**Administrative Law**

Administrative law refers to :

**Administrative law:** the body of laws, procedures,and legal institutions affecting government agencies as they implement legislation and administer public programs. As such, the scope of administrative law sweeps broadly.

In most countries, bureaucratic agencies make up the largest part of the governmental sector and generate most of the decisions having a direct impact on citizen's lives.

**Administrative law governs agency decisions to**:

- grant licenses, -administer benefits, -conduct investigations,- enforce laws, -impose sanctions, -award government contracts, -collect information, -hire employees, and

-make still further rules and regulations.

Administrative law not only addresses a wide and varied array of government actions, it also draws its pedigree from a variety of legal sources.

**Administrative law, as a body of law, is :**

- part constitutional Law,- part statutory law,- part internal policy, and, in some systems,- part common law. The organization and structure of administrative agencies can be shaped by constitutions or statutes. The procedures used by these agencies can be dictated by constitutional law (such as to protect certain values such as due process), by generic procedural statutes (such as the us administrative procedure act), or by statutes addressing specific substantive policy issues such as energy, taxation, or social welfare. As a result, administrative procedures can vary significantly across agencies, and even within the same agency across discrete policy issues.

Administrative law, in all its varied forms, speaks ultimately to how government authority can and Ought to be exercised. By directing when and how governmental power can be employed, administrative law of necessity confronts central questions of political theory, particularly the challenge of reconciling decision-making by unelected administrators with democratic principles. The study of administrative law is characterized in part by prescriptive efforts to design rules that better promote democratic and other values, including fairness, effectiveness, and efficiency. At its core, administrative law scholarship seeks to understand how law can affect the behavior of governmental Officials and organizations in such a way as to promote important social objectives. As such, administrative law is also characterized by positive efforts to explain the behavior of governmental organizations and understand how law influences this behavior.

Although administrative law scholarship has a rich tradition of doctrinal analysis, the insights, and increasingly the methods, of social science have become essential for achieving an improved understanding of how administrative law and judicial review can affect democratic governance.

« If you want to live a happy life, tie it to a goal, not to people or objects. »

Albert einstein