6 SEM TDC PSC M 3

2016

(May)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Major)

Course: 603

(Administration of Rural Development in India)

Full Marks: 80 Pass Marks: 32

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) "Rural development may be used to refer to process of change in rural societies." This statement was said by B. L. Mathur/World Bank/Uma Leli.
 - (b) The National Extension Service was launched in the year 1952/1953/1957.
 - (c) The Balawanta Rai Mehta Committee was formed in the year 1956/1957/1969.
 - (d) The share of Centre and State to the fund under IAY is 75: 25 / 80: 20 / 25: 75.

- (e) Write the full form of DWCRA.
- (f) Integrated Rural Development Approach was taken in 1969–1974 / 1979–1998 / 1989–1999.
- (g) JRY was introduced in the year 1979/1983/1989.
- (h) Write one means for elimination of illiteracy in rural areas.
- **2.** Write on the following (within 150 words each): $4\times4=16$
 - (a) Four objectives of Community
 Development Programme
 - (b) Sevagram Project, 1936
 - (c) Four functions of Zila Parishad
 - (d) Causes of poverty in India
- **3.** Discuss the nature and scope of rural development. 4+8=12

Or

Discuss the growth of rural development in India during planning period. 12

 Explain the significance of National and State level rural development administration in rural upliftment of India.
 6+5=11

Discuss	the	various	provisions	of	the	73rd	
Constitutional Amendment Act,				19	92.		11

 Discuss critically the role and participation of women in rural development.

Or

What is people's participation? Explain the major causes of limited participation of people in rural development. 4+7=11

6. Discuss the objectives and achievements of SGSY.

Or

Write critical notes on IRDP and EAS. 6+5=11

7. Discuss the problems of rural credit. Suggest remedies for rural credit development. 6+5=11

Or

Elaborate the scope for non-traditional courses in rural development in India.

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