



Rule of Law as a Guiding Principles in the Control of Administration¹

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Abstract: The rule of law, ensuring fair treatment through just laws, accessible courts, and equal treatment, promotes economic growth and public trust. It protects individuals from abuse, asserting that no one is above the law. Legal counsel provides insight into the judicial system for those wronged access to courts and evolving legal norms should be universal and strengthens when its institutions are upheld, but it must adapt to changing conditions through public education, community involvement, and government transparency and collaboration among lawyers, civil society organizations, and government officials is crucial for legislation development, stakeholder confidence, and government accountability and enhances social justice, human rights, public trust in government, and economic prosperity and enforce the law through investigation, critical thinking, and evaluating actions.

Keyword: Law, Legal Institution, Rule of Law, Administration, Democracy, Administration

Introduction:

The rule of law is a critical basis in contemporary democracies and for the administrative and judicial institutions the underlying comprise the rule of law in regard to administrative power and most fundamental and crucial guiding concepts in administrative governance including governments and their officials, is subject to the law this guarantees that everyone is treated equally fair and just, and that legal systems are open and transparent despite being firmly anchored in the past, legislation serves as the legal foundation upon which the future is formed and designed with the objective of combining legal notions and gaining legitimacy from governmental entities policy, and the executive and legislative branches are crucial to its creation. Bentham believed that the legislative process is the most important and fundamental source of laws in any society, and that the legislative body's purpose should be public good that all individuals and organizations must follow the law. Article 14 of the Indian Constitution provides that the State must not deny any individual equality before the law or equal protection under the laws within the territory of India administrative authority in India by preventing government employees from acting arbitrarily or without accountability this promotes government openness, fairness, and justice.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (Cr.pc), and other legislation prevent public officials from abusing their authority. Additionally, tribunals like the **Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)** help citizens appeal illegal administrative action. With a strong emphasis on rule-of-law principles and institutional checks-and-balances at each level, including separation of powers, administration control Businesses invest more in nations with a strong legal system, which helps

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economic growth and development. The rule of law states that the law must be applied equally and fairly to all people, regardless of rank or position. A cornerstone of the rule of law this promotes impartial judgements and prevents personal biases from affecting court processes rules that are clear, uniform, and accessible are another cornerstone of law legal obligations and legal remedies must be understood and sought by harmed parties laws must be drafted correctly to make them accessible to all socioeconomic groups rule of Law requires impartial, non-partisan, and transparent legal procedures judges and other legal officials must be able to make judgments based on the law and the facts of each case without fear of reprisal the public must think that justice is being administered if the legal system is open this is more than a concept it is a requirement for effective administration this assures that governments and their representatives are responsible to the people they serve and that legal systems are fair and reasonable peace, stability, and prosperity worldwide depend on good government guaranteeing uniform enforcement across a wide variety of locations and situations is one of the biggest challenges to maintaining the rule of law. This requires ongoing legal education, critical self-reflection, and examination of contemporary practices it's also important to remember that the rule of law must change with social, economic, and political circumstances is needed to maintain the rule of law as a vital part of society public education initiatives, community involvement, and government decision-making transparency may achieve this goal. Civil society organizations, legal professionals, and government officials must build strong partnerships to ensure everyone's opinion is heard when drafting legal norms and processes last but not least, the rule of law is essential to human rights, social justice, and the right to live with dignity and respect by following this fundamental concept, we can create a more fair and equal society where everyone has an opportunity to thrive administrative control should start and end with legality it holds everyone responsible for following the law, including the government and its officials. Accessible and transparent courts promote legal equality, fairness, and justice. It protects people and communities against official arbitrariness and fosters predictability, consistency, and transparency in decision-making, building confidence in government institutions. Law-abiding localities attract investors, boosting economic prosperity. The rule of law needs equitable laws for everybody, regardless of socioeconomic standing. The law should safeguard everyone from damage or injustice. This method guarantees that decisions are based on objective criteria and not personal preferences. People should follow the law and seek legal recourse if they've been abused. This concept also emphasizes legal clarity, predictability, and accessibility. A legal system that is accessible to all socioeconomic levels is essential for developing new laws. In addition, judicial processes must be impartial and open. Judges and court workers should make judgments on evidence, not party threats. To restore justice trust, these problems must be publicly assessed. Modern governments are known for their rapid expansion. Government tasks increased as science and technology evolved in the 20th century. This increased state activity, administrative expansion, and political and administrative forms. In the 20th century, the US government's duties and obligations increased considerably, which might disturb the balance between parliament and the executive branch and expose congressional oversight difficulties.

Theoretical Application about Rule of Law In India

Indian adopted the Common law system of justice delivery which owes its origins to British jurisprudence, Dicey famously maintained that the Englishman does not need Administrative law or any form of written law to keep checks on the government but that the Rule of Law and natural law would be enough to ensure the absence of executive arbitrariness India accept the concept of natural law, there are formal and written laws to ensure compliance the Constitution of India it provides that the constitution shall be the supreme power in the land and the legislative and the executive derive their authority from the constitution. Any law that is made by the legislature has to be in conformity with the constitute failing which it will be declared invalid, this is provided for under **Article 13 (1)**.

Article 21 provides a further check against arbitrary executive action by stating that no person shall be deprived of his life or liberty except in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 14 ensures that all citizens are equal and that no person shall be discriminated on the basis of sex, religion, race or place of birth, finally, it ensures that there is a separation of power between the three wings of the government and the executive and the legislature have no influence on the judiciary. By these methods, the constitution fulfills all the requirements of Dicey's theory to be recognized as a country following the Rule of Law.

The Supreme Court of Indian has further strengthened this mechanism through its various judgments, the foremost of them being, **A D M Jabalpur v. Shivkanth Shukla**. In this case, the question before the court was ‘whether there was any rule of law in India apart from Article 21, This was in the context of suspension of enforcement of **Articles 14, 21 and 22** during the proclamation of an emergency. The answer to the majority of the bench was in negative for the question of law. However, Justice H.R. Khanna dissented from the majority opinion and observed that:

“Even in absence of Article 21 in the Constitution, the state has got no power to deprive a person of his life and liberty without the authority of law. Without such sanctity of life and liberty, the distinction between a lawless society and one governed by laws would cease to have any meaning...Rule of Law is now the accepted norm of all civilized societies”

In **Chief Settlement Commr; Punjab v. Om Prakash**, it was observed by the Supreme Court that, “In our constitutional system, the central and most characteristic feature is the concept of rule of law which means, in the present context, the authority of law courts to test all administrative action by the standard of legality. The administrative or executive action that does not meet the standard will be set aside if the aggrieved person brings the matter into notice.” In the case of **Satvant Singh Sawhney v. D Ramarathanana** the Supreme Court has held that every executive action, if it operates to the prejudice of any person, must be supported by some legislative authority.

In **Secretary, State of Karnataka and Ors. v. Umadevi and Ors** a Constitution Bench of this Court has laid down the law in the following terms: “Thus, it is clear that adherence to the rule of equality in public employment is a basic feature of our Constitution and since the rule of law is the core of our Constitution, a court would certainly be disabled from passing an order upholding a violation of Article 14 or in ordering the overlooking of the need to comply with the requirements of Article 14 read with Article 16 of the Constitution and famously in the case of **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala** the Supreme Court held that the Rule of Law is an essential part of the basic structure of the constitution and as such cannot be amended by any Act of Parliament, thereby showing how the law is superior to all other authority of men.

Practical Application about Rule of Law In India

Critiques have often maintained that the Rule of Law in India is merely a theory with no practical application. While it cannot be denied that the country is one where corruption runs rampant and according to 2012 world Justice Project data, India fares well on openness of government and democratic controls, limited government powers, which evaluates the checks on government.

India ranks 37th of the 97 countries surveyed around the world, is first among five in its region and comes in second out of 23 lower-middle-income countries. Yet the rule of law that exists on paper does not always exist in practice. When it comes to procedural effectiveness, India fares poorly. In the categories of the absence of corruption and order and security, India ranks 83rd and 96th globally.

In addition to the problem faced in India due to corruption in the lawmaking and justice delivery systems, there also exists the problem of old laws still being in place. India does not adopt a ‘sunset’ clause in its laws and post-independence the Indian Independence Act provided that all laws existing under the colonial rulers would continue to exist under the new system unless explicitly revoked by the parliament.

While this did provide the nation with a firm basic system of laws, thereby preventing a situation of anarchy in the immediate aftermath of independence, some of these laws were drafted to suit the environment of those time and they become hard to interpret in the current environment. This leads to ambiguity and endless litigation in an attempt to interpret the provisions.

While these problems persist it is important to note that the constitutional mechanism has provided enough safeguards to endure that the Rule of Law in some form will always persist. One of the most important factors contributing to the maintenance of the Rule of Law is the activity of the courts in the interpretation of the law. It is rightly reiterated by the Supreme Court in the case **Union of India v. Raghubir Singh** that it is not a matter of doubt that a considerable degree that governs the lives of the people and regulates the State functions flows from the decision of the superior courts.

Most famously in the case of *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* the court ensured that exercise of power in an arbitrary manner by the government would not infringe the rights of the people and in *Kesavananda Bharati* the court ensured that laws could not be made that essentially go against the Rule of Law by saying that the basic structure could not be breached apart from the judicial decision, the constitutional mechanism in itself provides for the protection of the rule of law through the creation of monitoring agencies. While there have been numerous scams that have come to light in the last few years, the fact that must also be noted is that these scams have come to light and the justice delivery mechanism has been set in motion against the perpetrators the role of the Central Vigilance Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General in the exposure of these discrepancies is commendable and this shows how the law has provided for its own protection by putting in place multiple levels of safeguards which ensure that it will be effective at some level the Election Commission of India, a constitutional body has also been undertaking the task of ensuring free and fair elections with some degree of efficiency.

Principle of legality

Legality is essential to India's Rule of Law. every individual is entitled to the protection of the law, which can only be attained by clear and consistent implementation of laws The judiciary in India plays a critical role in ensuring that no one is above the law and that the Constitution preserves legality. Laws must follow the Constitution and not be arbitrary or imprecise. Legality is crucial to India's Rule of Law and democratic culture. It guarantees that people know their legal rights and may hold the government responsible for abuses. It also improves legal openness and predictability, which boosts economic growth and international investment. Despite its relevance, the concept has been broken when laws have been enacted without consultation or selectively enforced against specific groups. Therefore, this concept must be upheld and laws must be administered uniformly and equitably to all individuals. Compliance with the law is crucial to the legal system. It claims that all government actions—statutory, regulatory, or constitutional—must be lawful. See the US Constitution. Administrative activity must follow the law and not exceed statutory power. The rule of law is crucial to administrative government. It assumes that everyone, even government officials, must obey the law. Equality before the law, fair and just legislation, and open and transparent legal processes are supported by the rule of law. By making decisions in a predictable, consistent, and transparent manner, it protects individuals and organizations from the arbitrary actions of leaders. People of all ranks should be treated fairly by fair laws, which is important to the rule of law this method ensures that subjective elements like our own preconceived beliefs or interests will not impact the ultimate choice this principle also involves legislation clarity, predictability, and accessibility.

People should know what they must do by law and have legal recourse if they are mistreated or hurt. In this context, judicial procedures must be fair, independent, and transparent. Judges and other court employees should base their judgments on the facts rather than fear of reprisal from powerful parties the rule of law is crucial to effective public administration because it holds governments accountable to the people they serve and ensures fair and appropriate legal remedies capability to promote global social stability, peace, and prosperity, its significance cannot be overstated. However, the biggest impediment is its inconsistent execution in different situations emphasizes the need of continued legal education, self-reflection, and practice analysis. Another key is building a culture that respects institutional and legal procedures, knowing that social, political, and economic realities may modify such ideals over time. Outreach initiatives and campaigns may promote public awareness and improve government accountability and transparency global governance principles may help achieve respect for human rights, social equality, and a decent existence an effective government must follow certain rules.

Principles for effective administration is based on the premise that everyone, including government officials, must act ethically and lawfully at all times. The rule of law requires that all laws be objectively reasonable and that the judicial system be transparent and honest. it achieves this by making decisions predictable, consistent, and transparent protects persons and organizations against arbitrary power requires that laws be applied justly and equitably to everyone, regardless of socioeconomic status. Everyone is equal before the law and entitled to legal shelter and relief this ensures that judicial processes are impartial and free of personal biases political influence on judicial proceedings concept of law is that legislation and regulations should be clear to comprehend, consistent, and accessible people must understand the legal system and have access to remedy if they are wronged this requires simple, brief law and access to the court system for everybody, regardless of financial status legal processes must be impartial, independent, and transparent to uphold the law judges and

other legal officials must be allowed to make decisions based on the law and each case without fear of reprisal from powerful people if the judicial process is public, people must believe that justice is done for administration to work successfully, government entities must follow certain principles this involves making laws fair, equitable, transparent, predictable, and accessible to everybody. It also requires an unbiased, open-procedure court so that everyone may trust their government effective administration requires legal practitioners to continue their education and training to stay up with changing social, economic, and political climates public education campaigns, community outreach activities, and steps to encourage transparency and accountability in government court rulings are also needed to develop respect for legal institutions and processes one of the cornerstones of the rule of law is that laws must be clear, uniform, and simple.

People must understand the legal system and have access to remedy if they are wronged this requires simple, brief law and access to the court system for everybody, regardless of financial status all judicial processes must be unbiased, non-partisan, and accessible to public inspection, another rule of law concept. Judges and other legal officials must be allowed to make decisions based on the law and each case without fear of reprisal from powerful people. If the judicial process is public, people must believe that justice is done. Along with these principles, lawyers must commit to ongoing research and training. This ensures they have the knowledge and skills to uphold the law in daily settings participants must also be willing to think critically and criticize current methods effective administration requires strong linkages between civil society organizations, legal experts, and government employees these organisations can better ensure everyone has a say in legal norms and procedures by working collaborative approach boosts stakeholder trust and government accountability promoting the rule of law is crucial to global peace, stability, and prosperity.

By following these good governance principles, we may be able to create more fair and equitable societies where everyone can grow.

Positive Aspect about Rule of Law

- Protects citizens' rights and freedoms.
- Prevents abuse of power by government officials.
- Ensures accountability and transparency in governance.
- Establishes a fair and impartial legal system for all.
- Provides stability and predictability in society.
- Promotes trust between citizens and the government, leading to better cooperation and participation from both sides.
- Encourages foreign investment by providing a stable legal environment for businesses to operate in.
- Helps prevent corruption by establishing clear rules that apply equally to everyone.
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Negative Aspects of Rule of law

- Can restrict the government's ability to act decisively in emergencies.
- Can lead to excessive bureaucracy and delays in decision-making.
- Can be difficult to implement and enforce in practice.
- Can be manipulated by those in power for their own interests.
- Can perpetuate existing social and economic inequalities.
- Pros and Cons of the Rule of Law as a Guiding Principle of Legality in Administrative Control in India
- Can restrict the government's ability to act decisively in emergencies.
- Can lead to excessive bureaucracy and delays in decision-making.
- Can be difficult to implement and enforce in practice.
- Can be manipulated by those in power for their own interests.
- Can perpetuate existing social and economic inequalities.
- May not always reflect the needs or values of certain communities or cultural groups, leading to conflict or tension between them and the government.
- Can limit innovation or experimentation, as new ideas may not fit within established legal frameworks.

- May create an over-reliance on legal solutions rather than addressing underlying societal issues.

Due process of Law

Administrative agencies must allow those who have received unfavorable administrative rulings to be heard and appeal because due process is important to the rule of law. To meet due process standards, a judgment must be based on facts and law, and the process must be fair and objective. Last but not least, establishing the rule of law is essential to human rights, social fairness, and the right to live with dignity and respect. By following these universal principles, we may be able to create more just and equitable societies where everyone can thrive. Equal standing before the law underpins the rule of law. This implies that people of all classes should be treated equally by the law. Clearness, predictability, and accessibility are also important in legal affairs. If they are abused or injured, people must know their legal rights and have recourse. In this situation, legal processes must be fair, impartial, and transparent. Judges and other court personnel should base their judgments on the evidence received rather than fear of reprisal from powerful parties. Publicly assessing these things is vital for people to trust that justice has been done. Rule of law is a realistic need for effective governmental administration. It guarantees fair and sensible legal systems and holds governments accountable to their constituents. We need continual legal education, self-reflection, and analysis of current procedures. It also recognizes that social, political, and economic conditions will need updating and amending such ideas. Create a legal and institutional respect culture. Outreach efforts may improve public awareness and promote accountability and transparency in government decision-making. Finally, following global governance principles may help achieve respect for human rights, social equality, and a decent existence. Proper administration requires the legal system to rule it assumes that everyone, even government officials, must follow the law to fulfill their duties it guarantees equal treatment before the law, fair and just laws, accessible and transparent legal systems, and protection against arbitrary actions by authorities predictability, consistency, and transparency in decision-making help build trust in government institutions businesses are more willing to invest in law-abiding areas, which boosts the economy that fair laws should treat everyone equally, regardless of class or position, is essential to the rule of law everyone should have equal legal protection if they lose or are mistreated one may ensure that selections are based on objective criteria and not personal likes and interests by employing this strategy this concept also involves legislation clarity, predictability, and accessibility what laws they must follow and have legal recourse if they are mistreated or hurt when developing new laws, it's important to have a simple writing style and create a legal system that's accessible to everybody, regardless of socioeconomic status. Independent, unbiased, and public-scrutinized judicial procedures are also crucial instead than fearing reprisal from important persons scrutinizing these matters, judges and other court professionals should base their conclusions on the facts to give the public confidence that justice has been done.

Proportionality

The idea of proportionality calls for administrative choices to be made that are rational and pertinent to the task at hand administrative actions from becoming excessive or arbitrary, this idea is of the utmost importance the rule of law is not only an abstract concept; rather, it is an essential element of efficient government it ensures that individuals have access to redress in the courts that is both fair and reasonable and keeps governments responsible to the people they serve impossible to exaggerate its importance, especially in light of its power to advance global social stability, peace, and prosperity, despite the fact that a number of problems still exist, the most significant of which is the lack of uniform implementation across a variety of settings the need of continuous legal education and training, in addition to self-reflection and the examination of existing practices create a culture that respects both institutional and legal processes accomplished through public awareness outreach programs and campaigns, as well as improved accountability and transparency in governmental decision-making recognizing that such principles will need to be updated or changed over time due to shifting social, political, and economic realities is an important factor in the creation of a culture that respects both institutional and legal processes. In conclusion, achieving the ultimate aim of respect for human rights, social equality, and a decent life may be accomplished by adhering to the fundamental principles that are used to govern nations all over the globe in accordance with one of the most fundamental tenets of the rule of law, just and equitable manner to all individuals, irrespective of their rank or position this guarantees that judgments are made in an objective manner and that personal preferences or interests do not play a role in determining the result of judicial proceedings another important factor is the degree to which laws are straightforward, consistent, and easy to understand people need to be able to comprehend and have access to appropriate legal recourse in the event that they are wronged in addition, the judicial and legislative systems must preserve their

autonomy, impartiality, and openness there should be no fear of retaliation from individuals in authoritative positions for judges and other legal authorities when they make judgments that are founded on the law and the facts that have been provided to them people must be able to have faith that justice is being done for them to be able to trust the legal system, which is more than just a notion; it is an essential component of effective government the judicial system must be accessible to public observation and ensures that governments are responsible to the people they serve, while also providing for just and reasonable remedy to be sought via the legal system the upholding of this essential value contributes to the preservation of peace, stability, and prosperity in the societies of the whole globe to accomplish this objective, it is necessary to engage in ongoing legal education and training, in addition to engaging in self-reflection and conducting an examination of existing practices it is also essential to keep in mind that such ideas will eventually need updating or revision in order to remain relevant as society, politics, and the economy continue to evolve.

It is possible that public awareness activities and campaigns that aim to increase accountability and transparency in the decision-making process of the government might assist contribute to the creation of a culture that respects both institutional and legal procedures. It is the cornerstone of efficient administration because it promotes fairness, transparency, and accessibility while holding those in power accountable to their citizens. Respect for human rights, social equity, and a dignified existence are the ultimate goals that can be attained by upholding fundamental principles that govern societies all over the world. The laws that govern a society should be straightforward, consistent, and easy to understand; this is one of the fundamental principles behind the rule of law. People need to be able to comprehend what the law requires of them and have access to appropriate legal recourse in the event that they are wronged. This necessitates the design of rules that are both clear and succinct, as well as the availability of the legal system to all individuals, irrespective of their socioeconomic situation.

Transparency

Administrative officials are held responsible, transparency is very necessary public should be allowed access to the decision-making processes of administrative agencies, since these organizations are required to function in an open and transparent way essential component of the rule of law is making sure that legal procedures are carried out in a way that is unbiased, independent, and open to public scrutiny it is imperative that judges and other legal authorities be given the freedom to make judgments only on the basis of the law and the facts of the case, without the fear of being punished by those in authoritative positions. People have a responsibility to trust that justice is being done when the court system is accessible to the general public the rule of law is an essential component of an efficient government, in addition to the role it plays in ensuring that judicial processes are conducted in a fair manner it ensures that governments are held responsible to the people they serve, while also allowing for reasonable and equitable remedy to be sought via the legal system. The upholding of this essential belief contributes to the maintenance of social order, peace, and prosperity around the globe to the implementation being consistent across a variety of circumstances in addition to self-reflection and the examination of existing practices taking into account the fact that such ideas will need modification or updating whenever the existing social, political, or economic climate undergoes changes. Creating a culture that respects both institutional and legal procedures is another essential component that must be addressed this may be accomplished via outreach initiatives and campaigns that promote accountability and openness in the decision-making process of the government while increasing public knowledge of the issue respect for human rights, social equality, and a dignified existence that is acquired by adhering to these ideals are all examples of fundamental values that govern societies all over the world.

Finally, effective administration requires adherence to these fundamental values in order to be successful. The rule of law is essential to accomplishing these objectives because it guarantees that everyone will be treated equally before the law and shields individuals from the arbitrary acts that may be taken by those in positions of authority. The laws that govern a society should be straightforward, consistent, and easy to understand; this is one of the fundamental principles behind the rule of law. People need to be able to comprehend what the law requires of them and have access to appropriate legal recourse in the event that they are wronged.

Conclusion and Suggestions

The rule of law is crucial in ensuring that administrative bodies perform their duties diligently. Legality, due process, proportionality, and transparency are essential elements that enable administrative authorities to stay

within their limits and respect the rights of those they serve. The rule of law fosters fairness and justice through impartial laws, transparent courts, and equitable treatment for all. It protects individuals and organizations from arbitrary actions while promoting economic development and bolstering government credibility no one should be above the law fair laws must govern all with equal legal protection against injury or injustice. Those who have been wronged should seek legal counsel, while accessible legal processes ensure predictability for everyone regardless of income level quick court access must also be guaranteed as well as new legislation when necessary the rule of law must adapt to political, economic, social changes while maintaining respect for the legal system's institutions public education programs can help build community engagement along with greater openness on behalf of the government. Lawyers, civic society groups alongside government officials need to work together towards creating legislation that fosters stakeholder trust while holding governments accountable finally yet importantly the rule of law supports human rights by upholding social justice standards which protect dignity across societies worldwide; prosperity follows where there is trust in governance systems based on this principle attorneys ought to investigate critically analyzing approaches adopted by administrative agencies responsible for control over administration guidelines adherence to these principles is a necessity therefore clarity & simplicity in drafting legal statutes remains paramount alongside accessibility provisions within judicial systems irrespective socioeconomic status considerations unbiased independent transparent proceedings during judicial processes are vital since judges or other officials involved need assurance free from fear reprisals wielded by powerful people or public confidence in such cases depends heavily upon public scrutiny or trust being assured via public court appearances demonstrating sound judgments guided solely by facts/laws without undue influence or pressure from any party whatsoever the rule of law is crucial to a functional government because it holds governments and their employees responsible to the people they serve and assures fair and reasonable legal procedures. The rule of law is essential for global peace, stability, and prosperity critical self-reflection, practice assessment, and continual education and training are essential for lawyers this is essential to accomplish the idea the research examines tasks, procedures, recommendations, and reports the research evaluates Parliamentary Committees in general briefly, the research aims to:

1. To critically analyse the subordinate legislation committee's duties and state Legislative Assembly processes.
2. To analysis of the duties of the Committees.
3. Submit reports to review Legislative Assembly Subordinate Legislation Committee recommendations.
4. To access the Subordinate Legislation Committee's innovations on executive legislative control.
5. To demonstrate the Legislative Assembly Subordinate Legislation Committee's efficacy and public benefit.
6. To assess executive compliance with the Committee report.

This study analyzes a selected reports for which the Internal working Rules of Subordinate Legislation Committee has made many good and effective recommendations, observations, and suggestions on matters on which the committee has intimate knowledge and practical experience to mitigate the difficulties or hardships of the public affected by the rules and to achieve Additionally, the rule of law must change to reflect changing social, economic, and political situations effective administration requires respect for legal procedures and institutions.

This objective may be achieved by public awareness campaigns, community involvement initiatives, and government openness and accountability measures in conclusion, upholding the rule of law protects human rights, promotes social justice, and ensures that everyone has the right to live with dignity. Follow these essential values, which influence culture worldwide, to build more egalitarian societies where everyone may succeed.

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