

PRELIMINARY DRAFT: NOT TO BE QUOTED

WHAT DO THE PEOPLE OF INDIA USE THE RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT FOR?

An Analysis of RTI Applications Filed by the People of India

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Interim Report

Part of

Safeguarding the Right to Information: An Ongoing People's Assessment

Compiled especially for the Transparency Advisory Group meeting in Bangkok

16-18 January 2013

With Support from the World Bank

**RIGHT-TO-INFORMATION ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS GROUP
(RaaG)**

New Delhi

BACKGROUND

As a part of the RTI assessment initiated by RaaG¹ in 2008 (initially supported by Google.com), RTI applications were filed in ten states, the union territory of Delhi, and with the Central Government, asking for details about and copies of, the RTI applications filed by the people of India in the first three years of the operation of the RTI Act (2005-08). These applications covered not only national ministries and departments, but state, district and sub-district level departments.

It was estimated that in the first three years nearly two million RTI applications had been filed all over the country. As our sample covered roughly half the population of India, it was postulated that in our sample states and union territory, and in the central government, together perhaps the number of applications filed would be about one million. It was decided to access a sample of at least one percent RTI applications (10,000) as a stratified random sample.

Accordingly, over five hundred identical RTI applications were filed (copy of application at annexure 1) in 515 public authorities across the country. There were two objectives. On the one hand the RTI applications sought information that was required for the assessment. However, an important part of the assessment was to monitor how effectively and quickly these applications were dealt with and how much information finally became available, and with how much effort and delay. Therefore, these applications were, in a sense, also test applications.

As could be expected, the results of the monitoring were mixed with some states and public authorities performing much better than others, and some appellate authorities being more effective than others. These findings are discussed elsewhere².

Though these RTI applications were mostly filed in mid 2008, many of them went to first and second appeal and, given the prevailing backlog and delay in many of the information commissions, a large proportion of the cases were pending for a year or more, with some pending right up to 2012. By the end of the year only a few cases remained and it was decided to not wait for their resolution but start analyzing the applications that were received.

Happily, copies of nearly 20,000 applications had been received by the end of 2012, which was twice the sample size that was being aimed for. These nearly 20,000 applications were from over 150 public authorities spread over the entire sample area, and were in many languages, including (but not restricted to) English, Hindi, Telegu, Assamese, Khasi, Garo, Bengali, Oriya,

¹ Details at <http://rti-assessment.org/>

² *Safeguarding the Right to Information: Report of the People's RTI Assessment*, RaaG 2008. Included in the background material and available at rti-assessment.org

Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati, and some still unidentified dialects (list of PAs with number of applications received from each at annexure 2). After an analysis of the distribution of responses, it was decided to increase the sample size from 10,000 to 15,000 and to analyse these in terms of various parameters (list of parameters at annexure 3).

As of the 10th of January 2013, nearly a thousand of these applications have been analysed and the data entered into a database. Annexure 4 gives a listing of these applications and summarises what information each RTI application is seeking. The important trends emerging are described below, along with their significance. The nearly thousand applications analysed for this interim report were themselves randomly selected from the applications available, keeping in mind the need to take some from all parts of the country.

As we have not yet been able to organize translators for other languages, all the applications so far assessed were either in English or Hindi. Though nearly two thirds of the total applications were in one or other of these two languages, nevertheless the trends emerging now could change once the regional language applications are analysed.

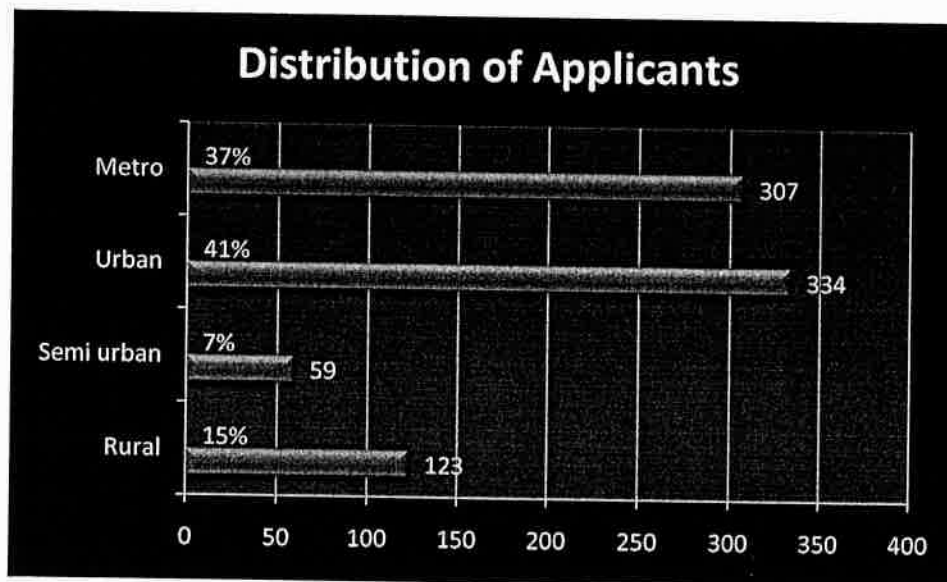
FINDINGS

Given the preliminary and incomplete nature of this report, data would be presented in rounded off rather than exact percentages, so that reasonable margin of error is incorporated. Also, only some of the more significant of the parameters would be discussed at this interim stage, more to discuss the methodology and the significance, rather than the final results.

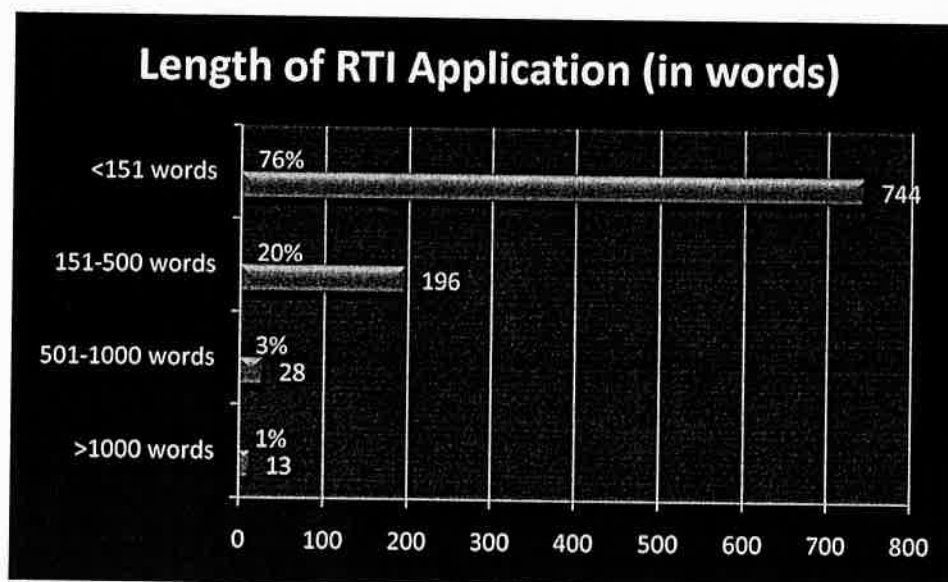
Gender of applicants: The first significant finding was that a majority of the applicants (over 90%) were males. This confirms our findings from other sources of information (including primary interviews) and also the findings of some of the other studies.

Applying as individuals, groups or organizations: a very large majority of applicants (over 85 %) were applying as individuals. This should set to rest the concern that groups and organizations (rather than individual citizens) were using the RTI Act. There has been much debate on whether organizations are entitled to use the RTI Act, as organizations. Prevalent case law suggests that though the law recognizes organizations as "persons", they are not "citizens", and the RTI Act can only be used by citizens.

Rural/Urban divide: though, ultimately, this analysis would give useful statistics about this also, our current sub-sample, as it leaves out regional language applicants, is not representative. However, even in this sample about 15% of the applicants are from rural areas (see table below).



Length of the application: This has become a very contentious issue with the government and even some information commissions claiming that RTI applications are generally too long and their length should be restricted. The state of Karnataka, in South India, has restricted the length to 150 words and the Government of India, after much persuasion, agreed to peg the cut off at 500 words. However, our findings suggest that this was a baseless concern, for the majority of the applications (over 75%) are less than 150 words, with only 4 % being over 500 words (see table below). Much ado about nothing!



What information is being asked for: The answers to this questionnaire heartening and encouraging. As you read application after application, not only are you struck by the reasonableness of the queries, but also by the fact that much of the information being asked

for should in any case have been proactively in the public domain. Many of the applications also bring home the plight of the common Indian and the delay, apathy and indifference they have to put up with.

Coverage: Another unfounded criticism has been that the RTI Act is mainly being used by citizens for their own individual selfish purposes and not for serving larger social interests. Our earlier primary surveys indicated that only 35% of the urban applications were about individual matters, though it was 65% in the rural areas. But if you read the types of information being sought, there is no reason to categorise applications about individual matters as being selfish – for they are mostly about rights, entitlements, delays or deficient service.

For a long time we were told that the RTI Act is mostly being used by government servants to seek information about their service matters. The implication was that it is hardly being used by the common person and therefore warrants little attention or concern. Our analysis based on interviews with RTI applicants suggested that a very small proportion (6% rural and 15% urban) of the applicants were government servants. Even from among these, many were seeking information not about their service matters or as government servants, but as citizens, or parents, siblings, etc.

The analysis of actual applications suggests that only 3% of the applications were about service matters of the applicant (see table below).

BOX 1

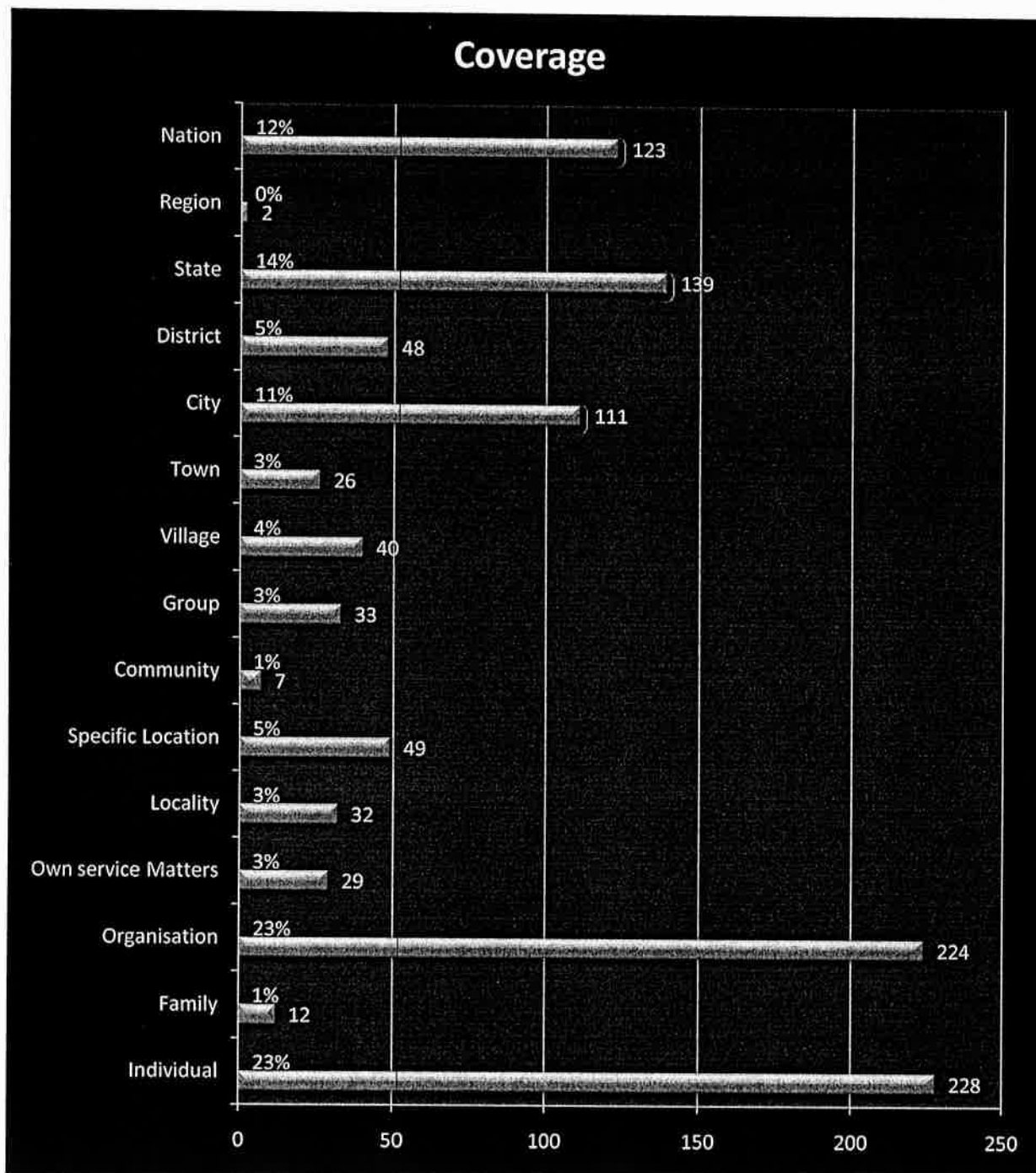
What alternative did this man have before the RTI Act came along - he has been waiting for 26 years????

RTI Application to the DDA dated 16 December 2005

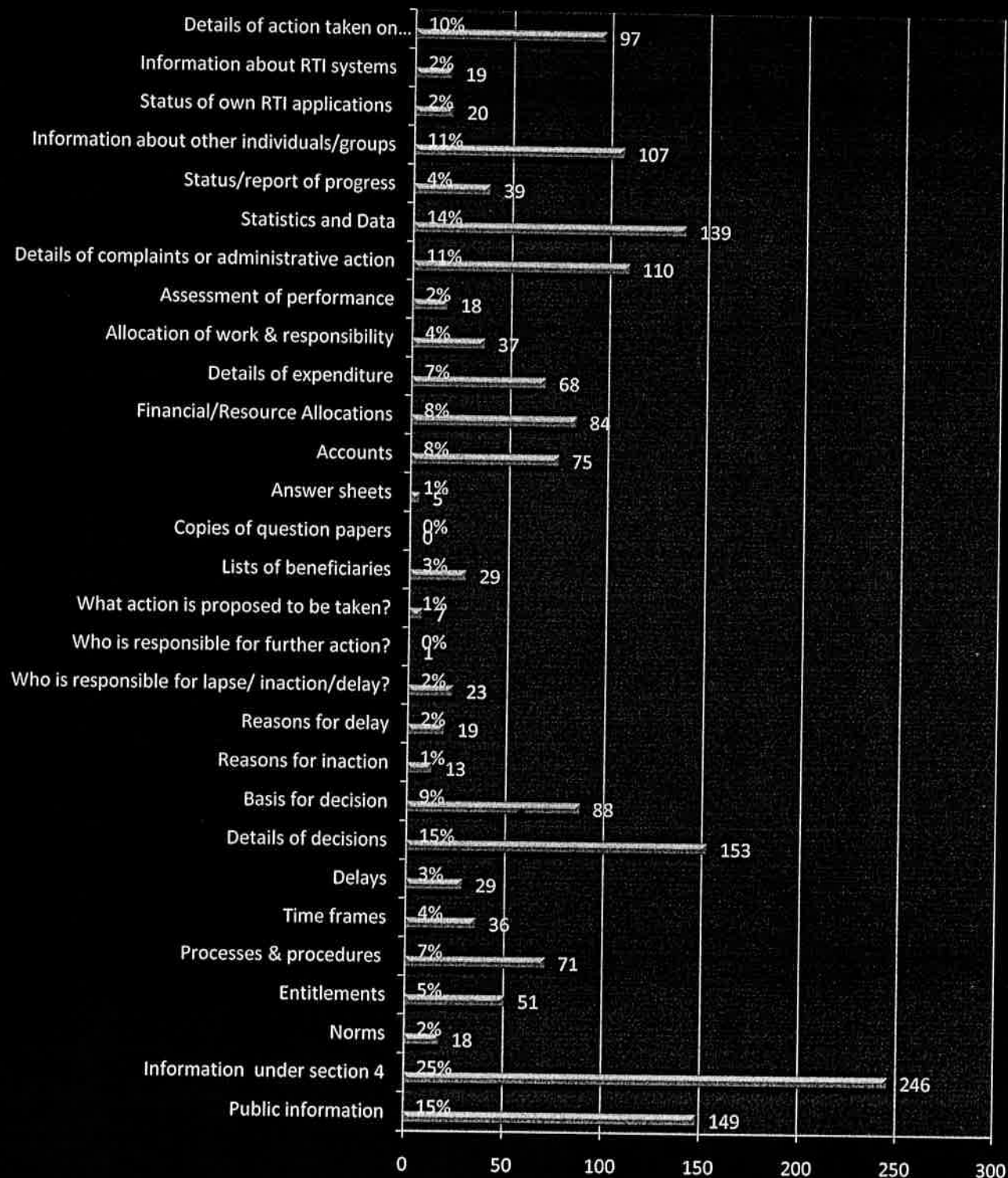
"Dear Sir, ...In spite my best efforts, only on May 13 1979, I could know the fate of my registration No. And was told that a MIG Flat had been allotted to me vide File No. XXXX. Subsequently, I was told that no related documents including the file are traceable. All these years, nothing has happened and none of my letters were replied. You do not know that I sold gold bangles of my newly married wife for the registration money.

"I am a citizen of India and as per the Right of Information Act 2005 desires to know:

1. Reason for not responding my letters
2. Fate of so told allotted Flat"



Type of Information Sought



What types of information are being sought? It is interesting to see what types of information the people of India have to fight hard to access. As you will see from the statistics given above, 40% of the applicants are asking for information that should, in any case, have proactively been in the public domain. Nearly 25% are asking for details of decisions and basis for decisions. Many others are enquiring about delays, status of requests and complaints, and of action taken (see boxes 1, 3, 5).

BOX 2

'Frivolous RTI pleas' is frivolous argument

PMO has not received any frivolous RTI application in last five years

DANISH RAZA | NEW DELHI | MAY 04 2011

Nailing the government's lie that it wants to amend the RTI act to discourage vexatious and frivolous applications, five public authorities including the PMO have said that they have not received even a single frivolous application in the last five years.

To the query asking the total number of RTI applications which were considered as frivolous queries, the PMO said, "No categorization is being made as frivolous applications."

While the DoPT said that it did not have any information on frivolous applications.....

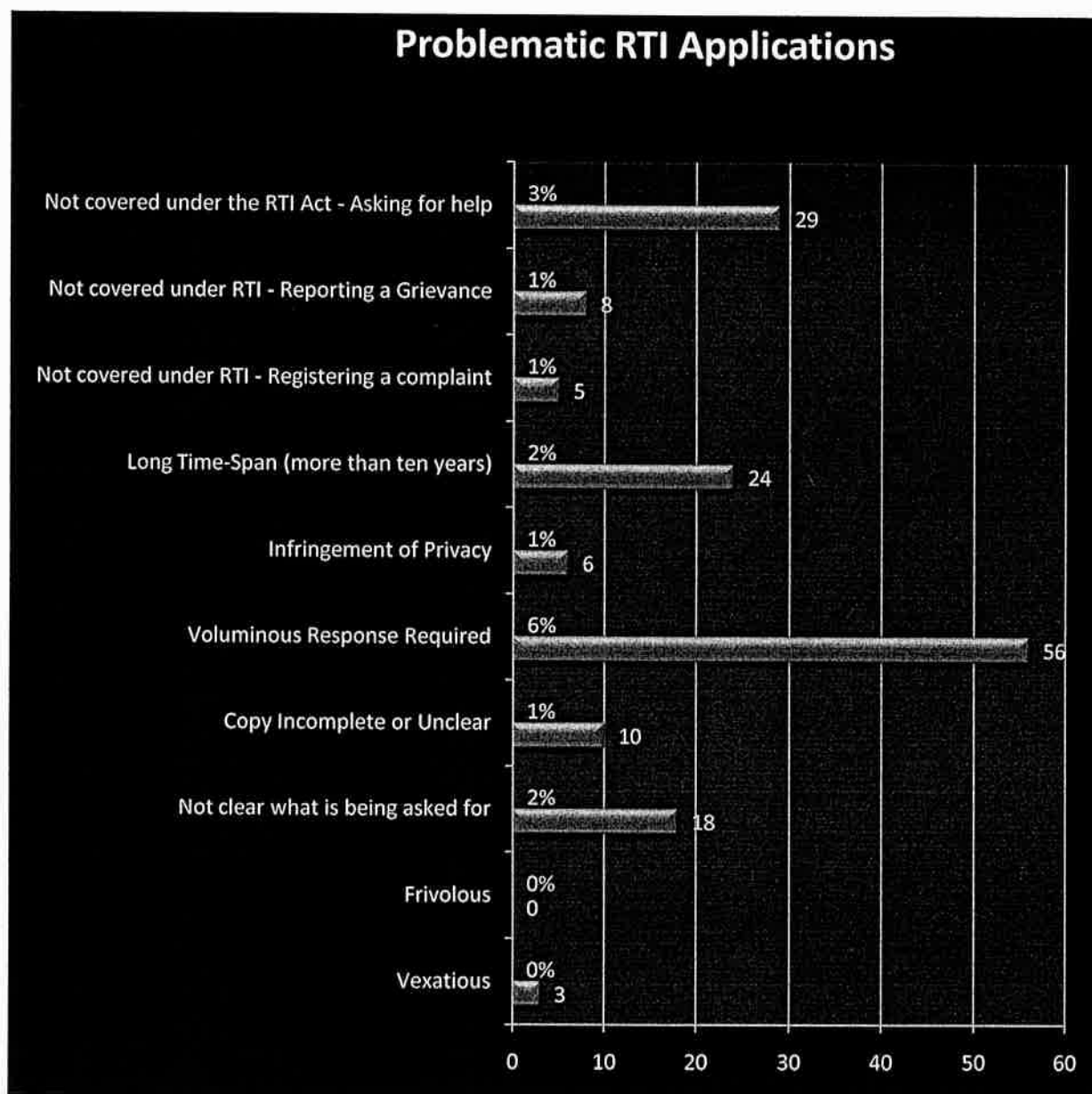
The issue of frivolous applications has been a matter of debate since the introduction of the transparency act in October 2005.

The civil society is of the view that it is not possible to define 'vexatious' and 'frivolous' in terms of RTI applications and the provision will be misused by the public authorities to withhold information.

Extracted from <http://www.governancenow.com/news/regular-story/frivolous-rti-pleas-frivolous-argument>

Vexatious, frivolous, voluminous, or invasive of privacy: Recent criticism by the Prime Minister of India alleging that the RTI Act is being misused to file vexatious and frivolous applications, to intrude into the privacy of others and also to seek very voluminous responses covering a large period, has angered the RTI activist. Soon after his speech, delivered on the occasion of the RTI Act anniversary (12 October 2012), an RTI application was filed in his office asking for the factual basis on which these allegations were made. Reportedly, the response from his office admitted that there was no factual basis on record. Interestingly, this is a repeat of last year (see Box 2)!

Perhaps our collection of 20,000 odd RTI applications from across the country is the only representative sample of applications currently available in one place, and therefore special efforts have been made to identify those applications that were even mildly vexatious or frivolous, required voluminous responses, or blatantly violated someone's privacy – though in the case of voluminous and invasive of privacy, the RTI Act provides adequate exemptions under which all such applications can be rejected. Our findings are given in the table below.



BOX 3

RTI Application: The applicant's husband had abandoned her as soon as she gave birth to a male child, taking the child with him, because she is a "disabled" (differently-abled) woman. He also re-married. Subsequently, she filed a case for maintenance. For the same, the court levied an alimony charge on him, which he didn't pay, didn't show up before the court and thus had a non-bailable warrant against him. However, since then she does not know what has happened. She is filing the RTI to ask for a copy of the NBW issued against her husband, and enquire about the status of investigation at present, and the reason for the delay.

The researchers analyzing the applications were hard pressed to find any that could even vaguely be termed as vexatious or frivolous. After a lot of effort and searching, three applications were adjudged as possibly vexatious, and that also because they contained rude or aggressive language (see box 4).

Despite best efforts, no frivolous ones could be found, though we did find some that displayed a sense of humour!

On the other hand, we found many applications that were very servile in their approach to the authorities, even when it was clear that they were the victims and that what they were asking for was nothing more than their right (one example in box 5). Clearly, the people of India have not yet internalized the meaning of a right and the more general flavour of democracy, where the government is obliged to respect your rights without being asked, and where a citizen never has to plead for her rights.

It was also touching, and sometimes heart breaking, to see the types of information some of the people were forced to seek, and the desperation of the circumstances that forced them to seek this information.

Given the data that is emerging, and if the current sample is at all representative, one begins to wonder why the government, and the Prime Minister, makes so much of the allegation that “vexatious and frivolous” applications are being filed. In using the one law that empowers the people against the government, the people of India have shown great restraint and dignity. One wonders if the Prime Minister can point out even one of the many laws that empower the government against the people, where the government has shown similar restraint.

BOX 4

Vexatious application 1 to Karnataka Police : Asks why his earlier email RTI applications have not been responded to. Adds- "PS: The evil elements seem to be getting a lot of support from the police. I am thinking of informing the Central Home Minister how internal enemies are undermining democracy in India". This is the vexatious bit!

Vexatious application 2 to the Karnataka Police: Asks if the Koramangala Police Station is aware of the 'menace' of 'hijras' (transgenders) in the area, and if their presence has been noted and recorded, also asks for records of how many transgenders have been arrested for 'harassing the public'. Perhaps more vexatious for the transgenders than for the public authority.

Vexatious application 3 to Assam Revenue Department: The applicant, while berating a public authority for not heeding to the order of the information commission for five months, calls an official of the public authority "corrupt and communal".

A Funny One

RTI application to the Home Ministry:
The applicant wanted to know the impact of firing a 315 (bore) gun from 150 feet on a man and on a steel seat!

BOX 5

Here is an example of an excessively polite and servile RTI application regarding why she has still not got a job she was selected for eleven years back!!!! How many of us would have such patience and restraint?

RTI Application dated 20 June, 2007 to the Assam Rural Development department:

"Sir, With due respect and humble submission I have the honour to lay before you the following few lines for favour of your kind consideration and sympathetic necessary information.

"That sir, in the year 1996 I had appeared in the interview ... for ... *gram sevika*.

"Sir, in the said interview I came out successful and my name was listed in the panel of the selection list."

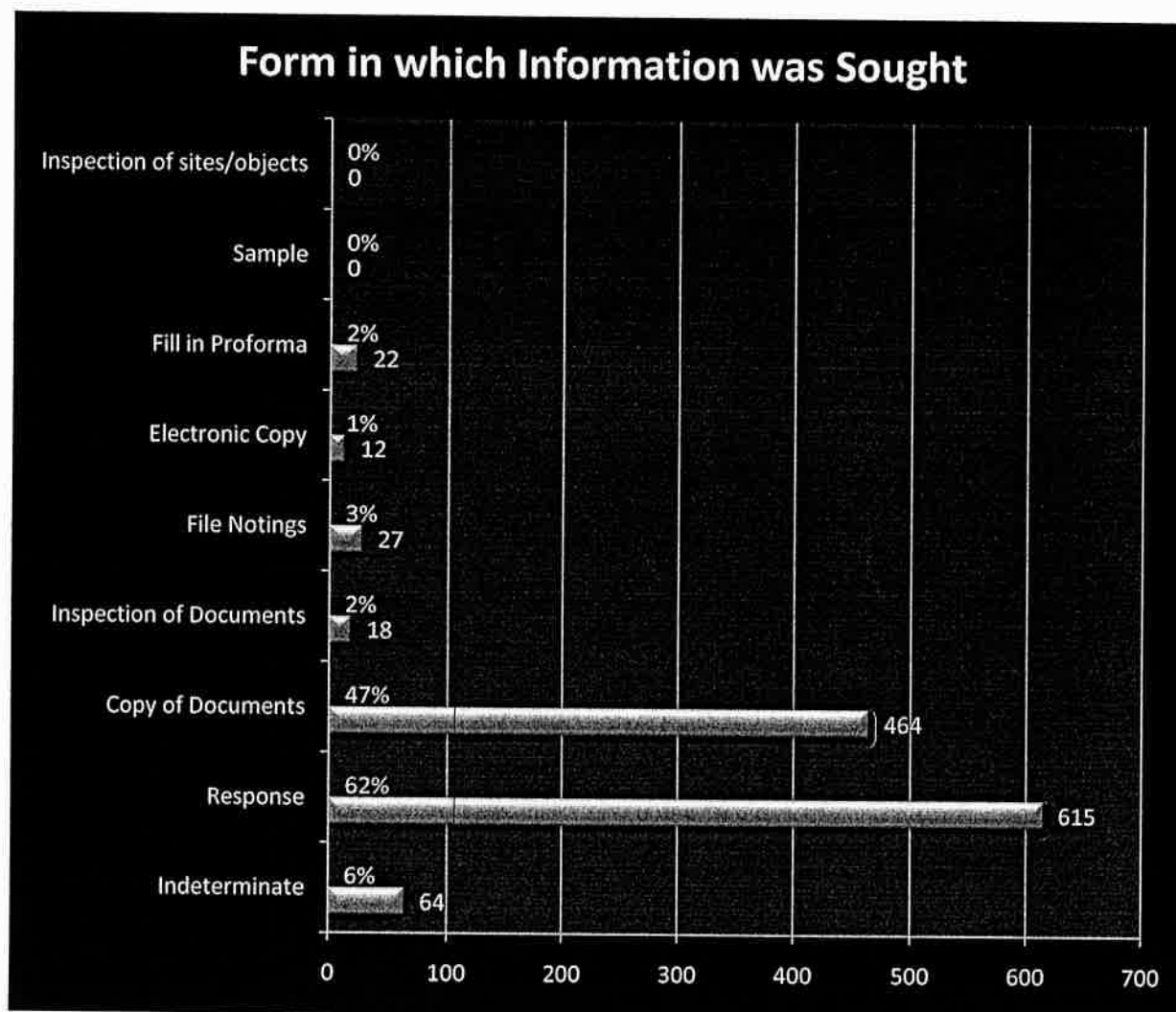
(She was asked to submit her particulars in 1997 and in 2000, which she did)

"Since the year 2000 I am in dark about my appointment and no information has been received from the side of the department. So, I am very much anxious to know about the aforementioned selection list and the present position of my appointment in the said post.

"I, therefore, fervently pray that your honour would be kind enough to enquire about the fate of my said selection list and inform me accordingly under Right to Information Act as early as possible for the sake of justice and oblige."

Miss XXXX (name withheld)

Form in which Information was Sought: The government (specifically some ministers) have been accusing the RTI Act of adversely affecting the process of governance. Their main crib is about access to "file notings" and the deliberative process. Though in all the years the government has not been able to provide any concrete proof of any real harm that the disclosure of "file notings" has resulted in, we thought it important to assess how often people actually asked to see these "notings". Interestingly, in only 2% of our sample was there a request to see "file notings" (see table below).



CONCLUSION

We hope to complete the analysis of the complete sample of 15,000 applications in the next few months and provide to the people of India and the RTI activists an empirical basis on which they can assess the claims of the government and of other sceptics on the "misuse and abuse" of the RTI law in India.

In order to prevent any adverse repercussions, we are not revealing the names and addresses of the RTI applicants or of other people named in the RTI applications. However, a summary of each application is being made (without the names) and this would be put in the public domain for anyone to verify or analyse on their own.

ANNEXURE I: COPY OF THE RTI APPLICATION

1. Please provide the following details about the RTI application received by the Public Authority:

YEAR	RTI applications received	Not responded to	RTI applications rejected	Full information provided	Part information provided	Forwarded to another public authority
October 12, 2005- to March 31, 2006						
April 1, 2006- to March 31, 2007						
April 1, 2007- to March 31, 2008						

2. Please also provide copies of the relevant pages of the Application register, or any other record of the applications received, their dates and the names and addresses of the applicants.
3. Please provide copies of all the RTI applications received from October 12, 2005 - to April 1st 2008.
4. Please give the information asked for below regarding the time taken by the PIO to dispose off an RTI application:

YEAR	Number of applications rejected			Full information provided for number of applications		
	Within 30 days	Within 31-60 days	After 60 days	Within 30 days	Within 31-60 days	After 60 days
October 12, 2005 - to March 31, 2006						
April 1, 2006- to March 31, 2007						
April 1, 2007- to March 31, 2008						

5. Please indicate in the table below the sections of the RTI act under which RTI applications were rejected:

Section applied	Total number of applications rejected		
	October 12, 2005- to March 31, 2006	April 1, 2006- to March 31, 2007	April 1, 2007- to March 31, 2008
2(f)			
2(h)			
2(j)			
3			
7(9)			
8(1) (a)			
8(1) (b)			
8(1) (c)			
8(1) (d)			
8(1) (e)			
8(1) (f)			
8(1) (g)			
8(1) (h)			
8(1) (i)			
8(1) (j)			
9			
11			
24			

FIRST APPEALS

6. Please provide copies of all first appeals received from October 12, 2005 to April 1st 2008.
 7. Please provide copies of all orders given by the first appellate authority between October 12, 2005 and April 1st 2008
 8. Please indicate in the table below the number of first appeals accepted/rejected and the time taken by the first appellate authority to dispose of the first appeals:

YEAR	Number of first appeals rejected			Number of first appeals accepted Partly or wholly		
	Within 30 days	Within 31-45 days	After 45 days	Within 30 days	Within 31-45 days	After 45 days
October 12, 2005- to March 31, 2006						
April 1, 2006- to March 31, 2007						
April 1, 2007- to March 31, 2008						

9. In how many of the first appeals dealt with since 12 October 2005 was the appellant given an opportunity of being heard before the appeal was decided?

Please find attached an IPO/DD No.
appropriate head of account.

Kindly credit the same in your

Please transfer this application to the concerned PIO and department under section 6 (3) of RTI Act, 2005.

Name:

Contact No:

Address:

Signature

**ANNEXURE 2: LIST OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES INDICATING THE NUMBER OF
APPLICATIONS FOR WHICH COPIES WERE MADE AVAILABLE AND THE
LANGUAGE(S) THESE APPLICATIONS ARE IN**

Key to abbreviations

Code in first column contains:

Name of State.

AP-Andhra Pradesh;
ASS-Assam;
CEN-Central Government;
DEL-Delhi;
GUJ-Gujarat;
KAR-Karnataka;
MAH-Maharashtra;
MEG-Meghalaya;
ORI-Orissa;
RAJ-Rajasthan;
UP-Uttar Pradesh;
WB-West Bengal.

Name of District (not being listed)/Head Quarters (HQ), and Name of Public Authority.

POL-Police;
PWD-Public Works Department;
RD-Rural Development;
REV-Revenue;
WCD-Women and Child Development;
DGFT-Directorate General of Foreign Trade;
MEA-Ministry of External Affairs;
MOC-Ministry of Culture;
MOEF-Ministry of Environment and Forests;
MOF-Ministry of Finance; RLWY-Railways;
DDA-Delhi Development Authority;

Language:

TLG-Telegu;
ENG-English;
HIN-Hindi;
BNG-Bengali;
GUJ-Gujarati;
KAN-Kannada;
ORI-Oriya;
KHA-Khasi;
GAR-Garo;
JAI-Jaintia;

Public Authority	Number of Applications	Language		
AP/ANA/POL	49	TLG/ENG	CEN/DGFT/EDI SECTION	5 ENG
AP/ANA/PWD	3	TLG	CEN/DGFT/EXPORT CELL	10 ENG
AP/ANA/RD	8	TLG/ENG	CEN/DGFT/HRD sec	14 ENG
AP/ANA/REV	128	TLG/ENG (7)	CEN/DGFT/IMPORT CELL	12 ENG
AP/ANA/REV/PARIG	2	TLG	CEN/DGFT/PC-2 (A) SECTION	11 ENG
AP/ANA/ROAD&BUILDING	4	TLG/ENG (1)	CEN/DGFT/TRADE	10 ENG
AP/ANA/WCD	4	TLG/ENG (1)	CEN/DGFT/VIGILANCE	164 ENG
AP/HQ/POL	173	ENG	CEN/HOMEAFFAIRS	18 ENG/HIN
AP/HQ/RD	27	TLG/ENG	CEN/MEA	245 ENG
AP/HQ/WCD	38	TLG/ENG	CEN/MOC	57 ENG/HIN (1)
AP/NAL/RD	22	TLG/ENG (4)	CEN/MOEF	59 ENG/HIN
AP/NAL/REV	22	TLG/ENG	CEN/MOEF	12 ENG
AP/VIS/POL	8	TLG/ENG	CEN/MOEF (FC.SEC	36 ENG/HIN
AP/VIS/PWD	9	TLG	CEN/MOEF/NAEB	28 ENG/HIN
AP/VIS/RD	78	TLG/ENG	CEN/MOEF/REG/CHA	17 ENG
AP/VIS/ROAD&BUILDING	3	TLG	CEN/MOEF/REG/KAR	27 ENG
AP/VIS/WCD	11	TLG/ENG (3)	CEN/MOEF/REG/MEG	14 ENG
ASS/DIB/POL	1	ENG	CEN/MOEF/REG/MP	24 ENG/HIN
ASS/DIB/RD	5	BNG/ENG (1)	CEN/MOEF/REG/ORI	36 ENG
ASS/DIB/REV	23	BNG/ENG	CEN/MOEF/REG/UP	22 ENG/HIN
ASS/HQ/HOME	36	ENG/HIN(2)/BNG(5)	CEN/MoF/DISINVESTMENT	47 ENG/HIN
ASS/HQ/RD	52	ENG	CEN/NCBC	47 ENG/TLG
ASS/HQ/REV	33	BNG/ENG	CEN/RLWY/ORI	238 ENG/HIN (1)
ASS/KA/PWD	1	ENG	CEN/RLWY/RAJ	480 HIN/ENG
ASS/KA/PWD	2	ENG	CEN/RLWY/REG/AP	80 ENG
ASS/KA/RD	14	ENG/BNG(1)	CEN/RLWY/REG/MAH	197 ENG/HIN
ASS/KA/REV	7	ENG	CEN/RLWY/REG/RAJ	37 ENG/HIN
ASS/KA/WCD	3	ENG	CEN/RLWY/REG/UP	185 ENG/HIN
ASS/NAL/POL	1	ENG	CEN/RLWY/REG/WB	430 ENG/HIN
ASS/NAL/PWD	11	BNG/ENG	CEN/RLWY/WB	67 ENG/HIN
ASS/NAL/RD	20	BNG/ENG	DEL/DDA/DIR.FIN	127 ENG/HIN
ASS/NAL/REV	58	BNG/ENG	DEL/DDA/DIR.MASTERPLAN	90 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/	4	ENG	DEL/DDA/DIR.PERSONNEL	578 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/	11	ENG	DEL/DDA/DWARKA	353 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/DBK CELL	3	ENG	DEL/DDA/HOUSING II	2372 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/DES-VI SECTION	5	ENG	DEL/DDA/MISC	1000 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/DPT.COMM	82	ENG/HIN (2)	DEL/DDA/Sr.Arch (NZ)	24 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/DPT.COMM	204	ENG/HIN	DEL/DDA/Survey&Settlement	180 ENG/HIN
CEN/DGFT/ECR-II	6	ENG	DEL/DDA/UNAUTHORISED	181 ENG/HIN
			DEL/MCD	138 HIN/ENG
			DEL/POL/B.N	258 ENG
			DEL/POL/B.N	278 ENG
			DEL/POL/Communication	21 ENG/HIN (6)

DEL/POL/DECELL	34	ENG/HIN	KAR/HQ/POL/Banashankari	10	KAN
DEL/POL/RIOTCELL	24	ENG/HIN	KAR/HQ/PWD	42	KAN
DEL/POL/RPBHAWAN	18	ENG/HIN	KAR/HQ/RD	49	KAN/ENG
DEL/POL/SECURITY	74	ENG/HIN	KAR/HQ/REV	26	KAN/ENG (2)
DEL/POL/TRAFFIC	360	ENG/HIN	KAR/HQ/REV/Land Grants	11	KAN/ENG
GUJ/HQ//REV/CH	21	GUJ	KAR/HQ/REV/Land Reforms	13	KAN/ENG (1)
GUJ/HQ/Comm of WCD	55	GUJ	KAR/HQ/WCD	109	KAN/ENG
GUJ/HQ/PWD/RAJKOT	29	GUJ/ENG (2)	KAR/REV/MANGALORE/	69	KAN
GUJ/HQ/PWD-R&B	88	GUJ	MAH/AUR/POL II	331	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV	430	GUJ	MAH/AUR/PWD	820	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV	79	GUJ	MAH/AUR/RD	40	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV	37	GUJ	MAH/AUR/WCD	35	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV/DISPUTE	219	GUJ	MAH/HQ/REV	760	MAH/ENG
GUJ/HQ/REV/K	168	GUJ	MAH/HQ/WCD	75	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV/RAHAT	40	GUJ/ENG (2)	MAH/RAI/POL	121	MAH
GUJ/HQ/REV-B2	11	GUJ	MAH/RAI/PWD	81	MAH
GUJ/HQ/WCD	130	GUJ	MAH/RAI/REV	97	MAH
GUJ/HQ/WCD (GSSWB)	155	GUJ	MAH/RAI/WCD	10	MAH
GUJ/HQ/WCD (K-Div)	11	GUJ	MAH/YAV/PWD	7	MAH
GUJ/HQ/WCD/Social Security	170	GUJ	MAH/YAV/PWD	183	MAH
GUJ/KUT/POL II	52	GUJ	MAH/YAV/RD I	351	MAH
GUJ/KUT/REV II	255	GUJ	MAH/YAV/WCD II	37	MAH/ENG (6)
GUJ/MAH/PWD II	21	GUJ	MEG/MISC	500	KHA/GAR/JAI
GUJ/MEH/POL II	399	GUJ/ENG (2)	OR/KAL/POL	2	ENG
GUJ/MEH/RD II	19	GUJ/ENG (1)	ORI/HQ/PWD	93	ENG/ORI (8)
GUJ/MEH/WCD II	12	GUJ/HIN (1)	ORI/HQ/RD	48	ORI
GUJ/NAR/PWD II	39	GUJ/ENG (2)	ORI/KAL/PWD	43	ORI/ENG (12)
GUJ/NAR/REV	219	GUJ	ORI/KAL/RD	30	ENG
KAR/BIJ/POL	3	KAN/ENG (1)	ORI/KAL/REV	149	ORI/ENG
KAR/BIJ/RD	23	KAN/ENG	ORI/KEN/PWD	26	ENG/ORI (3)
KAR/BIJ/WCD	34	KAN/ENG (1)	ORI/KEN/REV	82	ORI/ENG
KAR/DK/MANGALORE	410	KAN/ENG	RAJ/DUN/RD	64	HIN/ENG
KAR/DK/POL	640	KAN	RAJ/DUN/REV	78	HIN/ENG (1)
KAR/DK/RD	59	KAN/ENG	RAJ/HQ/REV	104	HIN
KAR/DK/REV/Belthangady	52	KAN	RAJ/JHU/POL	38	HIN/ENG (3)
KAR/DK/REV/Moodbidri	21	KAN/ENG	RAJ/JHU/PWD	19	HIN
KAR/DK/REV/PUTTUR	410	KAN	RAJ/JHU/PWD	14	HIN
KAR/DK/REV/Puttur Kadaba	57	KAN	RAJ/JHU/REV	22	HIN
KAR/HAV/POL	4	KAN	RAJ/JHU/WCD	9	HIN
KAR/HEN/WCD	38	KAN	RAJ/KAR/POL	21	HIN
KAR/HQ/POL	84	KAN/ENG	RAJ/KAR/WCD	4	HIN
KAR/HQ/POL (CENTRAL)	62	KAN/ENG (4)	UP/AZA/POL	405	HIN/ENG
KAR/HQ/POL (EAST)	5	KAN/ENG	UP/BIJ/POL	129	HIN

UP/BIJ/PWD	22	HIN
UP/HQ/RD	340	HIN/ENG
UP/JHA/POL	90	HIN/ENG (6)
UP/JHA/PWD	39	HIN/ENG(4)
UP/JHA/RD	121	HIN
WB/CB/POL II	5	ENG
WB/HQ/PWD	8	ENG
Total	20253	

ANNEXURE 3: STRUCTURE OF DATABASE FOR ANALYSIS OF RTI APPLICATIONS

S.No.	Code (State/PA/Year/Compiler's initials/language/running number)	Date of application	Public authority	Gender (M=0; F=1)	Group/Individual(Group =0; Individual -1)	Pin Code	Rural/Semi Urban/Urban/Metro	Length (in words)	Annexures (Pages)	Information Being Asked for	Distinct Pieces of Information Being Asked						
Coverage (Yes=1)																	
Individual	Family	Organisation	Own service matters	Locality	Specific location	Community	Group	Village	Organisation	Town	City	District	State	Region	Nation	Other (Pl describe)	
Type of Information sought (Yes=1)																	
Public information	Information under section 4	Norms	Entitlements	Processes & procedures	Time frames	Delays	Details of decisions	Basis for decision	Reasons for inaction	Reasons for delay	Who is responsible for lapse/ inaction/delay?	Who is responsible for further action?	What action is proposed to be taken?	Lists of beneficiaries	Copies of question papers	Answer sheets	Accounts

Type of information sought ... contd.

Financial/resource	Allocations	Details of expenditure	Allocation of work & responsibility	Assessment of performance	Details of complaints or administrative action	Statistics and Data	Status/report of progress	Information about other individuals/groups	Status of own RTI application	About the RTI system/implementation	Details of action taken on letters/applications/complaints/requests etc	OTHERS (please describe)	Indeterminate
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Form of Information sought (Yes=1)

Response	Copy of Documents	Inspection of Documents	Asking for help	Others (PI describe)	Request that is not covered under the RTI Act	Remarks
Inspection of sites/objects	Sample	Inspection of Fill in Performance	Electronic Copy	File Notings	Inspection of Documents	Asking for help
Other (PI describe)	Inspection of sites/objects	Sample	Inspection of Fill in Performance	Electronic Copy	File Notings	Asking for help
Vexatious	Frivolous	Not clear what is being asked for	Copy Incomplete or Unclear	Voluminous Response Required	Humorous	Human interest element
Infringement of Privacy	Long Time-Span (more than ten years)	Very Significant, either in what it is raising or in its scope/coverage				

Request that is not covered under the RTI Act	Registering a complaint	Grievance	Asking for help	Others (PI describe)	Remarks
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