

# A Study on Right to Environmental Under Article 31

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**Abstract:** Access to environmental information isn't just a technical issue or policy detail—it's a basic human right that touches on some of our most essential needs: a healthy life, safety, and dignity. This right became especially significant after the 1984 Bhopal gas tragedy, which showed how dangerous things can become when communities are kept in the dark about environmental risks. The main **aim** of this study is to find out how aware people are of their right to access environmental information and why it matters in protecting public health and ensuring environmental justice. survey was conducted, gathering responses from 200 people living in different areas of Chennai. The survey covered a range of participants from diverse age groups, educational levels, and social backgrounds. The results show that while many people have a fair understanding of this right, there's still room for improvement when it comes to deeper awareness and action. Most respondents agreed that having access to environmental information helps hold authorities accountable and plays a vital role in preventing environmental harm. This study makes it clear that public education and awareness are key. When people understand their right to know what's happening in their environment, they are better equipped to speak up, make informed decisions, and push for safer, healthier communities. Strengthening this awareness can help ensure that the right to environmental information becomes a powerful tool for both human rights and environmental protection.

**Keywords:** Environmental, Information, Right, Receive, Democracy.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The **evolution** recognition of environmental information as a human right has evolved over decades. Initially, environmental concerns were addressed primarily through national policies and regulations. However, with increasing global awareness of environmental degradation's impact on human health and livelihoods, international frameworks began emphasizing the importance of public access to environmental information. Notably, Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration underscored that environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, emphasizing access to information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice. This principle laid the foundation for subsequent international agreements and national policies that recognize the public's right to environmental information as integral to sustainable development and human rights. **Government initiatives** India has undertaken several initiatives to enhance public access to environmental information National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) 2012: Aims to facilitate access to non-sensitive government data, promoting transparency and informed decision-making. Open Government Data (OGD) Platform: Launched in 2012, this platform provides access to datasets from various government departments, including environmental data. MyGov.in: A citizen engagement platform that encourages public participation in governance, including environmental decision-making. Bhagidari System: Initiated by the Delhi government, this program promotes citizen-government partnerships in local governance, including environmental management. National Natural Resources Management System (NNRMS): Integrates remote sensing data for natural resource management, aiding in environmental planning and monitoring. Several **factors affecting** influence the accessibility of environmental information in India: Technological Barriers: Limited internet penetration and digital literacy can hinder access to online environmental data. Language Diversity: India's linguistic diversity means that information disseminated in only a few languages may not reach all communities effectively. Institutional Challenges: Bureaucratic hurdles and lack of inter-departmental coordination can delay or



restrict information flow. Public Awareness: A general lack of awareness about the right to environmental information and its significance can reduce public demand and engagement. **Current trends** Recent developments indicate a growing emphasis on environmental transparency and public participation: Digital Initiative The expansion of digital platforms like the OGD and MyGov.in facilitates easier access to environmental data. Community Engagement: Programs like the environmental protection campaign in Bhopal and green living initiatives in Shillong schools highlight efforts to involve citizens in environmental stewardship. **Comparison** Policy Integration Environmental considerations are increasingly integrated into broader policy frameworks, such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change, promoting a holistic approach to sustainability. India's approach to environmental information access shares similarities with global practices but also exhibits unique characteristics: United Kingdom: The UK's Freedom of Information Act 2000 and Environmental Information Regulations 2004 provide robust frameworks for public access to environmental data, emphasizing transparency and accountability. European Union: The Aarhus Convention mandates EU member states to ensure public access to environmental information, participation in decision-making, and access to justice in environmental matters. Latin America and the Caribbean: The Escazú Agreement focuses on access rights related to environmental matters, highlighting the region's commitment to environmental democracy. India: While India has made significant strides through policies like the NSDAP and platforms like MyGov.in, challenges remain in ensuring widespread public awareness and overcoming infrastructural and institutional barriers to information access.

## OBJECTIVE

- To determine the awareness of the right to environmental information.
- To understand the respondents knowledge on right to information.
- To find the association between the constitution and right to information.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Baik, B. (2018).** **Aim:** To examine the relationship between managerial ability and the quality of a firm's information environment. **Methodology:** Empirical analysis using financial data, assessing accruals quality and management forecast quality as proxies. **Findings:** Managerial ability significantly influences both accrual and forecast quality but does not fully capture broader aspects of the firm's information environment. **Conclusion:** Enhancing managerial quality can improve financial disclosures, but comprehensive environmental information requires additional mechanisms.
2. **Bentley-Goode, K. A. (2017).** **Aim:** To explore how a firm's business strategy influences its information environment. **Methodology:** Comparative analysis of firms categorized as "prospectors" vs. "defenders" based on strategic behavior. **Findings:** Prospectors tend to offer more frequent voluntary disclosures and receive greater attention from external information intermediaries. **Conclusion:** Strategic orientation plays a vital role in shaping the transparency and information flow of firms.
3. **Aldehayyat, J. S. (2015).** **Aim:** To analyze environmental scanning practices and their relationship with organizational characteristics and performance. **Methodology:** Survey-based research on Jordanian firms across various industries and sizes. **Findings:** Larger firms and those in dynamic industries conduct more environmental scanning, which correlates with better performance. **Conclusion:** Environmental scanning is a crucial strategic tool linked to firm success, influenced by firm size and sector.
4. **Jarquín, G. (2014).** **Aim:** To develop methods for modeling high-dimensional genotypic and environmental data interactions. **Methodology:** Statistical modeling using random reaction norms and covariance functions. **Findings:** Effective modeling of gene-environment interactions is possible even in high-dimensional data contexts. **Conclusion:** Advanced statistical tools enable more accurate environmental interaction analyses in genetics research.
5. **Meng, X. H. (2013).** **Aim:** To examine how economic performance and ownership type influence Environmental Information Disclosure (EID) in China. **Methodology:** Empirical study analyzing firm performance and EID behavior under different ownership structures. **Findings:** Economic performance affects EID differently based on whether disclosures are voluntary or mandatory. **Conclusion:** Ownership and performance jointly shape the transparency of environmental reporting in the Chinese context.



6. **Zhang, X., Majid, S., & Foo, S. (2012).** **Aim:** To assess how organizations respond to environmental uncertainty through information management. **Methodology:** Conceptual analysis supported by organizational case studies on environmental scanning. **Findings:** Organizations that actively scan the environment and integrate external information are more adaptable and competitive. **Conclusion:** Regular environmental scanning is essential for organizations to anticipate threats and seize opportunities.
7. **Zeng, S. X. (2012).** **Aim:** To examine the determinants of Environmental Information Disclosure (EID) in Chinese manufacturing firms. **Methodology:** Quantitative study using panel data from 2006–2008 and institutional theory framework. **Findings:** Institutional pressures, firm size, and ownership structure significantly influence both the decision to disclose and the depth of disclosure. **Conclusion:** Regulatory and institutional factors play a crucial role in shaping corporate environmental transparency.
8. **Webb, M. (2010).** **Aim:** To analyze the use of "success stories" in promoting the Right to Information (RTI) movement in India. **Methodology:** Ethnographic and narrative analysis of public campaigns and activist materials. **Findings:** Success stories motivate public participation by showcasing positive citizen-government interactions enabled through RTI. **Conclusion:** Narratives are a powerful tool for democratizing access to information and encouraging civic engagement.
9. **Carlos (2010).** **Aim:** To assess compliance with mandatory environmental reporting regulations in Spain. **Methodology:** Document analysis of financial reports and regulatory standards. **Findings:** Despite legal requirements, around 80% of companies fail to disclose meaningful environmental information. **Conclusion:** Mandatory reporting alone is insufficient without enforcement and genuine corporate commitment.
10. **Hummels, H. (2004).** **Aim:** To evaluate the adequacy of Social, Ethical, and Environmental (SEE) reporting in meeting shareholder information needs. **Methodology:** Case study approach focusing on three firms' reporting practices. **Findings:** Many corporate SEE reports are insufficient in detail and fail to address shareholder concerns adequately. **Conclusion:** Current SEE disclosures need enhancement to align with stakeholder expectations and ethical standards.
11. **Stephan, M. (2003).** **Aim:** To construct a theoretical framework for understanding environmental information disclosure programs. **Methodology:** Literature review and theoretical synthesis of empirical studies. **Findings:** While disclosure programs have potential, their effectiveness depends on transparency, enforcement, and public trust. **Conclusion:** A robust theoretical model is essential to design impactful disclosure-based environmental policies.
12. **Antonites, E., & de Villiers, C. J. (2003).** **Aim:** To trace the evolution of environmental disclosure in South African company reports. **Methodology:** Content analysis of annual reports from mining and top industrial companies. **Findings:** Disclosure increased until 1999, after which it plateaued, showing signs of reporting fatigue or saturation. **Conclusion:** Environmental reporting practices may require regulatory incentives or innovation to progress further.
13. **Graham, A., & Maher (2001).** **Aim:** To analyze the impact of environmental liabilities on analysts' bond credit ratings. **Methodology:** Predictive modeling of bond ratings using environmental liability data from EPA and financial markets. **Findings:** Higher off-balance-sheet environmental obligations correlate with lower bond ratings. **Conclusion:** Environmental risk is increasingly factored into financial assessments, influencing capital access.
14. **Bewley, K., & Li, Y. (2000).** **Aim:** To explore factors influencing environmental disclosure in Canadian manufacturing firms. **Methodology:** Empirical analysis using voluntary disclosure theory and content analysis of 1993 annual reports. **Findings:** Disclosure decisions are strategic and vary based on reputational concerns, industry visibility, and public scrutiny. **Conclusion:** Firms selectively disclose environmental information to manage public perception rather than inform stakeholders objectively.
15. **Cormier, D., & Magnan, M. (1999).** **Aim:** To identify determinants of corporate environmental reporting among Canadian firms. **Methodology:** Cost-benefit analysis of firms under water pollution compliance laws (1986–1993). **Findings:** Regulatory pressure and investor concern drive greater disclosure, especially in high-risk industries. **Conclusion:** Transparent environmental reporting is encouraged by both legal compliance and market incentives.
16. **Bolstridge, J. C. (1998).** **Aim:** To assess the role of the Internet in distributing environmental information. **Methodology:** Descriptive study analyzing the accessibility and limitations of online environmental data. **Findings:** The Internet significantly enhances access to environmental information globally, but concerns about credibility,



consistency, and overload remain. **Conclusion:** While the Internet democratizes access to environmental data, ensuring reliability and user comprehension is a challenge.

17. **Blacconiere, W. G. (1997).** **Aim:** To investigate the market response to environmental information around the enactment of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. **Methodology:** Event study analyzing stock price reactions in relation to environmental data disclosures. **Findings:** Stock prices respond to the release of environmental information, indicating that such disclosures are value-relevant. **Conclusion:** Environmental risks and liabilities are material to investors and should be integrated into corporate financial disclosures.

18. **Deegan, C., & Rankin, M. (1997).** **Aim:** To understand the perceived importance of environmental information by annual report users. **Methodology:** Survey of diverse user groups to rank the materiality of environmental disclosures. **Findings:** Environmental information is considered important, but less so than traditional financial metrics. **Conclusion:** To enhance its perceived value, environmental reporting must align more closely with decision-making needs.

19. **Deegan, C., & Rankin, M. (1996).** **Aim:** To examine environmental reporting practices among Australian companies in the absence of mandatory regulations. **Methodology:** Content analysis of corporate annual reports. **Findings:** Most firms disclose only positive environmental information, suggesting image management motives. **Conclusion:** Without regulatory compulsion, environmental disclosures tend to be selective and biased toward favorable narratives.

20. **Cullet, P. (1995).** **Aim:** To explore the conceptual foundation and practical implementation of the right to a healthy environment. **Methodology:** Theoretical and normative analysis within international environmental law and human rights frameworks. **Findings:** The right to environment emphasizes prevention and solidarity, offering a fresh legal dimension to global environmental governance. **Conclusion:** Recognizing environmental rights as human rights can strengthen global commitments and accountability for environmental protection.

21. **Robert, J. (1992).** **Aim:** To assess the contribution of ice core data to environmental and climate change research. **Methodology:** Scientific review of geophysical techniques and atmospheric analysis of polar ice cores. **Findings:** Ice core records provide critical insights into pre-industrial climate patterns and atmospheric composition. **Conclusion:** Accurate interpretation of ice data is vital to understanding long-term environmental trends and forecasting future changes.

22. **McCallum, D. B. (1991).** **Aim:** To evaluate community-based environmental risk communication before the implementation of U.S. right-to-know laws. **Methodology:** Field study analyzing communication behaviors, attitudes, and information access in six communities. **Findings:** Communities had low awareness and preparedness regarding environmental risks; legislation significantly improved knowledge and engagement. **Conclusion:** Legal mandates on risk disclosure enhance public understanding and participation in environmental decision-making.

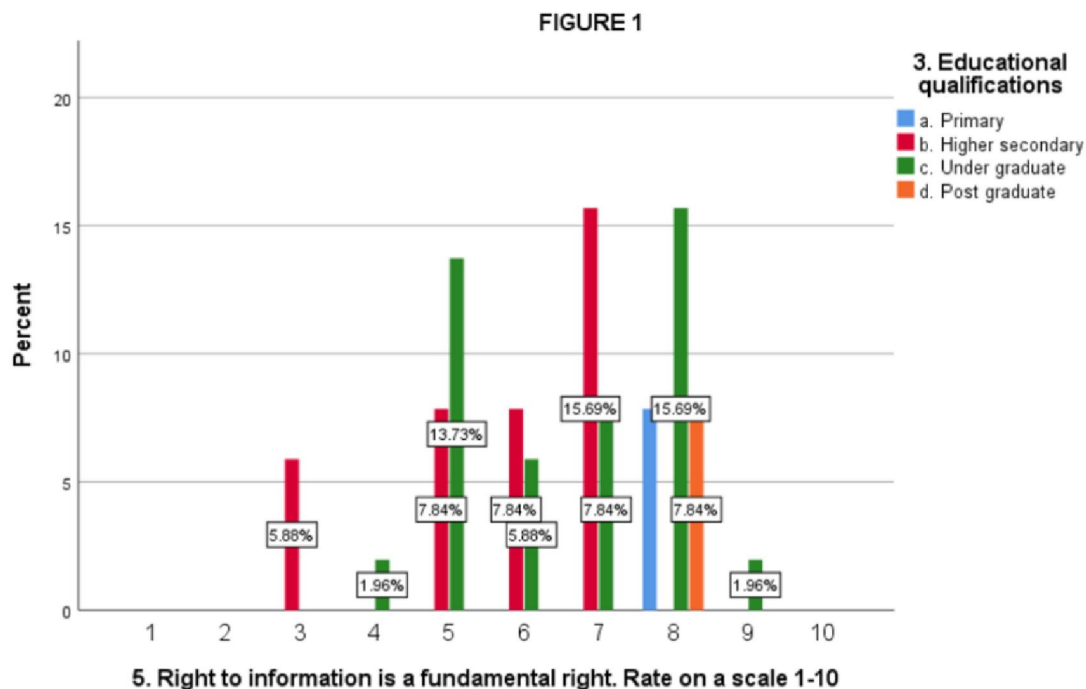
### III. METHODOLOGY

This research has been adopted as an empirical study. Empirical research is based on observed and measured phenomena and derives knowledge from actual experience rather than from theory or belief. Key characteristics for an and physical research are specific research questions to be answered and description of the process used to study this population or phenomena, including selection criteria, controls, and testing instruments (such as surveys). The statistical tools used are SPSS graphics and diagrams are attached in this research work. A total of 200 samples have been collected out of which all the samples have been collected through google forms survey. The samples are taken from many parts of Chennai.

### INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

- Age
- Gender
- Educational qualification
- Occupation

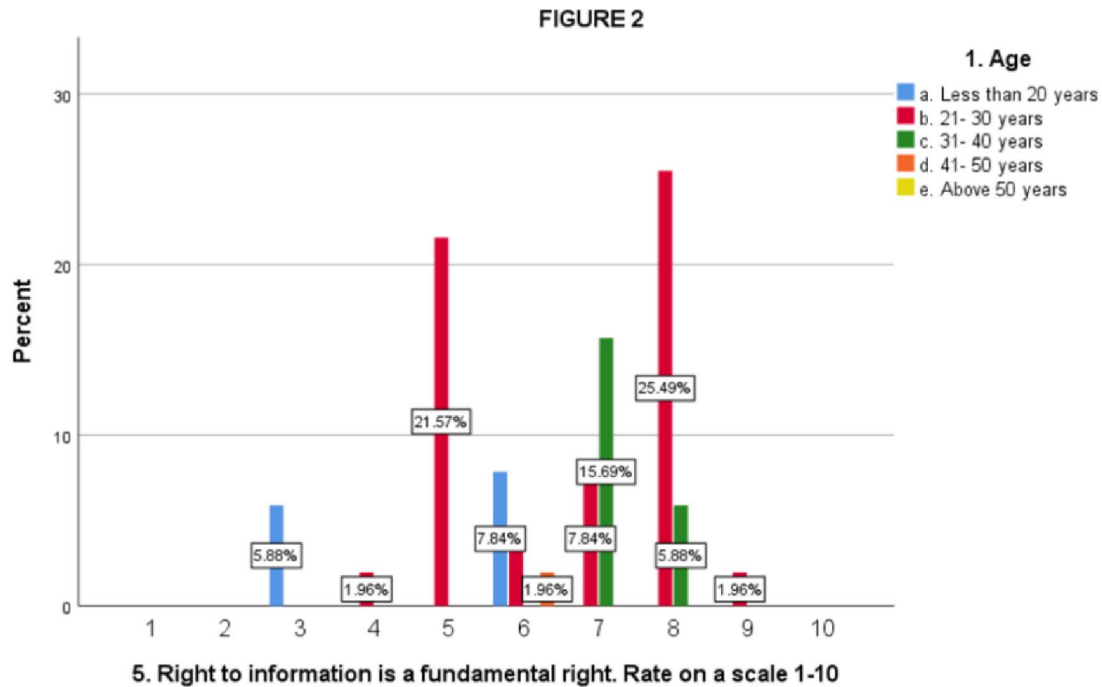




**LEGEND:**

Figure 1 represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the educational qualifications of the respondents.



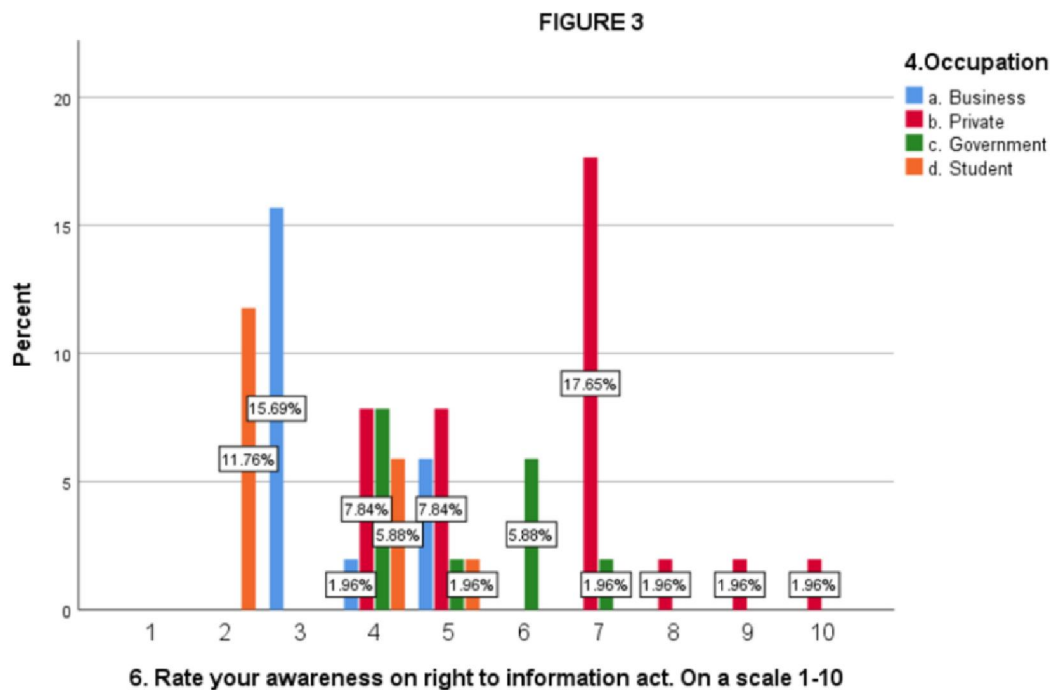


**LEGEND:**

Figure 2 represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the age of the respondents.



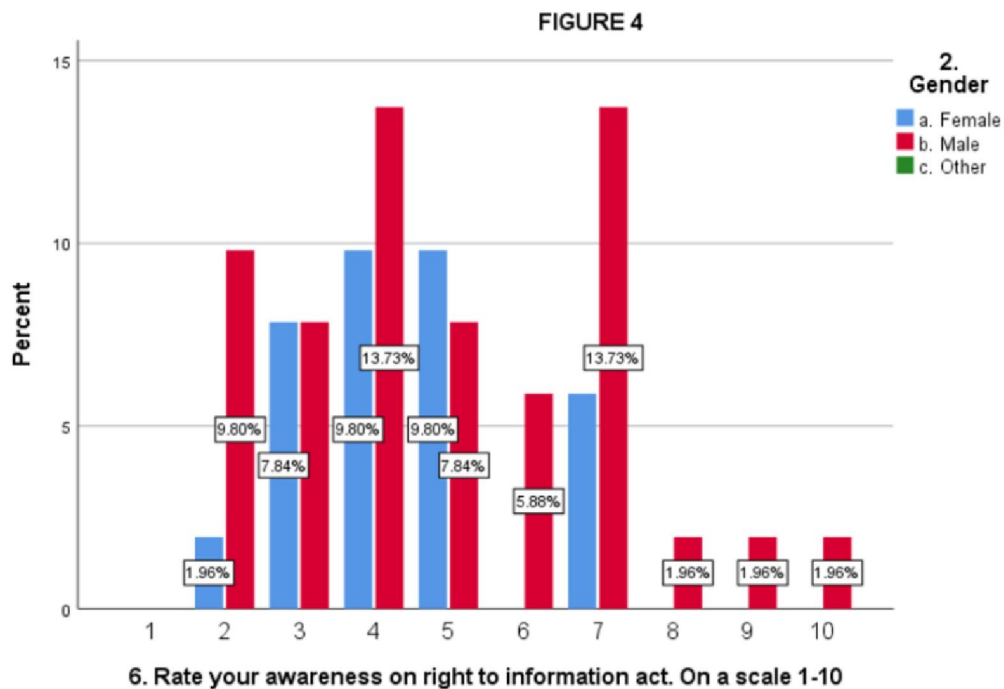




**LEGEND:**

Figure 3 of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the occupation of the respondents.



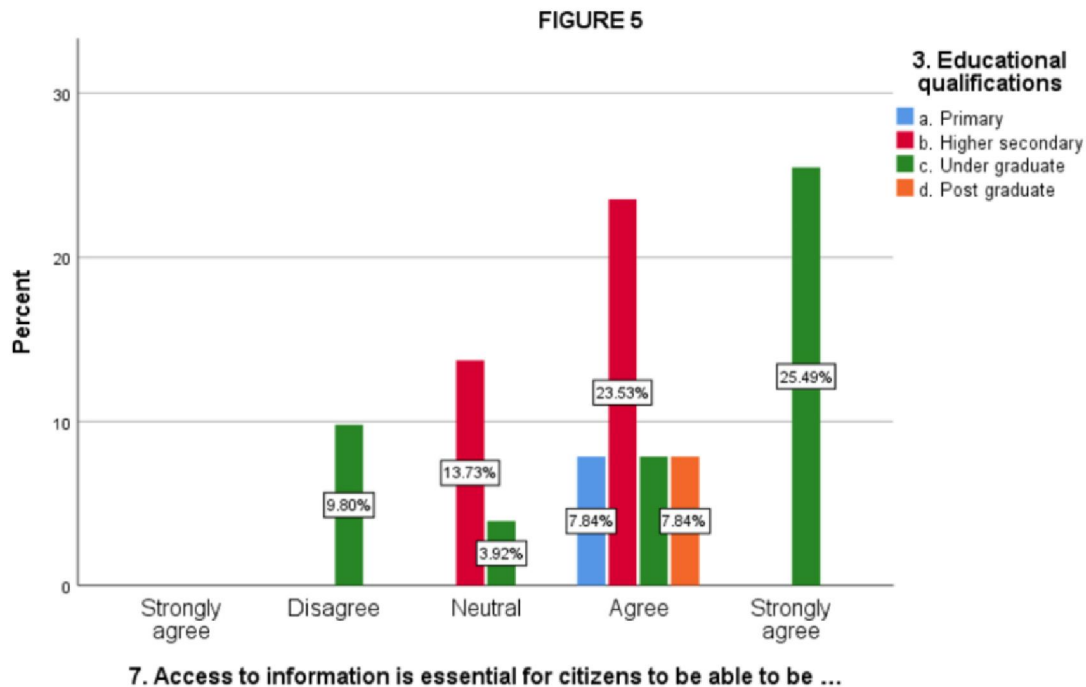


**LEGEND:**

Figure 4 of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the gender of the respondents.



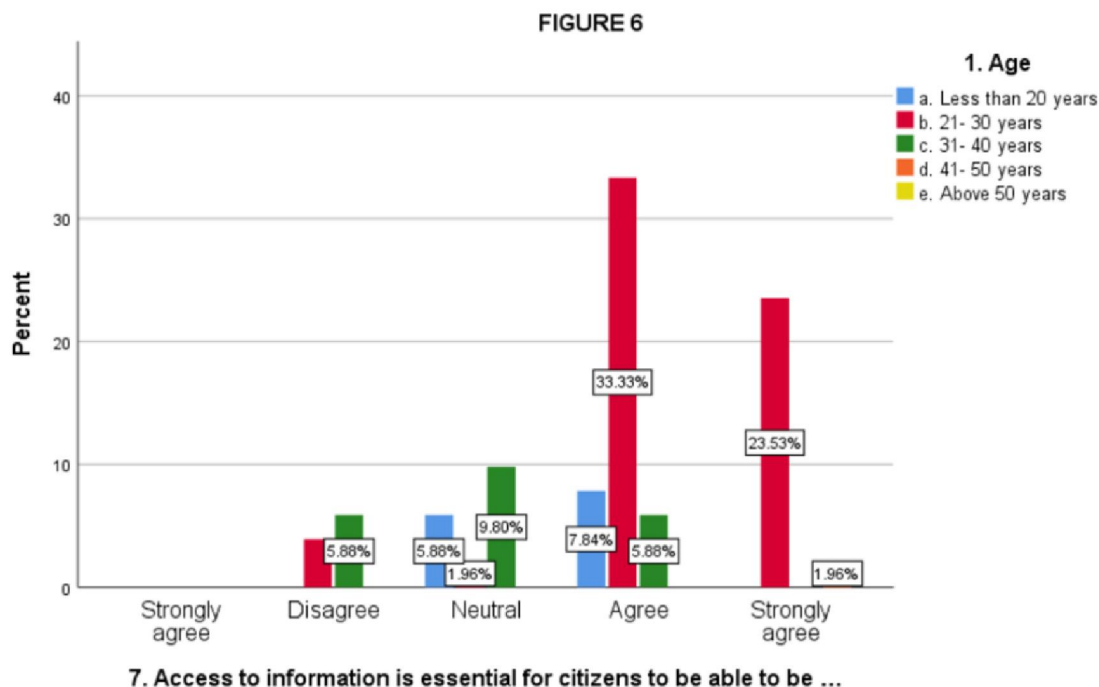




**LEGEND:**

Figure 5 of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the educational qualifications of the sample frame.

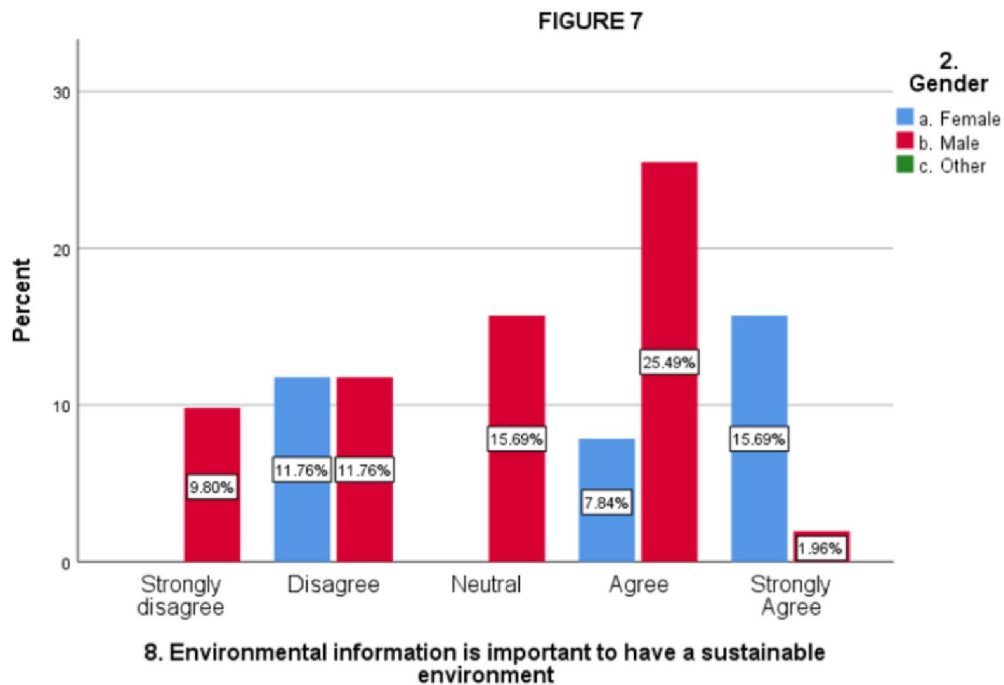




**LEGEND:**

Figure 6 of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the age of the sample frame.

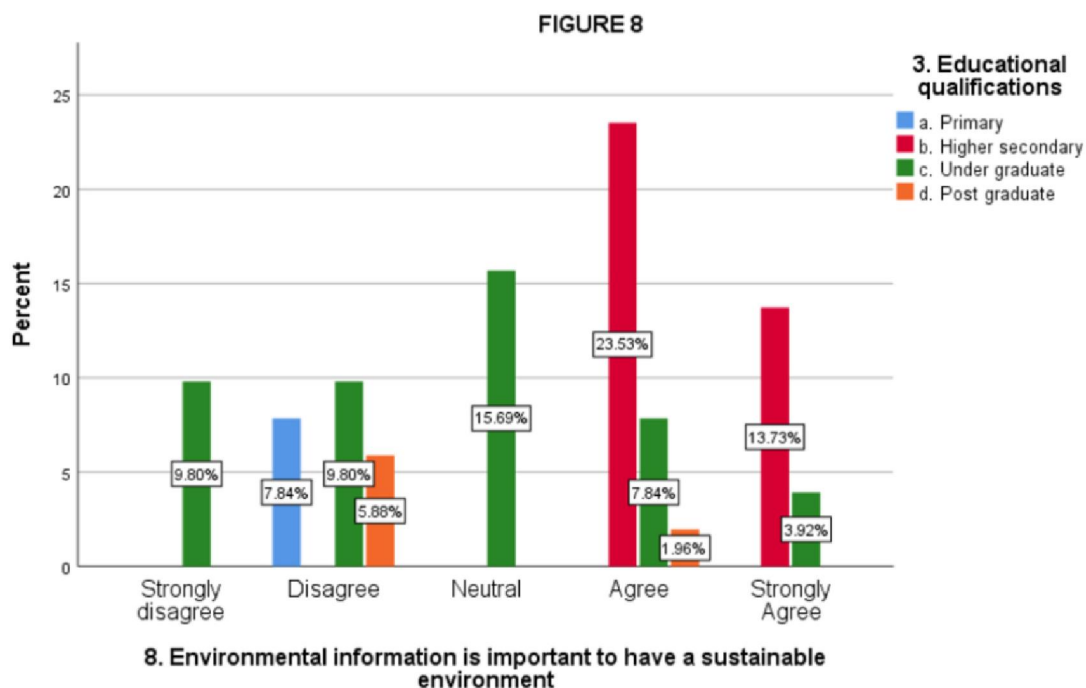




**LEGEND:**

Figure 7 represents the importance of environmental information and the gender of the respondents.

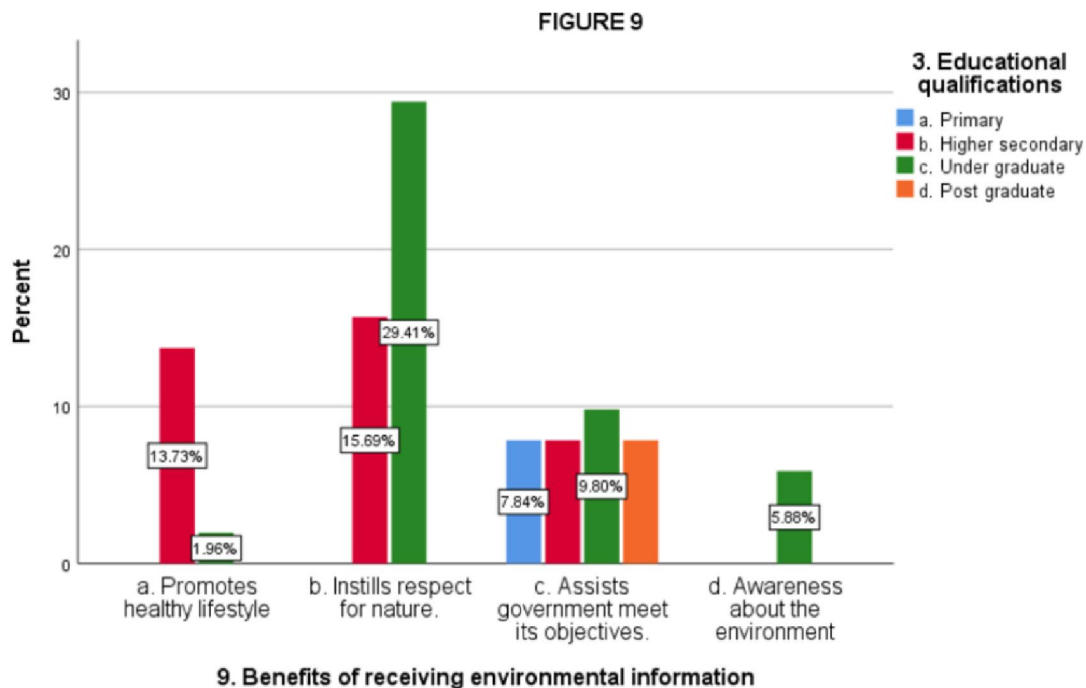




**LEGEND:**

Figure 8 represents the importance of environmental information and the educational qualifications of the respondents.

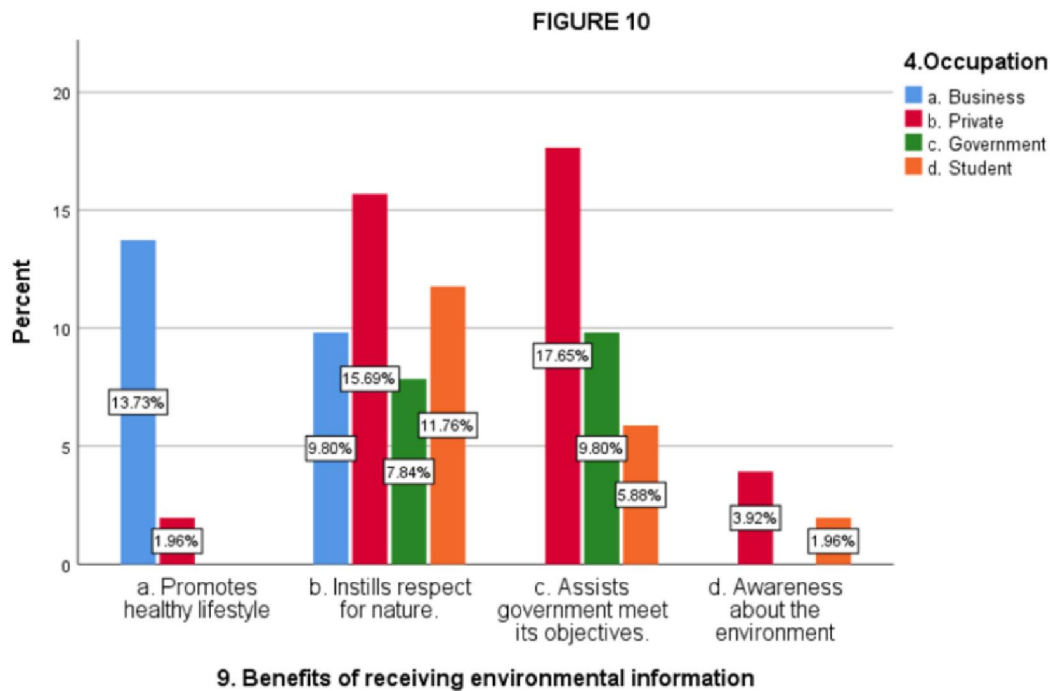




**LEGEND:**

Figure 9 represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and educational qualification of the respondents.



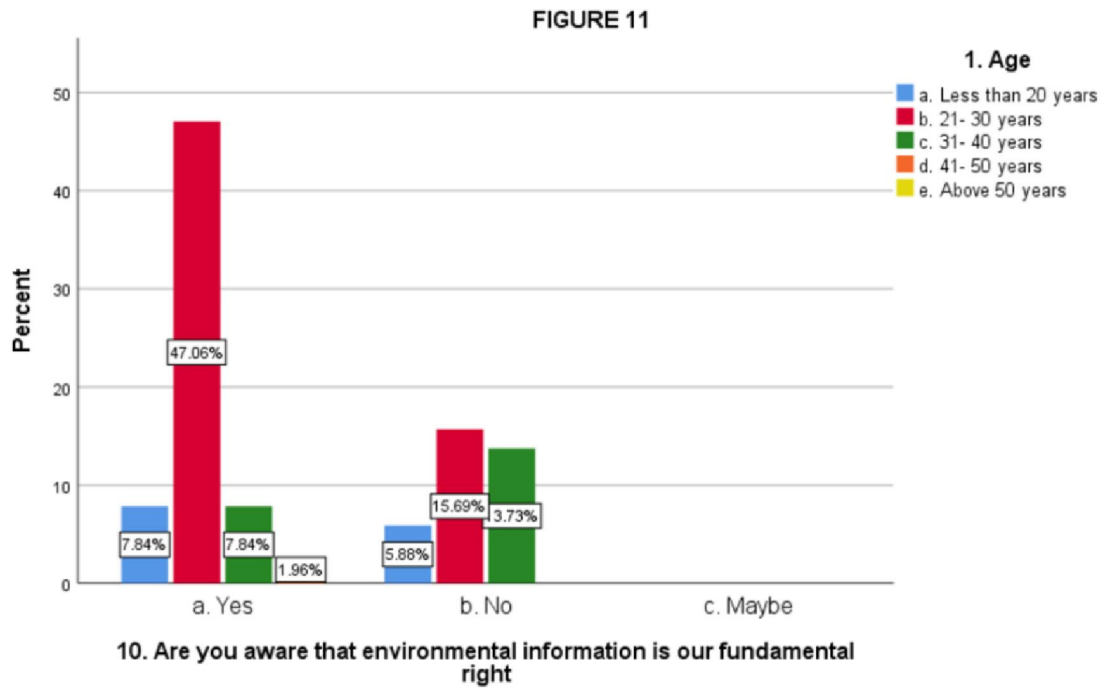


**LEGEND:**

Figure 10 represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and occupation of the respondents.



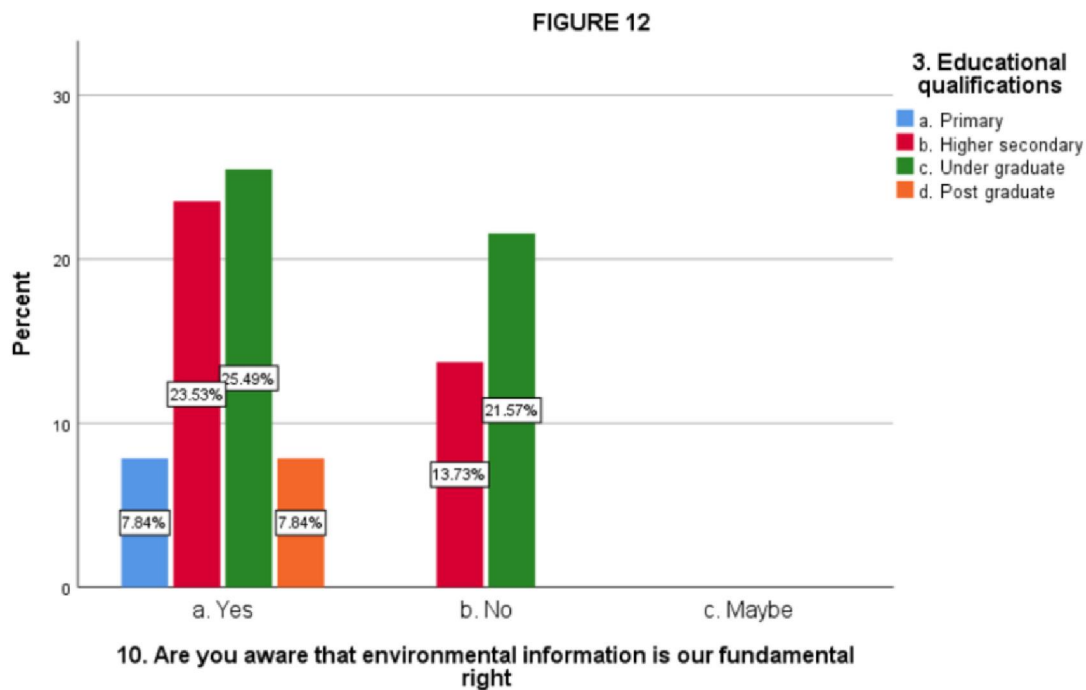




**LEGEND:**

Figure 11 of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the age of respondents.

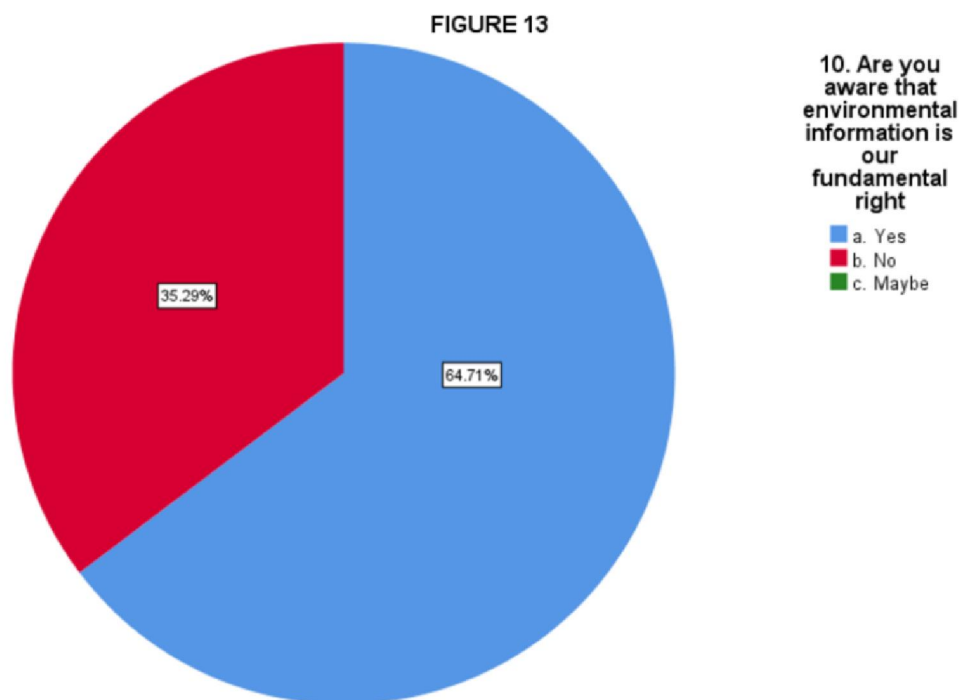




**LEGEND:**

Figure 12 of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents.





#### LEGEND:

Figure 13 of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents.

#### V. RESULTS:

(Figure 1) represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the educational qualifications of the respondents. 15% of the respondents in the undergraduate category are agreeing to that statement. 5% of the higher secondary respondents do not agree. (Figure 2) represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the age of the respondents. 21-30 years highly agree to the statement and 31-40 years also equally agree. On the whole respondents of the sample frame agree that the right to information is a fundamental right. (Figure 3) of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the occupation of the respondents. 17% private category respondents are aware of the concept of right to information and students have very less awareness about right to information. (Figure 4) of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the gender of the respondents. Majority of the male respondents are aware about the right to information and female respondents are comparatively less aware about the concept. (Figure 5) of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the educational qualifications of the sample frame. 25% of respondents in the undergrad category strongly agree to this statement and respondents in general agree that Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the educational qualifications of the sample frame. (Figure 6) of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the age of the sample frame. 23% 21-30 years respondents strongly agree with the statement. On the whole, the majority of the respondents are agreeing to that statement. (Figure 7) represents the importance of environmental information and the gender of the respondents. 15% of the respondents strongly agree that environmental information



is important for sustainable development whereas 25% of male respondents agree. (Figure 8) represents the importance of environmental information and the educational qualifications of the respondents. 23% of the respondents in the higher secondary category agree that the importance of environmental information and undergraduate respondents are neutral towards the statement. (Figure 9) represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and educational qualification of the respondents. 29% of the respondents say that it instills respect for nature and higher secondary say it promotes a healthy lifestyle. (Figure 10) represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and occupation of the respondents. Individuals in the private sector say that it assists the government meet its objectives and business category respondents say that it promotes a healthy lifestyle. (Figure 11) of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the age of respondents. 21-30 years respondents say yes to the statement. 15% of the respondents say no. (Figure 12) of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents. 25% of undergraduate respondents say yes and are aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and 21% of them say that they are not aware. (Figure 13) of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents. 64% of respondents are aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and 35% of the respondents say that they are not aware that environmental information is our fundamental right.

## VI. DISCUSSION

(Figure 1) represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the educational qualifications of the respondents. 15% of the respondents in the undergraduate category are agreeing to that statement. 5% of the higher secondary respondents do not agree. Right To Information is derived from our fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of the Constitution. If we do not have information on how our Government and Public Institutions function, we cannot express any informed opinion on it. (Figure 2) represents the statement that the right to information is a fundamental right and the age of the respondents. 21-30 years highly agree to the statement and 31-40 years also equally agree. On the whole respondents of the sample frame agree that the right to information is a fundamental right. The right to information is a [fundamental right](#) under Article 19 (1) of the Indian Constitution. In 1976, in the Raj Narain vs the State of Uttar Pradesh case, the Supreme Court ruled that Right to information will be treated as a fundamental right under article 19. The Supreme Court held that in Indian democracy, people are the masters and they have the right to know about the working of the government. (Figure 3) of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the occupation of the respondents. 17% private category respondents are aware of the concept of right to information and students have very less awareness about right to information. The Supreme Court has, in several judgments, held that the RTI is a fundamental right flowing from Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution, which guarantee to citizens the freedom of speech and expression and the right to life, respectively. The access to information about policies, decisions and actions of the government that affect the lives of citizens is an instrument to ensure accountability. (Figure 4) of the graph represents the awareness on the right to information act and the gender of the respondents. Majority of the male respondents are aware about the right to information and female respondents are comparatively less aware about the concept. RTI information can be regarded as a public good, for it is relevant to the interests of citizens and is a crucial pillar for the functioning of a transparent and vibrant democracy. Every year, around six million applications are filed under the RTI Act, making it the most extensively used sunshine legislation globally. (Figure 5) of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the educational qualifications of the sample frame. 25% of respondents in the undergrad category strongly agree to this statement and respondents in general agree that Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the educational qualifications of the sample frame. Access to information is one of the keys to democracy. Allowing people to seek and receive public documents serves as a critical tool for fighting corruption, enabling citizens to more fully participate in public life, making governments more efficient, encouraging investment, and helping persons exercise their fundamental human rights. (Figure 6) of the graph represents Access to information is essential for citizens to be able to be effectively involved in administrative decision-making and the age of the sample frame.



23% 21-30 years respondents strongly agree with the statement. On the whole, the majority of the respondents are agreeing to that statement. The right to information was considered so important that when former South African President Nelson Mandela was drafting their new democratic constitution, he made certain that this was one of the first rights included. Mandela understood that it is a lack of information and a lack of knowledge that allows systems such as apartheid to thrive. With information, citizens can better secure their democratic rights. **(Figure 7)** represents the importance of environmental information and the gender of the respondents. 15% of the respondents strongly agree that environmental information is important for sustainable development whereas 25% of male respondents agree. Sustainable development always encourages us to conserve and enhance our resources, by gradually changing the manners in which we develop and use technologies. All Countries should meet their basic needs of employment, food, energy, water, and sanitation. **(Figure 8)** represents the importance of environmental information and the educational qualifications of the respondents. 23% of the respondents in the higher secondary category agree that the importance of environmental information and undergraduate respondents are neutral towards the statement. For sustainable development, factors such as preserving the environment and natural resources along with maintaining social and economic equality need to be followed. This objective focuses on contribution by humans towards protecting and enhancing the natural environment, by minimizing pollution and waste, also working towards reducing the global carbon footprint. **(Figure 9)** represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and educational qualification of the respondents. 29% of the respondents say that it instills respect for nature and higher secondary say it promotes a healthy lifestyle. Environmental education (EE) connects us to the world around us, teaching us about both natural and built environments. EE raises awareness of issues impacting the environment upon which we all depend, as well as actions we can take to improve and sustain it. **(Figure 10)** represents the benefits of receiving environmental information and occupation of the respondents. Individuals in the private sector say that it assists the government meet its objectives and business category respondents say that it promotes a healthy lifestyle. Environmental education (EE) connects us to the world around us, teaching us about both natural and built environments. EE raises awareness of issues impacting the environment upon which we all depend, as well as actions we can take to improve and sustain it. **(Figure 11)** of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the age of respondents. 21-30 years respondents say yes to the statement. 15% of the respondents say no. Article 51-A (g), says that "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures." **(Figure 12)** of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents. 25% of undergraduate respondents say yes and are aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and 21% of them say that they are not aware. The constitution of India is not an inert but a living document which evolves and grows with time. The specific provisions on environment protection in the constitution are also a result of this evolving nature and growth potential of the fundamental law of the land. The preamble to our constitution ensures socialist pattern of the society and dignity of the individual. Decent standard of living and pollution free environment is inherent in this. **(Figure 13)** of the graph represents whether the sample population is aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and the educational qualification of respondents. 64% of respondents are aware that environmental information is our fundamental right and 35% of the respondents say that they are not aware that environmental information is our fundamental right. The chapter on fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution clearly imposes duty on every citizen to protect environment. Article 51-A (g), says that "It shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures." The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 defines environment as "environment includes water, air and land and the interrelationship which exists among and between air, water and land and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property". The Supreme Court has, in several judgments, held that the RTI is a fundamental right flowing from Articles 19 and 21 of the Constitution, which guarantee to citizens the freedom of speech and expression and the right to life, respectively. The access to information about policies, decisions and actions of the government that affect the lives of citizens is an instrument to ensure accountability.



### LIMITATION:

The limitations of a study are its flaws or shortcomings which could be the result of unavailability of resources, small sample size, flawed methodology, etc. No study is completely flawless or inclusive of all possible aspects.

### VII. CONCLUSION

**Introduction** Access to environmental information is increasingly viewed as a fundamental human right rather than a policy choice. This framing shifts environmental protection from being a preference to an entitlement essential for realizing rights to life, health, and dignity. The key **major objective** is to examine how this rights-based approach influences regulatory behavior, public accountability, and global cooperation. **Findings** show that recognizing environmental information as a human right strengthens legal obligations, reframes environmental trade-offs as justice issues, and promotes transparency. It encourages international data sharing and compels decision-makers to act with greater responsibility. **Suggestions** include integrating this right into national laws, training regulators on their human rights duties, and empowering civil society to advocate using a rights-based framework. **Future research** could explore its effects on policy, litigation, and public participation. In **conclusion**, a human rights framing of environmental information enhances both environmental protection and human dignity by ensuring transparency and accountability are treated as legal entitlements.

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