

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**Second Semester LL.M Degree Examination, March 2025**

**Core Paper**

**Paper IV : LEGISLATIVE PROCESS**

**(2021 Admission Onwards)**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

Answer **all** questions. **All** questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) "The federal system makes the process of law-making more complex." Using the Indian system as an example, critically evaluate the above statement.

OR

- (b) "A Welfare State is a State which assumes primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens". Do you agree with this statement? Trace the evolution of the concept of Welfare State to its current status and form.

2. (a) "The constituent Acts enacted by British Parliament for India did not contain a declaration of fundamental rights. The Indian opinion demanded the inclusion of such a declaration since 1895. The British constitutional experts, however, did not favour the inclusion of such a declaration in the Constitution. They felt that such a declaration either obstructed effective legislation or became a mere string of platitude." In light of the legislative process in India, discuss the above statement.

OR

- (b) Examine the different principles that have evolved to harmoniously interpret potential conflicts between fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy. Illustrate with suitable case laws.

3. (a) What are legislative committees? What is their relevance in the legislative process? With the help of specific illustrations, bring out the role played by such committees in the process of law making.

OR

- (b) "Constitutionally, legislatures are separate, co-equal branches that share governmental power". With specific reference to this statement, clarify the role played by the legislature in a democracy.
4. (a) "In the post-war years, legislatures of modern states often seem to become increasingly streamlined and increasingly confined to obeying *fiats* of strong executives backed by a disciplined party". Do you agree with this statement? Justify your position.

OR

- (b) "While democracies, in principle, reflect the will of the people, in modern democracies, direct manifestation of the public opinion in legislative instruments is less easy to discern". Critically analyse this statement.
5. (a) "Today the bulk of laws which govern people come, not from the legislature but, from the chambers of administrators". In your view, does this statement signify an erosion of the role of the legislature in India as the primary law making body? Justify your position.

OR

- (b) "As a general rule, executive officials are not responsible at the polls as are elected representatives; the ideas of representative government tell us that legislative norms achieve validation and legitimacy through the expression of consent in the legislature itself". Evaluate this statement and discuss the scope of delegated legislations in a democracy.

(5 × 12 = 60 Marks)