



अति महत्वपूर्ण/कोर्ट केस
समय-सीमा

मध्यप्रदेश शासन
सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग
(सूचना का अधिकार प्रकोष्ठ)
मंत्रालय, भोपाल

कमांक एफ 11-37/2005/सूअप्र/1-9/1082
प्रति,

भोपाल, दिनांक 23/12/2022

समस्त सभागायुक्त,
समस्त कलेक्टर,
मध्यप्रदेश।

- विषय:- सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 की धारा 4(1)(b) के अंतर्गत लोक प्राधिकारियों के दायित्वों के मैनुअल का क्रियान्वयन के संबंध में।
संदर्भ:- विभागीय समसंख्यक पत्र दिनांक 17.12.2019, 29.01.2020, 27.09.2021 एवं 14.01.2022

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उपरोक्त विषयांतर्गत संदर्भित पत्रों का कृपया अवलोकन करें, जिनके द्वारा भारत सरकार कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग का पत्र कमांक 1/6/2011-आई.आर., दिनांक 07 नवम्बर, 2019 (DOPT की (छाया प्रति संलग्न) कर निर्देशित किया गया था। कि उक्त पत्र में उल्लेखित निर्देशानुसार सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 की धारा 4(1)(b) के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर 25 बिन्दुओं के लोक प्राधिकारियों के दायित्वों के मैनुअल का क्रियान्वयन कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित कराया जाये हेतु निर्देशित किया गया था। किन्तु आपके द्वारा आज दिनांक तक क गई कार्यवाही से अवगत नहीं कराया गया है।

2/ अतः पुनः निर्देशानुसार अनुरोध है कि उक्त पत्र में उल्लेखित निर्देशानुसार सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 की धारा 4(1)(b) के अंतर्गत 25 बिन्दुओं के लोक प्राधिकारियों के दायित्वों के मैनुअल के क्रियान्वयन का कड़ाई से पालन सुनिश्चित कराते हुये इस विभाग को पत्र प्राप्ति के 02 दिवस के भीतर पूर्ण कार्यवाही करवाते हुए सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग को अवगत करवाने का कष्ट करें।

(मनोज मालवीय)
उप सचिव

मध्य प्रदेश शासन
सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग (सूअप्र)

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सूचना का अधिकार प्रकोष्ठ



सूचना का
अधिकार

//2//

पृ.क. एफ-11-37/2005/सूअप्र/1-9/1083
प्रतिलिपि:-

भोपाल, दिनांक 23/12/2022

✓ उप सचिव (स्थापना), मध्यप्रदेश शासन सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग की प्रेषित, कृपया पत्र को सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग (सू.अ.प्र.) की वेबसाइट पर अपलोड कराने का कष्ट करें।

उप सचिव

मध्य प्रदेश शासन

सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग(सूअप्र)

No.1/6/2011-IR
Government of India
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel & Training

North Block, New Delhi
Dated the 5th November, 2019

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

7th

Sub: Implementation of *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 – Issue of guidelines regarding:

The *suo motu* disclosure of information to public is mandated under Section 4 (2) of the RTI Act, 2005, so that the public have to resort minimally to the use of this Act to obtain information. Section 4(1)(b) of the Right to Information Act, 2005 lays down the information which should be disclosed by Public Authorities on a *suo motu* or proactive basis. Section 4(3) prescribes for wide dissemination of every information, in such form and manner which is easily accessible to the public.

2. The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's O.M. of even number dated 15th April, 2013 and to reiterate the guidelines therein (Copy enclosed), duly incorporating a slight revision to Para 4.4 of the above guidelines allowing for third party audit by any Government Training Institute, in cases where no Training Institute exists under the concerned Ministry/Department/Public Authority.

3. Central Government Ministries/Departments are advised to undertake *suo motu* disclosure based on these guidelines, in compliance to Sections 4(1)(b) read with Section 4(2), 4(3) and 4(4) of the RTI Act, 2005

4. The enclosed guidelines may be brought to the notice of all Public Authorities under the Ministry/ Department including those in their Attached Offices, Subordinate Offices, Constitutional Bodies, Statutory Bodies, Autonomous Organizations and Public Sector Undertakings.

V Sinha
(Varsha Sinha)
Director

1. All the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India
2. Union Public Service Commission, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Central Vigilance Commission, President's Secretariat, Vice-President's Secretariat, Prime Minister's Office, NITI Aayog, Election Commission
3. Central Information Commission, CIC Bhawan, Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka, New Dehi-110067
4. Staff Selection Commission, CGO Complex, New Delhi
5. O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, 10, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Copy to: Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs.

कार्यिक एवं प्रशासन विभाग
Dept. of Personnel & Trg
प्राप्ति और निगम अनुभाग
Receipt & Issue Section

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जारी किया/ISSUED
Signature

Guidelines on *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act.

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Guidelines on *suo motu* disclosure under Section 4 of the RTI Act

10 *Suo motu* disclosure of more items under Section 4

Sub-section 4(2) of the RTI Act, 2005 requires every public authority to take steps in accordance with the requirements of clause (b) of sub-section 4(1) to provide as much information *suo motu* to the public at regular intervals through various means of communication, including internet, so that the public have minimum resort to use the Act to obtain information. Accordingly, the Public Authorities may proactively disclose the following items also under the *suo motu* disclosure provisions of Section 4:

11 Information related to Procurement

111 Information relating to procurement made by Public Authorities including publication of notice/tender enquiries, corrigenda thereon, and details of bid awards detailing the name of the supplier of goods/services being procured or the works contracts entered or any such combination of these and the rate and total amount at which such procurement or works contract is to be done should be disclosed. All information disclosable as per Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's O.M. No 10/1/2011-PPC dated 30th November, 2011 on Mandatory Publication of Tender Enquiries on the Central Public Procurement Portal and O.M. No. 10/3/2012- PPC dated 30th March, 2012 on Implementation of comprehensive end-to-end e-procurement should be disclosed under Section 4. At present the limit is fixed at Rs. 10.00 lakhs. In case of procurements made through DGS&D Rate Contracts or through Kendriya Bhandar/ NCCF, only award details need to be published. However information about procurement which fall within the purview of Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

12 Public Private Partnerships

121 If Public services are proposed to be provided through a Public Private Partnership (PPP), all information relating to the PPPs must be disclosed in the public domain by the Public Authority entering into the PPP contract/concession agreement. This may include details of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), if any set up, detailed project reports, concession agreements, operation and maintenance manuals and other documents generated as part of the implementation of the PPP project. The documents under the ambit of the exemption from disclosure of information under section 8(1)(d) and 8(1)(j) of

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the RTI Act would not be disclosed *suo motu*. Further, information about fees, tolls, or other kinds of revenue that may be collected under authorization from the Government, information in respect of outputs and outcomes, process of selection of the private sector party may also be proactively disclosed. All payments made under the PPP project may also be disclosed in a periodic manner along with the purpose of making such payment.

13 Transfer Policy and Transfer Orders

13.1 Transfer policy for different grades/cadres of employees serving in Public Authority should be proactively disclosed. All transfer orders should be publicized through the website or in any other manner listed in Section 4(4) of the Act. These guidelines would not be applicable in cases of transfers made keeping in view sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and the exemptions covered under Section 8 of the Act. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organizations under the second schedule of the RTI Act.

14 RTI Applications

14.1 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. RTI applications and appeals received and their responses relating to the personal information of an individual may not be disclosed, as they do not serve any public interest.

15 CAG & PAC paras

15.1 Public Authorities may proactively disclose the CAG & PAC paras and the Action Taken Reports (ATRs) only after these have been laid on the table of both the houses of the Parliament. However, CAG paras dealing with information about the issues of sovereignty, integrity, security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State and information covered under Section 8 of the RTI Act would be exempt.

16 Citizens Charter

16.1 Citizens Charter prepared by the Ministry/Department, as part of the Result Framework Document of the department/organization should be proactively disclosed and six monthly report on the performance against the benchmarks set in Citizens Charter should also be displayed on the website of public authorities.

17 Discretionary and Non-discretionary grants

17.1 All discretionary /non-discretionary grants/ allocations to state governments/ NGOs/Other institutions by Ministry/Department should be placed on the website of the Ministry/Department concerned. Annual Accounts of all legal entities who are provided grants by Public Authorities should be made available through publication, directly or indirectly on the Public Authority's website. Disclosures would be subject to provisions of Section 8 to 11 of the RTI Act.

18 Foreign Tours of PM/Ministers

18.1 A large number of RTI queries are being filed on official tours undertaken by Ministers or officials of various Government Ministries/Departments. Information regarding the nature, place and period of foreign and domestic tours of Prime Minister are already disclosed on the PMO's website.

18.2 As per DoPT's OM No. 1/8/2012-IR dated 11/9/2012; Public Authorities may proactively disclose the details of foreign and domestic official tours undertaken by the Minister(s) and officials of the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India and above and Heads of Departments, since 1st January, 2012. The disclosures may be updated once every quarter.

1.8.3. Information to be disclosed proactively may contain nature of the official tour, places visited, the period, number of people included in the official delegation and total cost of such travel undertaken. Exemptions under Section 8 of the RTI Act, 2005 may be kept in view while disclosing the information. These instructions would not apply to security and intelligence organisations under the second schedule of the RTI Act, 2005 and CVOs of public authorities.

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20 Guidelines for digital publication of proactive disclosure under Section 4.

21 Section 4 lays down that information should be provided through many mediums depending upon the level of the public authority and the recipient of information (for example, in case of Panchayat, wall painting may be more effective means of dissemination of information), and that more and more proactive disclosure would gradually be made through Internet. There is need for more clear guidelines for web-based publication of information for disclosure.

22 The Department of Information Technology has been working on setting of technical standards for government websites and the Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances has published guidelines for websites of Government Departments. These guidelines prescribe the manner in which websites need to be designed and how information should be disclosed. While adhering to the standards of government guidelines as laid down by Department of Information Technology and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, the following principles additionally should also be kept in view to ensure that websites' disclosures are complete, easily accessible, technology and platform neutral and in a form which conveys the desired information in an effective and user-friendly manner.

- a) It should be the endeavor of all public authorities that all entitlements to citizens and all transactions between the citizen and government are gradually made available through computer based interface. The 'Electronic Delivery of Services Bill, 2012' under formulation in Government of India would provide the necessary impetus.
 - b) Websites should contain detailed information from the point of origin to the point of delivery of entitlements/services provided by the Public Authorities to citizens.
 - c) Orders of the public authority should be uploaded on the website immediately after they have been issued.
 - d) Website should contain all the relevant Acts, Rules, forms and other documents which are normally accessed by citizens.
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- e) Websites should have detailed directory of key contacts, details of officials of the Public Authority.
- f) It is obligatory under Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) of the RTI Act for every Public Authority to proactively disclose 'details in respect of the information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form'. The website should therefore indicate which digitally held information is made available publicly over the internet and which is not.
- g) As departments reorganize their systems and processes to enable themselves for electronic service delivery, it is recommended that the requirement of bringing due transparency as provided in the RTI Act is given adequate consideration at the design stage itself.
- h) To maintain reliability of information and its real time updation, information generation in a digital form should be automatically updated on the basis of key work outputs, like a muster roll and salary slip (NREGA in Andhra Pradesh) or formalization of a government order (Andhra Pradesh). Such an approach will lead to automation of proactive disclosure.
- i) Information must be presented from a user's perspective, which may require re-arranging it, simplifying it etc. However, original documents in original formats should continue to be made available because these are needed for community monitoring of government's functioning.
- j) The 'National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy' by the Department of Science and Technology is based on the principle that all publicly funded information should be readily available. The policy has been notified in March, 2012 and the schedule should be strictly adhered to.
- k) Information and data should be presented in open data formats whereby it can be pulled by different Application Protocol Interfaces to be used in different fashions more appropriate to specific contexts and needs. Information/ data can, for instance, be presented in powerful visual ways using visualisation techniques. Such visual representation of information/ data can give insights that may remain largely

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hidden in a textual or tabular presentation of data. In some contexts, pictures and audio/videos recordings etc may be more useful. There have been moves in some parts of the country to video record Gram Sabha meetings. A picture of a NREGA worksite, for instance, may tell much more than words can. All such different media and forms should be used for proactive disclosure.

- 1) Every webpage displaying information or data proactively disclosed under the RTI Act should, on the top right corner, display the mandatory field 'Date last updated (DD/MM/YY)'.

3.0 Guidelines for certain clauses of Section 4(1)(b) to make disclosure more effective

3.1 The elements of information listed in the various sub-clauses of Section 4(1)(b) must be disclosed in an integrated manner. For example, the functions and responsibilities of a public authority cannot be understood in isolation from the powers and functions of its employees, the norms that inform its decision making processes and the rules, instructions and manuals that are used in the discharge of its functions. Description of one element presupposes the existence of another. So every public authority must endeavour to integrate the information mentioned in these sub-clauses while preparing voluntary disclosure materials.

3.2 Considering that disclosure in regard to certain sub-clauses have been relatively weak, detailed guidelines for four sub-clauses are given below:

3.3 Guidelines for section 4(1)(b)(iii) - "the procedure followed in the decision-making processes, including channels of supervision and accountability".

3.3.1 All government departments have specific duties and responsibilities under the respective Allocation of Business Rules (AOB) issued by the appropriate Government. The constitutional provisions and statutes each department is required to implement are clearly laid down in the AOB. The manner of disposal of matters assigned to each Department/Ministry is described in the Transaction of Business Rules (TOB). Additionally, every department would have a specific set of schemes and development programmes which they are required to implement directly or through their subordinate offices or other designated agencies. These documents contain the specific operations that every Public Authority is required to undertake in the course of implementing the programme or scheme. Every operation mandated under the AOB read with the TOB would be linked to a specific decision-making chain. All government officers have to follow laid down office procedure manual or the other rules which gives details of how representations, petitions and applications from citizens must be dealt with. Templates, formats, and basic steps of decision-making are briefly explained in such manuals. These descriptions constitute the elements of decision-making processes in general.

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332 Additionally, in the routine work of governance, government functionaries are required to make decisions in a discretionary manner but broad guiding principles are laid down in some rule or the other. For example, the General Financial Rules lay down procedures for a variety of operations relating to government finances. How sanction must be accorded for incurring expenditure; how losses to government must be reported; how responsibility for losses may be fixed on any government servant; how budgets, demand for grants are prepared and submitted; how public works must be sanctioned and executed; how commodities and services may be procured by a public authority; are all explained in these manuals which are updated from time to time. The challenge is to present a simplified version of the decision-making procedure that is of interest to a common citizen.

333 In view of the above, the guidelines for detailing the decision making processes are as follows:

- (a) Every public authority should specifically identify the major outputs/ tangible results/ services/ goods, as applicable, that it is responsible, for providing to the public or to whosoever is the client of the public authority.
 - (b) In respect of (a) above, the decision-making chain should be identified in the form of a flow chart explaining the rank/grade of the public functionaries involved in the decision-making process and the specific stages in the decision-making hierarchy.
 - (c) The powers of each officer including powers of supervision over subordinates involved in the chain of decision-making must also be spelt out next to the flow chart or in a simple bullet-pointed format in a text-box. The exceptional circumstances when such standard decision-making processes may be overridden and by whom, should also be explained clearly. Where decentralization of decision-making has occurred in order to grant greater autonomy to public authorities, such procedures must also be clearly explained.
 - (d) This design of presentation should then be extended to cover all statutory and discretionary operations that are part of the public authority's mandate under the AOB read with the TOB.
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- (e) In the event of a public authority altering an existing decision-making process or adopting an entirely new process, such changes must be explained in simple language in order to enable people to easily understand the changes made.

34 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(iv) - "the norms set by it for the discharge of its functions".

341 Primarily, the intention of this clause is that every public authority should proactively disclose the standards by which its performance should be judged. Norms may be qualitative or quantitative in nature, or temporal or statutory norms. In order to ensure compliance with this clause, public authorities would need to disclose norms for major functions that are being performed.

342 Citizen Charters, which are mandatory, for each central Ministry/Department/Authority, are good examples of vehicles created for laying down norms of performance for major functions and for monitoring achievements against those standards.

343 Wherever norms have been specified for the discharge of its functions by any statute or government orders, they should be proactively disclosed, particularly linking them with the decision making processes as detailed earlier. All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the following:

- a) Defining the services and goods that the particular public authority/office provides directly (or indirectly through any other agency/contractor).
- b) Detailing and describing the processes by which the public can access and/or receive the goods and services that they are entitled to, from the public authority/office along with the forms, if any prescribed, for use by both the applicant and the service providing agency. Links to such forms (online), wherever available, should be given.
- c) Describing the conditions, criteria and priorities under which a person becomes eligible for the goods and services, and consequently the categories of people who are entitled to receive the goods and services.

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- d) Defining the quantitative and tangible parameters, (weight, size, frequency etc,) and timelines, that are applicable to the goods and services that are accessible to the public.
 - e) Defining the qualitative and quantitative outcomes that each public authority/office plans to achieve through the goods and services that it was obligated to provide.
 - f) Laying down individual responsibility for providing the goods and services (who is responsible for delivery/implementation and who is responsible for supervision).

35 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xi)- "the budget allocated to each of its agency, indicating the particulars of all plans, proposed expenditures and reports on disbursements made".

35.1 The public authorities while disclosing their budgets shall undertake the following:

- (a) Keeping in view of the technical nature of the government budgets, it is essential that Ministries/Departments prepare simplified versions of their budgets which can be understood easily by general public and place them in public domain. Budgets and their periodic monitoring reports may also be presented in a more user-friendly manner through graphs and tables, etc.
- (b) Outcome budget being prepared by Ministries/Departments of Government of India should be prominently displayed and be used as a basis to identify physical targets planned during the budgetary period and the actual achievement vis-à-vis those targets. A monthly programme implementation calendar method of reporting being followed in Karnataka is a useful model.
- (c) Funds released to various autonomous organizations/ statutory organizations/ attached offices/ Public Sector Enterprises/ Societies/ NGOs/ Corporations etc. should be put on the website on a quarterly basis and budgets of such authorities may be made accessible through links from the website of the Ministry/Department. If a subsidiary does not have a website then the budgets and expenditure reports of

4.0 Compliance with Provisions of *suo motu* (proactive) disclosure under the RTI Act

4.1 Each Ministry/Public Authority shall ensure that these guidelines are fully operationalized within a period of 6 months from the date of their issue.

4.2 Proactive disclosure as per these guidelines would require collating a large quantum of information and digitizing it. For this purpose, Ministries/Public Authorities may engage consultants or outsource such work to expeditiously comply with these guidelines. For this purpose, the plan/non-plan funds of that department may be utilized.

4.3 The Action Taken Report on the compliance of these guidelines should be sent, along with the URL link, to the Central Information Commission soon after the expiry of the initial period of 6 months.

4.4 Each Ministry/ Public Authority should get its proactive disclosure package audited by third party every year. The audit should cover compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines as well as adequacy of the items included in the package. The audit should examine whether there are any other types of information which could be proactively disclosed. Such audit should be done annually and should be communicated to the Central Information Commission annually through publication on their own websites. Further, the task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories. *"However, in cases where no training institute exists under the Ministries/Departments/Public Authorities the tasks of undertaking transparency audits may be given to any Government Training Institute."* All Public Authorities should proactively disclose the names of the third party auditors on their website. For carrying out third party audit through outside consultants also, Ministries/Public Authorities should utilize their plan/non-plan funds.

4.5 The Central Information Commission should examine the third-party audit reports for each Ministry/Public Authority and offer advice/recommendations to the concerned Ministries/ Public Authorities.

4.6 Central Information Commission should carry out sample audit of few of the Ministries/ Public Authorities each year with regard to adequacy of items included as well as compliance of the Ministry/Public Authority with these guidelines.

such subsidiary authority may be uploaded on the website of the principal Public Authority.

- (d) Wherever required by law or executive instruction, sector specific allocations and achievements of every department or public authority (where feasible) must be highlighted. For example, budget allocation and target focusing on gender, children, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities should be specially highlighted. The sector-wise breakup of these targets and actual outcomes must be given in simplified form to enable the vulnerable segments of society to better understand the budgets of public authorities.

3.6 Guidelines for Section 4(1)(b)(xiv) – details in respect of information, available to or held by it, reduced in an electronic form.

3.6.1 On the one hand, this clause serves as a means of proactively disclosing the progress made in computerizing information under Section 4(1)(a) of the RTI Act in a periodic manner. On the other, it provides people with clarity about the kinds of electronic information that, although not held by the public authority, is available to them. For example the stocks of ration available with individual fair price shops may not be held by the District Civil Supplies office, but may be available at a subordinate formation.

3.6.2 Keeping in view the varied levels of computerization of records and documents in public authorities, data about records that have been digitized may be proactively disclosed on the respective websites, excluding those records /files /information that are exempted under Section 8. The data about digitized record may include the name of the record and any categorization or indexing used; the subject matter and any other information that is required to be compiled in relation to a file as prescribed by Manual of Office Procedure (and to be prescribed by MOP for electronic records that is under finalization by DARPG), the division/ section/ unit/ office where the record is normally held; the person, with designation, responsible for maintaining the record; and the life span of the record, as prescribed in the relevant record retention schedule.

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4.7 Compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines, its audit by third party and its communication to the Central Information Commission should be included as RFD target.

5.0 Nodal Officer

Each Central Ministry/ Public Authority should appoint a senior officer not below the rank of a Joint Secretary and not below rank of Additional HOD in case of attached offices for ensuring compliance with the proactive disclosure guidelines. The Nodal Officer would work under the supervision of the Secretary of the Ministry/Department or the HOD of the attached office, as the case may be. Nodal Officers of Ministry/Department and HOD separately should also ensure that the formations below the Ministry/Department/Attached Office also disclose the information as per the proactive disclosure guidelines.

6.0 Annual Reports to Parliament/Legislatures

Government has issued directions to all Ministries/Departments to include a chapter on RTI Act in their Annual Reports submitted to the Parliament. Details about compliance with proactive disclosure guidelines should mandatorily be included in the relevant chapter in Annual Report of Ministry/Department.

लोक प्राधिकारियों की बाध्यता
के लिए एक मॉडल टेम्पलेट - सूचना पुस्तिका

[RTI अधिनियम, 2005 के अध्याय II धारा 4 (1) बी का संदर्भ में]

अध्याय 1

संगठन, कार्य और कर्तव्य

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (i)]

संगठन, कार्यों और कर्तव्यों का विवरण: -

स.क्र.	संगठन का नाम	पता	कार्य	कर्तव्य

अध्याय 2

अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के अधिकार और कर्तव्य

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (ii)]

कृपया अधिकारियों की शक्तियों और कर्तव्यों का विवरण दें और
प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हैं: -

स क्र.	कर्मचारी/कार्यालय का नाम	पदनाम	आवंटित कार्य	अधिकार

अध्याय 3

निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया में प्रक्रिया का पालन किया जाता है

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (iii)]

लोक प्राधिकरण (उपायुक्त अधिकारी) द्वारा निर्णय लेने में अपनाई जाने वाली
प्रक्रिया का वर्णन करें।

गतिविधि	विवरण	निर्णय लेने की प्रक्रिया	अंतिम निर्णय लेने वाले अधिकारी का पदनाम

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अध्याय 4

कार्यकेनिर्वहनकेलिएनिर्धारितमानदंड

[धारा4 (1) (बी) (iv)]

कृपयाअपनेकार्यो / सेवाओंकेवितरणकेलिएसार्वजनिकप्राधिकरणद्वारानिर्धारित
मानदंडों / मानकोंकाविवरणप्रदानकरें।

स.क्र.	कार्य/सेवा	मानदंड/प्रदर्शन मेट के मानक	समयसीमा	दस्तावेजविहितमानदंड (नागरिकहै चार्टर सेवाअध्यायआदि)

अध्याय 5

नियम, विनियम, निर्देश, नियमावलीऔरअभिलेख, कार्यकेनिर्वहनकेलिए

[धारा४ (१) (बी) (v) और (vi)]

कृपयासार्वजनिकप्राधिकरणद्वारायाउसकेनियंत्रणमेंयाउसकेकर्मचारियोंद्वारानियमों, विनियमों, निर्देशों,
मैनुअलोंऔररिकॉर्डोंकीसूचीऔरविवरणप्रदानकरें,
जिनकाउपयोगनिम्नलिखितप्रारूपमेंकार्यकेनिर्वहनकेलिएकियाजाताहै।

अध्याय 6

लोकप्राधिकरणद्वाराअपनेनियंत्रणमेंरखेगएदस्तावेजोंकीश्रेणियाँ

[धारा४ (१) (बी) (vi)]

सार्वजनिकप्राधिकरणयाउसकेनियंत्रणमेंरखेगएआधिकारिकदस्तावेजों
केबारेमेंजानकारीदेें।

अध्याय 7

नीति निर्माण या उसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में जनता के

सदस्यों के साथ परामर्श, या प्रतिनिधित्व के लिए

[धारा4 (1) (बी) (vii)]

अध्याय 8

बोर्ड, परिषद, समितियाँ और अन्य निकाय लोकप्राधिकरणके भागके रूपमें गठित

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (viii)]

निम्नलिखितप्रारूपमें सार्वजनिकप्राधिकरणसे संबंधित बोर्डों, परिषदों, समितियों और अन्य निकायोंके बारेमें जानकारी प्रदान करें।

बोर्ड का नाम, परिषद समिति, आदि।	संयोजन	शक्तियाँ और कार्य	क्या यह बैठकें खुली जनता / मिनट इसकी बैठकों के लिए सुलभ जनता

अध्याय 9

अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियोंकी निर्देशिका

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (ix)]

कृपया विभिन्न स्तरों पर विभिन्न इकाइयों या कार्यालयोंमें काम करनेवाले अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों और उनके संपर्कके बारेमें जानकारी प्रदान करें-

स.क्र.	कर्मचारी/अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम	कार्यालय पता	दूरभाष नंबर/ईमेल

अध्याय 10

अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्राप्त मासिक पारिश्रमिक, विनियमोंमें प्रदान की गई प्रणालीकी क्षतिपूर्ति सहित

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (x)]

निम्नलिखितप्रारूपमें अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियोंके लिए पारिश्रमिक और मुआवजा संरचनाके बारेमें जानकारी दें

कार्यरत अधिकारी का नाम	पदनाम संगठन	पारिश्रमिक प्रतिमाह

अध्याय II

प्रत्येक एजेंसी को आवंटित बजट जिसमें योजनाएं आदि शामिल हैं

[धारा ४ (१) (बी) xi]

प्रत्येक प्राधिकरण के लिए सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा शुरू की गई योजनाओं,
कार्यक्रमों और योजनाओं के विवरण के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करें

संस्था	योजना / कार्यक्रम / योजना / परियोजना / गतिविधि / के लिए प्रयोजन को नसा बजट आवंटित है	पिछले वर्ष की तरह व्यय का प्रस्ताव।	अपेक्षित परिणाम।	किंग गण सवितरण पर रिपोर्ट या गैरसे विवरण उपलब्ध हैं (वेबसाइट, रिपोर्ट, नोटिसबोर्ड आदि)

अध्याय 12

सब्सिडी कार्यक्रमों के निष्पादन का प्रबंध

[धारा 4(1) (बी) (xii)]

1. सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जा रही गतिविधियों / कार्यक्रमों / योजनाओं का वर्णन करें जिनके लिए सब्सिडी प्रदान की जाती है।

2 विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों / योजनाओं के तहत सब्सिडी देने के लिए सब्सिडी की प्रकृति, सब्सिडी प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्रता मानदंड और अधिकारी सक्षमके पदनाम की जानकारी प्रदान करें।

कार्यक्रम / गतिविधि का नाम	प्रकृति / सब्सिडी का पैमाना	सब्सिडी देने के लिए पात्रता मानदंड	अनुदान देने वाले अधिकारी का पदनाम।

3. सब्सिडी कार्यक्रम के निष्पादन के तरीके का दर्शन करें

कार्यक्रम का नाम / गतिविधि	आवेदन प्रक्रिया	स्वीकृति प्रक्रिया	संवितरण प्रक्रिया

अध्याय 13

रियायतें, परमिट या के प्राप्ति के विवरण

लोक प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्राधिकृत अनुदान

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) xiii]

निम्नलिखित प्रारूप में प्रत्येक कार्यक्रम / योजना के तहत लाभ प्राप्त करने वालों के नाम और पते प्रदान करें। संस्थागत लाभार्थी

कार्यक्रम / योजना का नाम

स.क्र.	प्राप्तकर्ता संस्थानों का नाम और पता।	लाभ की प्रकृति / मात्रा।	अनुदान की तिथि	अधिकार देने का नाम और पदनाम।

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अध्याय 14

सूचनाइलेक्ट्रॉनिकफॉर्ममेंउपलब्धहै

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (xiv)]

कृपयाइलेक्ट्रॉनिकप्रारूपमेंउपलब्धविभागकीविभिन्नयोजनाओंसेसंबंधितजानकारीकाविवरणप्रदानकरें।
(फ्लॉपी, सीडी, वीसीडी, वेबसाइट, इंटरनेटआदि)

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक	(विवरण) साइटयोजक / स्थानजहांउपलब्धहोआदि	सामग्री याशीर्षक	किसकेद्वारागर्बीगईजानकारीकेसंरक्षककापदनाम औरपता?)

अध्याय 15

सूचना प्राप्त करने के लिए नागरिकों के लिए उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का विवरण

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (xv)]

जानकारी के प्रसार के लिए जनता के लिए उपलब्ध सूचना प्रसार तंत्र के विवरणों का वर्णन करें:

सुविधा	विवरण (सुविधा / नाम आदि का स्थान)	उपलब्ध कराई गई जानकारी का विवरण।

अध्याय 16

नाम, पदनाम और जनता के अन्य विवरण

सूचना अधिकारी

[धारा 4 (1) (बी) (xvi)]

कृपया निम्नलिखित प्रारूप में सार्वजनिक सूचना अधिकारियों और विभिन्न कार्यालयों / प्रशासनिक इकाइयों और सार्वजनिक प्राधिकरण के लिए अपीलीय प्राधिकरण / अधिकारी (ओं) के लिए नामित सहायक जनसूचना अधिकारियों के बारे में संपर्क जानकारी प्रदान करें।

लोकसूचना अधिकारी

स.क्र.	कार्यालय / प्रशासनिक इकाई का नाम।	PIO का पदनाम	कार्यालय एवं निवास दूरभाष/ फैक्स	ई-मेल

सहायक लोक सूचना अधिकारी

स.क्र.	कार्यालय / प्रशासनिक इकाई का नाम।	APIO का पदनाम	कार्यालय एवं निवास दूरभाष/ फैक्स	ई-मेल

अपीलीय अधिकारी

स.क्र.	कार्यालय / प्रशासनिक इकाई का नाम।	अपीलीय अधिकारी का पदनाम	कार्यालय एवं निवास दूरभाष/ फैक्स	ई-मेल

अध्याय 17

अन्य उपयोगी जानकारी

[धारा ४ (१) (बी) xvii]

कृपया उन अन्य जानकारी या प्रकाशनों का विवरण नीचे दें जो प्रासंगिक हैं
या नागरिकों के उपयोग के हैं।

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

अध्याय 18

निविदाओं आदि से संबंधित जानकारी

अध्याय 19

सार्वजनिक निजी साझेदारी

अध्याय 20

स्थानांतरण नीति और स्थानांतरण आदेश

अध्याय 21

आरटीआई आवेदन प्राप्त एवं निराकरण

अध्याय 22

सीएजी और पीएससी पैरा

अध्याय 23

नागरिक चार्टर/सेवा प्रदाय एक्ट

अध्याय 24

डिस्केशनरी और नॉन-डिस्केशनरी अनुदान (विवेकाधीन और गैर-विवेकाधीन अनुदान)

अध्याय 25

सीएम/मंत्रियों/अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरे

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1018732 / 2022
11/11/2022

कार्यालय कमिश्नर, जबलपुर संभाग, जबलपुर
Email:- commjabalpur@mp.gov.in, Tel.:- 0761-2970171

क्रमांक 541 /राजस्व हाईकोर्ट /2022
प्रति,

जबलपुर,दिनांक | 2/12/2022

उच्च
अवर सचिव,
मध्यप्रदेश शासन,
सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग मंत्रालय
(सूचना का अधिकार प्रकोष्ठ)
वल्लभ भवन, भोपाल

विषय:- रिट याचिका क्रमांक 13703/2021 (श्री विशाल बघेल विरूद्ध मध्यप्रदेश शासन व अन्य)
के संबंध में।

संदर्भ:- अवर सचिव, म0प्र0 शासन, सा0 प्र0 वि0 का विभागीय पत्र क्र0 एफ-11-112/2021/
सूअप्र/1-9/1012 दिनांक 02/12/2022 एवं इस कार्यालय का क्रमांक 531/राजस्व
हाईकोर्ट/2022 दिनांक 07.12.2022

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कृपया उपरोक्त विषयांकित संदर्भित आदेश का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। संदर्भित पत्र द्वारा विषयांकित प्रकरण में शासकीय अधिवक्ता श्री रोहित जैन द्वारा तैयार जवाबदावे को अनुमोदन उपरान्त माननीय उच्च न्यायालय में प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।


2. कृपया अवगत होवें कि शासकीय अधिवक्ता श्री रोहित जैन द्वारा जवाबदावा प्रस्तुत किये जाने हेतु भेट की गई। श्री जैन द्वारा मौखिक रूप से अवगत कराया गया कि:-

“रिट याचिका के बिंदु क्र.-3.6 एवं 11 में सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम 2005 के अंतर्गत धारा 4(1)(बी) के परिपालन में मध्यप्रदेश शासन के 53 विभाग तथा 167 के अधिनस्थ संस्थानों में से कितने विभाग/संस्थान द्वारा धारा 4 के अंतर्गत 17 सूत्रीय मैनुअल को अद्यतन किया और कितने विभाग/संस्थान नहीं किया गया है तथा कितने विभाग/संस्थान सूचना के अधिकार के तहत ऑनलाइन ऑनबोर्ड हुए अथवा नहीं।”

उक्त जानकारी को भी जवाबदावा में सम्मिलित किया जाना आवश्यक है। अतः अनुरोध है कि उक्त वांछित जानकारी प्राथमिकता के आधार पर उपलब्ध कराने का कष्ट करें, ताकि शासन पक्ष की ओर से जवाबदावा प्रस्तुत किया जा सकें।

गया उपायुक्त राजस्व जबलपुर संभाग जबलपुर को प्रभारी अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है। प्रकरण सुनवाई हेतु दिनांक 02.12.2022 को माननीय उच्च न्यायालय में नियत था। माननीय न्यायालय द्वारा दिनांक 02.12.2022 को प्रकरण में पारित आदेश की छायाप्रति संलग्न प्रेषित है।

नियत दिनांक -30.01.2023


(कविता बाटला)

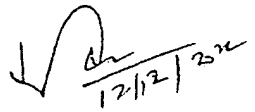
उपायुक्त (राजस्व)

जबलपुर संभाग

जबलपुर,दिनांक | 2/12/2022

प.क्रमांक 542 /राजस्व हाईकोर्ट /2022

प्रतिलिपि- शासकीय अधिवक्ता श्री रोहित जैन, महाधिवक्ता कार्यालय, जबलपुर की ओर सूचनाध
प्रेषित।


उपायुक्त (राजस्व)

जबलपुर संभाग