

**GOA UNIVERSITY,
G.R. KARE COLLEGE OF LAW,
FYLLM SEM II
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

JUN 2015

JAN 2015

JULY 2014

JAN 2014

JUN/JUL 2012

JAN 2012,

JULY 2011,

JAN 2011,

JAN 2010,

July 2009,

Jan 2009,

July 2008,

Jan 2008,

July 2007,

Jan 2007,

July 2006,

August 2005,

2004,

2002

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, June 2015
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : Answer *any five* of the following.
All questions carries **equal marks**.

(5x15=75)

1. Explain Indian theories of social change. How far they are relevant in understanding social change in India ?
 2. What is social change ? Explain various factors of social change.
 3. Critically analyze Marx theory of class struggle and conflict among the haves and have nots in understanding social change with illustrative analogies of present day system.
 4. Law does not bring social change it simply follows it – Critically evaluate the statement.
 5. Analyze Max Weber theory of interrelation between law and economy in the light of liberalization policy in India.
 6. Examine the impact of laws against untouchability in India. Do you think they contribute to social change in India ?
 7. Examine the relevance of Conesus v. Conflict theories in development of society to attain the desired results.
 8. What is critical legal study ? Explain its significance in understanding the complexities and contradiction in our society.
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BSM – 123

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2015
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** of the following.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

(5×15=75)

1. What is social change ? Explain various theories of social change.
 2. Explain the relevancy of Conesus and Conflict theories in development of society to attain the desired results.
 3. Do you think preferential treatment to weaker sections bring desired social change ?
 4. Analyse Max Weber theory of interrelation between law and economy in the light of liberalization policy in India.
 5. What is critical legal study ? Explain its significance in understanding the complexities and contradiction in our society.
 6. Critically evaluate the success of several legislations enacted after independence aimed at reforming Hindu personal laws.
 7. Critically analyze correlation between law and social change.
 8. Evaluate the impact of land reforms in free India.
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DBK – 121

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, July 2014
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

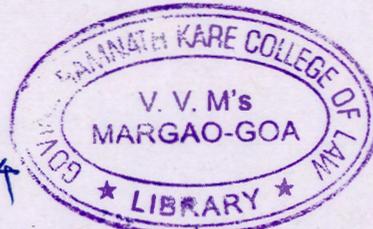
Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : Answer **any five** of the following.

All questions carries equal marks.

(5×15=75)

1. What is social change ? Critically analyze various causes that lead to social change.
 2. Preferential treatment to weaker sections bring desired social change – critically analyze the statement.
 3. Critically evaluate post colonial legislations aimed at reforming Hindu personal laws.
 4. Law does not bring social change it simply follows it – critically evaluate the statement.
 5. Protective discrimination is a legal and social tool to bring about desired change in the society – comment.
 6. Explain social change with the help of western theories and how far those theories are relevant in the present context.
 7. Critically analyze Marx theory of class struggle and conflict among the haves and have nots in understanding social change with illustrative analogies of present day system.
 8. Feminist jurisprudence has brought in many new trends in social structure. Evaluate them with respect to India.
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BSM – 113

**LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2014
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

- Instructions :** 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

(15x5=75)

1. 'Law is an instrument of social change'. Critically evaluate this statement.
2. Comment on whether the rights of minorities guaranteed under Arts. 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India are justifiable.
3. Analyze the importance of legal aid in contributing to social change in India.
4. Explain how secularism serves as a solution to problems of religious conflicts in India.
5. Examine how language and education mutually assist each other in development and social transformation.
6. 'Women and children are to be accorded with special status in order to protect them' – Explain this with help of constitutional provisions and judicial decisions.
7. Provide an overview of social change through changing dimensions of environmental pollution control in India.
8. Write short notes on **any three** of the following :
 - a) Legislation
 - b) Panchayat Raj
 - c) Uniform Civil Code
 - d) National Commission for Women.



LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, June/July 2012
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.

2) All questions carry equal marks.

(15x5=75)

1. What is stratification ? Explain various laws on stratification in India.
 2. What is social change ? Explain factors of social change.
 3. Law as an instrument of social change ? Substantiate the statement.
 4. Discuss women empowerment in India and clearly explain the role of legislation in bringing about women welfare.
 5. Explain Indian theories of social change. How far they are relevant in understanding social change in India ?
 6. How far the theory of Max Weber relevant in today's socio legal set up in India ?
 7. Critically analyse Marx theory with illustrate analogies of present day system.
 8. Evaluate the impact of land reforms in India.
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[Total No. of Questions : 8]

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, January - 2012
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks :75

Instructions : 1) *Answer any five questions.*
2) *All questions carry equal marks.*

- Q1)** “Land to the tiller concept was evolved after independence” critically analyse the agrarian reforms in bringing social change.
- Q2)** Explain the legislations which are aimed at referring Hindu personal laws and their impact on social change.
- Q3)** “Social change connotes for a far reaching change in the society” comment in the light of Sanskritization and Westernization theories.
- Q4)** Discuss women empowerment in India and clearly explain the role of legislations in bringing about women welfare.
- Q5)** Explain the relevance of Marxian and weberian analysis to problems of planned economic development in developing societies.
- Q6)** Explain the concept of reservation and its role in bringing social change by giving special to the backward classes.
- Q7)** What is social change? Critically analyse various factors that lead to social change.
- Q8)** “Only through uniform civil code social change can be achieved in multilingual and multi-social society of India-comment.



G - 1288

(Pages : 01)

BSM - 24

[Total No. of Questions : 8]

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, July 2011

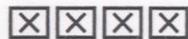
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

- Q1) Theories propounded by Karl Marx tries to over throw capitalistic system. Examine the relevance of Marx theory in the context of present social system.
- Q2) "Law as an instrument of Social Change" - substantiate the statement.
- Q3) Discuss the important causes of Social Change.
- Q4) Comment on the role of Law Commission of India in growth and development of law in India.
- Q5) Feminist Jurisprudence has brought in many new trends in social structure-Evaluate them with respect to India.
- Q6) Explain theory of Max Weber and discuss its relevance in social change.
- Q7) Protective discrimination is a legal and social tool to bring about desired change in the society-comment.
- Q8) Answer the following :
a) Consensus and conflict model.
b) Concept of westernization.





BM - 53

LL.M (Semester - II) Examination, January 2011
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions : 1) Answer **any five** questions.
2) All questions carry **equal** marks.

(15×5=75)

1. Explain the term social change what factors bring social change.
 2. Critically examine the relevancy of Indian theories of social change.
 3. Purpose of the protective discrimination is to bring desired social change. How far the provisions of the constitution providing protective discrimination brought such change.
 4. Critically analyse the Marx theory and discuss its relevancy in social change.
 5. Explain the steps taken by central government on land reforms in India to bring desired change.
 6. Explain the provisions relating to untouchability in Indian legislations and Constitution.
 7. The critical legal studies have significance in comprehending the complexities and contradiction in our society – explain.
 8. Public interest litigations became Publicity Interested Litigations – Comment on the above statement in the light of social change brought by PIL movement in India.
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14/01/2010
(Thursday)

NNK - 23



LL.M. Semester – II Examination, 2010
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions: Answer any five of the following. All questions carry equal marks. (5×15=75)

1. What is social change? Explain various western theories of social change.
 2. Examine the relevancy of Marxist theory of social change in the context of present liberalization policy in India.
 3. Welfare measures in the form of preferential treatment to weaker sections bring desired social change – critically analyze the statement.
 4. Law does not bring social change it simply follows it – Critically evaluate the statement.
 5. Examine the evolution of right to property and critically evaluates its importance in the light of recent governmental policy of creating special economic zones.
 6. The critical legal study has a significance in comprehending the complexities and contradiction in our society – discuss.
 7. Critically evaluate post colonial legislations aimed at reforming Hindu personal laws and their impact on social change.
 8. Examine the impact of laws against untouchability in India. Do you think they contribute to social change in India?
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NNK – 23

LL.M. Semester – II Examination, July 2009
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions : Answer any five of the following.
All questions carry equal marks.*

(5×15=75)

1. What is social change ? Critically analyze various factors that lead to social change.
 2. Explain Indian theories of social change. How far they are relevant in understanding social change in India ?
 3. How far the theory of Max Weber relevant in today's socio-legal setup in India ?
 4. Protective discrimination is a legal and social tool to bring about desired change in the society – Comment.
 5. Critically analyse Marx theory of social change with illustrative analogies of present day system.
 6. Feminist jurisprudence has brought in many new trends in social structure. Evaluate them with respect to India.
 7. Critically analyze the role of law as an instrument of social change.
 8. Evaluate the impact of land reforms in free India.
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LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, January 2009
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.*

1. "Social change connotes for a far reaching change in the society". Comment in the light of sanskritization and westernization theories.
 2. "Alternative approaches to law are very essential in the present circumstances". Comment on the above statement in the light of Gandhian philosophy of alternative approaches to law.
 3. "Sons of the Soil" and "Tiller is the Owner" are two milestones which changed the rural India". Discuss.
 4. "Multiculturalism is an answer to communalism" – Comment. Can uniform Civil Code become one of the solutions to communalism ?
 5. "Higher education must be a state obligation" – Comment on the above statement in the light of right to education as a fundamental right under Indian Constitution.
 6. "Law as an instrument of social change" – Substantiate the statement.
 7. "Public interest Litigations became Publicity interested Litigations" – Comment on the above statement in the light of social change brought by public interest litigations movement in India.
 8. Discuss women empowerment in India and clearly explain the role of legislation in bringing about women welfare.
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NNK – 35

LL.M. (Semester – II) Examination, July 2008
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. What is social change ? Explain the Western theories of social change.
 2. Examine the scope and impact of social reform laws in Free India.
 3. Feminism movement is changing social equation in the light of "empowerment of women in India" – Discuss.
 4. Right to education is not only a fundamental right but also a human right. Comment in the light of provisions of the Indian Constitution.
 5. Examine the concept of westernization. Distinguish between westernization and sanskritization.
 6. Critically evaluate the relevance of Max Weber's theory in the context of modern day economic liberalization in India.
 7. How far reservation policy is an instrument in social change ?
 8. "Sons of the Soil" and 'Tiller is the owner' are two milestones which changed the rural India." Discuss.
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LL.M. (Sem. – II) Examination, January 2008
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

*Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What is Social Change ? Discuss the theory of Sanskritization and Westernization in relation to Social Change.
2. Comment on the contemporary relevance of Gandhian Philosophy of Civil disobedience to present day developing societies.
3. Comment on social changes that were brought about by land reforms.
4. "Only through Uniform Civil Code social change can be achieved in multilingual and multi social society of India" – Comment.
5. Discuss Right to education as fundamental right with special reference to the 86th Amendment to the Indian Constitution.
6. Legislation as a factor of social change – Comment.
7. Explain the role of Public Interest Litigation in bringing out social change in the Indian society.
8. Discuss Woman Empowerment in India and clearly explain the role of legislation in bringing about women welfare.

31/07/2007

TNY - 03

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, July 2007
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

*Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.*

- ✓ 1. Land Reforms in post independence India by the state had many Pros and Cons. Analyze the impact of land reforms in Indian agrarian society.
- ✓ 2. Discuss the difficulties in reforming the law on secular lines. Bring out the Pros and Cons of Uniform Civil Code.
- ✓ 3. What are the factors of social Change ? Discuss theory of Sanskritization and Westernization.
4. Discuss Woman Empowerment in India and clearly explain the role of legislation in bringing about women welfare.
5. Discuss Criminal Law in the changing world as expounded by Friedmann in Law in a Changing Society.
6. Explain the importance of Max Weber's idea of relation between the law and social change.
- ✓ 7. Explain Jurisprudence of Gandhism and Civil Disobedience focusing on Social Change.
- ✓ 8. Critically analyze the statement "Law as an Instrument of Social Change".

MAH – 6

LL.M. Degree (Semester – II) Examination, January 2007
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

- Instructions:** a) Answer any five questions.
b) All questions carry 15 marks each.

1. Examine the concept of westernization. Distinguish between westernization, sanskritisation and Islamisation.
2. "Land reforms in post independence India by the State had many pros and cons". Analyze the impact of land reforms in Indian agrarian society.
3. Critically evaluate the relevance of Max Webber's theory in the context of modern day economic liberalization in India.
4. "The ideological frame work of the Indian Constitution is planned development". Critically examine how far the Indian constitution has acted as an effective tool of social change.
5. "Women have always been discriminated against and have suffered and are suffering discrimination in silence". Discuss the various legislative steps to change the status of women in India.
6. Art. 21 of the Indian Constitution brought many changes and introduced different concepts. Evaluate the changes in bringing social change in the Indian society.
7. Critically examine the importance of Directive Principles of State Policy in bringing about economic development in the society.
8. Write a short note on the following:
 - a. Correlation between law and social change
 - b. Law commission and social change.

22/7/06

MAH - 10

LL.M. Degree (Sem. - II) Examination, 2006
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Duration : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 75

*Instructions: a) Answer any five questions.
b) All question carry 15 marks each.*

1. "Western theories of social change are significant in the present global scenario". Critically examine these theories in the present Indian context.
2. "Land to the tiller concept was evolved after independence". Critically analyze the agrarian reforms in bringing social change.
3. Theories propounded by Karl Marx tries to over throw capitalistic systems. Examine the relevance of Marx theory in the context of present social system.
4. "The Indian Constitution contains many negative and positive provisions with regard to women that go a long way in preaching gender justice". Examine in detail those provisions in bringing change in social status of women.
5. "Protective discrimination is a legal as well as a social tool to bring desired change in the Indian society". Analyze to what extent this concept was useful in Indian context.
6. According to Bentham changes in law takes place according to its utility. How far Bentham's theory can be justified in the present day context ?
7. 'Directive Principles of State Policy try to achieve the objectives of social change in the society'. Evaluate these principles in bringing social change.
8. Write a short note on the following:
 - a) Concept of westernization and social change
 - b) Consensus and conflict model.

LL.M. (SEM.II) EXAMINATION AUGUST 2005
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 75

INSTRUCTIONS :

1. Answer any five questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.

- Q 1 Critically examine the recent legislations adopted by the Government of Goa to improve the social status of woman .
- Q 2 Comment on the social reforms brought about by the Government of India in the area of criminal justice system.
- Q 3 Distinguish between Westernisation – Sanskritisation and Islamisation .
- Q 4 Explain the relevance of Marxian and Weberian analysis to problems of planned economic development in developing societies .
- Q 5 Comment on the place of law , justice, ethics and social morality in an era of globalization.
- Q 6 Explain the social functions of law relative to social integration and change in a developing economy like India .
- Q 7 Trace the evolution , growth and present day status of Mundkar system in Goa.
- Q 8 Comment on the role of the Law Commission of India in the growth and development of Law in India.

LL.M., SEMESTER--II EXAMINATION. 2004
LAW AND SOCIALCHANGE

Duration: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

- Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE questions
2. All questions carry equal marks

5X15=75

1. Critically evaluate the various theories of social change and assess their relevance in today's Indian society
2. Analyze the impact of law on social change with special reference to the recent legislations like the Right to Information, Information Technology etc.
3. Discuss in detail the impact of Marx theory on social change in the light of disintegration of the communist model of State
4. Evaluate the policy of reservation and the Supreme Court judgments on various issues relating to reservation
5. "For the framers of the Constitution land reforms was a methodology in bringing social change". Analyze this statement
6. Analyze the role of Supreme Court of India in making the Directive Principles of State Policy as part of the enforceable laws with the help of recent decisions
7. How far the concept of feminist jurisprudence has helped in the protection of rights of women and their status in the Indian society
8. Write a Critical note on:
 - a. Child marriage and social change
 - b. Reservation policy and its relevance

(6)

206

15 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10
22 marks out of 75
SRN - 113 36

75

LL.M. (Semester - II) Examination, 2002
LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

- Instructions: 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. In the present global scenario the Western theories of social change seems to have a significant impact. Analyse these theories in the present day context.
2. The path of progress by the process of legislation has in fact created social contradiction and discarded traditions and customs. Analyse the impact of modern law with reference to India and the various changes that have affected India in this respect.
3. Protective discrimination is a legal and social tool to bring about desired change in the society - Comment with respect to Indian context.
4. Feminist jurisprudence as a product of 20th Century has brought in many new trends in social change. Evaluate them with reference to India.
5. The critical legal theory has a significance in comprehending the complexities and contradictions in our society - Discuss.
6. Marx propounded his theory with objective to overthrow the capitalistic system - Evaluate the relevance of Marx theory with reference to the existing social system.
7. Land reforms in India as a policy by the British and after independence by the State of India had many successes and failures. Evaluate the impact of these reforms.
8. Max Weber's interrelation between law and economy has interesting illustrations in the present day economic systems - Analyse Marx Weber's theory and relate the present days economic systems.