

An Critical Study on Right to Information and Maintenance of Accountability in India

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Abstract: *Right to Information or in famous sense RTI is a fundamental advance in guaranteeing straightforwardness and Accountability in legislative frameworks and procedures. At the point when a nation's legislature is straightforward, there are not very many shots exist for debasement and bungle of nation's assets and that administration is attempted to be increasingly responsible towards its natives. This is the primary reason of the developing significance of RTI and are along these lines now-a-days turning into the standard of worldwide field. The Right to Information for the most part saw just as the .right to approach Information held by open experts. It isn't only a need of the natives however it is a condition point of reference to a decent and straightforward government. To be increasingly explicit, Right to Information or RTI makes majority rules system progressively energetic, participatory and important and enables residents to take an interest during the time spent administration of the district. The objective of the is to study about the Right to information and maintenance of accountability under RTI. The research methodology used in the paper is empirical and doctrinal method. The important findings in the paper is plays a vital role in Transparency and accountability and aware about the term accountability in India. The paper concludes Of the considerable number of spaces of RTI execution, institutional limit shows up the most critical, yet every segment works with and strengthens the others. The drive for compelling execution must originate from inside nations, and a national planning system may include an important instrument to help usage.*

Keywords: RTI, Accountability, Governance, Information, Constitutional

I. INTRODUCTION

Information' as a term has been gotten from the Latin words 'Formation' and 'Forma' which implies offering shape to something and framing an example separately. Information adds something new to our mindfulness and expels the dubiousness of our thoughts.(Doyle) Information is Power, and as the previous Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee expressed, the Government needs to impart capacity to the humblest; it needs to enable the weakest. It is correctly a result of this reason the Right to Information must be guaranteed for all. India is a majority rule republic state.(Sharma) Here the Government is of the general population, by the general population and for the general population. In this manner the general population of our nation reserve the privilege to think about state issues. Gone are the days when open dealings were kept in exacting mystery, a training which regularly prompted defilement, abuse and maltreatment of statutory and authoritative power.(Greene and Wilson Greene) Right of Information gets receptiveness the organization which advances straightforwardness in state issues, keep government increasingly responsible and at last decrease debasement. Right of Information owes its inception in the right to speak freely and articulation which is one of the serious Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India. It incorporates the privilege to know and to be known and the privilege to confer and get Information in regards to the working of the legislature and the state hardware. In any case, so far as private issues are concerned, the Right to Information Act has no impact. Right of Information isn't total. There are sensible confinements as forced by the Constitution, the Act itself, different rules and obviously legal understandings on the entrance to Information.(Emerson) Yet, it is the most profitable bit of enactment



in the hands of the general population of India to think about the points of interest of the legislature. Amid the most recent decade the open ended up vocal to get Information from the state. The privilege to bestow and get Information is a types of the privilege to the right to speak freely and articulation ensured by Article 19(1) (an) of the constitution of India. A resident has a Fundamental Right to utilize the best methods for conferring and getting Information. The State isn't just under a commitment to regard the Fundamental Rights of the natives, yet in addition similarly under a commitment to guarantee conditions under which the Right can be seriously and viably be delighted in by the whole gang.(Kousser) The right to speak freely and articulation is fundamental to and indissoluble from a popularity based country. A genuine popular government can't exist except if all residents reserve a privilege to partake in the issues of the nation of the nation. The privilege to take an interest in the undertakings of the nation is useless except if the natives are very much educated on all sides of the issues, in regard of which they are called upon to express their perspectives. Uneven Information, disinformation, deception and non-Information all similarly make a clueless populace which makes majority rule government a sham when vehicle of Information is cornered either by a divided focal specialist or by private people. Henceforth to have a delegate focal organization to guarantee the watcher's entitlement to be educated enough and honestly is a piece of the privilege of the watchers under Article 19(1) (a). **The aim of the paper is to study about the Right to Information and maintenance of accountability in India.**

ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability strategies requiring authorities and the individuals who try to impact them to pursue set up principles characterizing worthy procedures and results, and to show that they have pursued those systems While the language and a portion of the thoughts in these definitions draw upon the Anglo-Saxon custom, the essential concerns they encapsulate—equity and the scan for a decent life—are all inclusive concerns. These qualities must be sought after and ensured in various courses in different social orders.(Narasappa) They are related too: Accountability requires straightforwardness, both capacity best where laws are sound and generally bolstered, and the fair authorization of those laws brings up serious issues of Accountability and straightforwardness—to refer to only a couple of interconnections.(Przeworski and Maravall) Maintaining these qualities requires a fragile however sturdy harmony between personal Accountability and collaboration: natives and authorities must see great administration as a perfect, yet in addition as improving their own lives.

Accountability is incompletely a matter of institutional structure: formal governing rules can and ought to be incorporated with any sacred engineering.(Landemore) In any case, Accountability requires political vitality as well: individuals, intrigue gatherings, common society, the courts, the press, and resistance groups must demand that the individuals who administer pursue authentic commands and clarify their activities. The equivalent is valid inside governments: flat Accountability (Schedler, Diamond, and Plattner, 1999) relies on the capacity of one piece of government to discover—and, where important, to stop or address—what different areas are doing. Those requesting Accountability must be certain that they can do as such securely, that authorities will react truly, and that social needs and requests are paid attention to.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION ON RTI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 19(1)(a)

Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution assurances to all natives the right to speak freely and articulation.(de Lolme) In the meantime, Article 19(2) grants the State to make any law in so far in that capacity law forces sensible confinements on the activity of the rights given by Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution in light of a legitimate concern for power and uprightness of India, the security of the State, neighborly relations with outside States, open request, goodness, ethical quality, hatred of court, slander and actuation of offense.(Ehrenreich et al.) Consequently, a resident has an option to get Information and that privilege is gotten from the idea of the right to speak freely and articulation included in Article 19(1) (a). It must, in any case, be noticed that opportunities under Article 19, including Article 19(1) (an), are accessible just to natives of India.(McClellan) An outsider or outsider has no rights under this Article since he isn't a



native of India. Therefore to give insurance upon non-residents one needs to rely on and apply Article 21 which is accessible to all people, regardless of whether native or non-native.

RIGHT TO KNOW UNDER ARTICLE 21

Article 21 cherishes Right to life and individual freedom. The articulations "ideal to life and individual freedom" are concise terms, which incorporate inside themselves assortment of rights and traits. Some of them are likewise found in Article 19 and consequently have two sources in the meantime.

ACCOUNTABILITY IN GOVERNANCE

Accountability become essential idea in keeping up great administration. Just characterized, Accountability implies being liable for the execution of undertakings appointed to an individual; on the off chance that task allocated is determination of recipients for a plan, at that point Accountability will demonstrate whether the choice has been completed by applying the criteria, and following the methods set down, in the convenient way inside the financial plans indicated.(National Research Council et al.) Thus, Accountability requires the unmistakable detail of undertakings to be played out, the time span and spending plan accessible for playing out those errands.(System Security Study Committee et al.) Furthermore, it is additionally essential to be clear about the duty regarding execution of those undertakings; individual mindful and whether it is obvious to them. It likewise expresses that whether capable specialists have the fundamental limits and assets to play out those assignments.

Accountability is basic to Governance as it assesses the progressing adequacy of open authorities or open bodies guarantees that they are performing to their maximum capacity, offering some benefit for cash in the arrangement of open administrations, granting trust in the legislature and being receptive to the network they are intended to serve. There are numerous kinds of Accountability in administration that incorporate Horizontal and Vertical Accountability.(Yates et al.) The overwhelming understanding is that organizations of Accountability, for example, parliament and the legal executive, offer flat Accountability, or the limit of a system of generally self-sufficient forces that can raise doubt about, and in the end rebuff, incorrect methods for releasing the obligations of a given authority. Flat Accountability is the limit of state foundations to check abuses by other open organizations and parts of government, or the prerequisite for offices to report sideways. Something else, vertical Accountability is the methods through which residents, broad communications and common society try to authorize benchmarks of good execution on administrators. Social Accountability is a methodology towards structure Accountability that depends on city commitment, explicitly a circumstance whereby common residents and common society associations contribute straightforwardly or in a roundabout way in demanding Accountability. Such Accountability is named as society driven even Accountability. Political Accountability for the most part sets up itself in the idea of individual ecclesiastical obligation.

Distinctively in all administration organizations, Accountability is indicated in a vertically upwards way. Answerability to the assigned manager over the departmental chain of importance.(Panel on Scientific Accountability and the Conduct of Research et al.) All administration frameworks and offices have expound practices and systems for such upward revealing and answerability in regard of execution of assigned undertakings inside the time and spending structures accessible. Notwithstanding this rising vertical Accountability, all administration offices have frameworks of even Accountability which guarantee the balanced governance. For instance, Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) reviews the arranged uses of national and state governments.

It tends to be set up that Accountability must be resolved if

- Errands are obviously indicated.
- Time and spending subtleties for consummation of the errand are solidly set down.
- The individual/position/group in charge of the errand execution is obvious to all.
- There is an unmistakable set down strategy for revealing advancement and culmination of the errand to an expert upward in the chain of command.



- A system for course-adjustment for compelling undertaking execution exists.

OBJECTIVE

The main objective of the paper is to study about the accountability in good governance. To study about the accountability in Right to information. To study about the constitutional provision respect of Right to information.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Governance is described as the formation and stewardship of the formal and informal rules that regulate the public realm, the arena in which state as well as economic and societal actors interact to make decisions (ODI). The notion of "Governance" is used from prehistoric time by human civilization.(Kreutzmann) By publishing the Vision and Mission Statements it makes the role and purpose of all Public organizations clear.The list of services to be performed by any organization enlightens the citizens to approach the right organization for the required service. It also aims at bringing in clarity among every department in the organization by making each of their roles clearly known to the public and specifications for approaching the correct layers of organization reduces discretion and corruption.(Chidumayo and Gumbo) In any nation, there is a need of good governance for sustainable development, both economic and social. The three major aspects highlighted in good governance are transparency, accountability and responsiveness of the administration. Citizens’ Charters initiative is a response to the mission for solving the problems which a citizen meets, day in and day out, while dealing with the organisations providing public services.(Floridi) As such, it very well may be expressed that the Right to Information in evident feeling of the term enables the common/poor residents or the alleged mango individuals of the nation particularly them who lives principally in the provincial pieces of our nation. Uneven Information, disinformation, deception and non-Information all similarly make a clueless populace which makes majority rule government a sham when vehicle of Information is cornered either by a divided focal specialist or by private people.(Bhargava) Henceforth to have a delegate focal organization to guarantee the watcher's entitlement to be educated enough and honestly is a piece of the privilege of the watchers under Article 19(1) (a). Those requesting Accountability must be certain that they can do as such securely, that authorities will react truly, and that social needs and requests are paid attention to. Therefore to give insurance upon non-residents one needs to rely on and apply Article 21 which is accessible to all people, regardless of whether native or non-native.(Stack and Vedvik) Such Accountability is named as society driven even Accountability. Political Accountability for the most part sets up itself in the idea of individual ecclesiastical obligation.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the was also taken into account. The survey was limited to 2348 samples because of the time constraint. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and the secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The dependent variable is RTI plays a vital role in transparency and accountability in India and aware about the term accountability in RTI. The independent variable is Gender.The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square.

IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

FREQUENCY TABLE

3.Gender

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Female	1150	48.9	48.9	53.2



Male	1198	46.8	46.8	100.0
Total	2348	100.0	100.0	

From the above table it is understood that among total females 1149 and percent 48.9 and and valid percent 48.9 and cumulative percent 53.2. among total males 1098 and percent 46.8 and and valid percent 46.8 and cumulative percent 100.

CHI SQUARE TEST

HYPOTHESIS

NULL HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable aware about the term accountability in RTI.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

There is significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable aware about the term accountability in RTI.

19. Do you think that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India? * 3. Gender

Crosstab

Count

		3. Gender			Total
		Female	Male		
19. Do you think that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India?	Yes	687	639		1326
	No	463	559		1022
Total		1150	1198		2348

From the above table it is understood that the among 1198 Male people, 639 people think that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India and 559 people think that RTI has not plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India. From 1150 Female responses 687 people think that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India and 463 people think that RTI has not plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India.



Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4727.341 ^a	18	.000
Likelihood Ratio	874.512	18	.000
N of Valid Cases	2348		

a. 12 cells (42.9%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .00.

From the above table it is understood that null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected.

19. Are you aware about the term accountability in RTI?

HYPOTHESIS

NULL HYPOTHESIS

There is no significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS

There is significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable that RTI plays a vital role in Transparency and Accountability in India.

Crosstab

Count

		3.Gender			Total
		Female	Male		
19. Are you aware about the term accountability in RTI?	Yes	627	715		1342
	No	523	483		1006
Total		1150	1198		2348

From the above table it is understood that the among 1198 Male people, 715 people aware about the term accountability in RTI and 483 people not aware about the term accountability in RTI. From 1150 Female responses 627 people aware about the term accountability in RTI and 523 people aware about the term accountability in RTI.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	4722.660 ^a	18	.000



Likelihood Ratio	869.900	18	.000
N of Valid Cases	2348		

a. 8 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .00.

From the above table it is understood that null hypothesis is accepted and alternate hypothesis is rejected.

V. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The fundamental object of this Act is to engage the privileges of natives to make certain inquiries on the working of the Government hardware, to advance straightforwardness and proficiency in the activities of such Government associations, to control debasement and furthermore to make majority rule government to work for our residents. The Act keeps the Government from being controlled as in it makes an idea that the Government and its concerned wings are working for general society on the loose. It likewise bodes well that no individuals must be uninformed of their fundamental rights as the residents of this nation and the Act additionally makes it compulsory that the data which is given to the candidates must be consistent with the best of the information of the concerned authorities and any sort of controls done against the arrangements of the Act will prompt certain correctional liabilities upon the individual who damages it. Presumes that notwithstanding when appropriate to data (RTI) execution seems not exactly perfect, positive effect can even now happen. Passing RTI laws does not guarantee progressively straightforward, responsible, and comprehensive administration and long haul improvement results, and the idea of the drivers of adequacy and difficulties to compelling usage shifts by nation. By and large, a solid lawful structure gives a decent beginning stage, and empowering conditions inside a nation, solid interest for access to data, institutional limit with respect to execution of RTI, and solid checking and free oversight all drive viable usage of RTI laws; state-society joint effort, innovation, and intragovernmental cooperation may fill in as enhancers or quickening agents of RTI usage. **THE ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS IS PROVED.**

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