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**BEFORE THE REGISTRAR OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES-CUM-FIRST APPELLATE  
AUTHORITY UNDER THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005**

Present: **Tmt. P. PRIYTARSHNY,**  
Registrar of Co-operative Societies-cum-  
First Appellate Authority.

**FA/31/2013**

Thiru P. Padmanaban,  
No.6, Jeevanandam Street,  
Puducherry – 605 001.

>>>>

Appellant

Vs.

The Public Information Officer,  
P.T. & T.D.C. Staff Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., P.682,  
No.8, Chandrasekaran Street,  
Iyyanar Nagar,  
Puducherry – 605 013.

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Respondent

**ORDER**

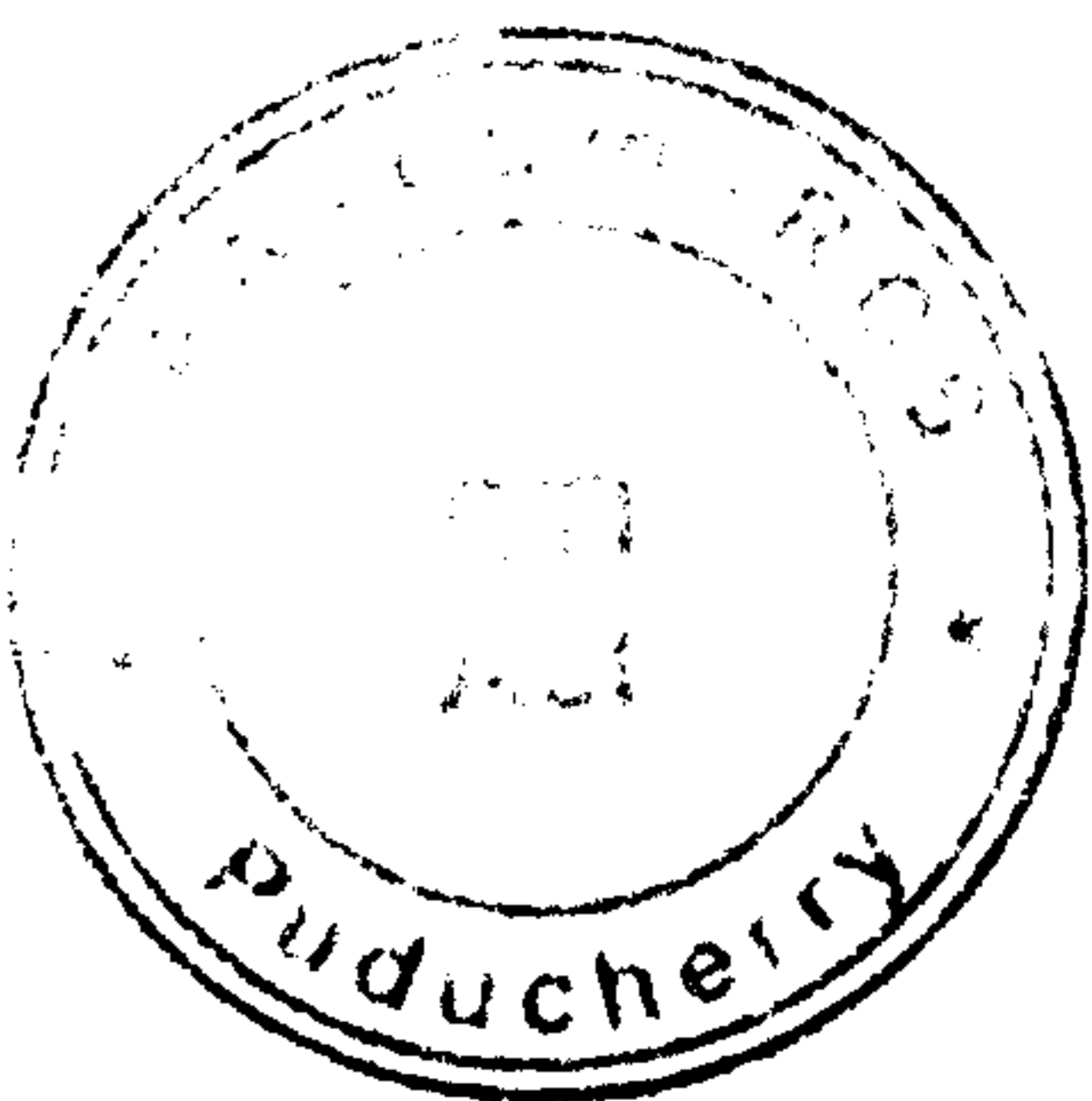
*(Issued under Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005)*

The claim of the appellant in his first appeal filed under Section 19 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 (for short 'the Act') is that the respondent has provided wrong information to his application and the relief sought through this appeal is to obtain correct information and accounts from the respondent.

2. The undisputed facts are:

2.1. The appellant / applicant in his application dated 2.8.2013, addressed to the Public Information Officer of the Co-operative Department, Puducherry, requested information on the working of the P.T. & T.D.C. Staff Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., No.P.682 (hereinafter 'the society').

...2/-



2.2. This application was forwarded to the Administrator of the society by the Public Information Officer of the Co-operative Department, vide letter dated 2.8.2013.

2.3. Along with his letter dated 2.9.2013 the respondent furnished the information to the appellant / applicant.

2.4. When an appeal came to be filed on the order of the Public Information Officer of the society the appellant was directed to specify the grounds of appeal precisely.

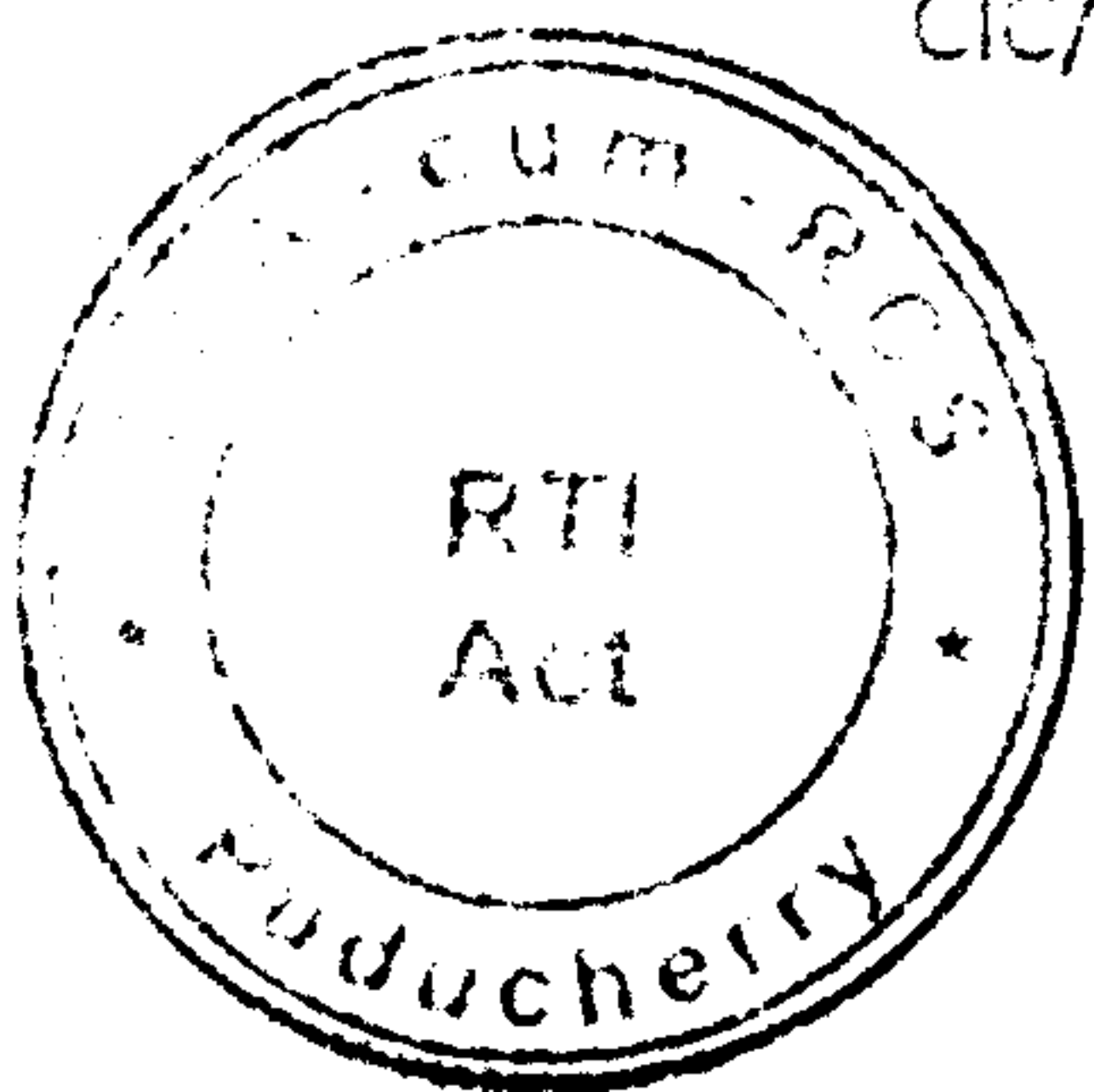
2.5. To this notice the appellant submitted a rejoinder. This was forwarded to the respondent to file his response.

2.6. In his response, a copy of which forwarded to the appellant, the respondent submitted that whatever information was asked for, was provided within the dateline. By way of filing appeal the appellant has raised seven new questions. The appellant has not specified which answer was incorrect and a sweeping allegation cannot be a ground for appeal. He sought for the dismissal of the first appeal.

3. I have gone through the application of the applicant, the reply furnished by the respondent and the grounds of appeal. I could not make out any infirmity or incomplete information, as alleged by the appellant. By way of filing appeal the appellant questioned the quality of action taken by the respondent as the Administrator of the society and also questioned why a particular course of action was not taken. I am afraid that such a query will not fall within the definition of 'information', not to speak of it as a ground of appeal.

4. It is pertinent to quote an observation made by the Central Information Commission in *Rakesh Kumar vs. Central Pollution Control Board, Delhi*, CIC/SM/A/2012/001689 dated 13.2.2013:

..3/-



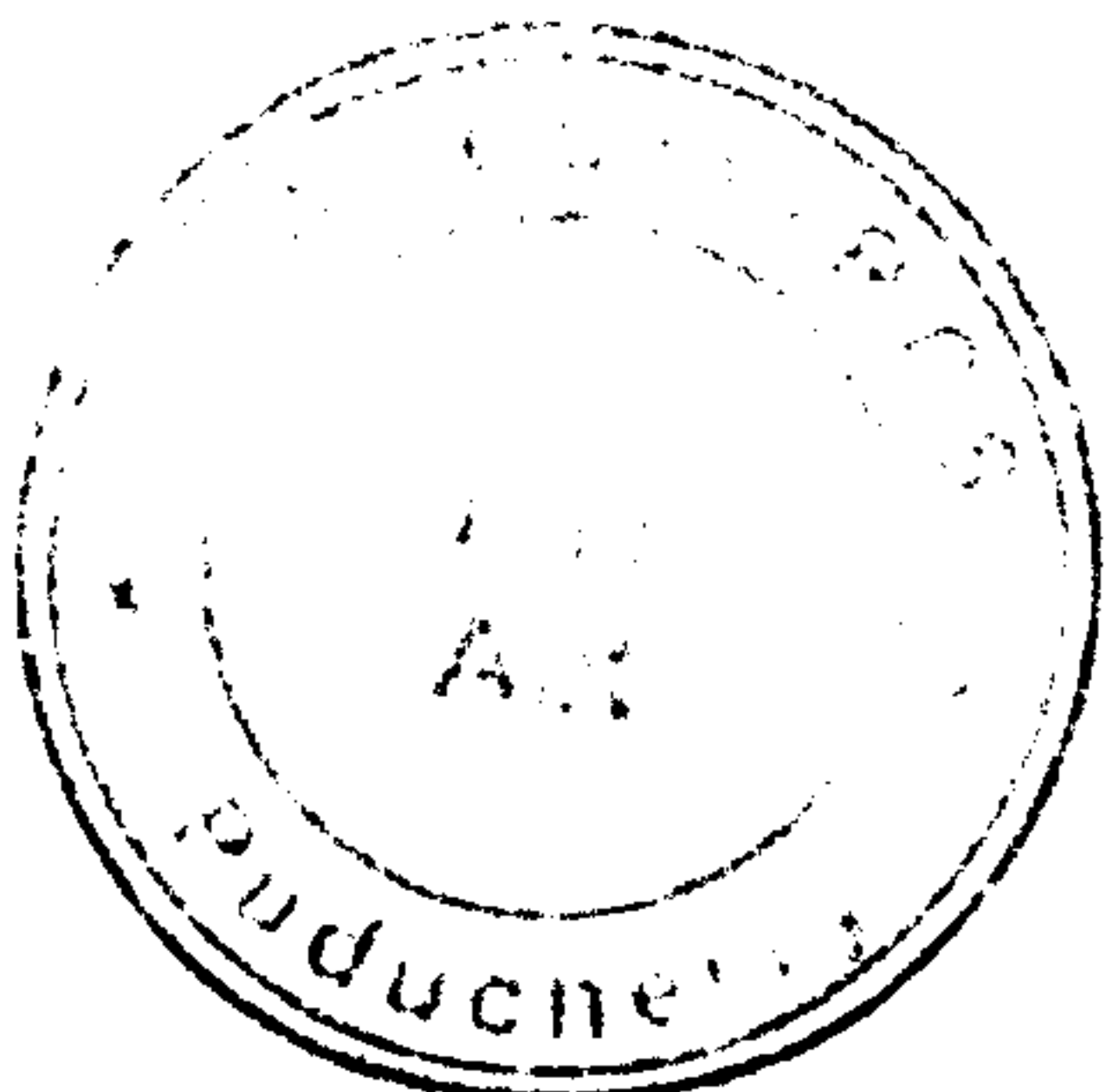
*"While seeking information, a citizen is required to specify the information he needs. This is clearly provided in sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the RTI Act. Information is defined in Section 2 (f) as material record. Therefore, while seeking information a citizen must as far as possible, specifically indicate the kind of record he needs. It is not enough to describe the information in any generic and universal terms and expect the CPIO to do research and find out which record would contain any answer to the query."*

5. The validation of any action by the Public Authority is not an information. In *Mintu Kumar vs. Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi*, CIC/SM/A/2012/001433 dated 17.4.2013 the Central Information Commission observed that:

*"For the purpose of RTI, information denotes only an existing material record, it does not refer to any information or record to be created only to satisfy the immediate demand of the information seeker."*

6. The contention of the appellant on the information provided by the respondent alleging that the information was misleading cannot be appreciated.

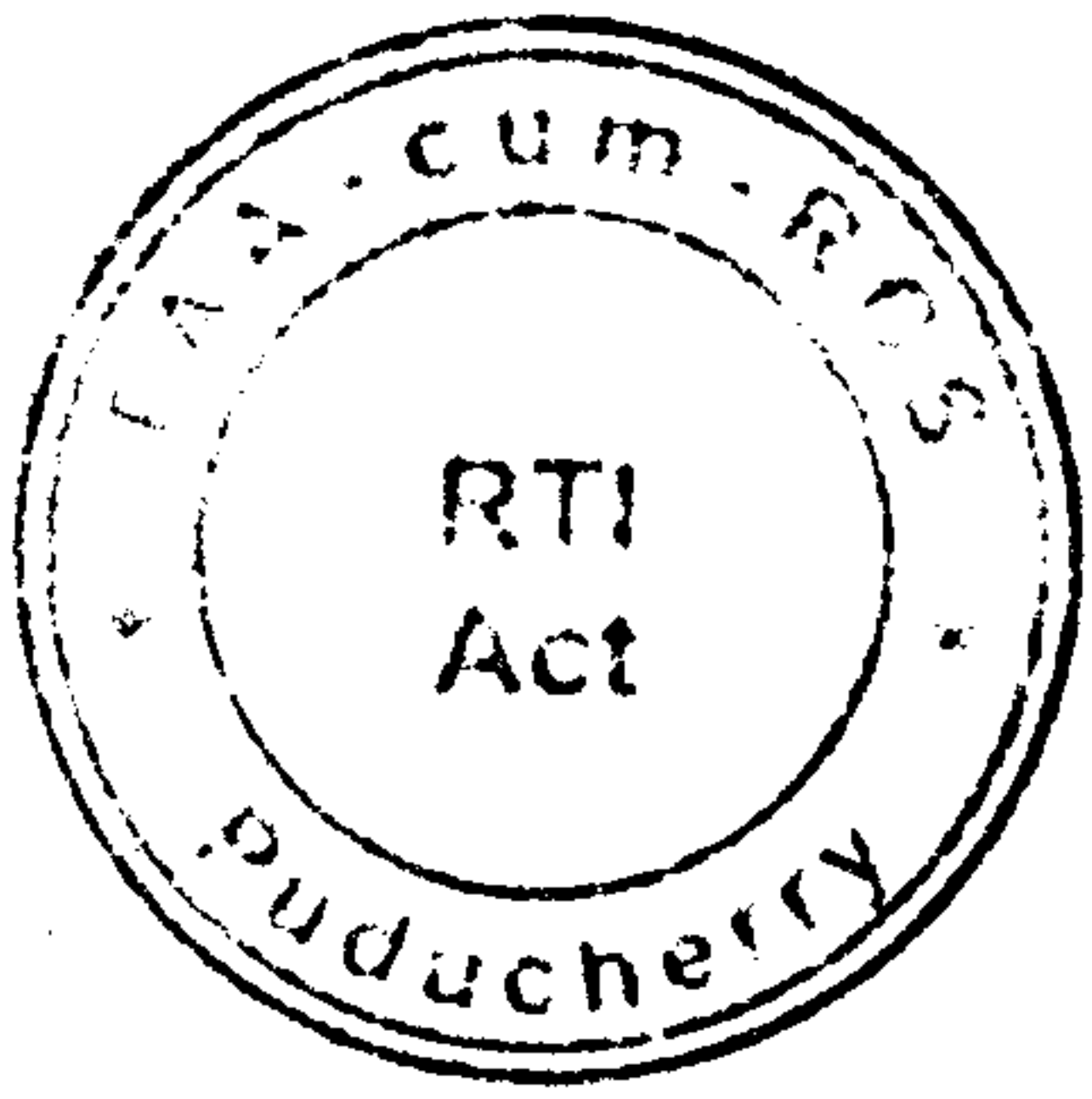
7. Right to information is defined under Section 2 (j) of the Act. Section 3 confers right on the citizens to have the right to information. Petitioner has been furnished with all the information which he wanted. He wanted to know the reasons for passing a particular order or not passing a particular order. That do not constitute information under the statute and the petitioner has no right to seek such information. If the petitioner feels that the order passed by the authorities is illegal, the law gives him a right to challenge those orders by the way of appeal or revision before the appropriate authorities, as held by the Karnataka High Court in *Vasantharam Shetty vs. Karnataka Information Commission and another*, W.P. No.11448/2007 dated 24<sup>th</sup> February 2009.




8. Going by the aforesaid decisions I am of the view that the appellant has not made out any cause of action to interfere with the order passed by the respondent. This first appeal *sans merit* and stands rejected.

9. A second appeal against the decision shall lie with the Central Information Commission, Room No.305, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, B-Wing, August Kranthi Bhavan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi – 110 066 within ninety (90) days, as provided in sub-section (3) of Section 19.

Dated at Puducherry, on the 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2013.



  
(P. PRIYTARSHNY)

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To

The Parties.