



भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद
INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH
कृषि भवन : नई दिल्ली
KRISHI BHAVAN : NEW DELHI

No. F.1(3)/2013 – CR(A)&RTI

Dated : May 21, 2013

ENDORSEMENT

Central Vigilance Commission has issued a circular vide No.CVC/RTI/Misc/10/002 dated 04.04.2013 regarding Delhi High Court's decision in LPA No.618/ 2012 dt. 06.11.2012 in the matter of disclosure of information under the provisions of RTI Act, relating to disciplinary matter. The above mentioned circular is being uploaded on the ICAR's Website www.icar.org.in for information and necessary action.



(K.N. CHOUDHARY)
DEPUTY SECRETARY (ADMN.)
Tel. 011-23386978

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4. All Officers/ Sections at ICAR Hqrs. at KB/ KAB-I/ KAB-II/ NASC Complex.
- ✓ 5. ARIC, ICAR for placing this circular under RTI Act on the Council's website.



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कृषि भवन : नई दिल्ली

मि०सं० 1(3)/2013 – सी.आर. (ए) एवं आर.टी.आई

दिनांक: 21 मई, 2013

पृष्ठांकन

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग ने परिपत्र संख्या CVC/RTI/Misc/10/002 दिनांक 04 अप्रैल, 2013 जारी किया है जो अनुशासनिक मामलों से संबंधित जानकारी के प्रकटीकरण सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 के संदर्भ में माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने एल.पी.ए. नं० 618/2012 दिनांक 06.04.2012 में निर्णय दिया है। उपर्युक्त परिपत्र को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद के वेबसाइट www.icar.org.in पर जानकारी तथा कार्रवाई हेतु अपलोड कर दिया गया है।



(के०एन० चौधरी)

उप सचिव (प्रशासन)

दूरभाष : 011-23386978

वितरण:

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3. भारतीय अनुसंधान परिषद के सहायक महानिदेशक (पी.आई.एम.)/ सहायक महानिदेशक (समन्वय)/ परियोजना निदेशक (डी.के.एम.ए.)।
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सत्यमेव जयते



Telegraphic Address :
"SATARKTA: New Delhi

E-Mail Address
cenvigil@nic.in

Website
www.cvc.nic.in

EPABX
24651001 - 07

फैक्स/Fax : 24616286

केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग
CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION

सतर्कता भवन, जी.पी.ओ. कॉम्प्लेक्स,
ब्लॉक-ए, आई.एन.ए., नई दिल्ली-110023
Satarkta Bhawan, G.P.O. Complex,
Block A, INA, New Delhi 110023
CVC/RTI/Misc/10/002

सं./ No.....

04.04.2013

दिनांक / Dated.....

Sub: Delhi High Court's decision in LPA No. 618/2012 dated 06.11.2012 in the matter of disclosure of information under the provisions of RTI Act, relating to disciplinary matters.

The attention of the CVOs concerned is drawn to the Judgement/Order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi dated 06.11.2012 in LPA No. 618/2012 in case of Union Public Service Commission Vs R. K. Jain, in which the issue of disclosure of information/documents under the provisions of RTI Act, pertaining to vigilance/disciplinary proceedings has been considered by the Hon'ble Court.

2. The Hon'ble Court in its Judgement, had observed that:

"The counsel for the respondent has argued that in the case before the Supreme Court the CIC itself had denied the information while in the present case CIC itself has allowed the information. To our mind the same is irrelevant. The counsel for the respondent has next sought to take us through the reasoning given by the learned Single Judge. However, in the light of the dicta aforesaid of the Supreme Court and which if applicable to the facts of the present case is binding on this Bench, we are not required to go into the correctness or otherwise of the reasoning given by the learned Single Judge. Faced therewith the counsel for the respondent has lastly contended that the appellant UPSC in the present case is not the employer of the officer Shri G.S. Narang; information pertaining to whom was sought and the principle laid down by the Supreme Court is applicable to the employer only. We however fail to see the difference. The ratio of the dicta aforesaid of the Supreme Court is that the disciplinary orders and the documents in the course of disciplinary proceedings are personal information within the meaning of Section 8(1)(j) and the disclosure of which normally has no relationship to any public activities or public interest and disclosure of which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of an individual. Though the appellant UPSC is not the employer of Shri G.S. Narang, information pertaining to whom is sought by the respondent, but his employer had sought the advice/opinion/recommendation of the appellant UPSC in the matter of disciplinary proceedings against the said Shri G.S. Narang and we fail to see as to how it makes a difference whether the information relating to disciplinary proceedings is sought from the employer or from the consultant of the employer. What is exempt in the hands of the employer would certainly be exempt in the hands of consultant of the employer also. The advice given by the appellant UPSC would necessarily pertain to the disciplinary action against Shri G.S. Narang. Section 8(1)(j) exempts from disclosure personal information, irrespective of with whom it is possessed and from whom disclosure thereof is sought".

Contd...2...

"The respondent at no stage set-up a case of the said personal information being required in public interest. In fact when we asked the counsel for the respondent as to what was the public interest in which the said personal information was sought, he replied by stating that an information seeker under the Act is not required to state the reasons for seeking the information. That being the position, the need for any discussion further on the said aspect does not arise".

"We therefore, following the dicta in Girish Ramchandra Deshpande, set aside the judgment dated 13th July, 2012 of the learned Single Judge and allow the writ petition preferred by the appellant UPSC, consequently setting aside the order dated 12th January, 2011 of the CIC".

3. The CVOs may bring the above quoted Judgement/Order of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to the notice of the all CPIOs/Appellate Authorities of their respective organization, who may take due cognizance of the same, while deciding the RTI Applications and Appeals relating to disclosure of documents/information pertaining to vigilance/disciplinary proceedings (including Orders of the Disciplinary Authority).

4. The complete decision of Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the aforementioned case is available on its website, www.delhihighcourt.nic.in in downloadable form under the head "JUDGEMENTS".



[Rajiv Verma]
Under Secretary & 'Nodal' CPIO
Tele.:24651081

To,
All Chief Vigilance Officers.