status guaranteed to the commissioners under the law, thereby adversely impacting the autonomy of information commissions. The RTI Amendment Act³, passed by Parliament in July 2019, and the concomitant rules⁴ promulgated by the central government, empowered the central government to make rules to decide the tenure and salaries of all commissioners in the country.

The RTI rules, prescribed by the central government in October 2019, reduced the tenure of all information commissioners to three years. More significantly, Rule 22 empowered the central government to relax the provisions of the rules in respect of any class or category of persons, effectively allowing the government to fix different tenures for different commissioners.

The rules did away with the high stature guaranteed to commissioners in the original law. A fixed quantum of salary has been prescribed for the commissioners - Chief of CIC at Rs. 2.50 lakh per month and all other central and state information commissioners at Rs. 2.25 lakh per month. By removing the equivalence to the post of election commissioners, the rules ensure that salaries of information commissioners can be revised only at the whim of the central government. Again, the central government being empowered to relax provisions related to salaries and terms of service for different categories of persons, destroys the insulation provided to commissioners in the original RTI Act.

The autonomy of commissions has been further eroded by enabling the central government to decide certain entitlements for commissioners on a case-by-case basis. The rules, which are silent about pension and post-retirement entitlements, state that conditions of service for which no express provision has been made shall be decided in each case by the central government. The power to vary the entitlements of different commissioners could easily be used as a means to exercise arbitrary

² Order dated October 30, 2023 in MA No.1979/2019 in W.P.(C) No.436/2018 (Anjali Bhardwaj & Ors others vs UOI & Ors) <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jQ0pzLsWYTAQUngD17AuBfOT3wSuU-w/view?usp=sharing>

³ <https://cic.gov.in/sites/default/files/Act%202019%20updated.pdf>

⁴ http://documents.doptcirculars.nic.in/D2/D02rti/RTI_Rules_2019r4jr6.pdf

control and influence. These amendments could potentially make commissioners wary of giving directions to disclose information that the central government does not wish to provide.

In 2025, as the nation marked twenty years of the landmark sunshine legislation, the government operationalised the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act⁵, which included an explicit provision to amend the RTI Act with the ostensible aim of protecting personal data and upholding people's right to privacy.

Both the right to information and the right to privacy have been upheld by the Supreme Court to be fundamental rights flowing from the Constitution under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21, which guarantee the people of India the freedom of speech and expression and the right to life with dignity. The RTI Act passed in 2005 included a provision to balance peoples' right to information with the right to privacy through an exemption clause under Section 8(1)(j). Personal information was exempt from disclosure if it had no relationship to any public activity or interest, or if information sought was such that it would cause unwarranted invasion of privacy of an individual, unless the information officer was satisfied that there was larger public interest that justified disclosure. The provision was the most often invoked exemption clause used to deny information under the RTI Act. The DPDP Act was similarly expected to harmonise both rights in a manner that preserved democratic accountability while protecting personal data from misuse. Instead, the data protection law amended Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act to expand its purview and exempt from disclosure all personal information, a move that has severely impaired people's ability to access information needed to hold the powerful to account.

Further, under the RTI Act, exemptions are not absolute. A key provision for limiting the exemptions was the proviso to Section 8(1), which stated that *"information which cannot be denied to the Parliament or a State Legislature shall not be denied to any person"*. This important provision, which gave citizens a right to information at par with Members of Parliament and Members of State Legislatures, was deleted.

1.3 Objective of the report

This report is part of an effort to undertake ongoing monitoring of the performance of information commissions across the country with the objective of improving the functioning of commissions and strengthening the RTI regime. The amendments to the RTI Act have further underlined the need to scrutinize the functioning of information commissions to ensure that the commissions perform their mandated role of safeguarding people's right to information.

1.4 Statement of Methodology

The report is primarily based on an analysis of information accessed under the RTI Act from 29 information commissions across India. A total of 146 RTI applications were filed with state information commissions (SIC) and the Central Information Commission (CIC). The information sought included:

- Number of commissioners serving in each Information Commission (IC) for the period July 1, 2024 till June 30, 2025 and their backgrounds;

⁵ <https://www.meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Digital%20Personal%20Data%20Protection%20Act%202023.pdf>

- The number of appeals and complaints registered, disposed, returned by each IC for the period July 1, 2024 till June 30, 2025;
- Number of appeals and complaints pending before each IC on June 30, 2025;
- Number of show cause notices served by each IC, for the period July 2024 till June 2025;
- The quantum of penalties imposed by each IC for the period July 1, 2024 till June 30, 2025;
- The quantum of compensation awarded by each IC, for the period July 1, 2024 till June 30, 2025;
- Number of cases in which disciplinary action was recommended by each IC;
- Details of any norms adopted by ICs on the number of appeals/complaints each commissioner/ bench must dispose in one year;
- Whether hearings held by ICs are open for members of public to attend and if ICs are livestreaming their hearings;
- Latest year for which the Annual Report of the IC has been published.

Each of the RTI applications was tracked to assess the manner in which these applications were dealt with by the ICs, as information commissions are also public authorities under the RTI Act. Information received until October 9, 2025 has been included in the report.

In addition, information has been sourced from the websites and annual reports of information commissions. Where relevant, judgments of the Supreme Court and High Courts related to the RTI Act were accessed and analysed. The report also draws on findings and discussions of previous national assessments of the RTI regime.

1.5 Structure of the report

The report is presented in two parts. The first part (chapters 2 to 7) contains the findings of the assessment and presents a detailed analysis and discussion of various aspects of the performance of information commissions. It also provides a recommended agenda for action for ICs, appropriate governments, Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT), Government of India and civil society, to ensure better functioning of information commissions in India.

The second part presents individual report cards, which provide a snapshot of the performance of the Central Information Commission and the information commissions of all states in the country. These provide a statistical profile of the critical parameters related to the functioning of each commission.

Chapter 2: Composition of Information Commissions

2.1 Introduction

The functioning of information commissions is inextricably linked to their composition - both in terms of timely appointment of adequate number of commissioners and the suitability of those appointed.

Section 12(2) of the RTI Act states that,

*“(2) The Central Information Commission shall consist of—
(a) the Chief Information Commissioner; and
(b) such number of Central Information Commissioners, not exceeding ten, as may be deemed necessary.”*

Similarly, under section 15 of the RTI Act, state information commissions consist of a chief information commissioner and up to ten information commissioners.

With respect to the appointment of commissioners to the Central Information Commission, Section 12(3) of the RTI Act states that,

*“(3) The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of-
(i) the Prime Minister, who shall be the Chairperson of the committee;
(ii) the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha; and
(iii) a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.”*

Under Section 15(3) of the law, the chief and other information commissioners of the SICs are to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a committee comprising the Chief Minister, leader of opposition in the Legislative Assembly and a cabinet minister to be nominated by the Chief Minister.

It is, therefore, the responsibility of the selection committee (headed by the Prime Minister at the centre and Chief Ministers in states) to recommend suitable names for the post of information commissioners to ensure that commissions function effectively.

The RTI Act envisages a critical role for the chief information commissioner, including superintendence, management and direction of the affairs of the information commission. Section 12(4) the law states that,

“(4) The general superintendence, direction and management of the affairs of the Central Information Commission shall vest in the Chief Information Commissioner who shall be assisted by the Information Commissioners and may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Information Commission autonomously without being subjected to directions by any other authority under this Act.”

Section 15(4) similarly spells out the role of the chief of the SIC.

Further, Sections 12(5) and 15(5) of the RTI Act define the criteria for selection of information commissioners of the CIC and SIC, respectively. They clearly state that the Chief Information Commissioner and information commissioners, *“shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide*

knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance.”

In February 2019, the Supreme Court, in its judgment⁶ on a PIL regarding non-appointment of information commissioners, ruled that the proper functioning of commissions with adequate number of commissioners is vital for effective implementation of the RTI Act. The Court held that since the law stipulates that information commissions should consist of a Chief and upto ten commissioners “*as may be deemed necessary*”, the number of commissioners required should be determined on the basis of the workload. In fact, the judgment emphasized that if commissions do not function with adequate number of commissioners, it would negate the very purpose of enacting the RTI law.

This report found that several ICs were non-functional, or were functioning at reduced capacity despite large backlogs, as the posts of commissioners and chief information commissioners were vacant.

2.2 Non-functional information commissions

Six information commissions were found to be **non-functional** for **varying lengths** of time during the period July 1, 2024 to October 7, 2025, with all posts of commissioners being vacant. **As of October 7, 2025, two commissions were completely defunct.** In the absence of functional commissions, information seekers have no reprieve under the RTI Act if they are unable to access information as per the provisions of the law.

Jharkhand: The Chief Information Commissioner of the Jharkhand SIC, demitted office in November 2019. Subsequently the lone information commissioner was also made the acting Chief, although no such explicit provision exists under the RTI Act. However, upon the completion of the tenure of the commissioner on May 8, 2020, the information commission has been without any commissioner, rendering it completely **defunct**. For **more than 5 years**, people seeking information from public authorities under the jurisdiction of the Jharkhand SIC have had no recourse to the independent appellate mechanism prescribed under the RTI Act if their right to information is violated. In an order in January 2025 in the ongoing case⁷ related to appointment of information commissioners, the Supreme Court, taking note of the fact that the meetings of the Selection Committee could not be convened as no Leader of Opposition in the Vidhan Sabha had been announced, had given specific and time-bound directions. The court had directed the largest opposition party in the Vidhan Sabha to nominate one of its elected members as a member of the Selection Committee for the limited purpose of selection to the post of Chief and ICs and had given a time-frame of 9 weeks within which the selection process should be completed. However, till date, the SIC remains defunct.

Himachal Pradesh: The information commission of Himachal Pradesh became **defunct** on **July 3, 2025**, when the sole commissioner completed his tenure.

Tripura: The information commission of Tripura became **defunct** on **July 13, 2021** and remained **non-functional for more than 3 years**, till December 31, 2024 when a new Chief Information Commissioner

⁶ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-uAXhMBkEJCBs7HnonAtvzXKaiRZ-bH9/view?usp=sharing>

⁷ In MA No.1979/2019 in W.P.(C) No.436/2018 (Anjali Bhardwaj & Ors others vs UOI & Ors)

was appointed. Since April 2019, this was the third time the commission became defunct. It was earlier defunct from April 2019 to September 2019 and then from April 2020 to July 2020.

Telangana: The information commission of Telangana was **defunct for more than 2 years** from February 24, 2023 till May 2025, when 6 commissioners, including the Chief were appointed following the directions of the Supreme Court. After the creation of the state in 2014 through bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the Telangana State Information Commission was constituted only in 2017 upon the orders of the High Court. The post of the Chief was vacant for nearly 5 years- from August 24, 2020 till May 2025.

Goa: The information commission of Goa became **defunct on March 1, 2024**, when the Chief and an information commissioner retired, having completed their tenure of 3 years. The commission remained non-functional for more than **6 months** till September 18, 2024, when the Chief and one information commissioner were appointed.

Madhya Pradesh: The information commission of Madhya Pradesh became defunct on March 28, 2024 and remained **non-functional for nearly 6 months**, till September 17, 2024 when 4 new commissioners, including the Chief, were appointed.

2.3 Commissions functioning without a Chief Information Commissioner

The RTI Act envisages a critical role for the Chief information commissioner, including superintendence, management and direction of the affairs of the information commission. The absence of a chief commissioner, therefore, has serious ramifications for the efficient and autonomous functioning of the commission.

As of October 7, 2025, **three commissions were functioning without a chief information commissioner** and in addition, as discussed above, in 2 commissions all posts of information commissioners, including that of the Chief, were vacant (Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh).

The absence of a chief information commissioner has serious ramifications for the effective functioning of the ICs since the RTI Act envisages a critical role for the Chief, including superintendence, management and direction of the affairs of the information commission.

Central Information Commission: The CIC became headless on September 13, 2025, when the Chief demitted office upon attaining the age of 65 years. This is the seventh time in the last 11 years that the commission is functioning without a Chief. In every single instance, the post of the Chief fell vacant on account of routine retirements- either attaining the age of 65 or upon completion of stipulated tenure. Therefore, in each case the date of demitting office was known since the time they were appointed and despite that, the government failed to make appointments in a timely manner.

Chhattisgarh: The SIC of Chhattisgarh has been functioning without a Chief for more than 2 years- since December 2022 when the Chief demitted office upon completion of his tenure.

Andhra Pradesh: The Andhra Pradesh SIC has been functioning without a Chief since September 25, 2025.

2.4 Commissions functioning without adequate number of information commissioners

Under the RTI Act, information commissions consist of a chief information commissioner and up to 10 information commissioners. The Supreme Court has held that the number of commissioners required should be determined on the basis of the workload- *“going by the spirit of the provisions, giving outer limit of 30 days to the CPIOs/SPIOs to provide information or reject application with reasons, it is expected that CIC or SICs shall decide the appeals/complaints within shortest time possible, which should normally be few months from the date of service of complaint or appeal to the opposite side. In order to achieve this target, it is essential to have CIC/SCIC as well as adequate number of Information Commissioners.”*

Despite the ruling of the apex court, several information commissions have been functioning with an inadequate number of commissioners. The non-appointment of commissioners in the ICs in a timely manner has led to a large build-up of pending appeals and complaints (chapter 4).

Central Information Commission: The CIC has been working with only 2 commissioners since September 13, 2025. The post of Chief and 8 commissioners are vacant. The 8 posts of information commissioners have been vacant since November 2023. The backlog of pending cases has been rising and it takes more than 1 year for a matter to be heard. The Central government had issued an advertisement in August 2024, inviting applications for the vacant posts of information commissioners. In January 2025, the Central government had filed an affidavit in the ongoing case in the Supreme Court, stating that the selection process for information commissioners is expected to be completed in 3 months (by April 2025). However, no appointments have been made till date (October 12, 2025). On May 21, 2025 the central government issued an advertisement inviting applications for the post of Chief Information Commissioner and the last date of applying was June 30, 2025.

Maharashtra: The SIC of Maharashtra has been functioning with eight information commissioners (Chief + 7 commissioners). Prior to the latest set of appointments made in April 2025, the SIC functioned for several months with only 4 commissioners. As a result, the SIC had an alarming backlog of nearly 1 lakh appeals/complaints as of June 30, 2025- the highest in the country. The Supreme Court, in its February 2019 judgment, had observed that given the large pendency in the Maharashtra SIC, it would be appropriate if the commission functioned at full strength (Chief + 11 commissioners).

Karnataka: The Karnataka Information Commission has been functioning with eight information commissioners (Chief + 7 commissioners). Prior to the latest set of appointments made in January 2025, the SIC functioned for several months with only 3 commissioners. As of June 2025, the SIC had the second highest backlog of appeals and complaints in the country- nearly 50,000. In its February 2019 judgment, the Supreme Court taking cognizance of the fact that the commission then had a backlog of 33,000 appeals/complaints, directed the Karnataka government to ensure that the Commission functions at full strength of 11 commissioners.

Tamil Nadu: The SIC of Tamil Nadu has been functioning with just six commissioners (Chief + 5 commissioners) for several months. As of June 2025, the backlog of appeals and complaints in the commission was more than 41,000.

Chhattisgarh: The SIC of Chhattisgarh has been functioning with a single commissioner since May 2025. Prior to that the commission functioned with only 2 commissioners from December 2022 till

May 2025. Due to the Commission functioning at reduced strength for the last several years, the number of cases pending before the commission has steadily increased- from 10,301 in June 2022 to more than 34,000 pending cases on June 30, 2025. Between June 2024 and June 2025, the backlog has increased by nearly 9,000 cases- from 25,317 to 34,147.

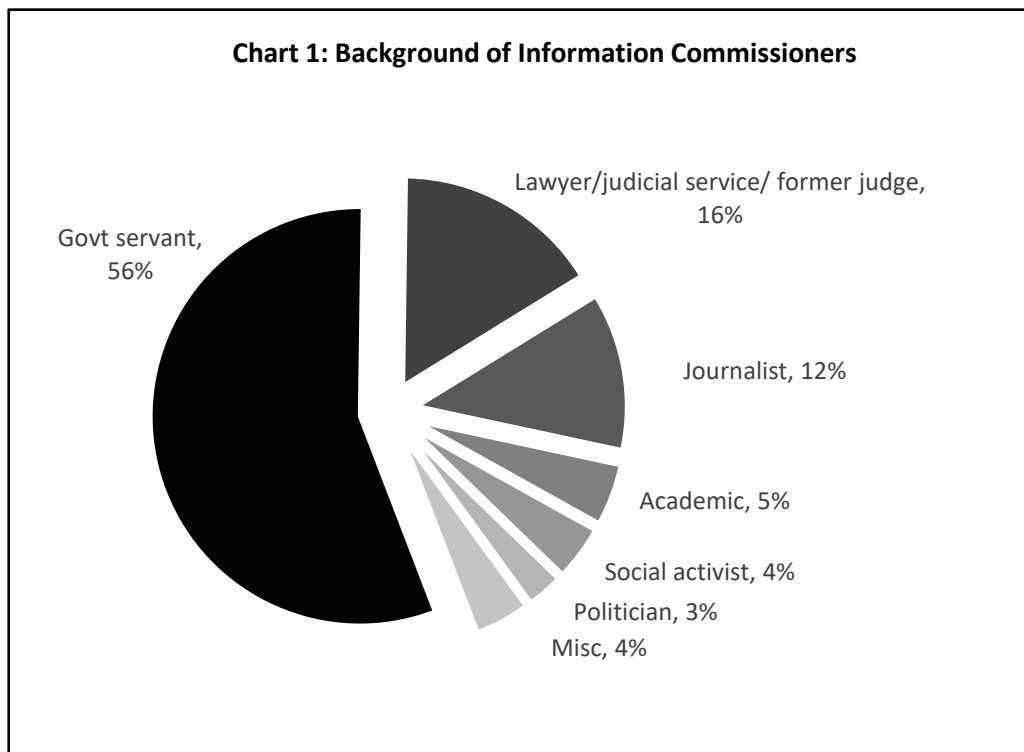
Bihar: The Bihar SIC has been functioning with just 3 commissioners (Chief + 2 commissioners) even though it has a backlog of nearly 30,000 appeals and complaints.

Madhya Pradesh: The Madhya Pradesh Commission has been functioning with only 4 commissioners (Chief + 3 commissioners) for the last one year. Prior to that, the commission was defunct for a period of 6 months. As a result, the backlog of appeal/complaints has increased significantly- from 9,078 in June 2023 to 17,940 in June 2025.

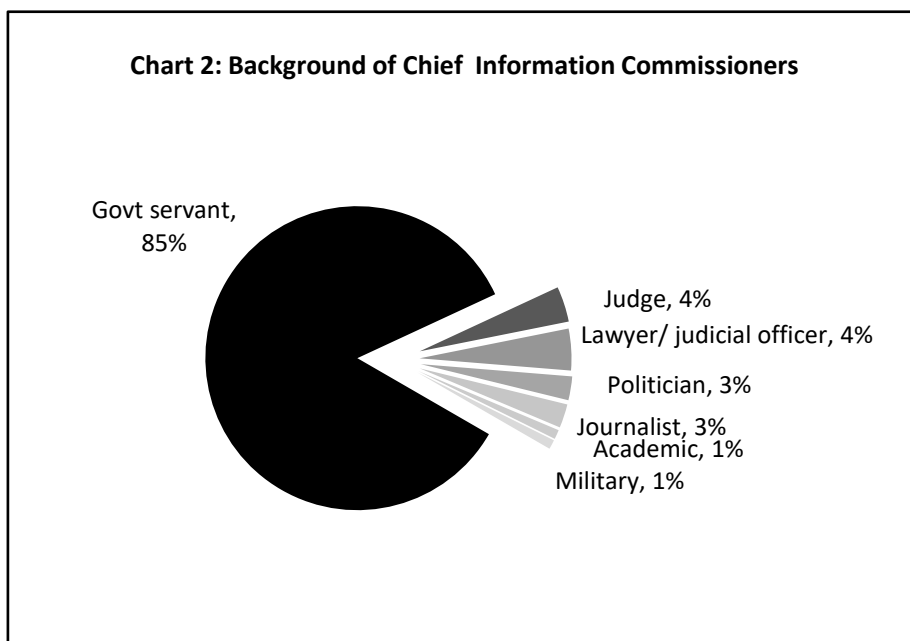
2.5 Background of commissioners

Information was sought under the RTI Act from the 29 ICs about the background of all commissioners, including the chief information commissioners. Despite the RTI Act providing that commissioners can be appointed from diverse backgrounds and fields, and this being reiterated by the Supreme Court in its February 2019 judgment, the assessment found that a majority of information commissioners have been appointed from among retired government servants.

Of the approximately 551 commissioners for whom background information was available, 56% were retired government officials. 16% were lawyers or former judges or from the judicial service, 12% commissioners had a background in journalism, 5% were academics (teachers, professors) and 4% were social activists or workers (Chart 1).



Of the 157 chief information commissioners for whom data was obtained, an overwhelming 85% were retired government servants. 8% had a background in law (4% former judges and 4% lawyers or from the judicial service).

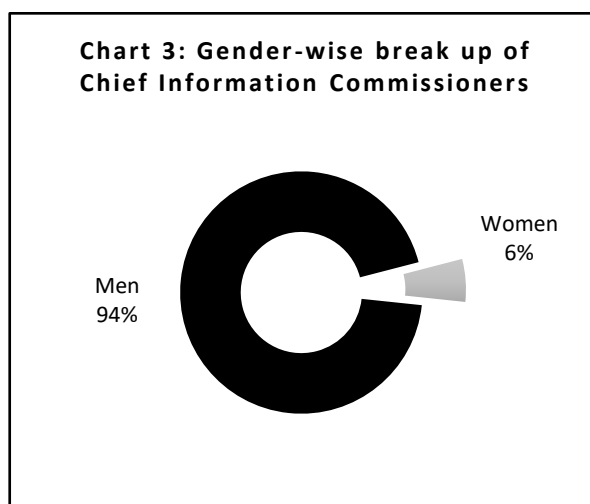


2.6 No gender parity

The assessment found the gender composition of commissions to be extremely skewed. Since the passage of the RTI Act in 2005, **merely 10%** of all information commissioners across the country have been women. 6 ICs have never ever had a woman commissioner since they were constituted- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim.

In terms of Chief Information Commissioners, the gender parity is even worse, with **only 6% chiefs ever being women** (Chart 3). As on October 12, 2025, two information commissions- Meghalaya and Uttarakhand are headed by a woman.

Clearly much needs to be done to address the poor representation of women in information commissions.



2.7 Discussion

Information Commissions (ICs) set up under the Indian RTI Act have extensive powers and are the final appellate authority under the law. The health of the RTI regime depends on how effective these institutions are.

In some of the smaller states in the country, where very few appeals and complaints are filed, an eleven-member information commission might not be justified. However, in other states the number

of appeals/complaints filed and the backlog of cases is large, requiring all commissioners to be on board. Not appointing information commissioners in these commissions in a timely manner results in a huge backlog of appeals and complaints, and consequent long delays in disposal of cases. This amounts to a violation of peoples' right to information.

Vacancies in commissions are often a result of the apathy and inefficiency of appropriate governments, with the process of appointments not being initiated in time. There is a strong apprehension that the apathy is deliberate with the intention of ensuring that information commissions are deprived of commissioners to scuttle the effective functioning of the RTI Act.

The Supreme Court (SC) in its February 2019 judgment⁸ observed that the objective of the RTI Act is to ensure time-bound access to information and, therefore, commissions should dispose appeals/complaints in a timely manner, "*within shortest time possible, which should normally be few months from the date of service of complaint or appeal to the opposite side*". In order to achieve this, the SC held that all information commissions should have adequate number of commissioners based on the workload. It opined that where there are large backlogs of appeals/complaints, the commissions should function at full strength i.e. 1 chief and 10 information commissioners. The judgement directed central and state governments to make appointments to commissions in a timely and transparent manner. The relevant extracts of the judgment are given below:

*"21) As per the RTI Act, the Commissions consist of the Chief Information Commissioner and upto 10 Information Commissioners, appointed by the President of India at the Central level and by the Governor in the States, on the recommendation of a Committee. In respect of CIC, such a provision is contained in Section 12 which stipulates that CIC shall consist of the Chief Information Commissioner and 'such number of Central Information Commissioners not exceeding 10 as may be deemed necessary'. Similar, provision for SIC is contained in Section 15(2) of the RTI Act. No doubt, there is a cap/upper limit of 10 Central Information Commissioners and State Information Commissioners in respect of each State respectively. **Such number of CICs/SICs would depend upon the workload as the expression used is 'as may be deemed necessary'. The required number of CIC/SICs, therefore, would depend upon the workload in each of these Commissions.***

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*24) ...Of course, no specific period within which CIC or SICs are required to dispose of the appeals and complaints is fixed. However, going by the spirit of the provisions, giving outer limit of 30 days to the CPIOs/SPIOs to provide information or reject application with reasons, **it is expected that CIC or SICs shall decide the appeals/complaints within shortest time possible, which should normally be few months from the date of service of complaint or appeal to the opposite side. In order to achieve this target, it is essential to have CIC/SCIC as well as adequate number of Information Commissioners. It necessarily follows therefrom that in case CIC does not have Chief Information Commissioner or other Commissioners with required strength, it may badly affect the functioning of the Act which may even amount to negating the very purpose for which this Act came into force...***

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⁸ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018)

67(v) We would also like to impress upon the respondents to fill up vacancies, in future, without any delay. For this purpose, it would be apposite that the process for filling up of a particular vacancy is initiated 1 to 2 months before the date on which the vacancy is likely to occur so that there is not much time lag between the occurrence of vacancy and filling up of the said vacancy.” (emphasis supplied)

Unfortunately, despite clear directions of the Supreme Court in 2019, the problem of vacancies continued to plague information commissions across the country. The matter was again agitated in the apex court prompting the Court to note in its October 30, 2024 order that *“failure of the State governments to fill up the vacancies in the posts of Information Commissioners defeats the very basis of the Right to Information Act 2005. Effectively, the State governments by failing to fill up the vacancies are ensuring that the right to information which is recognized under an Act of Parliament becomes a dead letter.”* The Court went on to direct *“all States and the Union government to immediately take steps for filling up the vacancies in the posts of Information Commissioners in the SICs and CIC respectively. Likewise, the Union of India shall apprise this Court of the steps which are taken to fill up the vacant posts and the anticipated vacancies in the Central Information Centre.”*

One way of ascertaining the number of commissioners required is that commissions agree, through a broad consensus, on the number of cases each commissioner should be expected to deal with in a month. Given an agreement on the maximum time within which appeals and complaints should ordinarily be dealt with - not more than 90 days - the required strength of commissioners in each commission can be assessed on an annual basis.

If the requisite number of commissioners are appointed, and they dispose an optimal number of cases (agreed as the norm) each year, in most ICs the pendency could be easily tackled. The CIC has set a norm for disposal of 3200 cases per commissioner per year. Adopting such a norm would mean that each commission, if it was fully staffed, could dispose 35,200 cases a year. This is more than the number of cases registered annually by most commissions. Even in the states where more than 35,200 cases are registered, eleven commissioners could be adequate if the commissions adopt efficient systems of disposing cases (drawing on international experience) and are provided appropriate resources, including legal and technical experts, to assist commissioners dispose cases expeditiously.

The background of information commissioners is an issue that has been debated from the time the RTI Act became functional. Unfortunately, despite the fact that prescribed qualifications for being appointed a commissioner are very broad based and include many types of expertise and experience, of which *“administration and governance”* is only one, a majority of information commissioners are retired government officials. One explanation could be that these posts are sought after by retired and retiring civil servants, who often enjoy political patronage and are perhaps seen as being more pliant by the political masters.

There has been much debate on the desirability of populating information commissions primarily with retired government servants. Many argue that civil servants know best what information is available with the government, where it is to be ferreted out from, and how best to do it. Therefore, they have an advantage over others when it comes to ordering governments to be transparent. On the other hand, there has been a very strong apprehension that they are likely to have much greater sympathy and affiliation with their erstwhile colleagues than with the general public and therefore, are unlikely to act against violations of the Act.

Research has shown that the quality of orders passed by most information commissions in India is far from satisfactory⁹, which indicates that the practice of populating ICs primarily with ex-bureaucrats has perhaps not been the best strategy.

The Supreme Court in its February 2019 judgment, made strong observations about the tendency of the government to only appoint former or serving government employees as information commissioners, even though the RTI Act states that commissioners should be chosen from diverse backgrounds and fields of experience. The relevant extracts are given below:

“39. ... However, a strange phenomenon which we observe is that all those persons who have been selected belong to only one category, namely, public service, i.e., they are the government employees. It is difficult to fathom that persons belonging to one category only are always be found to be more competent and more suitable than persons belonging to other categories. In fact, even the Search Committee which short-lists the persons consist of bureaucrats only. For these reasons, official bias in favour of its own class is writ large in the selection process.”

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GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR CIC & SCICs

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*67(iv) We also expect that Information Commissioners are appointed from other streams, as mentioned in the Act and the selection is not limited only to the Government employee/ex government employee. In this behalf, the respondents shall also take into consideration and follow the below directions given by this Court in **Union of India vs. Namit Sharma**¹⁰*

“32. ...(iii) We direct that only persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in the fields mentioned in Ss. 12(5) and 15(5) of the Act be considered for appointment as Information Commissioner and Chief Information Commissioner.

(iv) We further direct that persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in all the fields mentioned in Ss. 12(5) and 15(5) of the Act, namely, law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance, be considered by the Committees under Ss. 12(3) and 15(3) of the Act for appointment as Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners.

In 2013, the Supreme Court¹¹ taking cognisance of the functioning of commissions across the country, including the poor quality of orders passed by ICs, directed that chief information commissioners must ensure that matters involving intricate questions of law are heard by commissioners who have legal expertise: *“39.(vi). We also direct that wherever Chief Information Commissioner is of the opinion that intricate questions of law will have to be decided in a matter coming up before the Information*

⁹ Assessment of orders of information commissions in ‘Tilting the Balance of Power - Adjudicating the RTI Act’, RaaG, SNS & Rajpal, 2017, had found that more than 60% orders contained deficiencies in terms of not recording critical facts like-dates, information sought, decision of PIO/ FAA and the grounds for their decision etc. Of the orders where information was denied, 50% denied information in violation of the RTI Act.

¹⁰Union of India vs. Namit Sharma [(2013) 10 SCC 359]

¹¹ Union of India vs. Namit Sharma [(2013) 10 SCC 359]

Commission, he will ensure that the matter is heard by an Information Commissioner who has wide knowledge and experience in the field of law."

Information commissions need to be better balanced bodies having greater gender parity and a mix of former civil servants, legal professionals, social activists, academics, journalists and other professionals. Even if decisions are taken by individual members, diversity would strengthen the working of commissions by providing commissioners opportunities to discuss cases with other commissioners from different backgrounds, so that the final orders are a manifestation of all the experience and expertise that a commission, with a varied membership, would be privy to.

A pre-requisite for ensuring that the right people are appointed as information commissioners is to have a transparent and robust selection process. In keeping with the spirit of the RTI Act, there has been a long-standing public demand to make the process of appointing information commissioners transparent and accountable. This has partly been a result of the inexplicable selections made in many of the information commissions, where people with little merit, and sometimes with specific demerits, were appointed. In several cases, the appointments of information commissioners have been challenged for being arbitrary, illegal and unreasonable. In many states, including Gujarat¹², Andhra Pradesh¹³ and Kerala¹⁴, the appointments of information commissioners have been set aside by courts due to lack of transparency in the process of appointment, for being in violation of the 2013 directions of the Supreme Court or because persons who did not meet the eligibility criteria were appointed as commissioners. In November 2023, the appointments to the Central Information Commission were made by a truncated selection committee, without the presence of the leader of the single largest party in opposition. Only the Prime Minister and the Home Minister were present in the meeting, leading to concerns about the appointments being made purely by the executive, without the statutorily mandated checks and balances and in a manner not contemplated in the law. Unlike provisions in laws like the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, which state that the appointment of the Chairperson or a member of the Lokpal will not become invalid merely because of any vacancy in the Selection Committee, the RTI Act has no such provision. The leader of the single largest party in opposition wrote to the President raising the issue of his omission from the selection process.

The Supreme Court, in its 2019 judgment¹⁵ gave comprehensive directions to ensure transparency in the appointment process. It directed that the names of the members of the search and selection committees, the agenda and minutes of committee meetings, the advertisement issued for vacancies, particulars of applicants, names of shortlisted candidates, file notings and correspondence related to appointments, be placed in the public domain. The Court in its final directions also noted, *"it would also be appropriate for the Search Committee to make the criteria for shortlisting the candidates, public, so that it is ensured that shortlisting is done on the basis of objective and rational criteria."*

In its 2013 judgment¹⁶, the Supreme Court had laid down that the qualifications and experience of selected candidates must be made public:

"39.(v). We further direct that the Committees under Secs. 12(3) and 15 (3) of the Act while making recommendations to the President or to the Governor, as the case may be, for

¹² Jagte Raho Versus The Chief Minister of Gujarat Writ Petition (P.I.L.) Nos. 143 and 278 of 2014

¹³ SLP(C) No(s).30756/2013 order dated 20.04.2017, Varre Venkateshwarlu & Ors Versus K. Padmanabhaiah & Ors

¹⁴ Judgment of Kerala High Court division bench dated August 30, 2017 in WA.No. 2012 of 2016 IN WP(C).18722/2016

¹⁵ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018)

¹⁶ Union of India vs. Namit Sharma [(2013) 10 SCC 359]

appointment of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners must mention against the name of each candidate recommended, the facts to indicate his eminence in public life, his knowledge in the particular field and his experience in the particular field and these facts must be accessible to the citizens as part of their right to information under the Act after the appointment is made."

2.8 Agenda for Action

1. There needs to emerge, through a broad consensus, agreement on the number of cases a commissioner should reasonably be expected to deal with in a month. Given the backlog and an agreement on the maximum time within which appeals and complaints should ordinarily be dealt with – not more than 90 days - the required strength of commissioners in each commission must be assessed on an annual basis.
2. The central and state governments must ensure timely appointment of requisite number of information commissioners. Wherever a commissioner is due to demit office in the regular course of time (by way of completion of tenure), the government must ensure that the process of appointment of new commissioners is initiated well in advance, so that there is no gap between the previous commissioner demitting office and a new one joining in. This would be in keeping with the directions of the Supreme Court in *Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others* (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018).
3. The composition of information commissions needs to be balanced, drawing commissioners from diverse backgrounds - former civil servants, legal professionals, academics, social activists, journalists and other professionals. There must be gender diversity in the composition of information commissions. In keeping with the 2013 Supreme Court judgment in the *UOI vs Namit Sharma* case [(2013) 10 SCC 359], reiterated by the court in 2019, wherein the court held that the chief information commissioner must ensure that matters involving intricate questions of law be heard by commissioners who have legal expertise, persons with knowledge and experience in the field of law need to be appointed as information commissioners.
4. Due process must be followed to select candidates who meet the eligibility criteria laid out in the law. There must be transparency in the process of appointment of information commissioners as per the directions of the Supreme Court in its judgment in February 2019. The judgment¹⁷ mandates that the following information regarding appointment of central and state information commissioners be proactively disclosed:
 - i. Advertisement inviting applications for the posts of Chief and other information commissioners, which should specify the terms and conditions of appointment as defined in the RTI Act
 - ii. Particulars of applicants
 - iii. Names of members of the Search Committee
 - iv. Criteria adopted by the search committee for shortlisting candidates
 - v. Minutes of search committee meetings
 - vi. Names of short-listed candidates
 - vii. Names of members of the selection committee
 - viii. Criteria adopted for selection of information commissioners
 - ix. Minutes of selection committee meetings

¹⁷ *Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others* (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018)

- x. File notings and correspondence related to the appointments
5. In keeping with the Supreme Court judgement of 2013 in the Union of India vs Namit Sharma case, while making recommendations to the President/Governor for appointment of the chief and other information commissioners, the selection committees must mention against the name of each candidate recommended, the facts to indicate their eminence in public life, knowledge and experience in the particular field. These facts must be accessible to citizens under the RTI Act.
 6. The procedure laid down in the Lokpal Act of setting up a search committee of independent eminent experts who recommend suitable names to the selection committee in a transparent manner should be adopted. This committee should identify and encourage eligible and deserving people, especially women, from diverse backgrounds to apply for the position of information commissioners.

Chapter 3: Appeals and Complaints Dealt with by Information Commissions

3.1 Introduction

Information commissions (ICs) adjudicate on appeals and complaints of citizens who have been denied their right to information under the law. Information seekers can file a second appeal under Section 19(3) to the commission if they are either aggrieved by the decision of the first appellate authority or have not received the decision of the first appellate authority within the stipulated time-frame. Further, Section 18(1) of the law obligates commissions to receive complaints with respect to any matter relating to accessing information under the law.

“18. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person,—

(a) who has been unable to submit a request to a Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, either by reason that no such officer has been appointed under this Act, or because the Central Assistant Public Information Officer or State Assistant Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has refused to accept his or her application for information or appeal under this Act for forwarding the same to the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer or senior officer specified in sub-section (1) of section 19 or the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be;

(b) who has been refused access to any information requested under this Act;

(c) who has not been given a response to a request for information or access to information within the time limit specified under this Act;

(d) who has been required to pay an amount of fee which he or she considers unreasonable;

(e) who believes that he or she has been given incomplete, misleading or false information under this Act; and

(f) in respect of any other matter relating to requesting or obtaining access to records under this Act.

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19. (1) Any person who, does not receive a decision within the time specified in sub-section (1) or clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 7, or is aggrieved by a decision of the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, may within thirty days from the expiry of such period or from the receipt of such a decision prefer an appeal to such officer who is senior in rank to the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer as the case may be, in each public authority:

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(3) A second appeal against the decision under sub-section (1) shall lie within ninety days from the date on which the decision should have been made or was actually received, with the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission:

Provided that the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, may admit the appeal after the expiry of the period of ninety days if it is satisfied that the appellant was prevented by sufficient cause from filing the appeal in time.”

The central government and some state governments have framed rules regarding the procedure for filing appeals/complaints. Some of these allow the commission to return an appeal/complaint if it is deficient in any manner.

3.2 Appeals and complaints registered and disposed

2,41,751 appeals and complaints were registered between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025 by 27 information commissions for which relevant information was available. During the same time period, **1,82,165** cases were disposed by these 27 commissions. The commission-wise break up of appeals and complaints registered and disposed is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Appeals and complaints registered and disposed by Information Commissions July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025			
	Information Commission	Appeals & complaints registered	Appeals & complaints disposed by passing orders
1	Maharashtra	54,869	38,410
2	Uttar Pradesh	24,479	30,552
3	Karnataka	27,490	26,802
4	Tamil Nadu	27,748	22,336
5	CIC	20,300	18,931
6	Gujarat	8,425	7,324
7	Bihar	12,600	5,854
8	Haryana	6,855	5,504
9	Odisha ①	8,048	5,200
10	Kerala	4,680	4,370
11	Andhra Pradesh	7,691	4,078
12	Chhattisgarh	11,929	3,078
13	Madhya Pradesh	8,315	2,450
14	Uttarakhand	2,673	2,124
15	Punjab	7,266	2,065
16	Himachal Pradesh	1,482	1,002
17	Telangana	4,584	624
18	Goa	359	431
19	Assam	728	404
20	Arunachal Pradesh	761	264
21	Manipur	185	147
22	Meghalaya	91	78
23	Mizoram	76	73
24	Sikkim	33	30
25	Nagaland	26	18
26	Tripura	58	16
27	Jharkhand	0 (defunct)	0 (defunct)
28	Rajasthan	Information denied	Information denied
29	West Bengal	no reply	no reply
	Total	2,41,751	1,82,165

Note- ①Data pertains to January 2024 to December 2024

The **Maharashtra** SIC disposed the highest number of cases (**38,410**) followed by the SICs of **Uttar Pradesh (30,552)**, **Karnataka (26,802)** and **Tamil Nadu (22,336)**. The SIC of **Maharashtra** registered the highest number of appeals and complaints (**54,869**) followed by **Tamil Nadu (27,748)** and **Karnataka (27,490)**. The **CIC** registered **20,300** appeals/complaints and disposed **18,931** during the period under review.

The SIC of **Jharkhand** was defunct throughout the period under consideration, and therefore no appeals/complaints were disposed by the SIC. The Jharkhand SIC has also stopped registering new appeals/complaints. The SIC of **Rajasthan denied information on the number of appeals and complaints registered and disposed by the commission**. The commission claimed that disclosing these figures would cause a breach of privilege of the legislative assembly as the annual report has not yet been tabled in the Assembly! This information was not available on the website of the SIC. RTI applications to the West Bengal SIC were filed through the official RTI online portal of the West Bengal government. However, subsequently the weblink to the portal became non-functional and the SIC claimed it did not receive the RTI applications and therefore, the applications were re-filed.

3.3 Commissioner-wise disposal of appeals/complaints

To understand if commissions have adopted any norms regarding the number of appeals/complaints to be disposed by each commissioner, information was sought under the RTI Act from all 29 commissions. Of the 27 ICs that provided a response, **only the CIC had formally adopted such a norm**. The minutes of a meeting¹⁸ of the CIC held on 22.3.2011 state that:

“Taking note of the increasing pendency of appeals/complaints in the Commission over the last few years and realizing the need for their expeditious disposal, the Commission hereby resolves that each single bench of the Commission shall take urgent steps to maximize its disposal without comprising the quality thereof, as a general rule, each single bench will endeavor to finally decide about 3200 appeals/complaints per year.”

The SICs of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal did not furnish the requisite information in response to the RTI applications.

Information was also sought regarding the number of appeals/complaints disposed by each commissioner in all ICs. Information obtained shows wide variations in the number of cases disposed by commissioners, even within the same information commission. For instance, in the SIC of Karnataka, one of the commissioners disposed **only 358** appeals in the 5 months he was in office during the period in review, while another disposed **12,325** in the 10 months he was in office during the period under review!

The SIC of Odisha refused to provide information on the number of appeals/complaints disposed by each commissioner citing Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act, which exempts from disclosure personal information! An appeal filed against this absurd response was still pending at the time of compilation of the report.

¹⁸ Minutes of meeting dated 22.3.2011

<https://cic.gov.in/sites/default/files/Circulars%20%26Noification/Minutes22032011.pdf>

3.4 Average disposal per commissioner

The average disposal of appeals and complaints per commissioner, calculated using data for the period July 2024 to June 2025, shows wide variation across commissions¹⁹. The commission-wise yearly average disposal of cases per commissioner is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Average Annual Disposal of Appeals and Complaints per Commissioner		
	Information Commission	Average annual disposal by each commissioner
1	Maharashtra	6,984
2	CIC	6,310
3	Karnataka	4,595
4	Tamil Nadu	4,467
5	Uttar Pradesh	2,799
6	Gujarat	1,953
7	Bihar	1,673
8	Chhattisgarh	1,606
9	Odisha	1,560
10	Haryana	1,001
11	Madhya Pradesh	817
12	Andhra Pradesh	816
13	Kerala	728
14	Uttarakhand	671
15	Telangana	624
16	Himachal Pradesh	501
17	Punjab	477
18	Goa	287
19	Assam	202
20	Manipur	147
21	Arunachal Pradesh	53
22	Meghalaya	49
23	Mizoram	37
24	Tripura	32
25	Sikkim	16
26	Nagaland	6
27	Rajasthan	no info on disposal
28	West Bengal	no info on disposal
29	Jharkhand	Defunct

¹⁹ Calculated using the total number of appeals and complaints disposed by each information commission from July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025 and the average number of commissioners working in the respective commissions during that time period (since there were different number of commissioners working in each commission for varying lengths of time, a weighted average has been used for each commission).

Several commissions had a concerning low annual disposal rate per commissioner despite having a large number of pending appeals/complaints. The SIC of Punjab had an annual average disposal rate **477 cases** per commissioner - each commissioner on an average effectively disposing **less than two cases** a day - even though the commission had a **backlog of more than 14,000** cases. Similarly, the SICs of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh had an annual average disposal rate of less than **820 cases** per commissioner - each commissioner on an average effectively disposing **less than three cases** a day - even though the commissions had huge backlogs: Andhra Pradesh with 13,591 and Madhya Pradesh with nearly 18,000. SICs of Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Odisha also had low disposal rates- each commissioner on an average effectively disposing **six cases** a day despite large backlogs- 34,147 (Chhattisgarh), 29,919 (Bihar) and 19,239 (Odisha).

The analysis shows that the Maharashtra information commission had the highest annual average disposal rate of 6,984 appeals/complaints per commissioner followed by the CIC at 6,310 and the Karnataka SIC at 4,595. Despite Maharashtra SIC, CIC, Karnataka SIC and Tamil Nadu SIC achieving the highest annual average disposal rate per commissioner, the backlog of cases remained high due to large number of posts of commissioners being kept vacant during the period under review.

3.5 Appeals and complaints returned by ICs

Though the RTI Act does not prescribe any format for filing an appeal/complaint, the central government and some state governments have, through their respective rules, prescribed formats and a list of documents that must accompany each appeal/complaint. Further, some of the rules, like those framed by the central government²⁰, empower the commission to return the appeal/complaint, if found deficient. The relevant provisions of the RTI Rules, 2012 of the central government are reproduced below:

“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”.

Of the 22 ICs which provided relevant information, the assessment found that nine commissions had returned appeals/complaints without passing any orders during the period July 2024 to June 30, 2025 (see Table 3).

²⁰ <https://cic.gov.in/sites/default/files/RTI/RTIRules2012.pdf>

Table 3: Appeals/complaints Returned by Commissions Without Passing Orders between July 1, 2024 & June 30, 2025		
	Information Commission	Number of appeals & complaints returned
1	Maharashtra	23,509
2	CIC	11,993
3	Bihar	8,729
4	Karnataka	4,886
5	Gujarat	1,489
6	Uttar Pradesh	515
7	Uttarakhand	23
8	Mizoram	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	1
	Total	51,148
<p>Note- SICs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Tripura did not return any appeals/complaints. SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal did not provide the requisite information. SIC of Jharkhand was defunct.</p>		

The Maharashtra SIC returned 23,509 appeals/complaints, while it registered 54,869 cases- nearly a third of the appeals/complaints received were returned. Similarly, the CIC returned nearly 12,000 appeals/ complaints while it registered 20,300 during the period under review. The Bihar SIC returned 8,729 cases while it registered 12,600 appeals/complaints during the same period. While the Odisha SIC failed to provide requisite information, the commission issued notices to close thousands of cases pertaining to 2021-22 (see Box 1 below).

Box 1: Curiouser and Curiouser!

Recently, the Odisha Information Commission sent out notices to appellants informing them that the commission, in a meeting held in June 2025, has decided to close 6,000 appeals/complaints pending since 2021 and 2022 unless applicants indicate they wish to continue the case. The notice states that this decision was taken as many appellants are not appearing for hearings or seeking adjournments and therefore, it could be that information has already been received by them during the pendency of their appeal or that they are not interested in pursuing it any further.

Such a decision is completely illegal and contrary to the provisions of the RTI Act. After having failed to dispose cases in a timely manner, the commission is summarily dismissing them to reduce the backlog. This approach creates a new burden for an information seeker not contemplated in the RTI law, thereby undermining the Act's citizen-centric design. The presumption of disinterest ignores barriers such as delayed notices, travel costs, and systemic delays caused by the Commission itself. Mass disposal without case-by-case reasoning violates principles of natural justice and weakens scrutiny of incomplete or misleading disclosures by public authorities.

The manner in which the commission took this decision raises further questions. As the notice issued to appellants only mentioned the date on which the commission took the decision, an RTI activist in Odisha sought a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on 13.6.2025 in which the commission decided to return the cases. In its response, the commission stated that decisions in its meetings are taken verbally and no formal or official minutes were issued!

This confirms that a consequential decision affecting thousands of RTI appeals was taken without recorded minutes or formal documentation, raising serious transparency concerns. The absence of official records by the State Information Commission, which is the apex appellate body under the RTI Act, is violative of peoples' fundamental right to information.

Notice issued by the Odisha Information Commission

The full Commission in the meeting dated 13.06.2025 reviewed the pending cases in Odisha Information Commission. It was noted that there are nearly 6000 cases, pertaining to year 2021 and 2022 which are awaiting hearing. It was also noted that during hearing many of the appellants are neither appearing nor seeking adjournment. This could be due to the fact that the required information has already been received by them, during pendency of the case or that they are no more interested in pursuing the matter.

The Commission has decided to dispose all these old pending cases second appeal / complaint as closed unless the appellant / complainant specifically wishes to continue the matter. The applicant is requested to inform the Commission, on or before 15th August 2025 if he wishes to continue the matter. Such intimation can be sent to Commission by ordinary post or e-mail at following address. The appeal / complaint number should be mentioned in the letter for easy reference.

Address: Odisha Information Commission,
Block B-1, Toshali Bhawan, Satyanagar,
Bhubaneswar - 751007.
Email ID: odishasoochana@nic.in

This issue with approval of full Commission in meeting dated 13.06.2025.

Reply of the Odisha Information Commission to RTI activist Pradip Pradhan who had sought a copy of the proceedings of the Commission's meeting held on 13.6.2025 in which it decided to return 6,000 cases of 2021 and 2022

With reference to your online RTI form-A application dt.17.7.2025 received in this Commission under RTI Act, 2005, the information as available in this Commission is as follows

Point-1:- Not available. The full Commission meets every week on Fridays to informally discuss office related matters & decisions, if any, are taken verbally. On 13.6.2025 the full Commission met in their usually weekly meeting to discuss official matters. No formal or official minutes were as such issued. Hence, the information sought for may be treated as NIL.

The trend of a large number of cases being returned began in 2015, with a sudden surge in the number of cases being returned by the CIC (see Chart 4). Several RTI activists wrote to the then Chief of the CIC urging that the commission proactively and publicly disclose information on the number of appeals/complaints being returned and also the reasons for returning them. All deficiency memos, which record the reason for returning an appeal/complaint, were then publicly disclosed on-line. Subsequently, however, these memos were again made inaccessible to the public and currently can be retrieved only if the appeal/complaint number is known.

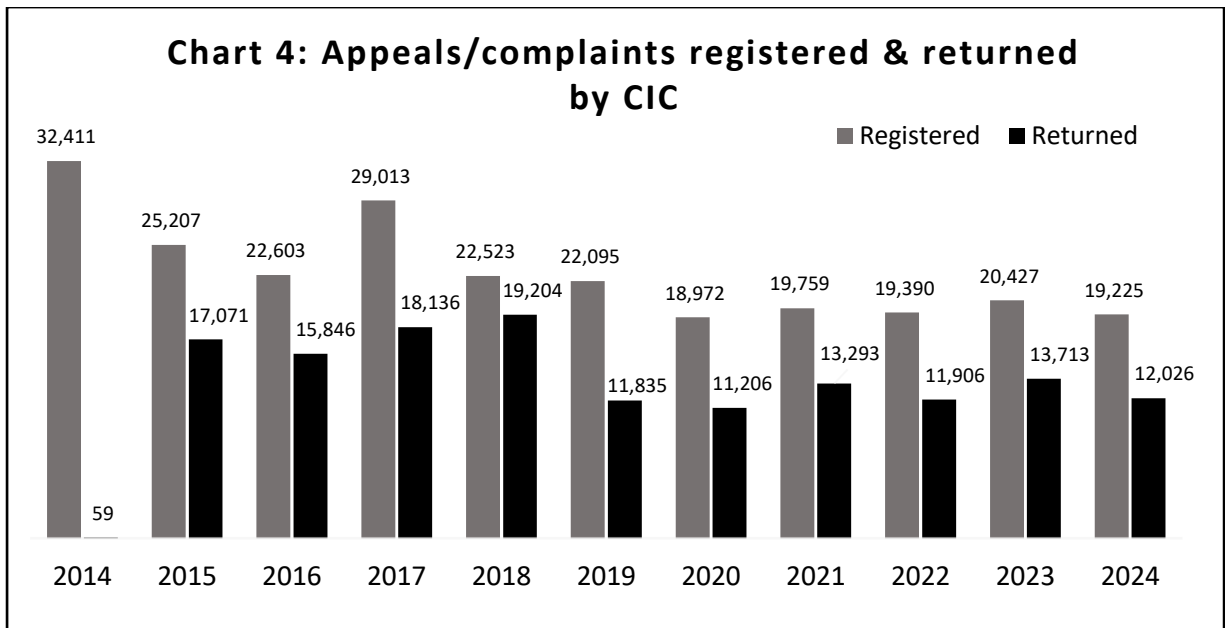


Chart 4 shows that although nearly the same number of appeals and complaints reached the CIC in 2014 (32,470) and 2024 (31,251), the number of cases registered has declined significantly due to a very large number of the cases (nearly 40%) being returned by the commission.

The CIC website discloses how many appeals/complaints were re-submitted to the CIC after addressing deficiencies. For the calendar year 2024, the data on the CIC website shows **38%** of the appeals/complaints received were **returned** by the commission²¹! The data reveals that nearly **95%** of the cases which were returned to the appellant/ complainant were **not re-submitted** to the CIC by them.

3.6 Procedure for expediting appeals/ complaints related to life or liberty

Section 7(1) states that information which concerns the life or liberty of a person has to be supplied within 48 hours of the request being received.

“7.(1) Subject to the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 5 or the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 6, the Central Public Information Officer or State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, on receipt of a request under section 6 shall, as expeditiously as possible, and in any case within thirty 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 sections 8 and 9:

Provided that where the information sought for concerns the life or liberty of a person, the same shall be provided within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the request.” (emphasis supplied)

However, the RTI law does not prescribe any time frame for the information commissions when dealing with appeals and complaints relating to life and liberty. This renders the provision ineffective because if public authorities do not provide such information within 48 hours, the appeals/complaints

²¹ This figure excludes appeals/complaints which were returned due to being time barred/ duplicates or because they pertained to SICs

filed with ICs would enter the regular cycle and are disposed after many months/years, depending on the backlogs in the commissions. This necessitates the adoption of relevant guidelines by commissions to expeditiously deal with appeals and complaints relating to life or liberty – a demand that has been repeatedly made by RTI users and activists.

In order to determine whether commissions have put in place any mechanism to identify and expedite the process of hearing matters related to the life or liberty of a person, information was sought from all 29 ICs about the number of such appeals/complaints dealt by them and whether ICs had defined any process to be followed if a complaint or appeal states that the information sought relates to the life or liberty of a person. The assessment found that most commissions had not adopted any specific procedures for identifying and fast-tracking appeals/complaints for matters in which information sought related to the life or liberty of a person. Only **3 information commissions**- Bihar, Haryana, and Punjab stated that they have put in place a mechanism to expedite the disposal of such cases while 22 ICs stated that they have no such procedures/ guidelines. The SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal failed to furnish the requisite information.

3.7 Discussion

One of the most significant challenges faced by the RTI regime in India is the large backlog of cases in commissions, resulting in appeals and complaints languishing for long periods of time without disposal (See chapter 4). Apart from non-appointment of adequate number of commissioners in ICs, an important factor contributing to this problem is the tardy rate of disposal by information commissioners caused by inefficient practices followed in commissions, lack of adequate resources and in several cases extremely low productivity of commissioners. Unless efficient systems of functioning, using appropriate technology, are adopted and commissioners commit themselves to disposing a reasonable number of cases every year, the problem of backlogs will continue to hound the transparency watchdogs.

In several commissions, shortage of staff appears to be hindering the functioning of the commission. Minutes of a meeting of the Maharashtra SIC held on October 6, 2023 note that nearly 70% of staff positions were lying vacant. An affidavit²² filed by the Karnataka Chief Information Commissioner in the Supreme Court in September 2021 also brought to light concerns regarding understaffing and the problem of insufficiently trained and qualified persons being hired through outsourcing /contracting frustrating the functioning of the commission.

An estimated 40 to 60 lakh (4 to 6 million) applications were filed in 2011-12 under the RTI Act. Taking that as the annual estimate of number of RTI applications filed, the data on the number of appeals and complaints registered annually suggests that ICs are petitioned in only about 5% of the total RTI applications filed. However, this does not mean that in 95% of the cases people get access to the information they sought. The 2014 assessment estimated that only about 45% of RTI applications were successful in terms of obtaining information requested²³. Therefore, of the remaining 55%, less than 10% actually end up filing a second appeal or complaint - perhaps because many of those who file RTI applications do not have the resources or skills needed to approach ICs and therefore, despite not

²² Status Report filed by the Karnataka State Chief Information Commissioner in September 2021 in MA 1979/2019 (Anjali Bhardwaj & Ors Vs Union of India & Ors)-

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qGhIVcTw5WWk4Y0KZqAFAXYmUilwGTDJ/view?usp=sharing>

²³ Chapter 6, 'Peoples' Monitoring of the RTI Regime in India', 2011-2013, RaaG & CES, 2014

receiving the information sought, are unable to approach the commissions. National assessments have shown that a large number of RTI applications emanate from the urban poor and from rural households seeking information about their basic entitlements²⁴.

In this context, the practice being followed by the CIC and some SICs, of returning a very large number of appeals and complaints without passing any orders, becomes extremely problematic. It also creates an apprehension that this is perhaps a way of artificially reducing the mounting backlogs in ICs - by simply not registering a large percentage of the new cases, and by frustrating information seekers since many people, especially the poor and marginalised, would feel discouraged and often give up if their appeal/complaint is returned. Over 90% of the cases returned by the CIC were not re-submitted to the commission.

Unlike the courts, where people take the assistance of lawyers, most information seekers navigate the process of filing RTI applications and following up on their own. Therefore, it is important that the process of filing an appeal/complaint to the commission be people-friendly and procedural deficiencies like the absence of an index or page numbering not be made grounds for returning appeals/complaints under the RTI Rules. Commissions must facilitate and assist people in the process of registering their appeals/complaints, rather than summarily returning them.

3.8 Agenda for action

1. The CIC has adopted a norm of disposing 3,200 cases per commissioner, per year. Information commissioners in all ICs must agree upon, and adopt, norms on the number of cases a commissioner must deal with every year. This is especially important in commissions which receive a large number of appeals and complaints. These norms must be made public and the number of cases disposed by each commissioner annually must also be proactively disclosed by the ICs.
2. There is a concomitant need to develop a consensus among information commissioners across the country, on norms for budgets and staffing patterns of ICs, including legal and technical experts, based on the number of cases to be dealt with by each commissioner and other relevant state specific issues. The Union and state governments must ensure timely appointment of adequate number of duly qualified staff for information commissions.
3. There needs to be a review of the structure and processes of ICs to ensure that they function more efficiently. Perhaps learning from international experience, in order to reduce pendency and waiting time, the Indian ICs need to be infused with a trained cadre of officers to facilitate the processing of appeals and complaints.
4. Appropriate governments must examine the rules made by them under the RTI Act for filing appeals and complaints with ICs and ensure that the procedures prescribed therein are in conformity with the law and are people-friendly.
5. RTI rules should not allow for returning of appeals/complaints due to minor or procedural defects. They must place an obligation on ICs to assist people in filing appeals and complaints, rather than summarily returning them due to a deficiency.
6. The websites of ICs and public authorities must prominently display information about the procedure for filing an appeal/complaint. Commissions should adopt mechanisms to assist and

²⁴ Chapter 5, RaaG & CES, 2014

facilitate people in the process of registering their appeals/complaints. All ICs must provide a help-line and facilitation desk where people can seek advice and assistance. In cases where a substantive deficiency is noticed, for instance if a second appeal has been filed without exhausting the first appeal process or where an appeal/complaint which should lie with the CIC has been filed to the SIC or vice versa, the commission should, to the extent possible, facilitate remedial action by forwarding the appeal/complaint to the appropriate authority, while informing the appellant. Returning an appeal/complaint should be a last resort adopted by ICs. Such an approach would be in keeping with the RTI law, which explicitly recognizes that many people in the country would need assistance in exercising their right to information.

7. Further, wherever appeals and complaints are returned, the deficiency memo which enunciates the reason for the return must be made public, in addition to being communicated to the appellant/complainant. This is, in any case, a requirement under Section 4 of the RTI Act and would enable public scrutiny of the process.
8. ICs must put in place effective mechanisms to dispose appeals/complaints dealing with issues related to life or liberty.

Chapter 4: Backlog and Delays in Information Commissions- till here

4.1 Introduction

The RTI Act prescribes statutory timelines for disposing information requests - ordinarily thirty days from the date of application. In case information is not furnished, or the applicant is aggrieved by the nature of response received, (s)he is entitled to file a first appeal with the designated First Appellate Authority, which has to be disposed within a maximum period of 45 days. No time-frame, however, is prescribed for disposal of a second appeal or complaint which lies with information commissions, an error that appears to have crept in as the law made its way through Parliament²⁵.

Large backlogs in the disposal of appeals and complaints by information commissions is one of the most serious problems plaguing the transparency regime in India. These backlogs result in applicants having to wait for many months, even years, for their cases to be heard in ICs, defeating the objective of the RTI law of ensuring time-bound access to information.

In February 2019, taking note of the inordinately long time taken by ICs to dispose cases, the Supreme Court ruled²⁶ that in keeping with the spirit of the RTI Act to ensure time-bound access to information, commissions should decide appeals/complaints within the shortest time possible. The Court clarified that this should normally be within a few months from the date of filing the complaint or appeal. The relevant extract of the judgement is reproduced below:

*“24) ...Of course, no specific period within which CIC or SICs are required to dispose of the appeals and complaints is fixed. However, going by the spirit of the provisions, giving outer limit of 30 days to the CPIOs/SPIOs to provide information or reject application with reasons, **it is expected that CIC or SICs shall decide the appeals/complaints within shortest time possible, which should normally be few months from the date of service of complaint or appeal to the opposite side.**” (emphasis supplied)*

The Calcutta High Court and the Karnataka High Court, have in fact, while hearing cases of people whose appeals/complaints were not being disposed by the information commission in a timely manner, held that as the Act prescribed a maximum time limit of 45 days for disposal of a first appeal, a similar period would also apply for second appeals.

The relevant extract from the order of the Karnataka High Court²⁷ is given below:

“It is indeed to be noticed that no time limit is prescribed to decide a second appeal. Therefore, it would have to be interpreted that when no time is prescribed, it would follow that it ought to be decided within a reasonable time. Since there is a time limit prescribed for deciding a first appeal, it would be safe to conclude that a similar period would apply insofar as deciding the second appeal, for otherwise, it would lead to a situation where the object of the Act is not achieved if the authority should indefinitely postpone the hearing and decision of a second appeal.

²⁵ For details see Chapter 25, 'Tilting the Balance of Power - Adjudicating the RTI Act', RaaG & SNS, 2017

²⁶ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-uAXhMBkEJCbs7HnonAtvzXKaIRZ-bH9/view?usp=sharing>

²⁷ Order dated 29.10.2015 of High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition 28310 of 2015 Jayaprakash Reddy v/s. Central Information Commission & Union of India

6. Consequently, it would be deemed that the second appeal would also have to be decided within a period of 45 days if not earlier, from the date of filing. Since the second appeal filed by the petitioner is pending before the first respondent since October, 2014, and more than a year has elapsed, it would be in the fitness of things to direct the respondent to expedite the consideration of the appeal and pass appropriate order within a period of four weeks if not earlier, from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.”

The relevant extract from the Judgment of the Calcutta High Court²⁸ is given below:

“A second appeal arises from a decision in a first appeal under s.19(1), and a first appeal arises from a decision or a failure to give a decision under s.7. The sparkle of a strong strand of speed woven through the sections of the Act is abruptly lost in the second appeal that has been allowed to run wild. This open-ended second appeal scheme is bound to make the s.6 request go totally adrift generating a multi-tier avoidable and unwanted offshoot Court proceedings such as this case.

In my opinion, keeping in mind the respective maximum periods fixed for deciding a first appeal under s.19(1) and disposal of a request for obtaining information under s.7, the second appellate authority should have decided the second appeal within 45 days from the date of filing thereof. In view of the scheme of the statute, I think this period should be considered the reasonable period for deciding a second appeal. I am of the view that this petition should be disposed of directing the authority to decide the appeal.”

The issue of backlog and delays is especially problematic for marginalized sections of the Indian population who use the RTI Act to access information about their basic entitlements like subsidized rations, old age pensions and minimum wages, in the hope of being able to hold the government accountable for delivery of these services. Inordinate delay in the commissions renders the law meaningless for them.

4.2 Backlog of appeals and complaints

The number of appeals and complaints **pending on June 30, 2025 in the 29 information commissions** stood at **4,13,972**.

The backlog of appeals/complaints has increased significantly in recent years. The 2019 assessment had found that as of March 31, 2019, a total of 2,18,347 cases were pending in the 26 information commissions from which data was obtained, which climbed to 2,86,325 as of June 30, 2021, and crossed 3 lakh in June 2022. In June 2023, the backlog stood at 3,88,886 for 29 information commissions and last year, as of June 30, 2024 it was at 4,05,509.

Maharashtra SIC with an alarming backlog of **95,340** had the highest number of appeals and complaints pending in the country. This was followed by the **Karnataka SIC** at **47,825**, **Tamil Nadu** at **41,059** and **Chhattisgarh** at **34,147**. The **CIC** had a backlog of more than **24,000** appeals and complaints. The commission-wise break-up of the backlog of appeals and complaints is given in Table 4.

²⁸ Judgement dated 7.7.2010 of High Court of Calcutta in W.P. No. 11933 (W) of 2010 Akhil Kumar Roy v/s. The West 2 Bengal Information Commission & Ors.

Table 4: Backlog of Appeals & Complaints in Information Commissions			
	Information Commission	Pending as of June 30, 2024	Pending as of June 30, 2025
1	Maharashtra	1,08,641	95,340
2	Karnataka	50,277	47,825
3	Tamil Nadu	41,241	41,059
4	Chhattisgarh	25,317	34,147
5	Bihar ^①	25,101	29,919
6	CIC	22,774	24,102
7	Odisha	20,235	19,239
8	Uttar Pradesh	24,035	18,424
9	Telangana	14,162	18,192
10	Madhya Pradesh	10,849	17,940
11	Punjab	9,175	14,376
12	Andhra Pradesh	10,809	13,591
13	Jharkhand	7,728	7,728
14	Rajasthan ^②	7,028	7,028
15	Kerala	6,455	6,512
16	Haryana	4,191	5,542
17	West Bengal ^③	7,556	4,954
18	Gujarat	6,131	3,175
19	Uttarakhand	951	1,688
20	Himachal Pradesh	716	1,195
21	Assam	445	787
22	Arunachal Pradesh	1,190	497
23	Tripura	265	368
24	Goa	152	241
25	Manipur	42	80
26	Meghalaya	23	13
27	Nagaland	15	7
28	Sikkim	2	3
29	Mizoram	3	0
	Total	4,05,509	4,13,972
Notes: Data as of ^① 31-3-2025 ^② 30-6-2024 ^③ 31-1-2025			

Comparative data from the previous assessment for the SICs of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana shows significant increase in the backlog of appeals/complaints since June 2024.

4.3 Estimated time required for disposal of an appeal/complaint

The large backlog of appeals and complaints in ICs results in information seekers having to wait for long periods of time for their cases to be heard. Using data on the backlog of cases in ICs and their monthly rate of disposal for the period under review (July 1, 2024 till June 30, 2025), the estimated time it would take to dispose an appeal/complaint filed with an IC on July 1, 2025 was computed (assuming appeals and complaints are disposed in a chronological order). The commission-wise analysis and comparative data from the 2024 assessment is presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Estimated time required for disposal of an appeal/complaint			
	Information Commission	Estimated time for disposal of appeal/complaint filed on July 1, 2024	Estimated time for disposal of appeal/complaint filed on July 1, 2025
1	Jharkhand	Defunct	Defunct since May 2020
2	Telangana	Defunct	29 years & 2 months
3	Tripura	Defunct	23 years
4	Chhattisgarh	5 years & 2 months	11 years and 1 month
5	Madhya Pradesh	no reply	7 years and 4 months
6	Punjab	2 years & 4 months	7 years
7	Bihar ^①	4 years & 6 months	5 years and 1 month
8	Odisha ^②	3 years & 11 months	3 years and 8 months
9	Andhra Pradesh	1 year & 8 months	3 years and 4 months
10	Maharashtra	1 year & 11 months	2 years and 6 months
11	Assam	9 months	1 year and 11 months
12	Arunachal Pradesh	3 years & 4 months	1 year and 11 months
13	Tamil Nadu	2 years & 5 months	1 year and 10 months
14	Karnataka	1 year & 9 months	1 year and 9 months
15	Kerala	1 year & 11 months	1 year and 6 months
16	CIC	1 year & 4 months	1 year and 3 months
17	Himachal Pradesh	1 year & 2 months	1 year and 2 months
18	Haryana	6 months	1 year
19	Uttarakhand	3 months	8 months
20	Uttar Pradesh	9 months	7 months
21	Goa	6 months	7 months
22	Manipur	4 months	7 months
23	Gujarat	1 year & 1 month	5 months
24	Nagaland	10 months	5 months
25	Meghalaya	6 months	2 months
26	Sikkim	Less than 1 month	1 month
27	Mizoram	2 months	no pendency
28	Rajasthan	4 months	no info on cases disposed
29	West Bengal	1 year & 10 months	no info on cases disposed

Note- Based on ^① backlog as of 31-3-2025 ^② disposed as of Jan-Dec 2024

The analysis presented above shows that the **Telangana SIC would take an estimated 29 years and 2 months**- a matter filed on July 1, 2025 would be disposed in the **year 2054** at the monthly rate of disposal calculated on the basis of cases disposed between July 2024 and June 2025. SIC of **Tripura**, would take an estimated **23 years** and **Chhattisgarh** would take **11 years**. SICs of **Madhya Pradesh** and **Punjab** would take **7 years**.

The assessment shows that **18 commissions** would take 1 year or more to dispose an appeal/complaint filed on July 1, 2025. The estimated time required for disposal of an appeal/complaint in the **CIC was found to be 1 year & 3 months**.

4.4 Discussion

Access to information is meaningful if it is provided within a reasonable timeframe. Inordinate delays by ICs in disposing appeals/complaints violates the basic objective of the RTI Act. It renders the law ineffective for people, especially for those living at the margins, who are most dependent on government services.

Taking note of the unduly long time taken by ICs to dispose cases, the Supreme Court in its judgment²⁹ in February 2019 ruled that in keeping with the spirit of the RTI Act to ensure time-bound access to information, commissions should decide appeals/complaints within the shortest time possible - normally a few months from the date of service of complaint or appeal to the public authority. The Court held that since the law states that information commissions should consist of a Chief and upto ten commissioners 'as may be deemed necessary', the number of commissioners required should be determined on the basis of the workload. The Supreme Court also gave specific directions to ensure timely appointment of information commissioners.

The High Courts of Karnataka and Calcutta have held that second appeals should be disposed in a reasonable time-frame and have gone on to interpret that the maximum time limit given for disposal of first appeals i.e. 45 days, would also apply to second appeals.

Successive national assessments have identified and flagged the issue of long delays in the disposal of appeals/complaints by ICs caused due to a huge backlog of cases in the commissions. At least five factors contribute to the problem of large backlogs.

First, as discussed in chapter 2, the failure to appoint commissioners in a timely manner results in increased pendency in the commissions. Considering most vacancies arise as a result of routine retirements, not appointing commissioners on time reflects the lack of will on part of the concerned governments to be transparent and accountable to citizens. Successive reports on the working of ICs have found many commissions lying defunct or working at reduced capacity despite large backlogs. Both the Telangana and Tripura SICs, which are estimated to take the longest time for disposing an appeal/complaint, were non-functional for several months during the period under review as all posts of information commissioners were vacant.

Second, tardy rate of disposal of cases by information commissioners in many ICs leads to cases accumulating in the commissions. As discussed in Chapter 3, out of 28 information commissions that provided information under the RTI Act, 27 commissions have not adopted any norms regarding the number of cases a commissioner should deal with in a month. In some cases, the average disposal rate

²⁹ Anjali Bhardwaj and others v. Union of India and others (Writ Petition No. 436 of 2018), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-uAXhMBkEJCBs7HnonAtvzXKaiRZ-bH9/view?usp=sharing>

was found to be less than three cases per commissioner per day, despite large backlogs. This is especially problematic in ICs which receive large numbers of appeals and complaints. Also, the processes adopted by ICs to handle cases are not efficient and often commissions do not have adequate resources and staff.

Third, poor implementation of section 4 of the RTI law, which obliges public authorities to proactively disclose information, ultimately increases the workload of commissions. Previous reports on the implementation of the RTI Act have shown that nearly 70% of the RTI applications seek information that should have been proactively made public without citizens having to file an RTI application³⁰. Since central and state governments are not fulfilling their statutory obligations under section 4 of the RTI Act, lakhs of people in India are forced to spend their time and resources in getting information from public authorities. This leads to an increase in the number of information requests, which finally increases the workload of ICs.

The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) has prescribed guidelines and issued Office Memorandums³¹ from time to time to ensure effective implementation of section 4. Unfortunately, ICs have largely hesitated in invoking their powers to address the issue of violations of section 4. Recently, in a judgment³² dated August 17, 2023, the Supreme Court directed information commissions to monitor implementation of section 4 and use their powers under Section 25 to recommend appropriate steps to public authorities. The relevant extract of the judgment is given below:

“25. Having examined the Right to Information established by the statute under Section 3 in the context of the obligations of public authorities under Section 4, we are of the opinion that the purpose and object of the statute will be accomplished only if the principle of accountability governs the relationship between ‘right holders’ and ‘duty bearers’. The Central and State Information Commissions have a prominent place, having a statutory recognition under Chapters III and IV of the Act and their powers and functions all enumerated in detail in Section 18 of the Act. We have also noted the special power of ‘Monitoring and Reporting’ conferred on the Central and State Information Commissioners which must be exercised keeping in mind the purpose and object of the Act, i.e., ‘to promote transparency and accountability in working of every public authority’.

26. For the reasons stated above, we direct that the Central Information Commission and the State Information Commissions shall continuously monitor the implementation of the mandate of Section 4 of the Act as also prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Training in its Guidelines and Memorandums issued from time to time. The directions will also include instructions under O.M. dated 07.11.2019 issued by the Department. For this purpose, the Commissioners will also be entitled to issue recommendations under sub-Section (5) of Section 25 to public authorities for taking necessary steps for complying with the provisions of the Act.”

³⁰ Chapter 4, ‘Peoples’ Monitoring of the RTI Regime in India’, 2011-2013, RaaG & CES, 2014

³¹ Relevant guidelines and OM accessible at

<https://documents.doptcirculars.nic.in/D2/D02rti/Guidelines%20regarding%20Suo%20MotuUc29y.pdf>

³² Writ Petition (Civil) No. 990 Of 2021 - Kishan Chand Jain Vs UOI

Another factor contributing to a large number of information requests being filed in public authorities, many of which subsequently reach ICs, is the absence of effective grievance redress mechanisms in the country. An analysis of RTI applications in previous studies showed that at least 16% of applications seek information aimed at getting action on a complaint, getting a response from a public authority or getting redress for a grievance³³. In the absence of effective grievance redress laws, people often invoke the RTI Act in an attempt to force the government to redress their complaints by seeking information about the action taken on their complaint.

Finally, the lack of penalty imposition by ICs (see chapter 5) fosters a culture of impunity and encourages PIOs to take liberties with the RTI Act. This results in many unanswered applications and an equal number of delayed or illegitimately refused ones, leading to a large number of appeals/complaints to ICs and the consequent backlogs and delays in commissions. By not imposing penalties, information commissions increase their own work-load.

4.5 Agenda for action

1. The central and state governments must ensure timely appointment of requisite number of information commissioners in ICs (see chapter 2). Commissions must be provided with adequate resources for their efficient functioning.
2. All ICs must set norms for number of cases a commissioner must dispose every year, especially in commissions which receive a large number of appeals and complaints. These norms and the number of cases disposed by each commissioner annually must be made public. As discussed in Chapter 3, the structure and processes of ICs need to be reviewed to ensure they function efficiently.
3. ICs must impose penalties mandated under the RTI Act for violation of the law (see chapter 5 for more details).
4. One way of potentially reducing backlogs without illegitimately curbing the citizen's fundamental right to information would be to adopt practices in public authorities for ensuring that the number of RTI applications received by them do not become unmanageable. Poor compliance by public authorities with section 4 of the RTI Act forces information seekers to file applications for information that should be available to them proactively, consequently creating extra work for the concerned public authorities and for information commissions. The following steps must be undertaken to improve proactive disclosures:
 - i. ICs must immediately take steps to comply with the judgment of the Supreme Court dated August 17, 2023, vide which the court directed information commissions to monitor implementation of section 4 and use their powers under Section 25 to recommend appropriate steps to public authorities (WPC 990/2021 – Kishan Chand Jain Vs UOI).
 - ii. ICs should ask, of each matter coming before them for adjudication, whether the information being sought was required to be proactively made public or communicated to the applicant, as an affected party. Where the answer is "yes", the IC should direct the concerned public authority, under section 19(8) of the RTI Act, to start disseminating the information proactively and report compliance.
 - iii. One of the problems with ensuring implementation of section 4 of the law is that the RTI Act empowers the commission to impose penalties only on PIOs, while the responsibility of

³³ Chapter 4, 'Peoples' Monitoring of the RTI Regime in India', 2011-2013, RaaG & CES, 2014

ensuring compliance with section 4 of the RTI Act is actually with the public authority rather than with a specific PIO. Also, the RTI Act does not explicitly provide for the appointment of PIOs to ensure compliance with the provisions of section 4(1) of the RTI Act. Perhaps the most effective way of dealing with this problem is to make Heads of Departments (HoDs) personally responsible for ensuring compliance with provisions of section 4. This would be in keeping with general administrative practice, considering that the ultimate responsibility for the functioning of a public authority lies with the HoD.

- iv. Where a complaint is received against non-compliance with any provision of section 4, the commission should institute an enquiry under section 18 of the RTI Act, against the HoD or any other official responsible and summon them if required. ICs should penalise the relevant official for any violations of the obligation for proactive disclosure, using the “implied powers” of the commission, as mandated by the Supreme Court. The SC, in *Sakiri Vasu v State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors.* [(2008)2 SCC 409] held that it is well settled that, once a statute gives a power to an authority to do something, it includes the implied power to use all reasonable means to achieve that objective. By implication, there is no legal reason why the IC cannot impose a penalty on other liable persons, say the HoD of the public authority, or whoever else is responsible, for violating the RTI Act. As the IC is empowered by the RTI Act to impose penalties explicitly on PIOs, it can also impose it on whoever else might be in violation of the RTI Act, by using its “implied powers”.
 - v. Where an appeal or complaint comes before an IC relating to information that should rightly have been made available *suo motu* under section 4 of the RTI Act, but was not, the IC should exercise its powers under S. 19(8)(b) and award compensation to the appellant/complainant. If done in adequate number of cases, this would provide a strong incentive for public authorities to comply with section 4 (see chapter 6).
 - vi. Information that is proactively disclosed by public authorities 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 access relevant records. Otherwise, the proactive disclosure of a large amount of disorganized and unsearchable information can actually contribute to opaqueness rather than transparency.
 - vii. Public authorities should conduct periodic audits (at least six monthly) and identify the type of information that is being repeatedly asked for in RTI applications being received by them. Where such information is not exempt under the RTI Act, they should effectively disseminate the information proactively, thereby obviating the need to file applications.
 - viii. The Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) must take appropriate steps to operationalise and implement the recommendation made by the committee set up to examine proactive disclosures³⁴ and the guidelines and various Office Memorandums issued by it. The committee had recommended that compliance with section 4 be included as one of the performance indicators in the annual performance appraisal report (APAR) of the HoDs of all public authorities.
5. In order to ensure systemic improvement in governance, every public authority should analyse the information being sought under the RTI Act, with the purpose of identifying and acting on any lapses or weaknesses that these RTI applications might point towards, both in terms of the functioning of the concerned public servant or prevailing policy and practice in the public

³⁴ Report available from <https://goo.gl/wc0c0b>

authority. All PAs must analyse RTI applications with a view to address short-comings in governance and bringing about systemic change. This was also stated by the Prime Minister, while addressing the CIC convention in 2015. Considering a large number of RTI applications are filed by people to access information related to poor delivery of basic services resulting from bad governance, this would result, among other things, in reducing the work load of ICs. This step must be immediately initiated by all public authorities.

6. Often RTI applications are filed because there are unattended grievances that the public has with the public authority. The central government must immediately re-introduce the grievance redress bill, which had lapsed with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 2014, for enactment in Parliament.
7. Another practice that would minimize the work load of many public authorities is the putting of all RTI queries and the answers given (except where exempt under the RTI Act) in the public domain, in a searchable database. This would allow people to access information that has already been accessed by someone earlier without having to resort to filing an RTI application. Though the DoPT has already, vide its memorandum No.1/6/2011-IR dated 15th April 2013, directed that "*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*", this does not seem to have had an impact even on authorities of the Government of India. Therefore, the DoPT and the state governments need to push harder for this to happen, and the ICs should also take cognizance of this and "require" the PAs to comply, using the powers provided under section 19(8)(a)(iii).
8. A major constraint faced by PIOs in providing information in a timely manner is the poor state of record management in most public authorities. This also proved to be a bottleneck during the lockdown imposed during COVID pandemic when accessing physical files was difficult. Section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act obligates every public authority to properly manage and speedily computerize its records. However, given the tardy progress in this direction, perhaps what is needed is a national task force specifically charged with digitization and scanning all office records in a time bound manner and organizing them. ICs should exercise the vast powers provided to them under the RTI Act and use these to ensure that records are managed in a way that they facilitate access to information of the public.

Chapter 5: Penalizing Violations of the Law

5.1 Introduction

The penalty clause, Section 20, of the RTI Act is one of the key provisions in terms of giving the law its teeth and acting as a deterrent for PIOs against violating the law. It empowers information commissions to impose penalties of upto Rs. 25,000 on erring Public Information Officers (PIOs) for violations of the RTI Act.

“20. (1) Where the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission ... at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal is of the opinion that the ...Public Information Officer ..., has, without any reasonable cause, refused to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall impose a penalty of two hundred and fifty rupees each day till application is received or information is furnished, so however, the total amount of such penalty shall not exceed twenty-five thousand rupees:

Provided that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, shall be given a reasonable opportunity of being heard before any penalty is imposed on him:

Provided further that the burden of proving that he acted reasonably and diligently shall be on the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be.”

As per the RTI Act, whenever an appeal or a complaint is disposed, and one or more violations listed in section 20 are found to have occurred, the commission is obliged to either impose the prescribed penalty after following the due procedure, or provide reasons why it is not imposing a penalty from within the provisions allowed by law. The penalty is imposable whether or not asked for by the appellant or complainant, as long as it is warranted given the circumstances of the case. The Act requires the commission to give the PIO an opportunity of being heard before imposing penalty (commissions usually issue a show-cause notice asking PIOs to show cause why penalty should not be levied).

Section 20(2) empowers information commissions to recommend disciplinary action against a PIO for “persistent” violation of one or more provisions of the Act.

“(2) Where the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be, at the time of deciding any complaint or appeal is of the opinion that the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, has, without any reasonable cause and persistently, failed to receive an application for information or has not furnished information within the time specified under sub-section (1) of section 7 or malafidely denied the request for information or knowingly given incorrect, incomplete or misleading information or destroyed information which was the subject of the request or obstructed in any manner in furnishing the information, it shall recommend for disciplinary action against the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be, under the service rules applicable to him.”

5.2 Penalty imposition

The assessment found that ICs imposed penalties in an extremely small fraction of the cases in which penalty was imposable. In fact, commissions appear reluctant to even ask the PIOs to give their justification for not complying with the law.

For the period July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025, a total of **13,657 show cause notices** were issued to PIOs under the penalty clause of the Act by the 17 commissions which provided relevant information.

The SIC of Gujarat issued the maximum number (10,767), followed by Haryana (1,765) and Tamil Nadu (372). The CIC and SICs of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh stated that they did not maintain this crucial information! The SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand and West Bengal did not provide any reply or denied the information. ICs claiming that they do not maintain data on the number of cases in which show cause notices were issued is very problematic, as without this basic information, appropriate follow-up on the penalty proceedings seems unlikely. See table 6 for commission-wise details of show cause notices issued.

	Information Commission	No. of cases in which show cause was issued
1	Gujarat	10,767
2	Haryana	1,765
3	Tamil Nadu	372
4	Kerala	248
5	Madhya Pradesh	179
6	Punjab	137
7	Meghalaya	72
8	Arunachal Pradesh	47
9	Goa	41
10	Assam	16
11	Manipur	7
12	Sikkim	5
13	Mizoram	1
14	Jharkhand	0
15	Nagaland	0
16	Telangana	0
17	Tripura	0
	Total	13,657

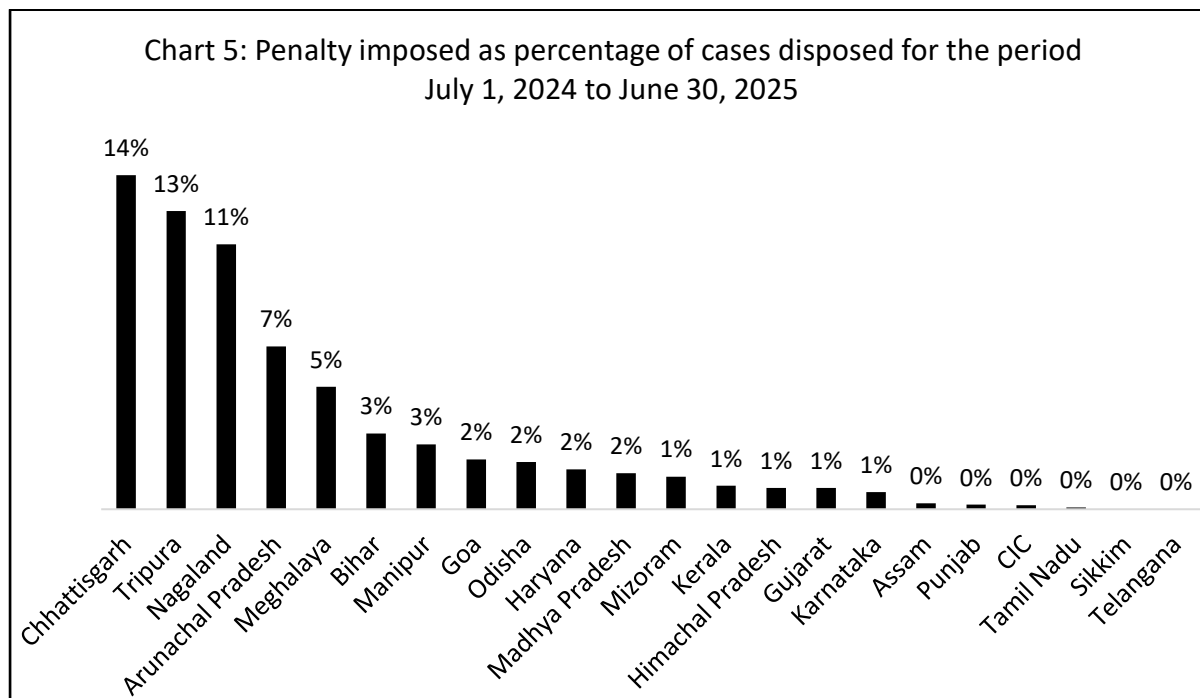
In terms of penalty imposition, of the 23 commissions which provided relevant information, **penalty was imposed in a total of 1,252 cases**. Penalty amounting to **Rs. 2.32 crore** was imposed by 23 commissions during the period under review.

The SIC of Chhattisgarh imposed the highest amount of penalty (Rs. 1.06 crore), followed by Karnataka (Rs. 38.11 lakh) and Bihar (Rs. 28.60 lakh). The commission-wise details are provided in table 7.

Table 7: Details of penalty imposed by Information Commissions (July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025)			
	Information Commission	No. of cases where penalty was imposed	Amount of penalty imposed (In ₹)
1	Chhattisgarh	431	1,06,00,639
2	Karnataka	192	38,11,000
3	Bihar	186	28,60,500
4	Haryana	92	22,67,500
5	Odisha	103	9,07,000
6	Gujarat	65	5,04,750
7	Arunachal Pradesh	18	5,00,000
8	Madhya Pradesh	37	4,01,750
9	CIC	33	3,29,750
10	Kerala	43	2,87,000
11	Goa	9	2,12,750
12	Tamil Nadu	16	1,61,000
13	Himachal Pradesh	9	1,34,500
14	Punjab	4	75,000
15	Tripura	2	50,000
16	Manipur	4	48,750
17	Nagaland	2	47,500
18	Assam	1	25,000
19	Meghalaya	4	12,000
20	Mizoram	1	5,000
21	Jharkhand	0 (defunct)	0 (defunct)
22	Sikkim	0	0
23	Telangana	0	0
24	Rajasthan	Information denied	Information denied
25	Maharashtra	Info not provided	Info not provided
26	Andhra Pradesh	Info not provided	Info not provided
27	Uttarakhand	Info not provided	Info not provided
28	West Bengal	Info not provided	Info not provided
29	Uttar Pradesh	Info not provided	Info not provided
	Total	1,252	2,32,41,389

5.3 Penalty imposed as percentage of cases disposed

Analysis of the figures for 22 ICs (which provided information on both the number of cases disposed and the number of cases where penalty was imposed) shows that penalty was imposed in just **1.2% of the cases disposed by the ICs**. The IC-wise figures are presented in Chart 5.



A previous assessment³⁵ of a random sample of orders of information commissions had found that on average **59% orders recorded one or more violations listed in Section 20 of the RTI Act**. If this estimate of 59% is used, penalty would be potentially imposable in **63,131** cases out of the **1,07,001** cases disposed by the 22 ICs. Penalties were therefore imposed only in **2%** of the cases where penalties were potentially imposable. The ICs **did not impose penalties in 98% of the cases where penalties were potentially imposable**.

Non imposition of penalties in deserving cases by commissions sends a signal to public authorities that violating the law will not invite any serious consequences. This destroys the basic framework of incentives built into the RTI law and promotes a culture of impunity.

5.4 Recommending disciplinary action for persistent violations of the RTI Act

The assessment found that for the period July 2024 to June 2025, of the 19 commissions which provided information, **only 8** had invoked their powers to recommend disciplinary action. The remaining 11 SICs did not recommend disciplinary action in any matter adjudicated upon by them during the time period under review.

The SIC of Odisha recommended disciplinary action in the maximum number of cases (175). This was followed by the Haryana SIC which invoked these powers in 47 cases. The SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh either denied the information or did not provide the relevant information. The CIC and SICs of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka & Rajasthan

³⁵ 'Tilting the Balance of Power - Adjudicating the RTI Act', RaaG, SNS & Rajpal, 2017

stated that data on the number of cases in which disciplinary action was recommended is not maintained by them. This is despite the fact the RTI Act requires commissions to include in their annual reports, the details of disciplinary action recommended. The commission wise details of number of cases where disciplinary action was recommended are provided in Table 8.

Table 8: Number of cases where disciplinary action was recommended July 2024 to June 2025		
	Information Commission	Number of cases
1	Odisha	175
2	Haryana	47
3	Kerala	4
4	Tamil Nadu	4
5	Arunachal Pradesh	1
6	Assam	1
7	Madhya Pradesh	1
8	Punjab	1
9	Goa	0
10	Gujarat	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	0
12	Jharkhand	0
13	Manipur	0
14	Meghalaya	0
15	Mizoram	0
16	Nagaland	0
17	Sikkim	0
18	Telangana	0
19	Tripura	0
	Total	234

5.5 Discussion

Successive assessments of the implementation of the RTI Act have revealed a great reluctance on the part of information commissions to impose penalties under the law. It is a settled legal position that the orders of the commissions must be speaking orders and must contain detailed reasons for decisions. Therefore, whenever an appeal or a complaint provides evidence that one or more violations penalizable under the law have occurred, the commission must either impose the prescribed penalty or give reasons why in its opinion the PIO has been able to establish that the relevant exception is applicable (reasonable cause, no mala fide, or not knowingly, as described above). This is especially so, because under sections 19(5) and 20(1) of the RTI Act, PIOs have the onus to prove that they did not commit a penalizable offence. Therefore, it becomes essential in all such cases for the information commissions to issue a notice to the PIO asking for a justification.

The findings of the report reveal that ICs imposed penalties only in a miniscule percentage of cases in which they were potentially imposable. Non-imposition of penalties causes a loss to the public exchequer. But even more important than the revenue lost, is the loss of deterrence value that the threat of penalty was supposed to have provided. The failure of the commissions to impose penalties

in clearly deserving cases sends a signal to the PIOs that violating the law will not invite any serious consequences. This destroys the basic framework of incentives and disincentives built into the RTI law, promotes a culture of impunity and exasperates applicants who seek information at a high cost and often against great odds.

The laxity in imposing penalties allows PIOs to take liberties with the RTI Act, at the cost of the public. It leads to many unanswered applications and an equal number of delayed or illegitimately refused ones, resulting in a large number of appeals and complaints to the commission, and the consequent long wait before appeals and complaints come up for consideration. Therefore, by not imposing the statutory penalties, information commissions are increasing their own work-load and encouraging delays and illegitimate denials for the public.

In effect, this near universal violation by information commissions is threatening the very viability of the information regime in India. If a penalty is imposed each time an RTI application is ignored or illegitimately denied, as is legally required, there would hardly be an application that would be delayed, ignored, illegitimately denied, or otherwise illegally dealt with. Therefore, the mandatory imposition of penalties, as laid down in the law, would most likely change the whole incentive base of PIOs and significantly tilt the balance in favour of the public and of transparency.

Often, commissioners cite lack of adequate powers to ensure compliance with the law. However, information accessed as part of this assessment shows that ICs are, by and large, reluctant to use even the powers explicitly given to them under the RTI Act – not just imposition of penalties but also the power to recommend disciplinary action against persistent violators.

The reluctance of commissioners to do their duty of imposing mandatory penalties (and thereby causing loss to the public ex-chequer) needs to be publicly debated.

ICs stating that they do not maintain data on the number of cases in which show cause notices were issued, penalty was imposed, quantum of penalty imposed or details of disciplinary action recommended is extremely concerning and is further evidence of their laxity with regard to these sections. Under section 25 of the RTI Act, commissions are required to include information about penalty imposition and particulars of disciplinary action recommended as part of their annual reports. This data is important to be duly maintained and made public.

5.6 Agenda for action

1. Information commissioners across the country must collectively resolve to start applying the penalty provision of the RTI Act more rigorously. There needs to be a serious discussion among the ICs to resolve their hesitation in imposing penalties envisaged in the law.
2. ICs must adopt a standardized format for their orders that contains basic information about the case and the rationale for the decision. Each order needs to be a speaking order and must include information on whether the actions of the PIO/officer attract a penalty under any of the grounds laid down in section 20 of the Act, the course of action adopted by the IC (including issuing a show cause notice), and legal basis and grounds relied on by a commissioner if a penalty is not imposed despite existence of any of the circumstances mentioned in section 20. A suggested format and checklist for orders of information commissions has been given in Box 2 below.

3. Where a complaint is received against non-compliance with any provision of section 4 of the RTI Act, ICs should penalise the concerned official/HoD, using the “implied powers” of the commission, as mandated by the Supreme Court in *Sakiri Vasu vs State of Uttar Pradesh 2007*³⁶.
4. Applicants and complainants must persistently pursue the issue of imposition of penalty where any violation of the RTI Act has taken place. They need to insist that the ICs detail in each order the reasons why penalty is not being imposed.
5. The commissions should maintain a detailed database of the showcause notices issued and penalties imposed, including the name and designation of the PIO, quantum of penalty imposed and date of imposition. This would enable commissioners to identify repeat offenders, so that they can recommend the initiation of disciplinary proceedings against erring PIOs as per the provisions of section 20.
6. All ICs must put in place a mechanism to enforce and monitor the implementation of their orders in terms of imposition of penalty and recommendation of disciplinary action. In cases where PIOs or PAs refuse to comply, the ICs must initiate appropriate legal proceedings, including approaching the courts, if necessary, for recovery of penalties and enforcement of their directions.

³⁶ *Sakiri Vasu v State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors.* [(2008)2 SCC 409]

Box 2: Suggested format for orders of Information Commissions

I. Factual information

1. Whether an appeal, a complaint, or both:
2. Particulars of the appellant/complainant:
3. Particulars of the Public Authority and PIO, including name, designation and address:
4. Date of RTI Application, if any:
5. Date of response, if any:
6. Date of First Appeal, if any:
7. Date of order of First Appellate Authority, if any:
8. Date of second appeal/complaint filed with the Information Commission:
9. Date(s) and details of notice(s) issued:
10. Date(s) of hearing(s) & particulars of those present in the hearing(s):
11. Date(s) of order(s) of the Information Commission:

II. Summary of case

1. Summary description of the information sought in the RTI application:
2. Summary description of response from PIO, if any, including reasons given for refusal, delay, other violations, if relevant:
3. Grounds for first appeal, if any:
4. Summary description of order of First Appellate Authority, if any, including reasons thereof:
5. Summary of issues raised in second appeal/complaint:
6. Summary of any additional material/arguments presented during hearing:

III. IC Decision

1. Decision of IC on each of the points raised in the appeal/complaint (giving legal basis and reasons for decision, including sections of RTI Act invoked):
2. Time frame within which the order/directions should be complied with and a status report filed to the Commission:
3. Whether information was provided in the form asked for (section 7(9):
4. Whether application was forwarded to other PA(s) (section 6(3)):
5. If part or whole of the information was denied, whether the exceptions to the exemptions (public interest test of 8(2), section 8(3) and proviso to section 8(1)) were examined:
6. Whether the exempt information can be severed (S. 10) and the remaining record provided:
7. Quantum of compensation awarded under section 19(8)(b), if any:
8. Whether the information sought should have been proactively disclosed under section 4. If yes, details of recommendations made by IC to public authority under section 25:
9. Whether any of the following violations of the RTI Act have occurred as per section 20(1):
 - i. Refusal to receive an application:
 - ii. Delay in furnishing information:
 - iii. Denial of part/full information by the PIO which was subsequently overturned:
 - iv. Provided incorrect, incomplete or misleading information:
 - v. Destruction of information which was the subject of any request:
 - vi. Obstruction in any manner to the furnishing of information:
10. Wherever the answer is "yes" or "maybe" to any one or more of the violations listed above (in 9) details of the show cause notice issued and hearings held:
11. Where penalty is imposed:
 - i. Quantum of penalty imposed:
 - ii. Name and designation of official on whom penalty is imposed:
 - iii. Reasons/legal basis for imposing penalty, including for determining quantum of penalty:
12. If penalty not imposed, reasons/legal basis for non-imposition of penalty:
13. Whether the PIO is persistently violating the RTI Act. If yes, details of disciplinary action recommended by IC under section 20(2):

Chapter 6: Compensation

6.1 Introduction

Section 19(8)(b) of the RTI Act empowers commissions to award compensation to information seekers. Section 19(8)(b) states-

19(8) "In its decision, the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, has the power to... (b) require the public authority to compensate the complainant for any loss or other detriment suffered;"

This provision forms an intrinsic part of the structure of incentives and disincentives envisaged under the law. Unlike the provision of penalty which can be imposed only for specific violations prescribed in the law, the power to award compensation is more wide ranging. Wherever the IC is of the opinion that the information seeker has suffered any loss or detriment due to any violation of the law, it may award compensation, which is to be paid by the public authority.

6.2 Compensation awarded

The assessment found that ICs rarely used their power to award compensation. Of the 21 commissions that provided information, only 11 awarded any compensation (see Table 9).

	Information Commission	No. of cases in which compensation awarded	Amount awarded (in Rs.)
1	Karnataka	111	14,79,500
2	Tamil Nadu	105	6,22,000
3	Haryana	109	3,11,500
4	Kerala	3	1,75,000
5	Punjab	14	1,10,000
6	Arunachal Pradesh	11	90,000
7	Odisha	5	75,000
8	CIC	1	50,000
9	Himachal Pradesh	12	50,000
10	Madhya Pradesh	17	32,500
11	Goa	4	17,500
12	Assam	0	0
13	Gujarat	0	0
14	Jharkhand	0	0
15	Manipur	0	0
16	Meghalaya	0	0
17	Mizoram	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	0
19	Sikkim	0	0
20	Telangana	0	0
21	Tripura	0	0
	Total	392	30,13,000

The SIC of Karnataka awarded the maximum amount of compensation, Rs. 14,79,500 followed by Tamil Nadu (Rs. 6.22 lakh) and Haryana (Rs. 3.12 lakh). 10 SICs did not award any compensation during the time period under review. The SICs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh claimed that they did not maintain this information while the SICs of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh denied the information. The SIC of Rajasthan stated that the requisite information could be located in their annual report even though the annual report for the period under review had not even been published by the SIC!

Box 3: The Right to Know, The Right to Live!



Madhu (left) with her aunt Devki outside the CIC

Madhu, who suffers from cerebral palsy, lost her parents at a young age and lives with her aunt Devki. An application was made seeking disability pension for Madhu in November 2018. No response was received from the department despite repeated visits to the office by family members. When they learned about the RTI Act through a community meeting, they filed an application in January 2023 seeking information about the status of Madhu's pension. In response, the department stated that her pension application had been approved in May 2020 but the officers refused to provide details of disbursement of pension. An appeal was eventually filed to the CIC, which was heard after 14 months. A claim for compensation was also made. The appeal led to the department finally taking action on Madhu's application. Her pension payment of Rs. 2,500 per month was started and the public authority also released arrears of one year.

During the hearing at the CIC it was pointed out that the department had failed to provide any details to Madhu about the status of her pension application proactively, which is a requirement under Section 4 of the RTI Act, and had even refused to provide information in response to specific queries under the RTI Act. The failure to provide information in a timely manner led to monetary loss and financial hardship as her aunt's family are daily wagers and struggle to make ends meet. They had lost all means of livelihood during the COVID pandemic induced lockdowns while Madu's pension application was pending in the department. The CIC directed the department to reply to the claim for compensation in a time-bound manner.

The department failed to provide a response within the stipulated time-frame and in the hearing regarding non-compliance, it cited an order of the Delhi government which stated that if the department fails to remit the pension due to any reason, arrears of only upto a maximum of one year would be given to the applicant.

The CIC invoking its own powers to award compensation under the RTI Act, ordered the department to pay Madhu a compensation of Rs. 92,000. Madhu's aunt says that it is the power of the RTI Act which ensured that Madhu's pension finally started and her arrears were paid!

6.3 Discussion

Inadequate use of the compensation provision in the RTI law is further evidence of the reluctance on the part of ICs to utilise the powers at their disposal. A large proportion of the appeals and complaints

disposed by ICs are the result of wrongful denial or delay in providing information, that would have caused “loss or other detriment” to the information seekers – many of whom have to forego daily wages to file RTI applications and subsequent appeals/complaints, and cannot easily afford the cost involved in travelling to public authorities and ICs. In all such cases, it can be reasonably expected that commissioners should use their powers to award compensation.

Unlike a penalty, there is no upper limit prescribed for the quantum of compensation that can be granted by commissions. Also, while a penalty has to be paid personally by the PIO, compensation is paid by the public authority and would, therefore, require the approval of appropriate sanctioning authorities – which would often entail offering an explanation for the need to pay compensation. Awarding compensation, therefore, has the potential to send out a strong message to public authorities.

Awarding compensation can also be an effective tool to ensure compliance with section 4 of the RTI Act. Where public authorities do not comply with section 4, or are not adequately responsive to the directions and “requirements” of commissions regarding section 4 obligations, ICs can use their powers under 19(8)(b) to award compensation. There is nothing to stop the commission from awarding compensation to anyone who complains that information that should have been proactively disseminated under section 4(1) (b), (c) and (d), was not so disseminated and resulted in loss or detriment, even to the extent of forcing the complainant to waste time, effort and money in filing and pursuing an RTI application. Considering every year lakhs of applicants try to access information that should have been proactively provided, even a nominal compensation in each case would be a strong incentive for PAs to start conforming to the provisions of section 4.

The Central Information Commission and the DoPT seem to have also recognised this possibility for default related to section 4(1)(a), which could also be applicable to violations relating to other clauses of section 4(1). In a circular³⁷ to all ministries and departments, the DoPT has stated:

“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.”

6.4 Agenda for action

1. ICs should use their power to award compensation much more effectively. While disposing a case, the IC must examine if the information seeker has suffered any loss or other detriment due to non-disclosure of information or a violation of any provision of the RTI Act. In order to ensure that the provision to award compensation is adequately deliberated upon while hearing appeals/complaints, ICs should include it as a parameter in the standard format for their orders (see box 2 for suggested format of orders on page 44).

³⁷ No.12/192/2009-1R dated 20th January, 2010, on page 87 of Compilation of OMs & Notifications on Right to Information Act, 2005.

2. When dealing with an appeal or complaint relating to violation of section 4 of the RTI Act, the IC should exercise its powers under section 19(8)(b) and award compensation to the appellant/complainant. The time, effort and cost involved in seeking information that should have been provided proactively by the government, besides the opportunity cost of filing an appeal/complaint and the delay involved, would reasonably qualify to be counted as “loss or other detriment suffered”, as required under the RTI Act.

Chapter 7: Transparency in the Functioning of Information Commissions

7.1 Introduction

For institutions that are vested with the responsibility of ensuring that all public authorities function transparently and adhere to the letter and spirit of the RTI Act, it would perhaps be fair to expect that information commissions lead by example. Commissions play a crucial role in the implementation of the RTI Act. While deciding appeals/complaints, they have to: make a determination of whether the exemptions laid down in the law have been correctly applied in cases of denial of information and whether the overriding provisions have been properly examined; decide quantum of penalty imposed and compensation to be awarded, where relevant etc. In a judgment³⁸ dated September 2013, the Supreme Court held that “*Information Commissions are required to act in a fair and just manner following the procedure laid down in Sections 18, 19 and 20 of the Act.*” Consequently, transparency in the process of deciding appeals/complaints is critical.

ICs are also public authorities under the RTI Act and, therefore, other than responding to applications for information under law, they are also required to proactively disclose (under section 4) information on their functioning and the details of decisions taken by them.

To ensure periodic monitoring of the implementation of the RTI Act, section 25 obligates each commission to prepare a “*report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act*” every year which is to be laid before Parliament or the state legislature.

Section 25(3) states:

“(3) Each report shall state in respect of the year to which the report relates,—

(a) the number of requests made to each public authority;

(b) the number of decisions where applicants were not entitled to access to the documents pursuant to the requests, the provisions of this Act under which these decisions were made and the number of times such provisions were invoked;

(c) the number of appeals referred to the Central Information Commission or State Information Commission, as the case may be, for review, the nature of the appeals and the outcome of the appeals;

(d) particulars of any disciplinary action taken against any officer in respect of the administration of this Act;

(e) the amount of charges collected by each public authority under this Act;

(f) any facts which indicate an effort by the public authorities to administer and implement the spirit and intention of this Act;

(g) recommendations for reform, including recommendations in respect of the particular public authorities, for the development, improvement, modernisation, reform or amendment to this Act or other legislation or common law or any other matter relevant for operationalising the right to access information.”

³⁸ In Union Of India vs Namit Sharma

7.2 Transparency in proceedings of information commissions

In order to assess transparency in the proceedings of information commissions while deciding appeals/complaints, information was sought from all 29 ICs on whether their hearings are open for members of the public and if the proceedings are live-streamed.

Only **7 information commissions** stated that their hearings are open for members of the public to attend. These are the SICs of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal failed to provide the requisite information. The rest of the commissions do not allow anyone other than the appellant/ complainant and respondent (or their representatives) to attend the proceedings of the commission. For the CIC, the CPIO of the Central Registry stated that the hearings are “open for parties involved only” even though as per order September 23, 2016 issued by the then Registrar, it is noted that ordinarily “*hearings of the cases before the Commission are open to general public*”.

Out of 29 ICs, **only one IC stated that their hearings are live-streamed**- Arunachal Pradesh.

7.3 Performance of information commissions as public authorities

As part of the assessment, in order to access information about the functioning of information commissions, RTI applications were filed to the 28 state information commissions (SIC) and the Central Information Commission (CIC). A total of 146 RTI applications were filed seeking identical information from all the 29 commissions. The RTI applications were tracked to assess how each information commission performed as a public authority, in terms of maintaining and disclosing information.

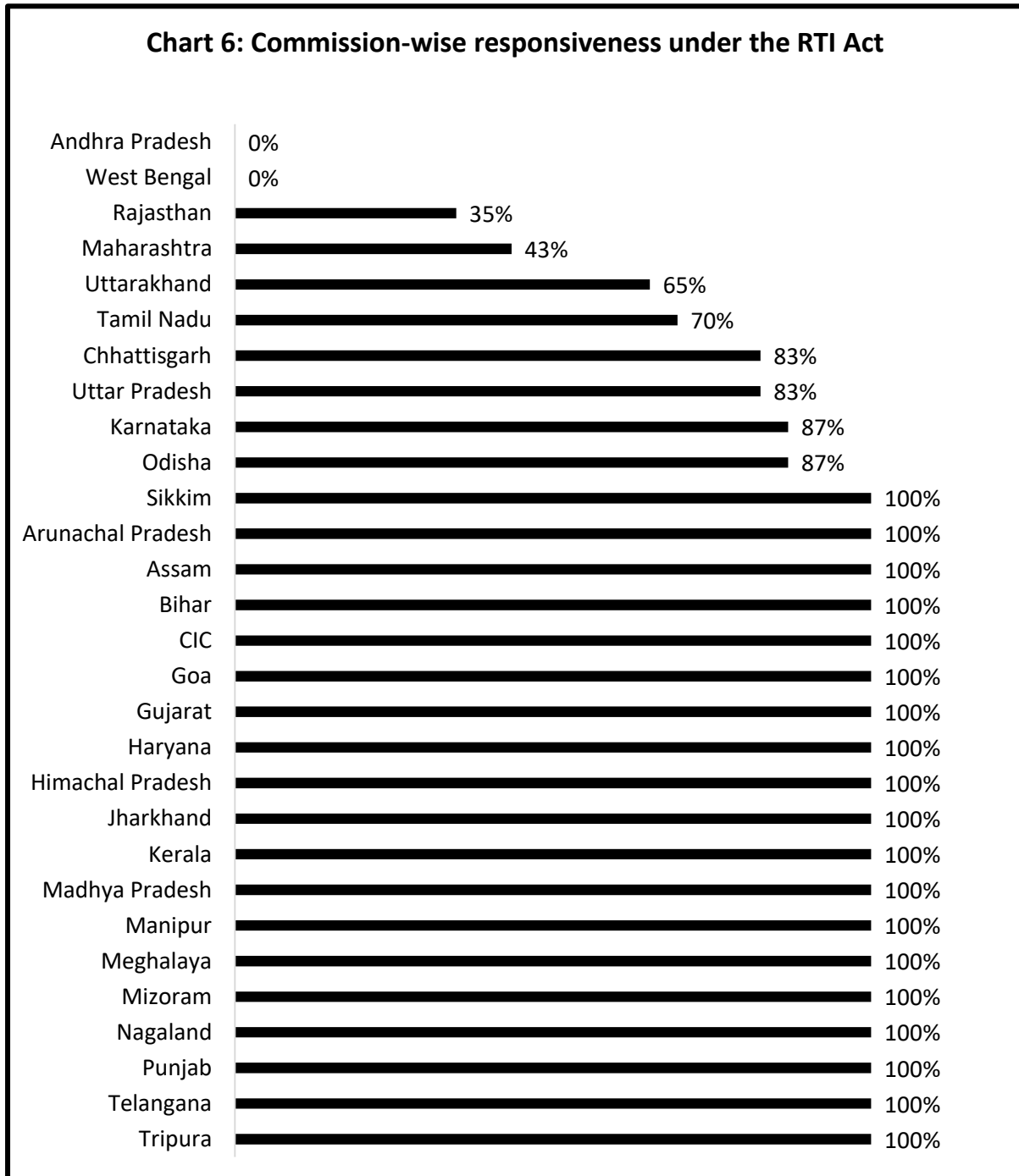
For 23 ICs we were able to file RTI applications online using the RTI portals set up by the respective governments. These were the CIC and SICs of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. Some portals were intuitive and easy to use while many had an onerous registration process. The Chhattisgarh portal made caste disclosure mandatory, while the Sikkim portal required users to upload an identity proof, accepting only 3 documents - passport, voter ID, or birth certificate - as proof. The Assam portal mandatorily required applicants to consent “As per the DPDP Act” even though the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act was not in force at the time. The West Bengal RTI portal mysteriously became unavailable during the course of the research undertaken for this report (see Box 4).

Box 4- Disappearing Act

In August 2025, when RTI applications were being filed to ICs across India to gather information for this report, the West Bengal government had a functional online RTI portal- <http://rtionline.semtwb.in/> through which the applications were filed. The portal was not easy to use- to make payment one had to log into the finance department portal and create a payment challan from there. A few weeks later when we tried to access the portal to check the status of the applications- we discovered the URL was no longer active! We sent emails to the Personnel & Administrative Reforms Department which maintains the portal but are yet to hear back from them. The West Bengal SIC seemed unaware of the portal and simply stated “this portal is not maintained by WBIC”! Finally, the RTI applications had to be filed offline via post to the SIC.

19 ICs provided all the information sought under the RTI Act, though in several cases the information was furnished after first appeals were filed.

The SIC of Andhra Pradesh was the worst performing commissions in terms of disclosure of information, as they failed to furnish any of the information sought within the prescribed time-frame despite appeals being filed. Due to the West Bengal portal disappearing from the internet, RTI applications were filed via post only in the last week of September and therefore, the cut off date for compilation of this report expired prior to the expiry of the stipulated time-frame of 30 days within which information is to be provided. The commission-wise comparison is provided below in Chart 6.



7.4 Availability of decisions on the websites of information commissions

Section 4 of the RTI Act states that, *“each public authority has an obligation 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 the use of this Act to obtain information.”*

To assess how much information ICs proactively disclosed, and how up-to-date and easily accessible this information was, websites of all 29 information commissions (CIC & 28 State ICs) were accessed and analysed. The aim was to ascertain if they give relevant and updated information on the functioning of the ICs in terms of providing their annual reports and uploading the orders passed by the commissions.

An assessment of the websites of the ICs, revealed that 23 out of 29 commissions provided public access to orders/ directions given by them since January 2025. The SICs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh either do not upload their orders or do not allow public access to the orders on their website. To access orders of the Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan SICs, the registration number of the appeal/complaint was required. The website of the Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya SICs have links for accessing the decisions, but they were non-functional at the time of the assessment. The SIC of Jharkhand was defunct throughout the period under review.

7.5 Annual Reports of information commissions

Much of the information sought as part of this assessment should have been available in the annual reports of each commission. Section 25 of the RTI Act obligates each commission to prepare a “report on the implementation of the provisions of this Act” every year which is to be laid before Parliament or the state legislature. Since RTI applications seeking information about the latest annual reports were filed in August 2025, it would be reasonable to expect that annual reports of calendar year 2024 or financial year 2024-25 would be available.

However, the performance of many ICs, in terms of publishing annual reports and putting them in the public domain, was found to be dismal. The analysis revealed that despite the statutory obligation, many of the commissions have not published their annual reports on time. Table 10 provides the IC wise details of the publication of annual reports and the availability of the reports on the websites of the respective ICs.

20 out of 29 ICs (69%) have not even published their annual report for 2023-24. Only the CIC and SICs of Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim have published their annual report for 2024 (either calendar year 2024 or financial year 2023-24) and made them available on their website.

The SICs of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have not published their annual report since the constitution of the respective SICs in 2017 following the bifurcation of the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh. The SIC of Telangana stated that draft annual reports for the years from 2015 to 2023 have been submitted to the government under section 25 of the RTI Act.

The SIC of Bihar claimed that annual reports till 2019-20 have been published however the latest report available on the website is that of 2017-18 i.e. more than 7 years ago. Even for the Uttarakhand SIC, reports of only up to 2017-18 are available on the website.

In terms of availability of annual reports on the website of respective ICs, **15% of ICs have not made their latest annual report available on their website.** The website of the Tripura Information Commission has been under maintenance for the last 3 years!

Table 10: Availability of Annual Reports			
	Information commission	Year of last publication of annual report	Available on website
1	Andhra Pradesh	Not published since SIC constituted in 2017	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2024-25	Yes
3	Assam	2023-24	No
4	Bihar	2019-20	No
5	Chhattisgarh	2024	Yes
6	CIC	2023-24	Yes
7	Goa	2020-21	Yes
8	Gujarat	2023-24	Yes
9	Haryana	2020	Yes
10	Himachal Pradesh	2022-23	No
11	Jharkhand	2018	Yes
12	Karnataka	2020-21	yes
13	Kerala	2023-24	Yes
14	Madhya Pradesh	2023	Yes
15	Maharashtra	2023	Yes
16	Manipur	2021-22	Yes
17	Meghalaya	2023	Yes
18	Mizoram	2023-24	Yes
19	Nagaland	2023-24	Yes
20	Odisha	2020-21	Yes
21	Punjab	2022	Yes
22	Rajasthan	2023	Yes
23	Sikkim	2024-25	Yes
24	Tamil Nadu	2022	Yes
25	Telangana	Not published since SIC constituted in 2017	
26	Tripura	2020-21	No
27	Uttar Pradesh	2022-23	Yes
28	Uttarakhand	2017-18	Yes
29	West Bengal	2022	Yes

7.6 Discussion

For institutions that are vested with the responsibility of ensuring that all public authorities adhere to the RTI Act, it is alarming to note that most ICs failed to provide complete information within the stipulated timeframe in response to information requests filed to them.

Transparency is key to promoting peoples' trust in public institutions. By failing to disclose information on their functioning, ICs continue to evade real accountability to the people of the country whom they are supposed to serve. The legal requirement for the central and state information commissions to submit annual reports every year to the Parliament and state legislatures respectively, is to make, among other things, their activities transparent and available for public scrutiny. Very few ICs fulfil this obligation and even fewer do it in time. Answerability of ICs to the Parliament, state legislatures and citizens is compromised when annual reports are not published and proactively disclosed every year, as required under the law.

It is imperative that commissions conduct their hearings/proceedings in a transparent manner which are open to general public and progressively move towards livestreaming of the hearings. The assessment found that there are no standard procedures/guidelines regarding the hearings of commissions being open to public. Only 7 ICs allow members of public to attend their hearings. This is a gross violation of the principles of transparency and openness in the process of deciding appeals/complaints of people who have been denied access to information under the RTI Act.

Ensuring public access to hearings and live-streaming will greatly enhance peoples' trust in the information commissions and provide them an opportunity to engage with, and learn more about, the RTI Act. Practice of livestreaming proceedings is now prevalent in various institutions, including the judiciary, and have proved to be very important in ensuring openness and transparency. In a landmark judgment³⁹ in 2018, the Supreme Court of India approved live-streaming of its own proceedings observing that it would bring about greater transparency in the judiciary and would also serve public interest. Hearings of the Constitution benches of the apex court are now live streamed providing everyone an opportunity to observe the proceedings. Several high courts have initiated the process, with their proceedings being made available via YouTube.

Given that most information commissions are equipped to hear cases via video conferencing, and therefore have the necessary audio-visual infrastructure, it would not require any significant additional resources to enable live streaming of proceedings. In exceptional cases, in which the commission is of the opinion that the hearing involves sensitive matters and it would not be appropriate for the hearing to be open to the public, it may, of course, make an exception and hold an in-camera hearing.

Unless ICs significantly improve their responsiveness to RTI applications, provide information proactively in the public domain through regularly updated websites, annual reports and livestreaming of hearings, they will not enjoy the confidence of people. The guardians of transparency need to be transparent and accountable themselves.

7.7 Agenda for action

1. All information commissions must provide information in compliance with the RTI Act.
2. Each information commission must ensure that relevant information about its functioning is displayed on its website. This must include information about the receipt and disposal of appeals and complaints, number of pending cases and orders passed by commissions. The information should be updated in real time.

³⁹ Judgment dated September 6, 2018 in Swapnil Tripathi vs Supreme Court Of India and connected matters

3. Information commissions must ensure that, as legally required, they submit their annual report to the Parliament/state assemblies in a reasonable time. Violations should be treated as contempt of Parliament or state legislature, as appropriate. The Parliament and legislative assemblies should treat the submission of annual reports by ICs as an undertaking to the house and demand them accordingly. Annual reports published by ICs must also be made available on their respective websites.
4. Appropriate governments should put in place a mechanism for online filing of RTI applications, along the lines of the web portal set up by the central government (rtionline.gov.in). Further, the online portals should also provide facilities for electronic filing of first appeals and second appeals/complaints to the respective information commissions.
5. Information commissions must ensure their hearings are ordinarily open to members of the general public. In cases where the commission agrees to a request for a hearing to be conducted “in camera”, the reasons for the same should be recorded by the commission in its order/decision.
6. Information commissions should start livestreaming of their hearings.

REPORT CARDS OF INFORMATION COMMISSIONS

The individual report cards in this section provide a statistical profile of each IC in terms of the following parameters:

Composition of the information commission: Under the RTI Act, information commissions consist of a chief information commissioner and up to 10 information commissioners. Each report card provides statistics on the number of commissioners currently serving in the commission and the number of posts lying vacant (as of October 12, 2025). It also gives the gender wise break up and a snapshot of the background of all commissioners since the IC was constituted (commissioners whose background information was not available have been excluded).

Appeals and complaints: Data on the number of appeals and complaints registered and disposed by each commission between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025 is provided. In addition, for each commission, the number of pending cases is given along with the estimated time it would take the commission to dispose an appeal/complaint filed on July 1, 2025.

Penalties imposed: The RTI Act empowers ICs to impose penalties of upto Rs. 25,000 on erring PIOs for violations of the RTI Act. Report cards provide information on the total amount of penalty imposed by each commission between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025. The percentage of disposed cases in which penalty was imposed is also presented in the report card.

Transparency: Each report card provides information about the latest year of publication of the annual report of the IC, whether orders of the commission of 2025 are publicly accessible and the performance of each IC in terms of disclosing information sought from it under the RTI Act as part of the assessment.

Hearings of the Commission: The report cards provide information on whether the hearings held by commissions can be attended by the general public and whether the commissions live-stream their hearings.

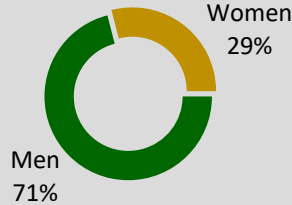
Central Information Commission

Composition of Information Commission

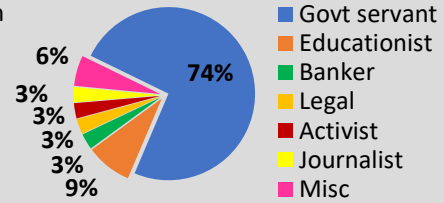
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 20,300

Disposed*: 18,931

Pending on June 30, 2025: 24,102

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 3 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025 **for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 3,29,750

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.2%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

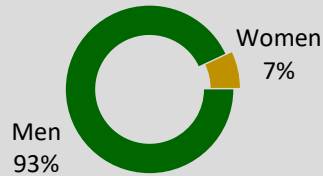
Andhra Pradesh

Composition of Information Commission

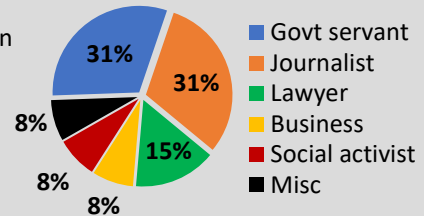
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



* Since 2017 when IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 7,691

Disposed*: 4,078

Pending on June 30, 2025: 13,591

Estimated time for disposal**: 3 yrs & 4 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: Not published since SIC constituted in 2017

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: No, data does not load

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 0%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No reply

Are hearings livestreamed: No reply

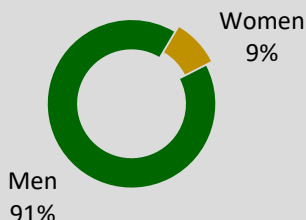
Arunachal Pradesh

Composition of Information Commission

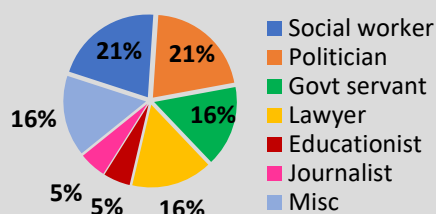
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 761

Pending on June 30, 2025: 497

Disposed*: 264

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 11 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 5,00,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 6.8%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2024-25

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: Yes

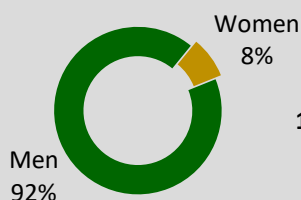
Assam

Composition of Information Commission

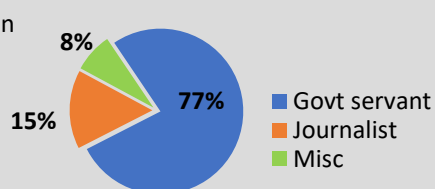
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 728

Disposed*: 404

Pending on June 30, 2025: 787

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 11 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 25,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.2%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24, not available on website

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

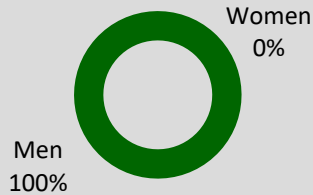
Bihar

Composition of Information Commission

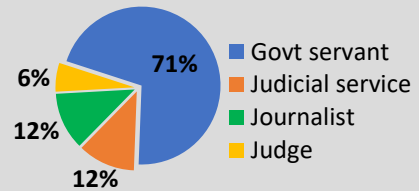
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 12,600

Pending on March 31, 2025: 29,919

Disposed*: 5,854

Estimated time for disposal**: 5 yrs & 1 month

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/4/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 28,60,500

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 3.2%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2019-20, not available on website

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: No

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

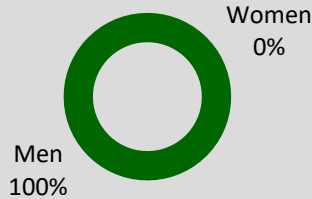
Chhattisgarh

Composition of Information Commission

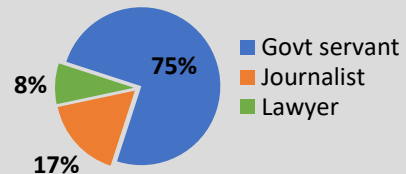
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 11,929

Pending on June 30, 2025: 34,147

Disposed*: 3,078

Estimated time for disposal**: 11 yrs & 1 month

* between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 1,06,00,639

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 14%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2024

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 83%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

Goa

Composition of Information Commission

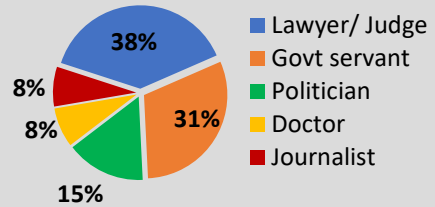
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 359

Disposed*: 431

Pending on June 30, 2025: 241

Estimated time for disposal**: 7 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 2,12,750

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 2.1%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2020-21

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



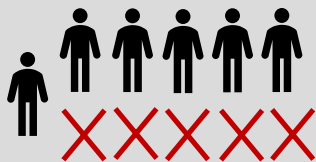
Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

Gujarat

Composition of Information Commission

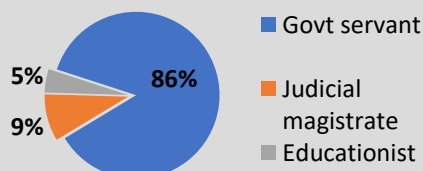
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 8,425

Disposed*: 7,324

Pending on June 30, 2025: 3,175

Estimated time for disposal**: 5 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 5,04,750

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.9%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



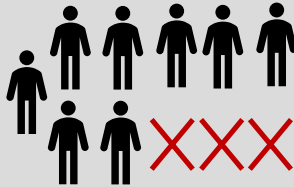
Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

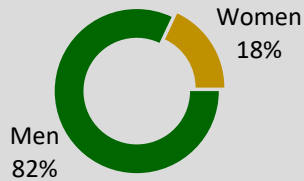
Haryana

Composition of Information Commission

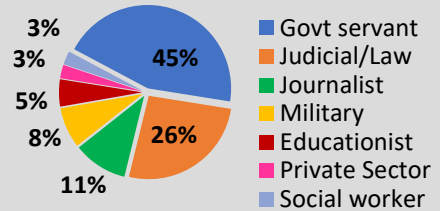
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 6,855

Disposed*: 5,504

Pending on June 30, 2025: 5,542

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 year

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 22,67,500

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 1.7%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2020

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

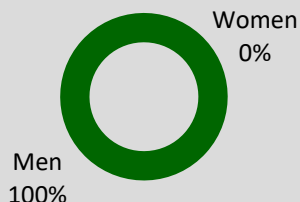
Himachal Pradesh

Composition of Information Commission

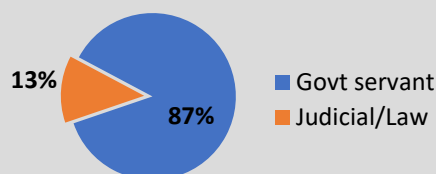
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 1,482

Disposed*: 1,002

Pending on June 30, 2025: 1,195

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 2 months

* between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 1,34,500

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.9%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2022-23, not available on website

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

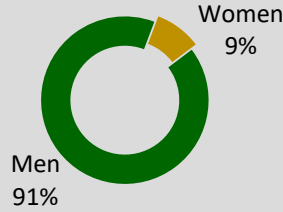
Jharkhand

Composition of Information Commission

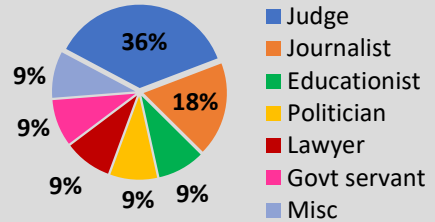
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: SIC defunct
Disposed*: SIC defunct

Pending on May 2020**: 7,728
Estimated time for disposal: SIC defunct

*Not available as SIC defunct ** Pending as of May 2020 when the SIC became defunct

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: SIC defunct

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: SIC defunct

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2018

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: SIC defunct since 2020

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



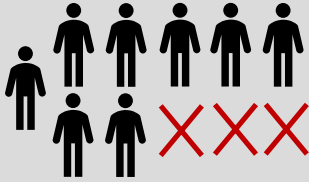
Are hearings open for members of the public: SIC defunct

Are hearings livestreamed: SIC defunct

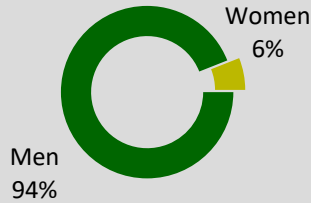
Karnataka

Composition of Information Commission

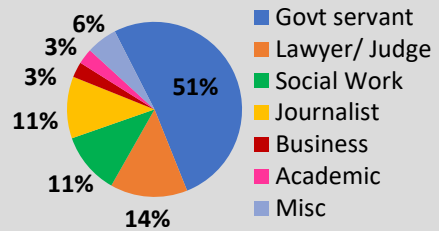
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 27,490

Pending on June 30, 2025: 47,825

Disposed*: 26,802

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 9 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 38,11,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.7%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2020-21

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 87%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

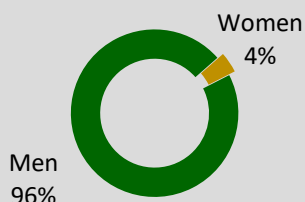
Kerala

Composition of Information Commission

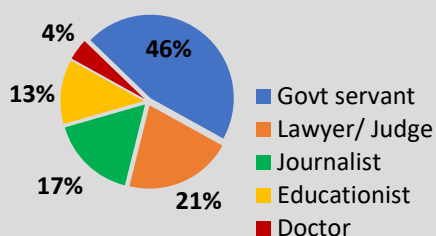
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 4,680

Disposed*: 4,370

Pending on June 30, 2025: 6,512

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 6 months

* between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 2,87,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 1%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

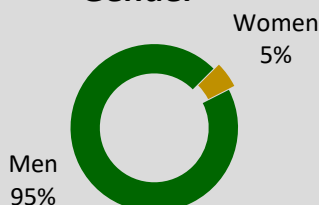
Madhya Pradesh

Composition of Information Commission

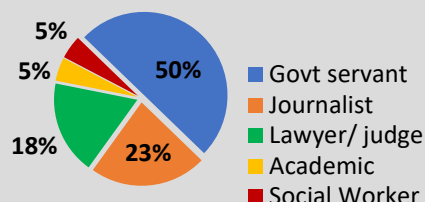
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 8,315

Disposed*: 2,450

Pending on June 30, 2025: 17,940

Estimated time for disposal**: 7 yrs & 4 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 4,01,750

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 1.5%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



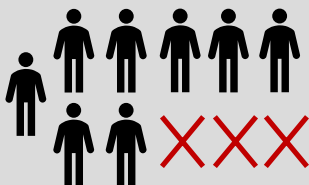
Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

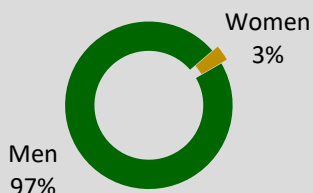
Maharashtra

Composition of Information Commission

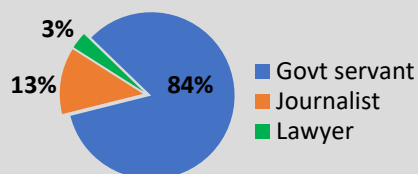
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 54,869

Pending on June 30, 2025: 95,340

Disposed*: 38,410

Estimated time for disposal**: 2 yrs & 6 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: Info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 43%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No reply

Are hearings livestreamed: No reply

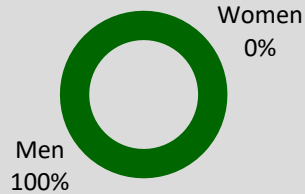
Manipur

Composition of Information Commission

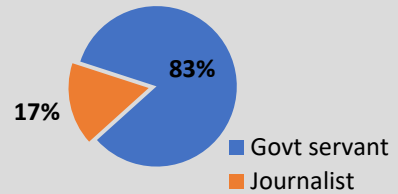
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 185

Disposed*: 147

Pending on June 30, 2025: 80

Estimated time for disposal**: 7 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 48,750

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 2.7%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2021-22

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

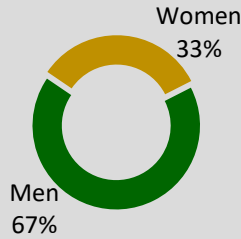
Meghalaya

Composition of Information Commission

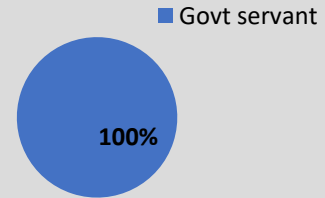
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 91

Disposed*: 78

Pending on June 30, 2025: 13

Estimated time for disposal**: 2 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 12,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 5.1%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

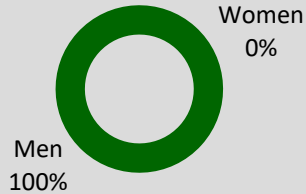
Mizoram

Composition of Information Commission

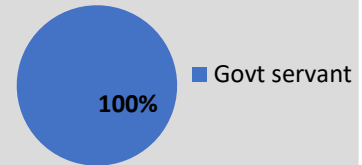
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 76
Disposed*: 73

Pending on June 30, 2025: 0
Estimated time for disposal**: no pendency

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 5,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 1.4%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

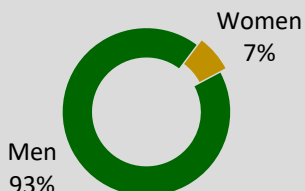
Nagaland

Composition of Information Commission

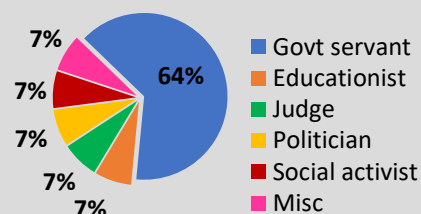
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 26

Disposed*: 18

Pending on June 30, 2025: 7

Estimated time for disposal**: 5 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 47,500

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 11.1%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023-24

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

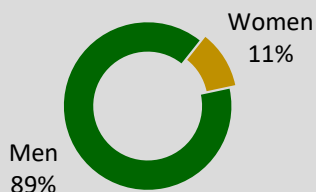
Odisha

Composition of Information Commission

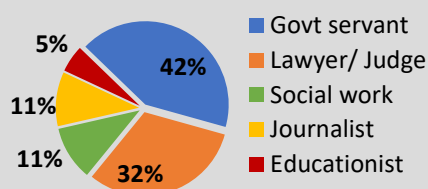
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 8,048

Disposed*: 5,200

Pending on June 30, 2025: 19,239

Estimated time for disposal**: 3 yrs & 8 months

*between January 2024 & December 2024

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 9,07,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 2%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2020-21

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 87%

Hearings of the Information Commission



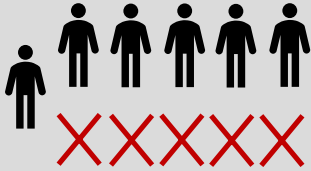
Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

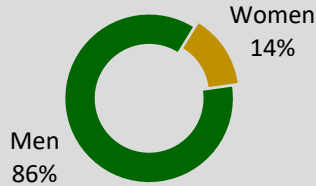
Punjab

Composition of Information Commission

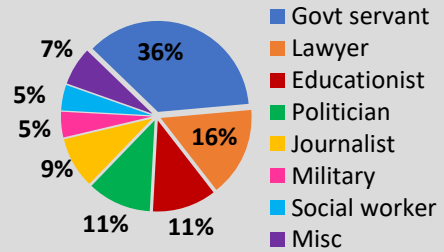
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 7,266
Disposed*: 2,065

Pending on June 30, 2025: 14,376
Estimated time for disposal**: 7 years

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 75,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.2%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2022

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

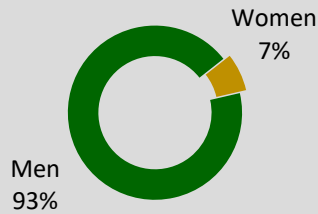
Rajasthan

Composition of Information Commission

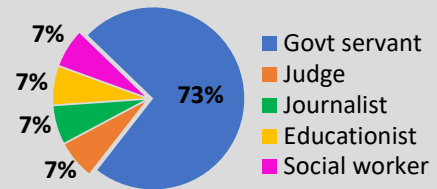
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: Info denied

Disposed*: Info denied

Pending on June 30, 2024: 7,028

Estimated time for disposal: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: Info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2023

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: No

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 35%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

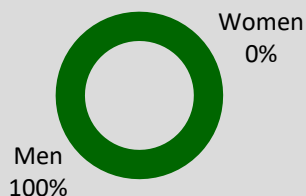
Sikkim

Composition of Information Commission

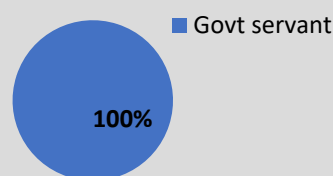
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 33

Disposed*: 30

Pending on June 30, 2025: 3

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 month

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 0

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2024-25

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

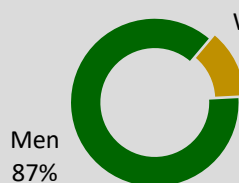
Tamil Nadu

Composition of Information Commission

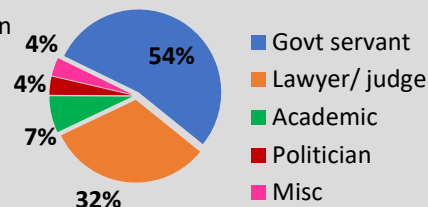
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 27,748

Pending on June 30, 2025: 41,059

Disposed*: 22,336

Estimated time for disposal**: 1 yr & 10 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 1,61,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0.1%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2022

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 70%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No reply

Are hearings livestreamed: No reply

Telangana

Composition of Information Commission

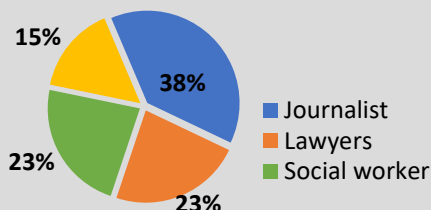
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted in 2017

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 4,584

Pending on June 30, 2025: 18,192

Disposed*: 624

Estimated time for disposal**: 29 yrs & 2 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 0

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 0%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: Not published since SIC constituted in 2017

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

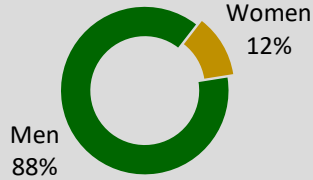
Tripura

Composition of Information Commission

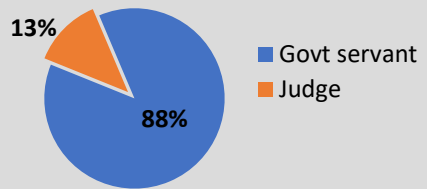
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 58

Disposed*: 16

Pending on June 30, 2025: 368

Estimated time for disposal**: 23 years

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: ₹ 50,000

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: 12.5%

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2020-21, not available on website

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: No

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 100%

Hearings of the Information Commission



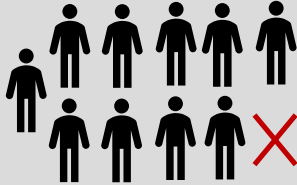
Are hearings open for members of the public: No

Are hearings livestreamed: No

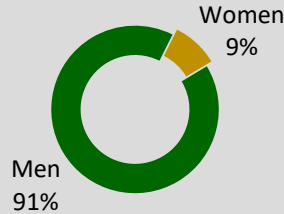
Uttar Pradesh

Composition of Information Commission

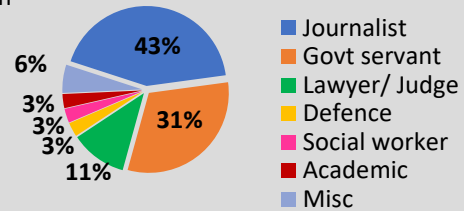
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: 24,479

Disposed*: 30,552

Pending on June 30, 2025: 18,424

Estimated time for disposal**: 7 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: Info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2022-23

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: No

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 83%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

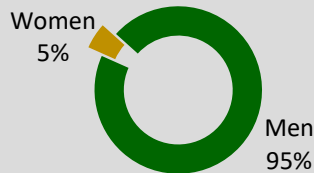
Uttarakhand

Composition of Information Commission

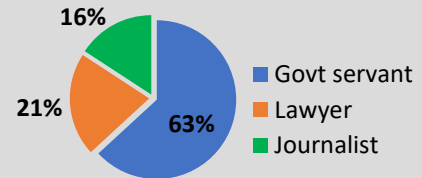
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted



Appeals and Complaints

Registered*: 2,673

Pending on June 30, 2025: 1,688

Disposed*: 2,124

Estimated time for disposal**: 8 months

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: Info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025



Transparency

Latest annual report published: 2017-18

Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes

Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 65%

Hearings of the Information Commission



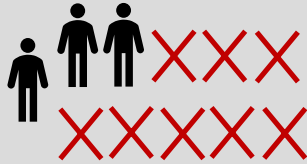
Are hearings open for members of the public: Yes

Are hearings livestreamed: No

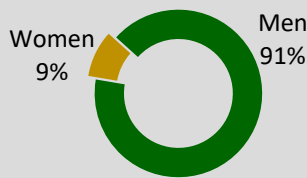
West Bengal

Composition of Information Commission

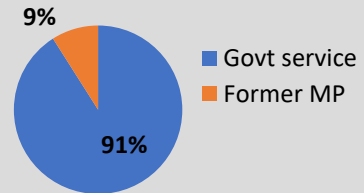
No. of commissioners



Gender*



Background*



*Since IC was constituted

Appeals and Complaints



Registered*: Info denied
Disposed*: Info denied

Pending on January 31, 2025: 4,954
Estimated time for disposal**: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

** for an appeal/complaint filed on 1/7/25

Penalties Imposed



Total amount of penalty imposed*: Info denied

Percentage of disposed cases in which penalty imposed: Info denied

*between July 2024 & June 2025

Transparency



Latest annual report published: 2022
Are IC orders of 2025 available on website: Yes
Success rate of RTI applications filed to IC: 0%

Hearings of the Information Commission



Are hearings open for members of the public: No reply
Are hearings livestreamed: No reply