## CONTENT

### Chapter 1

**Introduction**

1. Introduction
   1.1 Problem Profile 7
   1.2 Research Hypothesis 9
   1.3 Review of Literature 9
   1.4 Universe of Study 11
   1.5 Dicey’s Theory on Rule of Law 12
   1.6 Judicial review and rule of law 15
   1.7 Good governance and Public Accountability 17
   1.8 Plan of Study 18
      1.8.1 Introduction 19
         1.8.1.1 The public accountability an assessment tool for strengthen rule of law 19
         1.8.1.2 Method of assessing accountability: a constitutional perspective 19
            1.8.1.2.1. Meaning of public accountability 20
            1.8.1.2.2 Administrative discretion is permissible 21
         1.8.1.3 Due process of law 23
   1.8.2 Principle of Non Arbitrariness 23
1.9 International Perspective and Rule of Law 24
1.10 Rule of Law and Equality Before Law under Indian Constitution 26
   1.10.1 Concept of Rule of Law 27
1.11 Rule of Law and the Constitution of India 27
1.12 Historical background of public accountability in India 30
1.13 Scope of Public Accountability 31
   1.13.1 Accountability and Judicial Review 32
   1.13.2 Public Accountability of Administrative Authority – In Right to Information 33
   1.13.3 Public Accountability is One of Branch of Good Governance Based upon Rule of Law 33
1.14 Judicial Attitude towards Public Accountability and Rule of Law 34
   1.14.1 Judicial Attitude towards Public Accountability 34
1.14.2 Judicial Attitude towards Rule of Law.

1.14.3 Judicial attitude towards arbitrary acts and public authority accountability towards general public, review of administrative action- It’s a mode to strengthen rule of law

1.15 Conclusion

Chapter 2

International perspective and Rule of Law

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Historical Background for Rule of Law
   2.2.1 Greek Thoughts for Rule of Law
   2.2.2 Roman thought for Rule of Law
   2.2.3 Middle ages: The Magna Carta
   2.2.4 Rule of Law under United Kingdom
   2.2.5 Rule of Law as Free Access to Information

2.3 The International Rule of law

2.4 Historical background of concept Accountability at international level. 

2.5 Equal protection under Rule of Law
   2.5.1 Equal protection in United States
   2.5.2 Equal protection in India.

2.6 Citizens Charter

2.7 Concept of Social audit in India

2.8 Conclusion

Chapter 3

Rule of Law under the Indian constitution

3.1 Introduction
   3.1.1 Rule of Law, basics meaning
   3.1.2 Dicey’s Version
   3.1.3 Equality before the law and Rule of law

3.2 Indian Constitution
   3.2.1 Constitutional background
   3.2.2 Rule of Law and equality before law in India
   3.2.3 Rule of Law under Article 14 of the Constitution of India
3.3 Exceptions of rule of law

3.4 Rule of Law under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution Strikes at Arbitrariness

3.4.1 Administrative Discretion and Rule of Law under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution

3.4.2 Administrative discretion is permissible

3.5 Rule of Law serves as the basis of Judicial Review of administrative action

3.6 Conclusion

Chapter 4

Historical Perspective of Public Accountability

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Historical background of concept accountability in ancient India.

4.1.1.1 Vedic period

4.1.1.2 The mauryan and Gupta period

4.1.1.3 Gupta period

4.1.1.4 fourth century BC

4.1.1.5 Kings power belongs to people.

4.1.1.6 Medival period and post medieval India.

4.1.1.6.1 Foundation of Mughal period

4.1.1.6.2 Governance in Mughal period

4.1.1.6.3 Instances of medial period for state liability

4.1.1.7 Colonial India

4.1.1.7.1 The east India company

4.1.1.8 Independent India

4.2 Relevance of ancient governance in Present Scenario

4.2.1 Historical background of concept of accountability at international level

4.2.1.1 Concept of checks and balances

4.2.1.2 Due process of law as the basis of judicial review

4.2.1.3 Limitation on the Supreme Court in respect of judicial review.

4.2.1.4 Mechanical system

4.2.1.5 Concept of reasonable government

4.2.1.6 Position in United States

4.2.1.7 Doctrine of due process

4.2.1.8 Judiciary and accountability
4.2.1.9 Charter of freedoms and exemptions of 1629
4.2.1.10 Position in UK
4.3 Evolution of new view of law
4.3.1 Rule of law as a Grundnorm for accountability
4.3.1.2 Developments in Britain
4.3.1.3 Position in New Zealand
4.3.1.4 Problems relating to rules made by the Administration.
4.3.1.5 Legislative specification of standards.
4.3.1.6 Judicial control vis-à-vis constitutional rights
4.3.1.7 Concept of Quassi-legislation
4.4 Courts power to declare an Act of the legislature to be invalid
4.5 Conclusion

Chapter 5
Scope of Public Accountability

5.1 Introduction
5.1.1 Accountability became Public Accountability
5.1.2 Types of Accountability
5.1.3 Doctrine of Public Accountability
5.1.4 Scope of public accountability enhanced by judiciary
5.1.4.1 To Pay Cost from Public authority pocket
5.1.4.2 To Pay Cost from Public authority pocket
5.1.4.3 Responsibility for loss
5.1.4.4 Personal Responsibility for taking decision in arbitrary manner
5.1.4.5 Exemplary damages
5.1.4.6 Disciplinary Action
5.1.4.7 Liable to punishment
5.2 Public Accountability and judicial review
5.2.1 Judicial intervention and administrative action
5.2.2 Concept of judicial review
5.2.2.1 Judicial Review of Administrative Action
5.2.2.2 Public Accountability concept evolved by judiciary
5.3 Public Accountability & Right to Information
5.3.1 Right to Information, tool to control arbitrary actions of public authority  186
   5.3.1.1 Accessing information not accessible earlier  186
   5.3.1.2 Case to Describe the Check on Arbitrary Action of Authority through RTI  187
5.3.2 Right to Information, provides Transparency  188
5.4 Public Accountability and Good Governance  191
5.5 Public Accountability and Right to Public Service Legislation  192
   5.5.1. More transparent and Accountable state under Right to service  192
   5.5.2 Right to Service in India  194
5.6 Relation between accountability and responsibility  204
5.7 Limitations of Administrative accountability  205
5.8 Conclusion  206

Chapter 6

Judicial Attitude Towards Public Accountability and Rule of Law

6.1 Introduction  207
6.2 Independence of the judiciary must be required  211
6.3 Application of theory of check and balance in relation to the Judiciary  213
   6.3.1 Judiciary and their accountability under rule of law.  213
6.4 Judicial attitude towards discretionary and arbitrary actions of administrative authority  221
   6.4.1. Judicial activism  221
   6.4.2 Meaning of Discretionary power  227
      6.4.2.1. Discretionary Power and Judiciary  228
   6.4.3 Contribution of Indian Judiciary to widen the scope of Public accountability  228
   6.4.4 Concept of Rule of Law  233
      6.4.4.1 Contribution of Indian Judiciary to widen the Scope of Rule of Law  234
6.5 Judicial tools to maintain fairness in administrative actions.  241
   6.5.1 Judicial Review.  241
      6.5.1.1 Introduction  242
      6.5.1.2 Judicial Review and its scope.  243
         6.5.1.2.1 Judicial Review in India deals with aspects  243
         6.5.1.2.2 Meaning of Administrative Actions  243
         6.5.1.2.3 Grounds for Judicial review of administrative actions  244
      6.5.1.3 Limitation on the power of Judicial review.  244
6.6 Conclusions and suggestions.  246
Chapter 7
Empirical Study and Public Accountability

7.1 Introduction 249
7.2 Description of Data Sample 249
7.3 Descriptive Statistic of the self-defined Questionnaire 250
  7.3.1 Gender and age distinction for research 251
  7.3.2 Occupation of research subjects are as given below 251
  7.3.3 Distribution of research subject and area 252
  7.3.4 Education status of research subject 253
  7.3.5 Awareness for corruption 253
  7.3.6 It is basic research by the scholar and important to highlight those facts, what are the best ways to control corruption in India 257
  7.3.7 Judicial review as a tool to control corruption as well as arbitrary actions 259
  7.3.8 Another question based upon arbitrary power is – do you believe that every Public authority has a power to act arbitrarily 260
  7.3.9 Experience with Public Authority 260
  7.3.10 General Public and Accountability 263
  7.3.11 Another aspect of research to know how many public offices give any inquiry easily 265
  7.3.12 Another question discussed in research is about complaints against public authorities 268
  7.3.13 Awareness for the fundamental Right to Equality 269
  7.3.14 In data collection researcher gave one situational question 275
  7.3.15 Public opinion 276
  7.3.16 Tool to stop discretionary power 278

7.4 Important findings from data analysis 279
Annexure of chapter 7 281-284

Chapter 8
Conclusion and Suggestions

8.1 Introduction 285
8.2 Present situation 286
8.3 Tools to control arbitrary actions of public authority 288
8.4 Positive impact of execution of personal liability of public authorities according to researcher

8.4.1 Low Corruption
8.4.2 More Transparency
8.4.3 No Misuse of Power
8.4.5 Proper Functioning
8.4.5 Just and fair Administration
8.4.6 Public awareness
8.4.7 Responsible Public Authority

8.5 Negative consequences by which expected loss to system according to researcher

8.5.1 Increases number of formalities
8.5.2 Chances to misuse by public
  8.5.2.1 Irrelevant delay
  8.5.2.2 Unreasonable disturbance
8.5.3 Delay in procedure
8.5.4 Intentional interference in the professional life of public servants

8.6 Suggestions

8.6.1 Tools to develop the concept
  8.6.1.1 Right to Information as tool to maintain accountability
  8.6.1.2 Accountability as tool for Good Governance
  8.6.1.3 Strong legislation to count accountability

8.7 Access to Justice by amending rigid formal procedure

Bibliography