

Research Article

Delegation as a Legal Tool of Implementation

Akash Chatterjee

Student Researcher, B.A. LLB, Amity University, Kolkata.

I N F O

E-mail Id:

akashkatha99@gmail.com

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A B S T R A C T

The complex legal mechanism of the multiplicity of laws that exist in a legal framework might appear too confusing but in reality is simply the function of delegation – a sound managerial system where the interconnectivity of laws is guided by the way they need to be exercised – delegated as in distributed as to which agency shall execute which aspect of it. Not only is this the most feasible arrangement of a smooth implementation, but also ensures compliance with law at all levels of the organisation. In a populous nation like India, delegated legislation is the key to proper legal functioning.

Keywords: Complex, Legal, Delegated, Compliance, Populous, Implementation

Introduction

The process of delegated legislation enables the Government to make a law without having to wait for a new Act of Parliament to be passed. Further, delegated legislation empowers the authority to modify or alter sanctions under a given statute or make technical changes relating to law. Delegated legislation plays a very important role in the process of making of law as there is more delegated legislation each year than there are Acts of Parliament. In addition, delegated legislation has the same legal standing as the Act of Parliament from which it was created.¹

In spite of the ever-expanding volume of essential legislation, the complexities of administering a modern culture (and even a creating society) requests the appointment of some authoritative capacities to second rate bodies, for example, clergymen and regulatory organizations. Plainly parliament doesn't have time or assets to enact each and every bit of legislation that is required as essential legislation, which can be completely discussed and investigated as per administrative methodology. The outcome is delegated legislation- legislation created by a 'mediocre body' which in any case has the power of law.

Handling the complexities of present day organization in a productive and effective way requests an air of multifaceted nature. Parliament needs to follow exacting authoritative systems to make a solitary law. Consequently, it will be a long way from being adaptable without assigning a portion of its forces to the executive.

Decentralisation of power and administrative efficiency as a goal to be achieved and worked upon within a short span of time has led to delegation of responsibilities. Delegation essentially is a division of workload and compartmentalising into individually channelized sectors.

Analysis

It is indeed dicey and contingent to the external situations that how delegation will work out. Managerial and organisational behaviours always rest upon this mechanism.

Steps Involved

- Identifying the work-
- Identifying skills needed
- Assigning the work
- Assigning the degree of delegation
- Demarcating the limits of delegation.
- Execution of the said work.

¹<https://blog.ipleaders.in/analysis-concept-delegated-legislation/>

Increasing Demand for Delegation

Delegated Legislation diminishes the weight of as of now overburdened Legislature by empowering the executive to make or change the law under the authority of Legislature. In this way, this encourages the Legislature to focus on progressively significant issues and casing approaches in regards to it.

It permits the law to be made by the individuals who have the necessary information and experience. For example, a nearby authority can be allowed to enact laws concerning their region considering the neighbourhood needs as opposed to making law in all cases which may not suit their specific territory.

The procedure of delegated legislation likewise assumes a critical job in a crisis circumstance since there is no compelling reason to trust that specific Act will be gone through Parliament to determine the specific circumstance.

At long last, delegated legislation frequently covers those circumstances which have not been foreseen by the Parliament during the hour of enacting legislation, which makes it adaptable and exceptionally valuable to law-production. Delegated legislation is, along these lines, ready to meet the changing needs of society and furthermore circumstances which Parliament had not foreseen when they enacted the Act of Parliament.

In the case of *Sukdev Singh v Bhagat Ram*, 1975, The Supreme Court held that Delegated legislation is the only viable way in case of emergency situations and in cases where an immediate reaction is needed to be taken into account.²

In short, delegated legislation means the exercise of legislative power by an agency that is subordinate to the legislature. This subordinate body acquires the power from the act of the legislature. Power is transferred from the principal lawmaker to the lower body, which may be the executive, cabinet, council of minister, or a specific administrative agency, by the mechanism of delegation. Generally, delegation refers to the act of entrusting another authority or empowering another to act as an agent or representative. By the same token, delegation of legislative powers means the transfer of law-making authority by the legislature to the executive, or to an administrative agency. In line with the power granted to them by the legislature administrative, agencies can issue rules, regulations and directives, which have a legally binding effect.³

²<https://www.lawnn.com/delegated-legislation-definition-reasons-for-growth-classification/>

³Aberham Yohannes and Desta G/Michael, <https://abyssinialaw.com/online-resources/study-on-line/item/309-the-nature-and-definition-of-delegated-legislation>

Covid Pandemic and Delegation

When faced with a situation of crisis, its management becomes imperative in the light of growing uncertainty and restlessness in the population. This calls for better management by looking closely at the quarters of population and the subdivisions of administration. In case of covid pandemic, as the central level decisions are being taken with prompt readiness, more delegation should be given to the states to implement plans in their own ways. States should further allow greater delegation to the local bodies to deal with people more closely.

With regards to collection of data, some delegation should be done for different agencies to deal with some selective states, and accordingly be responsible for the collection and tabulation of data coming from all levels of administration of that particular state. This would not only ensure smooth data collection but also eradicate the procedural lapses resulting in misrepresentation of figures.

Lastly, delegation as to availability of adequate funding must also be done so that each sector of administration that has delegated powers can be answerable to higher authorities and at the same time have sufficient autonomy to execute responsibilities.

Criticism

It is contended that delegated legislation empowers specialists other than Legislation to make and revise laws subsequently bringing about covering of capacities.

It against the soul of democracy as an excessive amount of delegated legislation is made by appointed individuals.

Delegated legislation subject to less Parliamentary scrutiny than essential legislation. Parliament, in this manner, has an absence of power over delegated legislation, and this can prompt irregularities parents in law. Delegated legislation, subsequently, can possibly be utilized in manners which Parliament had not foreseen when it presented the force through the Act of Parliament.

Delegated legislation for the most part experiences an absence of exposure. Since the law made by a statutory authority not advised to the general population. Then again, the laws of the Parliament are broadly advanced. The purpose for the absence of exposure is the enormous degree of legislation that is being delegated. There has likewise been concern communicated that a lot of law is made through delegated legislation.

Methodology

This research has been wholly empirical and combined with a brief case analysis of the current pandemic. Primary data consisted of the governing statutes of India and secondary data was majorly used in combining material from books and online documents.

Conclusion and Suggestions

- Delegation will keep expanding on their ambits, but the assigning authority needs to limit the extents and not let anarchy or ambiguity step in .
- When the execution stage begins for any delegated legislation, the departments need to have coordinated approach and not individualistic orientation.
- Delegation is perpetual and interconnected and not a onetime task – proper follow up mechanism needs to be sustained and carried out to eliminate malafide and improper execution.

References

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3. www.britannica.com