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6 SEM TDC PSC M 3

2018

(May)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Course : 603

(Administration of Rural Development in India)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 32/24

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following/Choose the correct
answer : 1×8=8

(a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
recommended single-tier / two-tier /
three-tier Panchayati Raj Institutions.

(b) Gurgaon Experiment was started in
1928 / 1932 / 1934 / 1950.

(c) Write the full form of NRLM.

(Turn Over)

(2)

- (d) In which State Panchayati Raj was first established?
- (e) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh was formed in 1990/1993/2000/2001.
- (f) Who developed the concept of Self-help Group?
- (g) Give an example of Rural Development Programme for women.
- (h) Mention one traditional course of rural employment in India.
2. Write on the following (within 150 words each) : $4 \times 4 = 16$
- (a) Importance of Democratic Decentralization
- (b) Functions of National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
- (c) Objectives of National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)
- (d) Scope of Non-traditional Course in Rural Employment

(3)

Answer the following questions (within 500 words each) :

3. What is rural development? Discuss the scope of rural development in India. $4+8=12$

Or

Discuss the growth of rural development during post-Independence period in India. 12

4. Describe the administrative set-up of rural development at State and District level in India. $6+5=11$

Or

Critically examine the impact of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India. 11

5. Explain the role of women in rural development with special reference of Assam. 11

Or

What are the different types of people's participation? Discuss the importance of people's participation in rural development. $4+7=11$

6. Discuss the objectives, target group and salient features of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY). 3+2+6=11

Or

Highlight the basic reasons behind the failure of different rural development programmes in India. 11

7. Mention the various sources of institutional credit. Discuss the major problems of rural credit in India. 4+7=11

Or

Discuss the causes of illiteracy and examine the measures adopted by the Government of India to eradicate illiteracy in rural areas. 11
