## Administrative agencies



ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES All human societies have been socially stratified, and this stratification is on the foundation of clan, caste, community, creed, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, age-group and socioeconomic status since ever. Social stratification, Macionis submits, is found everywhere; yet what is unequal and how unequal varies from one society to the other. (2007: 255) In the beginning, the individuals used to live in clans and tribes, where they acted and behaved on the stimulus of their minds. The communities grew largely, which aggravated the differences between the individuals. It created a state of rivalry and conflict and paved the way towards torture, crimes, clashes, violence and wars. Subsequently, the wise and sage stratum of society felt the immediate need of rules and regulations in order to maintain peace and harmony in human societies. Social norms, values, law and order came into being, where different departments were established to make laws, implement these laws and announce punishment to those, which break the prevailing statutes of law and deviate from the right path determined and decided by the political authorities; consequently, the administrative agencies were got their decisive place in all human societies. Like all parts of the globe, administrative agencies were also established in the USA, which is certainly the outcome of the intellect and hard work made by the legislature of the country. Administrative agencies are created by the federal Constitution, the U. S. Congress, state legislatures, and local lawmaking bodies to manage crises, redress serious social problems, or oversee complex matters of governmental concern beyond the expertise of legislators. (Quoted in law. jrank. org) The administrative agencies have performed outstanding role in the USA in respect of the sustenance of a strong and powerful political system on the one hand, and an integrated and

law-abiding social set up on the other. These agencies have rendered exemplary services for the rescue of the masses in crises, disasters, natural calamities and catastrophes of national and state scales. In general, Vago observes, administrative agencies were created to deal with a crisis or with emerging problems requiring supervision and flexible treatment. (2009, 130) But they have proved their worth in trade, commerce, communications, housing, travelling, teaching, nursing and even legislative and judicial services through administrators, councilors, mayors, governors, magistrates and police officials. From saving the lives during hurricanes and tempests to protecting the American citizens from the burning ashes of zero ground soon after the horrible 9/11 catastrophe, the administrative agencies have displayed exceptional performances and heroic deeds at every occasion. Not only this that the administrative agencies of the USA worked during crises, but also the entire order and rule of law is the outcome of the painstaking efforts made by these agencies in every field of life. From traffic regulation to the health policies, and from educational activities to the commercial measures, the effective role of these agencies can be observed in all cities and states of the country. Every step taken by the American citizens leads towards the observing and following of the rule of law. It is legal framework that brings order and solidarity in its wake, and the quality of a society is measured through the magnitude of its law-abiding, but the force behind it is surely the administrative agencies, which turn the dreams of legislature into a reality. Over the last two hundred years, Gonzalez views, the power of the federal government, vis-à-vis the states, has increased significantly. Through its Constitutional delegation of power to regulate interstate commerce, Congress has broad authority to regulate almost any

activity that has interstate economic impact. Congress has used this power to expand the scope of federal legislation. (2002: 1) The US Constitution is the custodian of all rights and obligations assigned to the individuals carrying different political, judicial, executive and administrative posts. The administrative agencies consists of the chain of various posts and positions, where the president is the highest political and administrative positions followed by the cabinet members, state secretaries, senators and the members of the House of Representatives. The federal administrative system of the USA strongly believes in decentralization of power to state governors, city governments, town administrators and union councils, which regulate and control the activities of the administrative agencies. Hence, well-established as well as divided into municipal committees, town councils, union councils and officials, the US administrative agencies are steadily fulfilling their responsibilities, making the country strategic, administrative and economic giant on the one hand, and the political leader of the entire globe on the other.

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