

CASES AND MATERIALS ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA. By Indian Law Institute. [India: Jaipur Printers. 1966. xxix + 831 pp. Rs.40, £2. 0s. 0d., U.S.\$6].

This book, the first of two volumes on Indian Administrative Law is meant primarily as a teaching aid. It departs from the usual legal monographs, commentaries and digests that characterise Indian legal literature and is in line with the trend in the common law jurisdictions towards the publication of case-books which include various other materials. The "materials" in *Cases and Materials on Administrative Law in India* includes original sources of the law such as statutes, parliamentary papers and departmental reports as well as secondary materials, namely extracts from books and articles. Added to these are the Notes and Problems of the authors which amplify, discuss and raise queries with respect to the subject-matter under discussion. The form is thus eminently suited for teaching purposes as all the relevant materials are readily found under one cover.

On the whole the choice of materials is quite judicious so that the student is not overly burdened by too many cases. An exception is the section on extra-judicial controls on delegated legislation (Chapter VI) where the English Rules Publication Act, 1893, was laid down as well as the cases illustrating the operation of the Act. These do not seem particularly useful as the Act has been repealed by the Statutory Instruments Act, 1946 which is reproduced in the book. Occasionally, the inclusion of English cases seems to the reviewer quite unnecessary since the point sought to be propounded is adequately illustrated by the Indian cases (*e.g.* the sections on substantive and procedural *ultra vires*, pages 286 and 329 respectively). This criticism rests on the ground that the book purports to present Indian Administrative Law and not a comparative study in Administrative Law and hence in view of the wealth of Indian cases, resort to English and American cases which are already found in casebooks on English and American Administrative Law should be kept to a minimum.

The arrangements and format may also be improved. First, there should be more spacing between the various sections which at the moment seem to run into each other. This also applies to section headings and the names of cases (*e.g.* see page 207). It is suggested that the type for the latter two should be different instead of being the same. Finally, very often in one single section, Notes and Problems are interspersed with the cases which tends to diffuse the effect of the section. These Notes and Problems which are a valuable part of the book would

be more effective if relegated to the end of each section. As stated in the Preface to the book this venture of the Indian Law Institute is largely experimental and subject to reconsideration both as regards arrangement and contents in the light of experience accumulated through the teaching process. It is hoped that the few suggestions made here will be incorporated in the next edition of this highly useful teaching tool and borne in mind in the compilation of the next volume.

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