

महाआयटी/आरटीआय/०८२६/०९५३४
दि.१४/०८/२०२६

विषय:- माहिती अधिकार अधिनियम, २००५ च्या तरतुदीनुसार नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी आणि प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी, यांच्या नियुक्तीबाबत.

संदर्भ:- १) महाआयटी/आरटीआय/फेब्रुवारी/०२२६/००९७९, दि.०५/०२/२०२६ रोजीचा आर.टी.आय. कार्यालयीन आदेश.

२) जा.क्र.MHIT/OW/०६२६/००९९६A, दि.०२/०६/२०२६ रोजीचा कार्यालयीन सुधारित आदेश क्र.३.

कार्यालयीन आदेश

१. महाराष्ट्र माहिती तंत्रज्ञान महामंडळाच्या यापूर्वी वेळोवेळी निर्गमित करण्यात आलेल्या प्रशासकीय आदेशांन्वये "नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी" हि पदे पदनिर्देशित करण्यात आली होती. सदरचे सर्व जुने आदेश याद्वारे रद्द करण्यात येत असून, त्याऐवजी खालीलप्रमाणे नवीन "नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी" हि पदे पदनिर्देशित करण्यात येत आहेत.

महाराष्ट्र माहिती तंत्रज्ञान महामंडळ मर्यादित, मुंबई कार्यालय दूरध्वनी क्रमांक ०२२-४५१२१९००

(अ) नोडल अधिकारी व सहाय्यक जनमाहिती अधिकारी म.मा.तं.म.मुंबई

अ.क्र.	प्रकल्प पदनाम	नियुक्ती पदनाम
१	नोडल अधिकारी	वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापक, मानव संसाधन व प्रशासन
२	सहाय्यक जनमाहिती अधिकारी (आरटीआय -ऑनलाईन)	हेल्प डेस्क सपोर्ट
३	सहाय्यक जनमाहिती अधिकारी (आरटीआय -ऑफलाईन)	हेल्प डेस्क सपोर्ट

(ब) जनमाहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी, म.मा.तं.म.मुंबई

अ.क्र.	संबंधित विभाग/ विषय	जनमाहिती अधिकारी	प्रथम अपिलीय अधिकारी
१	Legal	कायदेशीर सल्लागार	मुख्य मानव संसाधन व प्रशासकीय अधिकारी
२	Company Secretariat Cell	कंपनी सचिव	

३	१. Budget, Accounting, Fund Administration and Revenue Cell, २. Expenditure, Payroll Administration & Taxation Cell. ३. Project Accounts, Audit- Compliance & Reporting Cell.	वित्त व लेखा व्यवस्थापक	मुख्य वित्तीय अधिकारी
४	१. Tender Portal Support. २. Administration Cell ३. Right to Information (RTI) Nodal Desk	वरिष्ठ व्यवस्थापक, मानव संसाधन व प्रशासन	मुख्य मानव संसाधन व प्रशासकीय अधिकारी
५	१. HR २. Technical Manpower Supply Cell	प्रोजेक्ट लीड	
I)	१. Capacity Building & Capability Development २. Citizen Outreach, Awareness & Engagement ३. Digital Communications Cell ४. Brand Management ५. Innovation & Emerging Technology Cell (CoE- Artificial Intelligence)	प्रकल्प व्यवस्थापक	मुख्य परिचालन अधिकारी
II)	१. Cloud & Hybrid Infrastructure Cell २. Cybersecurity & Compliance Cell ३. Payment & SMS Gateway Integration Cell ४. Technical Assessment of Tender, RFP, RFQ	मुख्य तंत्रज्ञान अधिकारी-१	
III)	१. Maharashtra State Data Center (MH- SDC) २. Network Operations Centre (NOC) ३. Building Management Systems (BMS) ४. Security Operations Center	मुख्य तंत्रज्ञान अधिकारी-२	
IV)	१. Software, Data Validation & Audit Cell २. All Support Team (QA, UI/UX, DB, DevOps, MobAPP, DA, AI/ML, PG Int)	मुख्य तंत्रज्ञान अधिकारी-३	
A)	१. RTS २.० Cell २. RTS १.० Cell ३. CM Dashboard Cell ४. Aaple Sarkar Seva Kendra (ASSK) Cell & Aadhaar Enrollment Cell	महाव्यवस्थापक- I	

	५. Field Coordination & L१ Service Desk Support Team Cell ६. MahaSarathi (MHUCDH) Cell ७. MahaSSO Cell	प्रकल्प विभाग प्रमुख-१	मुख्य परिचालन अधिकारी
B)	१. Customized Sevaarth Cell २. IWBP & UDD Cell ३. RDD Cell ४. BPMS Cell ५. RERA (MH & TG) Cell ६. GAD Cell	महाव्यवस्थापक- II प्रकल्प विभाग प्रमुख-२	
C)	१. MahaDBT १.0 Cell & २.0 Cell २. Pune Project Cell ३. Industries(Maitri १.० & २.०) Cell	महाव्यवस्थापक- III प्रकल्प विभाग प्रमुख-३	
D)	१. State Recruitment Cell २. Software Solutions and Business Development Cell ३. State Websites & DIT Funded Project ४. Mumbai Project Cell ५. Master RFP & MSA	महाव्यवस्थापक- IV प्रकल्प विभाग प्रमुख-४	
E)	१. Network Infra Cell(BharatNet) २. Empanelment Of Network Infra Agencies ३. Smart Cities (Nashik Smart City & Nagpur Smart City) ४. Digital Villages ५. Security & Surveillance(Amaravti CCTV)	महाव्यवस्थापक- V	

२.उपरोक्त सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, नोडल अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपीलिय अधिकारी यांच्याकडे सोपवण्यात आलेल्या विभागीय कामकाजात बदल झाल्यास, त्यांच्या जागी नियुक्त होणारे नवीन अधिकारी त्या विभागाचे संबंधित नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपीलिय अधिकारी म्हणून कामकाज पाहतील.

३.उपरोक्त पदनिर्देशित नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी व प्रथम अपीलिय अधिकारी यांनी केंद्र सरकारच्या "माहितीचा अधिकार अधिनियम, २००५" मधील तरतुदींचे काटेकोरपणे पालन करावे. तसेच, त्यांनी आपल्या पदाची कर्तव्ये व जबाबदाऱ्या पार पाडत संबंधित पदाचे कामकाज पाहावे.

४. जन माहिती अधिकाऱ्यांनी उपलब्ध करून दिलेली माहिती सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकाऱ्यांनी संबंधित अर्जदारास पाठवण्याची दक्षता घ्यावी.
५. सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकाऱ्यांनी सर्व माहिती अधिकार अर्जाची रीतसर नोंद ठेवावी.
६. नोडल अधिकारी, सहाय्यक जन माहिती अधिकारी, जन माहिती अधिकारी आणि प्रथम अपीलीय अधिकारी यांनी पालन करावयाच्या सूचना सोबतच्या (परिशिष्ट-अ) मध्ये जोडल्या आहेत.

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Buveneswari Surijan
Date: 17-08-2026
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बुवनेश्वरी एस. (भा.प्र.से.)

व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक, म. मा. तं. म. म.

प्रत:

१. नोडल अधिकारी व सर्व सहाय्यक जनमाहिती अधिकारी, जनमाहिती अधिकारी व अपीलीय अधिकारी.
२. सर्व विभाग प्रमुख, म.मा.तं.म.म मुंबई.
३. म.मा.तं.म.म कंपनी संकेतस्थळ.

Annexure A

ADVISORY TO PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER/ASST. PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER/NODAL OFFICER/ASST. NODAL OFFICER

1. DUTIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The RTI Act, 2005 prescribes the obligations of a Public Information Officer (PIO), Assistant Public Information Officer (APIO) as follow:

Public Information Officer

- ✓ To deal with requests from persons seeking information and render reasonable assistance to the persons seeking such information, taking the assistance of any other officer, if considered necessary by him or her for the proper discharge of duties [Section 5(3) & 5(4)];
- ✓ to render 'all reasonable assistance', where request for information cannot be made in writing, to the person making the request orally to reduce the same into writing [Section 6(1)];
- ✓ to dispose request for information under the Act, either providing the information requested on payment of prescribed fee or rejecting the request for reasons to be specified within the time period stipulated under the Act [Section 7(1)].

Assistant Public Information Officer/Nodal Officer/Assistant Nodal Officer

- ✓ To receive applications for information or appeals under the Act for forwarding the same forthwith to the Public Information Office or Appellate Officer or the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commission, as the case may be [Section 5 (2)].

2. DISPOSAL OF REQUEST FOR INFORMATION (Do's & Don't for PIO's)

As per Section 7 of the RTI Act, 2005 makes provisions regarding the disposal of request for information as follows:

- ✓ request for information shall be disposed by the Public Information Officer within 30 days of receipt in general cases and 48 hours of receipt in cases where the information sought for concerns the life or liberty of a person [section 7 (1)];
- ✓ a period of 5 days shall be added in computing the response time where an application for information is given to an Assistant Public Information Officer [Section 5(2)];
- ✓ request to be deemed to have been refused by the Public Information Officer, if decision on the request for information is not given within the period specified as above [Section 7(2)];
- ✓ where a decision is taken to provide the information on payment of any further fee representing the cost of providing the information, the Public Information Officer shall send an intimation to the person making the request, giving –
 - (a) the details of further fees representing the cost of providing the information as determined by him or her, together with the calculations made to arrive at the amount in accordance with fee prescribed, requesting him/her to deposit that fees, and the period intervening between the dispatch of the said intimation and payment of fees shall be excluded for the purpose of calculating the period of 30 days and
 - (b) information concerning the right of the person making request with respect to review the decision as to the amount of fees charged or the form of access provided, including the particulars of the appellate authority, time limit, process and any other forms [Section 7(3)];

- ✓ where access to the record or a part thereof is required to be provided under the Act and the person to whom access is to be provided is sensorially disabled, the Public Information Officer shall provide assistance to enable access to the information, including providing such assistance as may be appropriate for the inspection [Section 7(4)];
- ✓ where access to information is to be provided in the printed or in any electronic format, the applicant shall pay the fee prescribed [Section 7(5)];
- ✓ before taking any decision to provide information, the Public Information Officer shall take into consideration the representation made by a third party [Section 11(1)];
- ✓ where a request has been rejected, the Public Information Officer shall communicate to the person making the request —
 - a. the reasons for such rejection;
 - b. the period within which an appeal against such rejection may be preferred; and
 - c. the particulars of the appellate authority [Section 7(8)].

3. FEES & COSTS TO BE CHARGED

The Act prescribes the following fees and costs to be charged from persons making request for information:

- a. Cost: Section 4(4)—Cost of medium electronic or print or print cost price
- b. Fee: Section 6(1)—Fee accompanying application of request for information
- c. Fee: Section 7(1)—Fee as prescribed under rules for furnishing information
- d. Fee: Section 7(3)—Further fee representing the cost of providing the information requested as determined by PIO
- e. Fee: Section 7 (5) – Fee prescribed under rules for supply of information in printed or electronic format.

[Fees under Section 7 (3) and Section 7 (5) can be combined together.]

Other charges and costs, if any, need to be specified while disposing requests for information.

No fee shall be charged from the persons who are of below poverty line as may be determined by the appropriate Government [Section 7(5)]; Further, the person making request for information shall be provided the information free of charge where a public authority fails to comply with the stipulated time limits for disposal of request applications [Section 7(6)];

4. SCALE OF FEES

The Department of Personnel & Training, Government of India has, under the Right to Information (Regulation of Fees and Cost) Rules, 2005, prescribed an application fee of rupees Rs.10 (Ten) for a request for obtaining information under Section 6(1).

The Government of India Right to Information (Regulation of Fees and Cost) Rules, 2005 provide that the public authority may also charge the following as fees for providing information under Section 7(1):

- a. Rs 2/- for each page (in A4 or A3 size paper) created or copied.
- b. actual charges or cost of a copy in larger size paper.
- c. actual cost or price for samples or models.
- d. for inspection of records, no fees for the first hour; and a fee of Rs 5 for each hour (or fraction thereof) thereafter.
- e. The fee amounts could be paid in cash against proper receipt or by demand draft or by banker's cheque or Indian Postal Order payable to the Accounts Officer of the Maha IT. Further, for providing information under Section 7(5), the prescribed fee pattern is, for information provided in diskette or floppy - Rs 50/- per diskette or floppy.
- f. for information provided in printed form at the price fixed for such publication or Rs. 2/- per page of photocopy for extracts from the publication.

5. FORM OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Section 7 (9) provides that information shall ordinarily be provided in the form in which it is sought unless it would "disproportionately divert the resources of the public authority or would be detrimental to the safety or preservation of the record in question".

The information provided to an applicant, to the extent possible, has to be in the form which is easily understandable to him or her. The information becomes more meaningful if the same is given in the local language. An aspect to be considered here is: whether any information supplied under this Act could be properly stamped as, for example, 'supplied under RTI Act' for easy identification of such material supplied.

6. TIME LIMITS FOR DISPOSAL OF REQUESTS

Section 7 (1) requires that the information requested by an applicant to a PIO shall be furnished "as expeditiously as possible". The time limits prescribed under the Act for disposal of requests for information are as follows:

- 30 days: On receipt of a request for information, the PIO has either to provide information on payment of such fees as prescribed or reject the request with reasons for the same.
- 48 hours: If the information sought concerns the life or liberty of a person, the same has to be provided immediately, in any case, within 48 hours.
- 35 days: 5 more days to be added to the above time limits if the application is submitted to the Assistant Public Information Officer.
- 40 days: Where third party is involved (If the PIO intends to disclose any information which relates to or has been supplied by a third party and has been treated as confidential by it, the PIO has to give a written notice to such third party within 5 days from the receipt of request inviting such third party to make a submission).
- 45 days: Information pertaining to allegations of human right violations from scheduled security and intelligence agencies.

Under Section 6 (3) of the Act, if a request application is made to a public authority on a subject that pertains to another public authority, the same shall be transferred to that other authority within 5 days from the date of receipt of the application.

The other public authority will be subject to time limit for disposal from the date of receipt of the application. As per Section 7 (3) of the Act, the period intervening between the dispatch of Intimation to the applicant and the deposit of further fees representing the cost of providing the information shall be excluded from the stipulated time limit of 30 days.

7. PROTECTION OF COPYRIGHT

Section 9 of the Act provides that a Public Information Officer may reject a request for information where such a request for providing access would involve an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State.

8. ACCESSES TO PART OF RECORD

Section 10 provides that where a request for access to information is rejected on the ground that it is in relation to information which is exempt from disclosure, access may be provided to that part of the record "which does not contain any information which is exempt from disclosure under the Act" and "which can reasonably be severed from any part that contains exempt information". Where access is granted to a part of the record the Public Information Officer shall give a notice to the applicant under Section (2), informing—

- a. that only part of the record requested, after severance of the record containing information which is exempt from disclosure, is being provided;
- b. the reasons for the decision, including any findings on any material question of fact, referring to the material on which those findings were based;
- c. the name and designation of the person giving the decision;
- d. the details of the fees calculated by him or her and the amount of fee which the applicant is required to deposit; and
- e. his or her rights with respect to review of the decision regarding non-disclosure of part of the information, the amount of fee charged or the form of access provided, including the particulars of the Appellate Officer or the Information Commission, time limit, process and any other form of access.

9. THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

"Third Party" is defined under the Act to mean a person other than the citizen making a request for information and the public authority to which the request is made. It could be a private individual or a public authority [Section 2 (n)].

Section 11 of the Act requires that if the information sought by the citizen pertains to a record or part thereof relates to, or has been supplied by a third party and if it is not treated as confidential by that third party, the PIO is at liberty to provide the same to the applicant. If, however such above information is treated as 'confidential' by that third party, the following steps will have to be taken:

- The PIO gives a written notice to the third party, within 5 days of receipt of the application, and conveys his intention to disclose the information or record while requiring the third party to make a submission, within 10 days from the date of receipt of such notice, regarding whether the information should be disclosed or not.
- The third party should, within 10 days from the date of receipt of notice from the PIO, make a representation in writing or orally against the proposed disclosure and give written notice to the third party.
- The PIO can within 40 days after the receipt of application for information, if the third party has been given an opportunity to make representation, make a decision on disclosure and give a written notice to the third party.
- The third party is entitled to prefer an appeal against the decision of the PIO. Except in the case of "trade or commercial secrets protected by law", disclosures involving third party information may be allowed, if the public interest in disclosure outweighs the importance of any possible harm or injury to the interests of such third party. If the third party is a private individual, the PIO has to be very cautious and properly weigh the consequences as privacy of an individual is important and protected under Section 8 (1) (j).

10. STEPS FOR DISPOSAL OF REQUESTS

The procedure to be followed by the PIO right from the stage of receipt of application for information till the disposal involves a number of steps as follows:

- ❖ Receives application along with the application fee.
- ❖ Scrutinizes the application received and the fees prescribed.
- ❖ If required, render reasonable assistance to the applicant by reducing the oral request in writing.
- ❖ Record the application in the Inward Register in case of Physical Application
- ❖ Issues acknowledgement/ receipt to the applicant.
- ❖ Transfers the application / part of it to another public authority, if it is not related to Maha IT.' & informs the applicant about such transfers.
- ❖ Makes necessary entries in the Register being maintained.
- ❖ Considers the representations of a 'third party', if any.
- ❖ In case of rejection, conveys reason for it, the period within which the appeal may be preferred and the details of the Appellate Authority to whom appeal can be preferred.
- ❖ Sends intimation to the applicant the further fee, representing the cost of providing the information, to be paid along with its calculations.
- ❖ Also intimates about the modalities of deposit of fee, the right of the applicant for review of the fees charged and appeal against the calculation or the form of access.
- ❖ Wherever required, provides assistance to citizens for inspection of works, documents, records and taking samples of material.
- ❖ Waives fees for citizens Below Poverty Line.
- ❖ Retains record on each application, disposal etc. so that materials as required may be furnished to appellate authorities in case first/second appeal is preferred.

11. INSPECTION OF WORK/RECORD/TAKING SAMPLE(S)

Right to Information includes, inter alia, inspection of work, documents, records, taking notes, extracts and certified samples of material. In consultation with the concerned sections/divisions/offices Government Departments, PIOs may fix a day or two of the week for applicants to take samples and for inspection of material.

Such an arrangement may not disturb the work in the section/division/office and the citizen would also be aware of the days of visit to the PIO/Public Authority.

12. GROUNDS FOR REJECTION OF REQUESTS

Section 8 (1): Exemptions from disclosure of information.

There is no obligation on the part of a PIO to give any citizen the following:

- Information where disclosure would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security, strategic, scientific or economic interests of the State, relation with the foreign State or lead to incitement of an offence;
- information expressly forbidden to be published by any court of law or tribunal or the disclosure of which may constitute contempt of court;
- information, the disclosure of which would cause a breach of privilege of Parliament or State Legislature;
- information including commercial confidence, trade secrets or intellectual property where disclosure would harm the competitive position of a third party, unless larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, unless larger public interest warrants the disclosure of such information;
- Information received in confidence from a foreign Government;
- Information, the disclosure of which would endanger the life or physical safety of any person or identity the source of information or assistance given in confidence for law enforcement or security purposes;
- Information which would impede the process of investigation or apprehension or prosecution of offenders;
- Cabinet papers including records of deliberations of the Council of Ministers, Secretaries and other officers;
- Personal information, which would cause unwarranted invasion of the privacy of the individual unless larger public interest justifies the disclosure of such information. (The information which cannot be denied to the Parliament or State Legislature shall not be denied to a person making request for the same). However, a PIO may allow access to information if public interest in disclosure outweighs the harm to the protected interest.

13. PROCEDURE FOR REJECTION OF REQUESTS

A PIO is required under the Act to either provide the information, on payment of the requisite fee or reject the request within the time limit prescribed. The Act stipulates that where a request for information is rejected by the PIO, the PIO will communicate the decision to the person making the request along with:

- i) the reasons for rejection.
- ii) the period within which an appeal against such rejection may be preferred (within 30 days of the date of the rejection)
- iii) the particulars of the Appellate Authority.

14. DELAYS & INCOMPLETE INFORMATION

In the case of delay in providing the requisite information to the person seeking the same or if the information provided is incomplete, such an eventuality could be a basis for appeal. Therefore, the PIO, in addition to maintaining registers for receipt of requests for information and disposal of such requests, will also have to develop checklists and keep a check on the pendency and/or completeness of the information provided. This is important because the burden of proving that the PIO acted reasonably and diligently would be solely on the PIO himself or herself and that would certainly require production of documentary evidence.

15. DEALINGS WITH APIOS & OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

- a. The PIO has to keep in constant touch with the APIOs.
- b. The appointment of APIOs has been envisaged under the Act to enable citizens to make request for information from sub-district/district levels to the place of location of the PIOs.
- c. Where an application or an appeal is received by the APIO, a period of 5 days is to be added in computing the time limit for response.
- d. The APIOs need to inform the PIO from time to time about the status of the applications received along with date of receipt, sent to PIOs, the fees paid, etc. Similarly the PIO needs to inform the concerned APIOs about the information provided, information denied, the grounds for denial, applications wherein the decision has extended beyond the prescribed time limit etc. PIO may transfer the request for information either in totality or partially to another public authority if the subject matter pertains to that other Public Authority.
- e. Similarly a PIO could get a request transferred to him from another Public Authority. In both the cases, a period of 5 days is to be added in computing the time limit for response.
- f. The responsibility of the PIO does not cease when a request is transferred to another public authority. While transferring he/she has to concurrently inform the applicant about the same. He/she is also required to keep a record of transfer in his/her Outward Register for future reference and monitoring. Coordination between the two public authorities in such cases would also enable the PIOs concerned to present the correct picture before the Appellate Officer or Information Commission, as the case may be, if and when the applicant prefers an appeal.

16. DEALING WITH CITIZENS

With the Right to Information Act, 2005 firmly in place, disclosure is the rule and secrecy or exemption is an exception.

The Act confers a right to 'information' and not just 'records' or 'documents'. "Information" is defined by the Act very broadly. Right to Information includes inspection covering taking of samples by a citizen. Keeping the importance attached to the citizens' Right to Information, the Act bars the courts from entertaining any suit application or other proceeding in respect of any order made under this Act and no such order shall be called in question "otherwise than by way of an appeal under this Act". Seeking information is the citizen's right and an applicant making a request for information cannot be asked to give any reason for requesting the information or any other personal details except those that may be necessary for contacting that applicant. There is provision of compensation to the citizens.

An individual's right to privacy, however, is protected under the Act. The exemption accorded to private information under the Act reflects the underlying public interest to protect personal privacy and prevent "unwarranted invasion" of the same.

The PIOs are required to render reasonable assistance to applicants for information. The help from the PIO to citizens could be in any form as stated below:

- a. Where a citizen is unable to make a request in writing, the PIO shall render assistance to the person making the request orally to present the same in writing;
- b. Where the information sought concerns the life or liberty of a person the PIO shall take all steps to provide the required information within 48 hours of receipt of such request.
- c. When the person to whom the access to record is to be provided is sensorially disabled, the PIO shall provide necessary assistance to enable access to the information, including such assistance appropriate for the inspection.
- d. When the right to information includes inspection of records, the PIO will reserve place and time for such inspection. Necessary arrangements have to be made to ensure that the citizen can carry out the inspection without any disturbance or distraction.
- e. The PIO would also make necessary arrangements for giving material samples, wherever required.
- f. "Justice delayed is justice denied". There should not be any undue delay in providing information sought by the public. The Act, therefore, stipulates time limits for supply of information. If the requisite information is not provided to the applicant within the stipulated period, the same will be construed as deemed refusal under the Act and the applicant can prefer an appeal against it.

For Maharashtra Information Technology Corporation Limited

