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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT (RTI)

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Abstract

Administrative law regulates the actions of government agencies, providing a framework for their operation while guaranteeing accountability, transparency and fairness. It plays an essential role in the regulation of public administration and the protection of citizens' rights. One of the key elements of administrative law is the concept of the rule of law, which requires that government actions are based on laws and not on arbitrary decisions. The emergence of the Right to

Information Act (RTI) in India has also strengthened administrative law by promoting transparency and providing citizens with access to government information. The RTI Act, approved in 2005, allows individuals to request information from public authorities, thus promoting an informed citizenry and strengthening democratic governance. The interaction between administrative law and the RTI Act reflects the principles of accountability, transparency and participation, ultimately contributing to good governance.

Keywords: administrative law, accountability, transparency, rule of law, Right to Information Act (RTI), governance, public administration, citizen empowerment, legal framework.

Introduction:

Administrative law is a branch of public law that regulates the activities of government administrative agencies. It concerns the organization, powers, duties and functions of public authorities, as well as the procedures followed by them. Administrative law guarantees the legality of administrative acts, aims to ensure justice and transparency in decision-making, prevents abuse of power and provides legal remedies for those affected by administrative acts. This area of law plays a crucial role in regulating the relationship between individuals and government agencies, ensuring that the latter act within their authority. It includes various principles, such as natural justice, the rule of law and the protection of fundamental rights, and includes judicial review of administrative decisions to check arbitrary or unjust actions.

The Right to Information Act (RTI), enacted in 2005, is a landmark law in India that aims to

promote transparency and accountability in the functioning of public authorities. It allows citizens to request information from government agencies, thus promoting an informed citizenry and helping to curb corruption. The law covers a wide range of public authorities at the central and state level and requires that information be publicly available, unless it falls under specific exceptions related to national security, privacy or other sensitive matters. The RTI Act is an important tool for strengthening democracy, as it gives individuals the right to access information held by public authorities, thereby promoting openness and strengthening government accountability. The Act also provides remedial mechanisms against non-disclosure of information and has led to a move towards a more transparent administrative system in India.

Administrative law governs the activities of government agencies and officials. The Right to

Information Act plays an important role in ensuring that the exercise of administrative powers is Transparent and accountable to the public. This article explores the relationship between Administrative law and the RTI Act, examining how the law enables citizens to scrutinize public Officials and their decisions.

- Wade, H.W.R., and Forsyth, C.F. Administrative laws (ed. 11). Oxford University Press.
- Mishra, S.K (2010). The right to information: a key to good governance. Transparency International India.

Review of literature

Administrative law is a legal framework that regulates the actions of government agencies, ensuring that their powers are not abused and the rights of citizens are protected. It plays a vital role in maintaining fairness and accountability in government systems by placing legal limits on the actions of public authorities. Historically, administrative law has been closely linked to the protection of individual liberties, emphasizing the importance of rule-based governance to prevent arbitrary decisions by authorities.

The right to information (RTI) is a global concept rooted in the principles of transparency and accountability, which aims to empower citizens to make governments accountable for their actions. In the late 20th century, many countries enacted DAI laws to promote transparency and strengthen the relationship between the government and the public. In India, the RTI Act, 2005 has played a vital role in promoting transparency in public administration, playing an important role in ensuring a system of responsible governance.

Transparency is the backbone of administrative law and the right to information. Administrative law promotes justice through principles such as judicial review, while the right to information gives citizens the opportunity to review government decisions, thus encouraging participatory democracy. Despite its

effectiveness, the RTI Act faces several obstacles, including bureaucratic resistance and limited public awareness, which prevent its full potential. In addition, the law's broad exemptions have sparked debate about the balance of transparency, privacy and national security. The right to information law has proven to be a powerful tool in exposing corruption and inefficiency in governance, leading to significant administrative reforms. The many cases where access to information requests have revealed the misuse of public funds demonstrate their potential to promote a more transparent and accountable government. As governance continues to evolve, especially with the rise of digital systems, ongoing reforms in administrative law and right to information provisions are needed to address new challenges and ensure that transparency and accountability remain at the heart of governance.

Methodology

The methodology for studying Administrative Law and the Right to Information (RTI) Act involves an interdisciplinary approach, combining doctrinal legal analysis, public policy evaluation, technological assessment, and empirical research. This comprehensive strategy ensures a nuanced understanding of how administrative mechanisms and the RTI Act interact in fostering transparency and accountability in governance.

1. Legal Doctrinal Analysis

Statutory Interpretation: A thorough analysis of relevant statutes, including the Right to Information Act, 2005, and applicable provisions of Administrative Law, will be conducted. The research will focus on legislative intent, key definitions, and legal provisions to understand how these laws are designed to promote transparency

Judicial Interpretation: Key judicial decisions will be analyzed to understand how courts have interpreted the RTI Act in relation to administrative procedures. Landmark cases

such as Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal (2019) will be examined to highlight the role of the judiciary in shaping the right to access information .

2. Comparative Policy Analysis

Policy Evaluation: The study will evaluate public policies related to administrative transparency and how RTI serves as a tool for accountability. Comparative analysis with RTI laws in other jurisdictions (e.g., UK Freedom of Information Act, 2000 and US Freedom of Information Act) will provide insights into best practices and potential improvements.

Public Administration Review: The effectiveness of the RTI Act in ensuring accountability will be evaluated by examining its implementation within various administrative departments and agencies. This analysis will focus on procedural transparency and how administrative agencies respond to RTI queries.

3. Empirical Studies and Public Access

Field Research and Data Collection: Empirical data on the number of RTI applications filed, success rates, and response times will be collected from government reports, RTI activist surveys, and civil society organizations. This will provide insight into the effectiveness and barriers to accessing information.

Public Engagement and Barriers: The study will explore challenges faced by citizens in using RTI mechanisms, such as bureaucratic delays, lack of awareness, and digital literacy issues. Data will be gathered from interviews, surveys, and case studies to understand the socio-economic factors influencing the use of RTI¹.

4. Technological and Digital Governance Evaluation

Impact of Digital Tools: The research will assess the role of digital tools and online RTI portals in improving or hindering access to information. This includes an evaluation of how advancements in artificial intelligence and big

data might affect transparency and decision-making in public administration.

Challenges of AI and Automation: Special focus will be placed on the emerging challenges of automated decision-making in administrative law. The integration of AI systems in public services raises new questions about transparency and accountability, and the research will assess the adequacy of current laws in addressing these concerns².

1: "Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India).

2: "Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal, (2019) 16 SCC 490."

The Role of Administrative Law in the RTI Regime

The Right to Information Act (RTI), enacted in 2005, marks a significant shift in governance by promoting transparency and accountability in public administration. Administrative law plays a critical role in the RTI regime, as it establishes the legal framework within which government agencies operate. This article examines how administrative law underpins the RTI framework, ensuring that citizens have the right to access information and hold public authorities accountable.

1. Foundations of the RTI Act

The RTI Act aims to Authority citizens by providing them with the right to access information held by public authorities. It complements administrative law principles by enforcing the idea that transparency is essential for a functional democracy. Administrative law regulates how decisions are made, ensuring that the processes involved in governance are fair and open.

2. Legal Framework and Public Accountability

Administrative law establishes the principles of legality, fairness, and reasonableness in the exercise of public power. These principles are crucial for the effective implementation of the RTI Act, as they guide public authorities in

handling information requests. The obligation of government agencies to provide information is rooted in these administrative law principles, reinforcing the accountability of public officials³.

3. Judicial Interpretations and Precedents

Judicial interpretations of the RTI Act have often drawn upon administrative law principles. Courts have emphasized the need for transparency in administrative processes and have interpreted the RTI Act in ways that enhance citizens' rights to access information. Landmark judgments, such as *Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal* (2019), illustrate the judiciary's role in reinforcing the link between administrative law and the RTI framework.

4. Challenges and Barriers

Despite its strengths, the implementation of the RTI Act faces challenges, including bureaucratic resistance and inadequate awareness among citizens. Administrative law provides mechanisms to address these barriers, ensuring that public authorities are held accountable for their compliance with the RTI Act. Legal recourse is available for citizens who face denial of information, further emphasizing the role of administrative law in protecting citizens' rights⁴.

3. "Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India)."

4. "Central Public Information Officer, Supreme Court of India v. Subhash Chandra Agarwal, (2019) 16 SCC 490."

Judicial Interpretations and the Evolution of the Right to Information in India

The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 represents a significant milestone in the journey toward transparency and accountability in governance in India. Rooted in the principles of democracy and the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression, the RTI Act empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities, thereby enhancing the Participatory nature of governance.

Historical Context

The evolution of the RTI Act can be traced back to the social movements advocating for transparency and accountability in government operations. Prior to its enactment, various states had already initiated measures to promote information access through state-level RTI laws. However, the national framework established by the 2005 Act marked a transformative shift in the legal landscape.

Judicial Interpretations

The judiciary has played a crucial role in interpreting the provisions of the RTI Act, thus shaping its application and ensuring its effectiveness. Landmark judgments by the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts have clarified the scope and limitations of the RTI Act.

1. *Central Board of Secondary Education v. Aditya Bandopadhyay* (2011): This pivotal case established that educational institutions affiliated with the government fall under the purview of the RTI Act. The Supreme Court emphasized the need for transparency in educational institutions, recognizing that access to information is vital for the public interest.

2. *CBSE v. Gopinath Ghosh* (2012): In this case, the Supreme Court reiterated the importance of the RTI Act in ensuring accountability among public authorities. The court ruled that information must be disclosed unless it falls within specific exemptions, thereby reinforcing the principle of maximum disclosure.

3. *Secretary, Ministry of I&B v. Cricket Association of Bengal* (2005): This judgment highlighted that the right to information is fundamental to the right to free speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The court emphasized that transparency is essential for democracy and accountability.

Impact on Governance

Judicial interpretations have significantly impacted the effectiveness of the RTI Act. The courts have consistently upheld the right to

access information, interpreting the Act in a manner that encourages public participation and accountability. This has led to increased awareness among citizens regarding their rights and has empowered them to question government actions.

Challenges and Future Directions

Despite the positive impact of judicial interpretations, challenges remain. Issues such as bureaucratic resistance, lack of awareness among citizens, and concerns over misuse of the RTI Act for harassment are prevalent. The judiciary must continue to address these challenges through progressive interpretations and by emphasizing the need for robust implementation of the Act.

- Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India).
- Central Board of Secondary Education v. Aditya Bandopadhyay, (2011) 3 SCC 32.
- CBSE v. Gopinath Ghosh, (2012) 8 SCC 115.
- Secretary, Ministry of I&B v. Cricket Association of Bengal, (2005) 2 SCC 674.

The right to information and administrative law in a global context

The Right to Information Act (RTI) has become a vital tool to promote transparency and accountability in governance around the world. Although many countries have implemented their own versions of RTI legislation, the principles underlying these laws are often aligned with the basic principles of administrative law. This article examines the interaction between RTI and administrative law in a global context, highlighting key features, challenges and lessons learned from different jurisdictions.

Global Perspective on RTI

The concept of the right to access information is rooted in the belief that citizens have the right to know how their government works. Countries such as Sweden and the United States have been pioneers in establishing access to information laws, with Sweden enacting its Freedom of the Press Act in 1766 and the United

States implementing the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in 1966. These laws laid the foundations for subsequent RTI frameworks, emphasizing the public's right to access information held by the government.

In many countries, RTI laws have been integrated into broader administrative legal frameworks governing the actions of public authorities. For example, the United Kingdom Freedom of Information Act 2000 provides a legal mechanism for citizens to request information from public bodies, ensuring that these bodies remain accountable for their actions⁵. This alignment between the principles of RTI and administrative law reinforces the idea that transparency is essential for good governance.

Salient features of RTI laws

RTI laws generally share common features, including:

Priority of public interest: Most RTI legislations allow disclosure of information if it serves public interest, even if it falls under an exempt category. Timely responses: Governments are generally required to respond to information requests within a specific time frame, which promotes efficiency and accountability.

Appeal mechanisms: Right to information laws often include provisions for appealing decisions when requests for information are denied, ensuring that citizens can seek redress.

Countries like India, with its Right to Information Act of 2005, illustrate how the right to information can significantly improve transparency. The law allows citizens to request information from public authorities, thus promoting greater public participation in governance.

Challenges in implementation

Despite the successes of right to information laws around the world, challenges remain. Problems such as bureaucratic resistance, lack of citizen awareness and insufficient resources to implement the provisions of the right to

information often prevent effective access to information. In addition, the rise of digital governance presents both opportunities and challenges. While online platforms can facilitate access to information, they can also exacerbate the digital divide, limiting access for marginalized populations⁶.

Lessons learned from global practices

Experiences from different countries provide valuable insights to improve the right to information frameworks. For example:

Public Awareness Campaigns: Countries such as Mexico have successfully implemented public awareness campaigns to inform citizens of their rights under Right to Information laws, thereby increasing usage and engagement.

5. "Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India)."

6. "Freedom of Information Act, 1966, 5 U.S.C. § 552."

How the RTI Act strengthens public participation

The RTI Act, 2005 plays a vital role in enhancing public participation in governance. By giving citizens the legal right to access information held by public authorities, the RTI Act enables individuals to be more informed and participate more in decision-making processes. This transparency strengthens accountability and promotes a form of participatory governance⁷.

1.Improve transparency

The RTI Act requires public authorities to disclose information about their operations, including policies, procedures and decision-making processes. This ensures that government activities are open to review, allowing citizens to understand how and why decisions are made. In return, this transparency favors a more informed public debate about government actions.

2.Empowerment of citizens

One of the most significant impacts of the RTI Act is the empowerment it gives to ordinary

citizens. With access to government data, individuals can hold officials accountable for their actions. This right to information allows citizens to seek answers to problems that directly affect their lives, such as the distribution of resources, the implementation of social protection programs and the provision of public services.

3.Promotion of public participation in decision-making

The RTI Act promotes public participation by allowing citizens to gather information about government projects and initiatives. Informed citizens are in a better position to provide constructive feedback on government policies and suggest improvements. This participatory approach helps to bridge the gap between the government and the governed, thereby promoting a more democratic and inclusive environment.

4.The fight against corruption

By making government processes more transparent, the right to information law is a powerful tool in the fight against corruption. When citizens can easily obtain information about the use of public funds, it becomes more difficult for officials to engage in corrupt practices. This transparency discourages misconduct and builds public trust in government institutions.

5.Facilitation of social audits

The RTI Act also allowed for the practice of social audit, where citizens could use the information obtained under the Act to evaluate the performance of government projects. These audits ensure that public funds are spent efficiently and that projects achieve their intended goals. Such initiatives allow the public to actively monitor and evaluate government performance.

6.Strengthening democratic processes

In a democracy, public participation is essential for the legitimacy of government actions. The RTI Act strengthens democratic processes,

empowering citizens to question authorities, demand transparency and influence decision-making. This participatory governance model helps to create a more responsive and accountable government⁸.

7. "Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India)".

8. "People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India, (2004) 2 SCC 476.

Ensuring Government Accountability in India

Government accountability is a cornerstone of any democratic society and in India, the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 has become a powerful tool to ensure transparency in administration. The RTI Act allows citizens to request information from public authorities, thereby fostering an environment in which government actions are subject to public scrutiny. This right plays an essential role in the fight against corruption, improving the provision of public services and strengthening democracy by making the operation of the government more open and accountable.

Role of the RTI Act in promoting transparency

The RTI Act allows citizens to access information about decisions and processes in public offices, thus ensuring that the government is accountable to the people. By providing a mechanism to seek information, it creates pressure on civil servants to adhere to the principles of transparency and ethical governance. For example, an individual can submit a Freedom of Information request to obtain information about government spending, policy implementation or decisions made by public authorities. This led to the exposure of many cases of mismanagement and corruption, which allowed officials to be held accountable for their actions⁹.

The right and the administrative responsibility

Administrative law serves as a legal framework that regulates the relationship between the government and its citizens. It defines the processes through which public authorities

make decisions, ensuring that these processes are fair, transparent and legal. Applying the principles of natural justice, administrative law ensures that the government acts within its authority and provides legal remedies when citizens are harmed by administrative decisions. Indian courts have strengthened the link between administrative law and the RTI Act through various decisions, ensuring that public authorities follow the spirit of the law. For example, in *Central Information Commission v. State of Manipur* (2011), the courts emphasized the importance of prompt and complete responses to RTI requests, ensuring greater accountability of public servants.

Challenges and obstacles

Despite its success, the RTI Act faces many challenges in its implementation. Bureaucratic delays, reluctance to provide information and lack of awareness among citizens represent significant obstacles to the effective use of the law. In addition, the law faces obstacles in the digital age, where large volumes of data and the growing use of artificial intelligence (AI) in governance present new challenges to transparency¹⁰.

On the other hand, some public authorities abuse the exceptions provided by the law, for example invoking "national security" or "confidentiality" as reasons to deny access to information, which undermines the objective of the law. Continued monitoring and legal reform is needed to address these issues and ensure that the RTI Act remains an effective accountability tool.

The way forward

To strengthen the accountability of the government through the RTI Act, several steps should be taken. First, public awareness campaigns are essential to ensure that more citizens understand their right to access information. Next, administrative reforms are needed to reduce response times to RTI requests and make officials accountable for non-compliance. Finally, with the advent of

digital governance, it is essential to develop legal guarantees that ensure that the use of AI and other technologies in public administration does not impede the transparency guaranteed by the RTI Act .

In conclusion, the Right to Information Act has proven to be a transformative law in promoting government accountability in India. However, continuous efforts are needed to overcome the challenges and obstacles for its effective implementation. By improving public access to information and ensuring administrative transparency, the RTI Act can further strengthen democratic governance in India ¹¹.

9. "M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (7th ed., LexisNexis, 2018)."

10. "Central Information Commission v. State of Manipur, (2011) 6 SCC 508.

11. "Right to Information Act, 2005, No. 22, Acts of Parliament, 2005 (India)."

CONCLUSION

The relationship between administrative law and the Right to Information (RTI) Act is essential to foster transparency, accountability and good governance in India. The RTI Act gives power to citizens, allowing access to information, as well as a tool to monitor administrative actions and ensure that public officials are accountable. Administrative law provides the legal framework in which these principles of transparency and accountability are respected, thus strengthening the rule of law.

However, effective implementation of the RTI Act faces many challenges, including bureaucratic resistance, procedural delays and technological barriers, especially in the era of rapid digitization. As government increasingly adopts digital governance and artificial intelligence for administrative processes, it is essential to reassess existing legal frameworks to ensure they remain strong in promoting transparency. Addressing these challenges will require a collaborative approach involving advocates, policy makers, technologists and

civil society organizations. By doing so, the RTI Act can continue to serve as an essential tool to promote democratic governance and protect citizens' right to access information. Ensuring that administrative law evolves along with technological advances is essential to maintain accountability and public trust in government institutions.

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