

केन्द्रीय सूचना आयोग
Central Information Commission
बाबा गंगनाथ मार्ग , मुनिरका
Baba Gangnath Marg, Munirka
नई दिल्ली, New Delhi – 110067

द्वितीय अपील संख्या/Second Appeal No.: **CIC/MH&FW/A/2021/661861**

Prashant Reddy

.....अपीलकर्ता/Appellant

VERSUS/बनाम

Public Information Officer Under RTI,
Under Secretary-(CVAC), Ministry of Health &
Family Welfare (COVID-19 Vaccine
Administration Cell), Room No.-311,
D-Wing, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi-110108.

Public Information Officer Under RTI,
Under Secretary-(RTI/Admin.),
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
(Department of Health & Family Welfare),
RTI/Administration Section,
Maulana Azad Road, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi-110108.

...प्रतिवादीगण/Respondents

Relevant facts emerging from appeal:

RTI application filed on	:	14.10.2021
CPIO replied on	:	29.10.2021
First appeal filed on	:	09.11.2021
First Appellate Authority order	:	07.12.2021
Second Appeal received at CIC	:	22.12.2021
Date of Hearing	:	04.10.2022
Date of Decision	:	10.10.2022

सूचना आयुक्त : श्री हीरालाल सामरिया
Information Commissioner: Shri Heeralal Samariya

Information sought:

The Appellant sought information:

1. Provide copies of all purchase orders placed by the Central Government relating to COVISHIELD, COVAXIN, and SPUTNIK V vaccines.
2. Provide copies of all advanced purchase orders (if any) placed by the Central Government relating to COVID-19 vaccines other than those mentioned in Query No. 1.

- PIO furnished reply, vide letter dated 29.10.2021, as under:

Reply :- Your RTI application has been received from RTI Cell, MoHFW. As far as this Office/CPIO i.e. COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell (CVAC)/Undersigned CPIO is concerned, it is informed that

1& 2 - GoI, MoHFW does not procure vaccine directly from vaccine manufacturers, it is done by M/s HLL Lifecare Limited, procurement agency. M/s HLL procures COVIDSHILED from M/s Serum Institute of India (SII) and COVAXIN from M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL) only.

The requisition/purchase orders having the details of strategy of vaccine procurement with Serum Institute of India (SII) and Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL) including commercial confidence, trade secrets and disclosures of these at this stage would prejudicially affect the economic interests of the State and therefore is exempted under Section 8 (1) (a) of RTI Act, 2005. Further, the information sought exempted under Section 8 (1) (d) of RTI Act, 2005 as the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party.

In case, you want to go for an appeal in connection with the information provided, you may appeal to the Shri Sachin Kumar, Deputy Secretary & First Appellate Authority, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi within 30 days from the date of receipt of this reply.

- Dissatisfied with the response received from PIO, Appellant filed First Appeal, vide letter dated 08.02.2021.
- The FAA vide order dated 16.02.2021 held as under:

1. Background and Grounds of the Appeal

14.10.2021: RTI application bearing Registration No.MOHFW/R/E/21/06265 dated 14.10.2021 filed online by Mr. Prashant, C/o Harsh Parashar, I- 11, Jangpura Extn., Birbal Road, New Delhi, under RTI Act, 2005 was received in the COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell (CVAC) on 14.10.2021.

29.10.2021: Under Secretary & CPIO (CVAC) replied to the query of the applicant online through RTI portal on 29.10.2021.

09.11.2021: Being aggrieved, the applicant has filed a first appeal bearing Registration No. MOHFW/A/E/21/00855 dated 09.11.2021 received in the Division on 09.11.2021 through online RTI portal against his RTI application dated 14.10.2021.

2. The Appeal has been filed by Mr. Prashant on the grounds that the CPIO has refused access to information requested in respect of information sought vide RTI application dated 14.10.2021 received in the Division on 14.10.2021 under the RTI Act 2005.

Deliberation and Order:

3. The online RTI Application dated 14.10.2021 received in this Division on 14.10.2021 under the RTI Act 2005 and Appeal dated 09.11.2021 received in this Division on 09.11.2021 have been perused. Ongoing through the application, prima facie it appears that the applicant requires information on the following:

1. *Provide copies of all purchase orders placed by the Central Government relating to COVISHIELD, COVAXIN, and SPUTNIK V vaccines, and*
2. *Provide copies of all advanced purchase orders (if any) placed by the Central Government relating to COVID-19 vaccines other than those mentioned in Query No. 1.*

4. However, the text of the RTI first appeal is as under:

1. The terms between the Central Government (or its agents) and manufacturers on vaccine supplies are not a routine commercial deal, rather they affect the "right of public health" recognized under Article 21. The Hon'ble Supreme Court (in Suo Motu Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3 of 2021) placed the burden on the Central Government to ensure adequate procurement and efficient supply of COVID-19 vaccines for every eligible adult in India.

CPIO's decision to maintain complete secrecy over purchase orders which denies public scrutiny over India's vaccine procurement strategy is detrimental to public health.

2. CPIO's claim that the disclosures would cause economic prejudice to the State and competitive harm to vaccine manufacturers is out of sync with market realities. It is public knowledge that only a handful of companies are competing in COVID-19 vaccine race - none of whom have the capacity to meet the global demands. The pool of customers procuring vaccines is limited to governmental and intergovernmental bodies who are highly informed about the market including production and distribution capacity. CPIO's apprehensions of likely harms from disclosing COVID-19 purchase orders are demonstrably false.
3. CPIO wrongly gave more weight to economic and commercial factors and less importance to needs of public accountability in vaccine procurement. In Navroz Mody v. Mumbai Port Trust (Appeal No. CIC/AT/A/2009/000964 dated 22.07.2008), a Full Bench of the Central Information Commission allowed the disclosure of Public Private Partnership agreement containing commercial terms because the private entity was engaged for a public activity to serve a public interest. CPIO failed to balance the perceived economic prejudice and competitive harms against the larger goal of transparency and accountability over vaccine orders.
4. The RTI Act allows citizens to scrutinize commercial agreements relating to public activities, even if it discloses information about third parties. Countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Albania have already released copies of purchase orders and supply contracts with few redactions in the public domain. [See ti-health.org/covid-19-vaccine-contract-data/] The CPIO, on the other hand, chose to exempt purchase orders while the global public health norms favour transparency.

Therefore, the appellant has urged the FAA (CVAC) to direct the CPIO, MoHFW and as well as CPIO, HLL Lifecare Limited to provide the requested information to him.

5. As per the information available with the COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell (CVAC), it is informed that currently three COVID-19 vaccines are being used under the vaccination program namely **COVISHIELD** manufactured by M/s Serum Institute of India, **COVAXIN** manufactured by M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited and Sputnik V vaccine developed by Gamaleya Research Institute, Russia (imported by Dr Reddy's Lab and is being administered in few private hospitals, presently).

It is also informed that the Government of India, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare does not procure vaccines directly from vaccine manufacturers. Procurement of vaccines i.e. **COVISHIELD** from M/s Serum Institute of India (SII) and **COVAXIN** from M/s Bharat Biotech International Limited (BBIL) are being done by M/s HLL Lifecare Ltd. The purchase orders placed by the Central Government relating to COVISHIELD and COVAXIN is exempted under Section 8(1)(d) of RTI Act, 2005 as the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party.

Further, copies of all advanced purchase orders (if any) placed by the Central Government relating to COVID-19 vaccines other than those mentioned above is not available with the COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell.

6. The appeal stands disposed of in above terms.

- Written submission has been received from the Appellant vide letter dated 28.09.2022.
- Written submission has been received from CPIO/US, Covid-19 vaccine Administration Cell, M/o Health and Family Welfare, vide letter dated 19.09.2022, as under :

SIR,

Please refer to Notice *CIC/MH&FW/A/2021/661861* dated 05.09.2022 received to the undersigned i.e. CPIO & Under Secretary, COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell from RTI Cell, MoHFW on 14.09.2022, wherein it has been directed to submit written submission to the Commission before the date of the hearing and to attend hearing before Hon'ble Information Commissioner on 22nd September, 2022 at 13.05 PM. (Annexure - I (a) & (b))

2. In so far as undersigned CPIO i.e. Under Secretary, COVID-19 Vaccine Administration Cell is concerned, as per available record, it is submitted that

(I) An online RTI application registration no. MOHFW/R/E/21/06265 dated 14.10.2021 received to the undersigned CPIO through RTI portal, which was replied online through RTI portal on 29.10.2021. (Annexure - II (a) & (b))

(II) Applicant filed a first appeal online vide registration no. MOHFW/A/E/21/00885 dated 09.11.2021, which was replied by FAA vide order no. Z.33013/258/2021-CVAC dated 07.12.2021. (Annexure - III (a) & (b))

3. Applicant filed second appeal before Hon'ble CIC on 21.12.2021 and asked to provide the information sought by him: (Annexure - IV)

(I) The copy of purchase orders placed on behalf of the Central Government for procuring COVISHIELD, COVAXIN, and SPUTNIK V vaccines; and

(II) The copies of advance purchased orders placed on behalf of the Central Government for procuring any other vaccines

4. With reference to Para 3 above, it is submitted that

(I) CPIO and FAA have already furnished their reply as per the relevant provisions of RTI Act in respect of the application and first appeal filed by the applicant.

(II) The counter reply on the points/ground filed by the applicant for appeal is submitted for kind consideration of Hon'ble CIC as under:

(A) Regarding disclosure of COVID-19 Purchase orders is a Global Norm

In this regard, it is stated that this office is dealing the matter with respect of National COVID Vaccination Programme i.e. for India. CPIO/FAA is not supposed to comments on the what other countries are doing as stated by the applicant. CPIO and FAA have furnished their reply as per the relevant provisions of RTI Act, 2005 meant for India.

(B) Regarding COVID-19 purchase orders are unlike routine commercial deals

In this regard, it is stated that non providing the copy of purchase order as sought by the applicant does not make any obstacle to protect the 'right of public health'. It is for kind information that the GoI, MoHFW procures COVID vaccine from vaccine manufacturers through procurement agency and as part of the nationwide vaccination drive, Government of India has been supporting the States and UTs by providing them COVID Vaccines free of cost. India's COVID-19 vaccination coverage has exceeded 216.70 Cr (2,16,70,14,127) till 19.09.2022.

(C) Regarding No Genuine Harm to Manufactures is shown:

In this regard, it is stated that the GoI, MoHFW procures COVID vaccine from vaccine manufacturers through M/s HLL Lifecare Limited, procurement agency. The MoHFW places procurement orders for COVID vaccines with M/s HLL only not with vaccine manufactures directly. It is explained and reiterated that copy of required documents (procurement orders/purchase orders/advance procurement orders) having the details of strategy of vaccine procurement, supply, timelines, internal communication, some clauses with Procurement agency and disclosures of these would prejudicially affect the economic interests of the State and therefore is exempted under Section 8 (1) (a) of RTI Act, 2005. Further, the information sought is also exempted under Section 8 (1)(d) of RTI Act, 2005 as the disclosure of which would harm the competitive position of a third party.

With regard to point C. 11, it is informed that COVID Vaccines like other drugs are licensed after due deliberations and consideration of safety data by Drug Controller General of India (DCGI), Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO).

(D) Regarding Larger public interest in disclosure outweighs harms:

In this regard, it is informed that internal audit of National COVID Vaccination Programme is in process since April, 2022 by the office of Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA), Internal Audit Wing, MoHFW, New Delhi. (Annexure - II)

It is further informed that India's COVID-19 vaccination coverage has exceeded 216.70 Cr (2,16,70,14,127) till 19.09.2022. COVID-19 Vaccination data/statistics is displayed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the General Public on the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare's website (www.mohfw.gov.in) or CoWIN portal (<https://www.cowin.gov.in>) and on Press Information Bureau, Government of India's website (www.pib.gov.in) by selecting MoHFW.

Further, it is also informed that a National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 (NEGVAC) was established by the Government of India which provides guidance on all aspects of COVID-19 vaccination including prioritization of population groups, procurement and inventory management, vaccine selection, vaccine delivery and tracking mechanism etc. The price of vaccine for procurement by Government of India is negotiated by National Expert Group on Vaccine Administration for COVID-19 (NEGVAC) and its subgroups involving detailed deliberations with the vaccine manufacturers.

(III) In view of above, providing the copy of Procurement orders/advance Procurement orders does not serve any larger public interest. However, the details of Procurement orders placed with M/s HLL Lifecare Limited (procurement agency) is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of COVID Vaccine	No. of COVID Vaccine doses procured (in crores)	Price of one dose (in Rs. Including 5% GST)
1	COVISHIELD	10 + 11	157.50
2	COVISHIELD	37.5 + 66	215.25
3	COVAXIN	2 + 8	157.50
4	COVAXIN	27.5	225.75
5	Corbevax E	9.85	152.25

In addition to the above, GOI has also placed requisition of 6.30 crore doses of COVID Vaccines (5.6 crore doses of Covishield and 70 lakh doses of Covaxin) from PM Cares funds.

(b) Rs. 35,000 crores were provisioned in the Union Budget of 2021-2022 for COVID-19 vaccination. A sum of Rs 35,437.68 crores (after getting additional budget from Ministry of Finance) have been released to M/s HLL Lifecare Limited towards the procurement of COVID Vaccines including management fees to HLL in FY 2021-22.

In FY 2022-23, Rs. 5,000 crores have been provisioned in the Union Budget for COVID-19 vaccination. Against which, sum of Rs 790.33 crores have been released to M/s HLL Lifecare Limited towards the procurement of COVID Vaccines in FY 2022-23 till date.

As part of the nationwide vaccination drive, Government of India has been supporting the States and UTs by providing them COVID Vaccines free of cost.

(c) COVID-19 vaccine Sputnik V developed by M/s Gamaleya Institute, Russia is also a part of National COVID Vaccination Programme. Sputnik V vaccines are not being procured by the MoHFW, GoI. However, Sputnik V vaccines are procured directly by the Private Hospitals from the concerned vaccine manufacturer.

5. It is pertinent to mention that for COVID-19 Vaccination related information/guidelines/Standard Operating Procedure (SoP)/Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)/data/statistics etc is proactively disclosed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare for the General Public on the various Platforms. For this, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare's website (www.mohfw.gov.in) or CoWIN portal (<https://www.cowin.gov.in>) or Press Information Bureau, Government of India's website (www.pib.gov.in) may be visited. These websites are being updated from time to time.

- Written submission has been received from Nodal Officer (RTI), M/o Health and Family Welfare, vide letter dated 14.09.2022, as under :

Sir,

Reference is invited to the above mentioned CIC Notice in which CPIO(RTI/Admn) of this Department is respondent No 2. In this regard, it is submitted that there is no CPIO(RTI/Admn) designated in this Department. However, the submission of RTI Cell on behalf of 2nd Respondent is as under: -

- In accordance with Guidelines on RTI Act, 2005 circulated by DoPT vide its OM No.1/4/2009-IR dated 5th October, 2009, the RTI Cell in MoHFW is the Central Point where all RTI applications and appeals pertaining to this Department are received. Thereafter, RTI Cell sends these RTI Applications/Appeals to the concerned CPIOs/Appellate Authorities within this Ministry as well as Other Public Authorities, if involved, for providing requisite information to the applicant.
- As per records available, the online RTI application of Shri Prashant Reddy bearing registration number MOHFW/R/E/21/06265 dated 14/10/2021 was received in online RTI portal of this Department on 14/10/2021. As the matter related to Covid vaccine was being dealt by the Covid-19 Vaccine Administration Cell of this Department, the above said RTI Application was forwarded to the Under Secretary & CPIO (CVAC) of this Department for providing desired information to the applicant (Annexure-I).
- Thereafter, online 1st Appeal bearing registration no. MOHFW/A/E/21/00855 dated 09.11.2021 received from the appellant was also forwarded to the Shri Sachin Kumar, Director & First Appellant Authority(CVAC) on 09.11.2021 for providing requisite information to the applicant(Annexure-II).

2. Accordingly, the aforesaid CIC notice is being forwarded to the concerned Under Secretary & CPIO (CVAC) of this Department for attending CIC hearing on 22/09/2022 at 13.05 PM. In view of the above submission, the representative of 2nd Respondent may kindly be exempted from appearance during the hearing on 22/9/2022.

Grounds for Second Appeal:

The PIO has not provided correct information to the Appellant.

Relevant Facts emerging during Hearing:

The following were present: -

Appellant: : Represented by Adv N. Sai Vinod

Respondent: Mr. Satyendra Singh, US, M/o HFW, New Delhi.

The Representative of Appellant stated the factual matrix of his case and reiterated the averments made in his written submission. He further stated that the Appellant has not received the relevant information from the PIO. The appellant's representative submitted that the reply of PIO is contrary to the full bench decision of the Commission in **Navroj Mody vs. Mumbai Port Trust and others, (CIC/AT/A/2009/000964)** dated 03.09.2009. He highlighted the public interest issue and stated that the onus is on the CPIO to justify the exemption claimed. He submitted that the Respondent failed to consider that the vaccine orders and supply contracts issued by several other countries are in public domain.

Upon Commission's instance, CPIO submitted that a written submission enumerating all the details has been submitted for the perusal of the Commission on 19.09.2022. He stated that Government of India, MoHFW procures Covid vaccine from vaccine manufacturers through procurement agency i.e. M/s Hill Lifecare Ltd. The MOHFW places procurement orders for Covid vaccine with the procurement agency and not with vaccine manufactures directly. He submitted that copy of purchase order relating to Covid-19 vaccines, sought in the instant RTI Application, contains details of strategy of vaccine procurement, supply, timelines, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the economic interest of the State and therefore is exempted under section 8(1)(a) of RTI Act 2005. Furthermore, disclosure of information sought in the RTI application would harm the competitive position of third party and is exempted under Section 8 (1)(d) of RTI Act.

Decision:

Commission has gone through the case records and on the basis of proceedings during hearing observes that information sought by the Appellant pertained copy of purchase order and advance purchase order placed by Government of India relating to Covid 19 vaccines. CPIO has denied the information sought on the ground that contains details of strategy of vaccine procurement, supply, timelines, disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the economic interest of the State and therefore is exempted under section 8(1)(a) of RTI Act 2005. Furthermore, disclosure of information sought in the RTI application would harm

the competitive position of third party and is exempted under Section 8 (1)(d) of RTI Act. The information sought if disclosed it can compromise the future commercial confidence of third parties and the same can only be detrimental to the interest of the public when the vaccination is not a project already executed, it is a continuing project. Further, CPIO vide its written submission dated 19.09.2022, has justified his averred response. The Respondent in their written submission has furnished details of the procurement orders placed with the procurement agency. Moreover, the Covid-19 related information/guidelines/data/statistics is proactively disclosed by the Respondent on their websites.

Commission places reliance on the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the matter of **CBSE and Anr. Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay and Ors 2011 (8) SCC 497** held as under:

"37. The right to information is a cherished right. Information and right to information are intended to be formidable tools in the hands of responsible citizens to fight corruption and to bring in transparency and accountability. The provisions of RTI Act should be enforced strictly and all efforts should be made to bring to light the necessary information under Clause (b) of Section 4(1) of the Act which relates to securing transparency and accountability in the working of public authorities and in discouraging corruption."

The Commission also observes the Hon'ble Delhi High Court ruling in **WP (C) 12714/2009 Delhi Development Authority v. Central Information Commission and Another** (delivered on: 21.05.2010), wherein it was held as under:

"16. It also provides that the information should be easily accessible and to the extent possible should be in electronic format with the Central Public Information Officer or the State Public Information Officer, as the case may be. The word disseminate has also been defined in the explanation to mean - making the information known or communicating the information to the public through notice boards, newspapers, public announcements, media broadcasts, the internet, etc. It is, therefore, clear from a plain reading of Section 4 of the RTI Act that the information, which a public authority is obliged to publish under the said section should be made available to the public and specifically through the internet. There is no denying that the petitioner is duty bound by virtue of the provisions of Section 4 of the RTI Act to publish the information indicated in Section 4(1)(b) and 4(1)(c) on its website so that the public have minimum resort to the use of the RTI Act to obtain the information."

Furthermore, **High Court of Delhi in the decision of General Manager Finance Air India Ltd & Anr v. Virender Singh, LPA No. 205/2012,** Decided On: 16.07.2012 had held as under:

"8. The RTI Act, as per its preamble was enacted to enable the citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority. An informed citizenry and transparency of information have been spelled out as vital to democracy and to contain corruption and to hold Governments and their instrumentalities accountable to the governed. The said legislation is undoubtedly one of the most significant enactments of independent India and a landmark in governance.."

Commission also takes into consideration the relevant extract of decision of the Commission **CIC/MOHFW/A/2021/625994 dated 16.08.2021**, as under:

"...As has been observed from the submissions put forth by the Respondent, enough data is already available in public domain to assess the functioning of public officials and various public offices in handling the pandemic, which has been acknowledged by the Courts and has drawn attention worldwide. In so far as the Central Information Commission is concerned, the scope of jurisdiction is as per the mandate of the RTI Act - to ensure transparency and accountability of public officials, by dissemination of complete and accurate information. But in ensuring transparency in functioning of the public authority, the Commission has to be careful in order to strike a balance between transparency and efficiency of public authorities.

The Apex Court has described this balance in their decision in the case of **Central Board of Secondary Education and Anr. Vs. Aditya Bandopadhyay and Ors, SLP(C) NO. 7526/2009** wherein it was held as under:

"Indiscriminate and impractical demands or directions under RTI Act for disclosure of all and sundry information (unrelated to transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities and eradication of corruption) would be counter-productive as it will adversely affect the efficiency of the administration and result in the executive getting bogged down with the non-productive work of collecting and furnishing information. The Act should not be allowed to be misused or abused, to become a tool to obstruct the national development and integration, or to destroy the peace, tranquility and harmony among its citizens. Nor should it be converted into a tool of oppression or intimidation of honest officials striving to do their duty. The nation does not want a scenario where 75% of the staff of public authorities spends 75% of their time in collecting and furnishing information to applicants instead of discharging their regular duties. The threat of penalties under the RTI Act and the pressure of the authorities under the RTI Act should not lead to employees of public authorities prioritising 'information furnishing' at the cost of their normal and regular duties."

Furthermore, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of **ICAI vs. Shaunak H. Satya (2011) 8 SCC 781 dated 02.09.2011** had held as under:

"26. We however agree that it is necessary to make a distinction in regard to information intended to bring transparency, to improve accountability and to reduce corruption, falling under Section 4(1)(b) and (c) and other information which may not have a bearing on accountability or reducing corruption. The competent authorities under the RTI Act will have to maintain a proper balance so that while achieving transparency, the demand for information does not reach unmanageable proportions affecting other public interests, which include efficient operation of public authorities and government, preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information and optimum use of limited fiscal resources"

Furthermore, Commission observes that dissemination of information regarding the COVID-19 pandemic is of great value to the people thereby serving society at large. Moreover, Respondent, as facts indicate, has been adequately updating all relevant information on their public platform thereby serving the interests of all sections of the society.

Therefore, in view of afore-mentioned dicta of the Apex Court and observations made during hearing, Commission upholds the submissions put forth by the Respondent, and observes that appropriate reply has already been furnished to the Appellant by the concerned PIO.

However, CPIO is directed to furnish the copy of the written submission dated 19.09.2022, to the Appellant, free of cost, via speed/registered post, within 07 days from the date of receipt of this order and accordingly compliance report to this effect be duly sent to the Commission by the CPIO

No further action lies.

The appeal is disposed of accordingly.

Heeralal Samariya (हीरालाल सामरिया)
Information Commissioner (सूचना आयुक्त)

Authenticated true copy
(अभिप्रमाणितसत्यापितप्रति)

Ram Parkash Grover (रामप्रकाशग्रोवर)
Dy. Registrar (उप-पंजीयक)
011-26180514

