

Case No. S.A. 373/2026-MIC

R. Lalmalsawma,
Thingdawl.

...Appellant

Vs

B. Malsawmtluangi,
SPIO & Addl. Deputy Commissioner,
DC Office, Kolasib.

...Respondent

RTI application filed on	:	07.04.2026
SPIO replied on	:	05.05.2026
First Appeal filed on	:	06.05.2026
FAA issued order/replied on	:	25.05.2026
Second Appeal received on	:	20.06.2026

Date & Time of hearing	:	14.07.2026 at 12:00 Noon.
Date of decision	:	14.07.2026

Pu John Neihlaia, State Chief Information Commissioner presided over the hearing. Pu Mangjangam Touthang, State Information Commissioner and Dr. Lalzirmawia Chhange, State Information Commissioner were present and participated in the hearing.

FACTS EMERGING DURING THE HEARING:

1. The applicant sought information via RTI Online as follows: -

“NH-306/NH-6 four-lane siamna atana ram lak (land acquisition) chungchanga ka ram VC Pass No.123 of 2004, Thingdawl, Kolasib District-a mi, Surveyor-ten a hmunah (field-ah) an rawn chhiar laia an hman Original Field Survey Register/Notebook (First record entry) kha a certified copy min pek theih chuan ka lawm hle ang.”

2. The SPIO furnished a reply via the online portal while attaching a PDF document. The appellant, not satisfied with the information received preferred First Appeal. The FAA conducted hearing and decided that the information sought by the appellant is found to be lacking any factual basis as the requested document was not available and not maintained as a proper official document record.

3. Second Appeal was then preferred by the appellant. Although summons were duly issued, only the respondent SPIO attended the hearing via video conferencing and the appellant failed to appear without giving prior notice to the Commission of his inability to be present despite being reminded via WhatsApp and repeated phone calls.
4. In the hearing, the SPIO informed that the landowner, the Village Council (VC), and the surveyor have all signed the assessment sheet, and the appellant accepted it completely. The SPIO also informed that when the appellant received the compensation, he had no grievances. However, he has now repeatedly kept asking for the notebook record which the surveyors maintained at the time of the survey, and even though he was told that the notebook record is not available and not maintained, he refuses to accept it.

OBSERVATIONS: -

1. An SPIO is required to provide only the information that already exists and is available in the official records of a public authority. Under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, the SPIO is not bound to create new information, collect information that is not on record, answer hypothetical or speculative questions, or provide personal opinions, explanations, or interpretations. If the requested information does not exist, has not been maintained, or is not part of the official records, the SPIO cannot be compelled to generate or reconstruct it. The responsibility of the SPIO is limited to supplying existing records in the form in which they are held, subject to the provisions and exemptions of the RTI Act. The appellant is hereby advised to acquaint himself with the scope and definition of "information" as provided under Section 2(f) of the RTI Act. Section 2(f) confines the right to information to material that exists in any form and is held by or under the control of a public authority. It does not oblige a State Public Information Officer to create information, provide explanations, offer opinions, interpret laws or policies, justify administrative decisions, or answer hypothetical or interrogatory questions. A proper understanding of the scope of Section 2(f) will enable the appellant to frame requests that are consistent with the provisions of the Act and facilitate the effective exercise of the right to information.
2. The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 is a law that empowers citizens to obtain information from public authorities, thereby promoting transparency and accountability in governance. Its primary objective is to ensure that government records and decisions are accessible to the public, subject to certain exemptions. However, the Act is limited to providing access to information; it does not prescribe or enforce any action based on the information obtained. Once an applicant receives the requested information, the RTI Act does not provide remedies for grievances, punishment for wrongdoing, or directions for corrective measures. If

the information reveals corruption, negligence, or any violation of law, the applicant must approach the appropriate authority, tribunal, court, or grievance redressal mechanism. Thus, the RTI Act, 2005 is fundamentally about securing the right to information and not about determining what should be done after the information is received.

DECISION: -

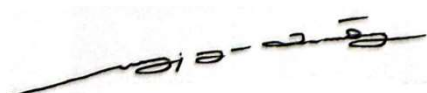
In view of the circumstances, the Commission finds that the queries raised by the appellant do not fall within the ambit of "information" as defined under Section 2(f) of the RTI Act. Since the RTI Act does not require a public authority to create information or provide justifications beyond existing records, the Commission finds no infirmity in the decision of the First Appellate Authority (FAA). Accordingly, **the decision of the First Appellate Authority (FAA) is upheld.**

The appeal is disposed of accordingly. Copy of decision to be given, free of cost, to all the parties.



(JOHN NEIHLAIA)

State Chief Information Commissioner
Mizoram Information Commission



(MANGJANGAM TOUTHANG)
State Information Commissioner
Mizoram Information Commission



(DR. LALZIRMAWIA CHHANGTE)
State Information Commissioner
Mizoram Information Commission

Memo No. S.A. 373/2026-MIC

Dated Aizawl, the 14th July, 2026

Copy to: -

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2. B. Malsawmtluangi, SPIO & Addl. Deputy Commissioner, DC Office, Kolasib, Ph: 7627996733.



(LILY)

Secretary

Mizoram Information Commission

Mizoram: Aizawl