

**2009**

**M.A.**

**4th Semester Examination**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE WITH RURAL ADMINISTRATION**

**PAPER—PLS-2403**

*Full Marks : 50*

*Time : 2 Hours*

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

*Illustrate the answers wherever necessary.*

**COURSE NO.—PLS/2403A (LGP)**

**[RURAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**

**(SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON WB)]**

**Group-A**

**(20 marks)**

**1. Answer any one of the following : 1×10**

- (a) Describe the evolution of rural local government in India up to the introduction of the 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

(b) In what sense can the Panchayat experiments in West Bengal since 1978 be considered unique in the practice of democratic decentralisation? Give reasons for your answer.

2. Answer any two of the following : 2×5
- (a) Assess Lord Ripon's contribution to the growth of village self-government in colonial India.
  - (b) How are inter-tier relations maintained in the panchayat system in West Bengal?
  - (c) Justify the position of *Gram-sansads* as the core of Grass-root democracy in West Bengal.

**Group-B**

(20 marks)

3. Answer any one of the following : 1×10
- (a) Attempt an assessment of the panchayat finance in West Bengal with special reference to the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions.
  - (b) Do you think that the panchayat experiments in West Bengal since 1978 have brought about a change in the pattern of rural leadership? Give reasons for your answer.

4. Answer any two of the following :

2×5

- (a) What are the different models of personnel administration in local government institutions?
- (b) Identify the major problems in the relationship between panchayat bodies and state administration at the block levels in West Bengal.
- (c) What is 'decentralised planning'?

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

---

**COURSE NO.—PLS/2403B (SPM)**  
**[SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS**  
**IN POST-INDEPENDENCE INDIA]**

**Group-A**

(20 marks)

1. Answer any one of the following :

1×10

- (a) Analyse the distinctive features of socio-political movements in post-independence India with special reference to current developments.
- (b) Write a brief note on the changing nature of agrarian movements in India focussing on the rise of farmers' movements in recent times.

2. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×5
- (a) How would you distinguish between 'old' and 'new' social movements in India ?
  - (b) Indicate the basic issues involved in the Railwaymen's strike in 1974.
  - (c) Identify the major challenges before the trade-union movements in India today.

**Group-B**

(20 marks)

3. Answer any *one* of the following : 1×10
- (a) Give a brief outline of the ideology and strategy of left movements in post-independence India.
  - (b) Identify the major objectives of the Naxalite movement in India and comment on its impact on subsequent political developments.
4. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×5
- (a) How would you classify different streams of post-Gandhi Gandhians in India ?
  - (b) What did Jayprakash Narayan mean by 'total revolution' ?
  - (c) Who are the 'dalits' in India ?

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

**COURSE NO.—PLS/2403C (CPRM)**

**[BASIC ISSUES IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY]**

**Group-A**

**(20 marks)**

1. Answer any *one* of the following : 1×10
- (a) Indicate the basic characteristics of Scientific Research.
  - (b) Examine Max Weber's concept of 'Versteheu' as a method for understanding social reality.
2. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×5
- (a) What, according to Auguste Comte, are the different stages of social progress ?
  - (b) Why does Durkheim argue that social facts must be treated as 'things' ?
  - (c) What is meant by 'hermeneutics' ?

**Group-B**

(20 marks)

3. Answer any *one* of the following : 1×10
- (a) Discuss the importance of strategies in social science research.
  - (b) What is sampling ? Discuss the uses of different types of sampling in research.
4. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×5
- (a) Mention any two basic elements of logical analysis.
  - (b) What are the goals of research design ?
  - (c) Distinguish between inductive and deductive reasoning.

[Internal Assessment : 10 marks]

---