

RTI Second Appeal process ***(under the RTI Act, 2005)***

The **Second Appeal** under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, provides applicants a final opportunity to challenge the decisions of Public Information Officers (PIOs) and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs) if they are dissatisfied with the responses they received.

RTI ACT-2005

ACT	DESCRIPTION
6(1)	It mandates that any person can request information from a public authority by submitting a written request, specifying the information sought.
6(3)	It allows a person to file a request for information from any public authority, even if the information pertains to another public authority, which must transfer the request to the correct authority within 5 days.
18(1)	It empowers the Information Commission to receive complaints related to the denial of access to information, non-compliance with time limits, or unreasonable fees, and to take action.
18(3)	It authorizes the Information Commission to take suo motu (self-initiated) actions to investigate matters of non-compliance with the Act.
19(1)	This section provides the right to appeal to the First Appellate Authority if a person is dissatisfied with the decision of a Public Information Officer (PIO) or if no decision is received within the specified time frame.
19(3)	It grants the Information Commission the authority to hear second appeals and take action, such as directing the PIO to provide information or imposing penalties for non-compliance.

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Timeframe for Filing a Second Appeal

- As per Section 19(3) of the RTI Act, a second appeal should be filed within 90 days from the date of the decision by the First Appellate Authority.
- The applicant can appeal to the Central Information Commission (CIC) or to the State Information Commission (SIC) if dissatisfied with the outcome of the first appeal.
- The Information Commission has the discretion to allow appeals after the 90-day period if sufficient cause for delay is provided.

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The **Central Information Commission (CIC)** and **State Information Commission (SIC)** are both established under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, to ensure transparency and accountability by enforcing the right to information.

Central Information Commission (CIC)	State Information Commission (SIC)
Has jurisdiction over Central Government Departments and public authorities under the control of the Central Government.	Has jurisdiction over State Government Departments, State-controlled public authorities , and other organizations under the respective state's purview.
Constituted by the Central Government , and members are appointed by a committee comprising the Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha , and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.	Constituted by the State Government , and members are appointed by a committee consisting of the Chief Minister, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly , and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister.
Comprises the Chief Information Commissioner and up to 10 Information Commissioners .	Comprises the State Chief Information Commissioner and up to 10 State Information Commissioners .
Handles appeals and complaints related to RTI applications filed with Central Government agencies such as Ministries, Central PSUs, and Central Government-controlled institutions.	Handles appeals and complaints concerning RTI applications filed with State Government Departments , State PSUs, and other state-controlled bodies.
Receive second appeals and complaints. Direct PIOs to provide information or take corrective actions. Impose penalties on PIOs for non-compliance or undue delay. CIC's directives apply to Central Government agencies	Receive second appeals and complaints. Direct PIOs to provide information or take corrective actions. Impose penalties on PIOs for non-compliance or undue delay. SIC's directives apply to State Government agencies.
Acts as the final appellate authority for RTI cases related to Central Government bodies.	Acts as the final appellate authority for RTI cases related to State Government bodies.

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Jurisdiction

- Second appeals related to **Central Government Authorities** are filed with the **Central Information Commission (CIC)**.
- Appeals involving **State Government Authorities** go to the respective **State Information Commission (SIC)**.

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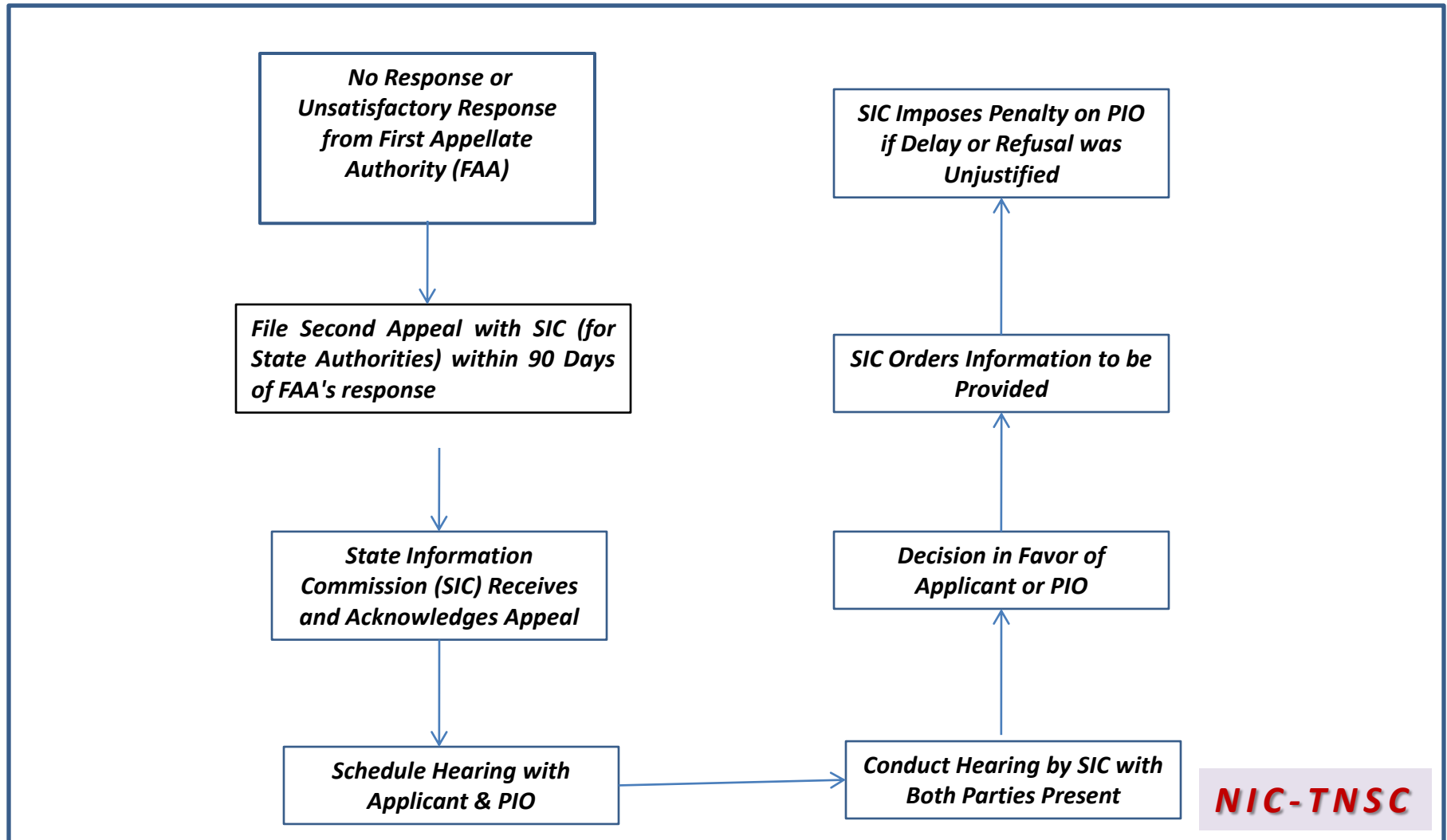
Grounds for Filing a Second Appeal

Applicants may file a second appeal if:

- They did not receive the requested information from the PIO.
- They are dissatisfied with the response or if only partial information was provided.
- The First Appellate Authority failed to provide a decision within the prescribed time limit or the applicant is dissatisfied with their decision.

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Process for Filing a Second Appeal



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TNSIC Website Url : <https://tnsic.gov.in>

- [Online Submission for Second Appeal](#)
- [Causelists](#)
- [Judgements](#)
- [Case Status](#)
- Other Static Information about the Commission

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Technology Stack

- Front End : PHP 7.4.30, JQuery 3.6.0 & JavaScripts
- Back End : PostgreSQL 15