

# GOA STATE INFORMATION COMMISSION

Kamat Towers, Seventh Floor, Patto, Panaji, Goa

Complaint no. 469/SIC/2010

Shri Bablo Goltekar,  
Plot No.C3/F/03,  
Talak Homes Estate, Indra Dhanush Building,  
Borda Margao.

-----Complainant

V/S

1.The Public Information Officer,  
Goa Industrial Development Corporation,  
IDC Complex, Patto Plaza,  
Panaji Goa .

-----Opponent

**CORAM :** **Shri. Prashant S. P. Tendolkar** State Chief Information Commissioner  
**Smt. Pratima K. Vernekar**, State Information Commissioner,

**Appeal filed on: 06/07/2010**

**Decided on:18/7/2016**

## **ORDER**

**1.** Complainant submitted an application seeking certain information on 3/09/2009 from Respondent No. 1 Public Information Officer (PIO) who replied to him denying the information on the pretext that the said information was related to third party and the third party had objected the same. Being not satisfied with the reply of the PIO the appellant preferred first Appeal and since First Appellate Authority did not decide the 1<sup>st</sup> Appeal within 45 days the appellant filed the second appeal which was registered as appeal No. 159/2009. After hearing the Arguments advanced by the parties, this Commission by an order dated 23/4/2010 remanded the matter back to the Respondent No. 1 to hear a fresh as procedure prescribed was not followed by both the Respondents while deciding the Complainants applications i.e.

application u/s 6 of Right to Information Act and also that during 1<sup>st</sup> appeal and First Appellate Authority has passed order without hearing the appellate/Applicant.

2. It is the case of a complainant that pursuant to the said order dated 23/4/2010, the PIO reheard the matter and by order dated 7/6/2010 against dismissed the Application of the complainant. Being highly aggrieved by the order dated 7/6/2010 passed by the Public Information Officer the present complaint is filed by the complainant u/s 18 of Right to Information Act directly to the Commission seeking several prayers more particularly seeking information as sought and also for imposing penalty for PIOs.
3. After constituting of commission, a notice was served to both the parties and also subsequently notice was served on the Advocate for the complainant. Despite due notice the complainant and his Advocate remained absent. However and Respondent No. 1 Shri Caitano Sequeira remained present. No reply was filed by the Respondent no. 1 to the present complaint. On scrutiny of the file, it was seen that a fresh order of Respondent No. 1 PIO, dated 7/6/2010 which was passed after the matter was remanded back, was not challenged by the complainant before First Appellate Authority and has directly approached this Commission in Complaint under section 18.
4. Section 18 of the Act opens with the words "*Subject to the provisions of this Act-----*"; which implies that this section operates in consonance with and not in conflict with or independent of the rest of the provisions of the Act. Thus section 18, as per the Act cannot be said to be an independent section but is subject to the provisions of this Act. In other words section 18 does not enjoy an overriding status over other provisions more particularly section 19. Hence both these sections are to read together.

5. This Commission has dealt with a similar issue in Complaint No.171/SIC/2010. Complainant therein had filed a complaint against the order of PIO rejecting his request by invoking exemption u/s 8(1)(e) of the RTI Act. The SIC then, by his order, dated 24.06.2010 had held that in the said situation the proper course of action for the complainant therein would have been to file first appeal and adjudicate the propriety of refusal before first appellate authority.
6. Contrary to this ratio, this commission, in a complaint filed by one Mr. Rui Ferreira against Reserve Bank of India, directed the PIO to furnish the information sought though the complainant therein had not filed the first appeal against the order of PIO.

Said order of this commission landed before the Hon'ble High Court being *CRA No.113 of 2004, Reserve Bank Of India V/s Rui Ferreira* and the Hon'ble High court while dealing with such issue at para (8) thereof has observed:

*"8. Further, the question that arises is whether the Commission would have entertained a complaint from respondent no.1 directly under Section 18 when respondent no.1 had failed to file an appeal against the order of the PIO of the Co-operative Bank rejecting the request and against the order of the Reserve Bank of India, refusing the request on the ground that the information is protected by Section 8(1)(a) of the Act. Section 18 confers power on the State Information Commission to receive and inquire into a complaint from any person in the nature of supervisory in the circumstances referred to in that Section. Thus the State Information Commission may entertain a complaint from any person who has been unable to submit a request to the PIO because no such officer has been appointed or if the PIO has refused to accept his application for information or an appeal under the Act; or whether the person has been refused access to any information requested under the*

*Act or whose request has not been responded within the time specified under the Act etc. The case of respondent no.1 does not fit into either of the circumstances referred to under Section 18(1)(a) to (f). The PIO of the Co-operative Bank and the RBI have rejected the request for information after considering the request in accordance with law. The Act provides for appeals against such orders vide Section 19. Section 18 commences with the words:*

*1) Subject to .....*"

**[Reserve Bank of India v/s Rui Ferreira and others (2012(2)Bom.C.R.784)]**

7. In another case, while dealing with similar facts, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of **Chief Information Commissioner and another v/s State of Manipur and another (civil Appeal No. 10787-10788 of 2011)** has observed at para (35) thereof as under:

*"Therefore, the procedure contemplated under [Section 18](#) and [Section 19](#) of the said Act is substantially different. The nature of the power under [Section 18](#) is supervisory in character whereas the procedure*

*under [Section 19](#) is an appellate procedure and a person who is aggrieved by refusal in receiving the information which he has sought for can only seek redress in the manner provided in the statute, namely, by following the procedure under [Section 19](#). This Court is, therefore, of the opinion that [Section 7](#) read with [Section 19](#) provides a complete statutory mechanism to a person who is aggrieved by refusal to receive information. Such person has to get the information by following the aforesaid statutory provisions. The contention of the appellant that information can be accessed through [Section 18](#) is contrary to the express provision of [Section 19](#) of the Act. It is well known when a procedure is laid down statutorily and there is no challenge to the said statutory procedure the Court should not, in the name of interpretation,*

*lay down a procedure which is contrary to the express statutory provision. It is a time honoured principle as early as from the decision in Taylor v. Taylor [(1876)1 Ch. D. 426] that where statute provides for something to be done in a particular manner it can be done in that manner alone and all other modes of performance are necessarily forbidden."*

The rationale behind these observation of apex court is contained in para (37) of the said Judgment in following words.

*" 37. We are of the view that section 18 and 19 of the Act serve two different purposes and lay down two different procedures and they provide two different remedies, one cannot be substitute for the other."*

Again at para (42) of the said judgment their lordship have observed.

*"42. Apart from that the procedure under [Section 19](#) of the Act, when compared to [Section 18](#), has several safeguards for protecting the interest of the person who has been refused the information he has sought. [Section 19\(5\)](#), in this connection, may be referred to. [Section 19\(5\)](#) puts the onus to justify the denial of request on the information officer. Therefore, it is for the officer to justify the denial. There is no such safeguard in [Section 18](#). Apart from that the procedure under [Section 19](#) is a time bound one but no limit is prescribed under [Section 18](#). So out of the two procedures, between [Section 18](#) and [Section 19](#), the one under [Section 19](#) is more beneficial to a person who has been denied access to information."*

8. Contrary to the above ratio this Commission in the Complaint No 518/SCIC/2010 decided on 07/10/2010 filed before it u/s 18 of the RTI Act, had directed the PIO to disclose the information. Said order also was challenged before the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay at Goa in **Writ**

***Petition No. 739 of 2010. (Goa Cricket Association v/s state of Goa and Others)***. In said petition several contentions were raised one out of the same was that if the complainant was aggrieved by rejection of his application by PIO remedy available to the Complainant was to file an appeal before first appellate authority. The Hon'ble High Court after considering the Judgments in the case of Reserve Bank of India v/s Rui Ferreira and others (supra) as also in CIC v/s State of Manipur (Supra) reversed the said order of CIC with observation :

*" 7. The fact situation in the present case is almost identical and though we may not castigate the decisions in the same harsh words, the same principle would apply. Section 18 of the Act confers jurisdiction on the State Information Commission to entertain the complaint in cases which do not include the case of refusal by the public authority to disclose the information. The remedy available to the complainant, in such a case, therefore, is by way of First Appeal before the First Appellate Authority".*

9. On careful analysis of the above decisions of the Hon'ble High Court and that of the Hon'ble Supreme court, nothing remains to be discussed further. The issue regarding maintainability of the complaints u/s 18, seeking information, without filing appeals u/s 19(1) of The RTI Act, as involved herein is laid at rest and the position of law is laid down as above. The facts involved in the case in hand and those before the Hon'ble High Court and the Hon'ble Supreme court are identical.
10. Nowhere is it suggested that an information seeker cannot approach the Commission under Section 18 but only after he exhausts the alternate and efficacious remedy of First Appeal, before approaching the higher forum. Judicial institutions operate in hierarchical jurisprudence. An information seeker is free to approach the Commission by way of a Complaint under Section 18, if his grievance is not redressed, even after

the decision of the First Appellate Authority. As held above, Section 18, is 'subject' to provisions of Section 19 and Section 19 provides for an efficacious remedy to the fundamental requirement of information under the Act. Such a remedy of filing first appeal would also be in conformity with the provisions of section 19(5) of the Act and grant a fair opportunity to the PIO, to prove that the denial of request for information was justified. Seeking penalty and information by way of complaint, without first appeal, would be violative of such rights.

11. In this complaint the complainant has approached this commission challenging the order dated 7/6/2010 passed by PIO. The remedy available to complainant was to challenge the same by first appeal u/s 19(1) of the Act. Thus the present complaint filed against order dated 7/6/2010 of PIO is not maintainable. However we find that the interest of the complainant is required to be protected considering the time spent by him in pursuing this complaint. We therefore proceed to dispose the present complaint and accordingly Complainant stands closed. Complainant is granted liberty to file first appeal under section 19(1) of The RTI Act in against the order, dated 7/6/2010, within forty-five days from the today. If such an appeal is filed, the first appellate authority shall decide the same on merits in accordance with law, without insisting on the period of Limitation. The rights of the complainant herein to file complaint in case the complainant is aggrieved by the order of the first appellate authority in such appeals, are kept open.

Parties to be notified. Copy of this order shall be furnished to the parties free of cost. Proceedings stands closed.

Pronounced in the open court.

Sd/-  
**(Prashant S. P. Tendolkar)**  
State Chief Information Commissioner  
Goa State Information Commission,  
Panaji-Goa

Sd/-  
**(Pratima K. Vernekar)**  
State Information Commissioner  
Goa State Information Commission,  
Panaji-Goa

