

**MA POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**THIRD SEMESTER**  
**DECENTRALIZATION & LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA**  
**MPS-302**

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

PART : A (OBJECTIVE) = 20  
PART : B (DESCRIPTIVE) = 50

**[ PART-B : Descriptive ]**

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

**[ Answer question no. One (1) & any four (4) from the rest ]**

1. What is Decentralization? What are different stages of decentralization in India? (5+5=10)
2. Discuss the various stages of development of rural local government in India after Independence. (10)
3. Explain the main features of the 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act 1992 (10)
4. Discuss the role of Panchayati Raj institutions in rural development in India. (10)
5. Explain the provisions of 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act regarding Urban local Government. (10)
6. What are the various means of control and supervision of Panchayati Raj institutions by State government? (10)
7. What is Urbanization? Discuss the impact of urbanization on existing towns and cities in the country. (10)
8. How is State Finance Commission constituted? What is its role in the finances of rural local government? (10)

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**[ PART-A : Objective ]**

**Choose the correct answer from the following :**

**1×20=20**

1. Decentralization means:
  - a. Concentration of power and authority at the top level of Administration.
  - b. Concentration of power and authority at the bottom level of Administration.
  - c. Dispersal of power and authority among the lower levels of Administration.
  - d. None of the above.
2. Who among the following is known as the father of the local-self government in India?
  - a. Lord Mayo
  - b. Lord Ripon
  - c. Mahatma Gandhi
  - d. Balwantrai Mehta
3. Participation in Local Government means:
  - a. Voting in LOCAL government election.
  - b. Contesting elections for local bodies.
  - c. Taking part in Gram Sabha meetings.
  - d. All of the above.
4. The Royal Commission on Decentralization was set up in:
  - a. 1906
  - b. 1909
  - c. 1919
  - d. 1935
5. The Community Development Programme was introduced in India in:
  - a. 1947
  - b. 1952
  - c. 1957
  - d. 1950
6. The three tier Panchayatraj system was suggested by:
  - a. Balwantarai Mehta Committee.
  - b. Ashok Mehta Committee.
  - c. Takhatmal Jain Study Group.
  - d. None of the above.
7. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the State Election Commission?
  - a. Art. 243 I
  - b. Art 243 M
  - c. Art. 243 H
  - d. Art. 243 K
8. Under which article of the Indian Constitution the State Finance Commission is constituted?
  - a. Art 245
  - b. Art 265
  - c. Art 360
  - d. Art 243
9. The sources of fund of the Panchayats consists of:
  - a. Taxes and rates imposed by Panchayats.
  - b. Grants-in-aid from states and central government.
  - c. Share of State government taxes as allotted by the State Finance Commission.
  - d. All of the above.
10. Who controls the Panchayat Raj Institutions?
  - a. Union Government.
  - b. State Government.
  - c. Deputy Commissioner.
  - d. Governor of a State.
11. The provisions of the Panchayats (extension to the scheduled areas) Act 1996, extends Part IX of the constitution to:
  - a. All scheduled areas.
  - b. 6<sup>th</sup> Scheduled areas.
  - c. 5<sup>th</sup> scheduled areas.
  - d. All exempted states from the purview of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act.
12. Part IX of the constitution provides for a:
  - a. Uniform 5 year term for all panchayats.
  - b. 3 year term for smaller states with 2 tier panchayats.
  - c. Gives option to states to provide for the terms and tenures of the panchayats.
  - d. Is silent on the terms of tenure of the panchayats.
13. In which year 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional amendment act passed?
  - a. 1990 b. 1992 c. 1995 d. 2002
14. Which one of the following states has only two-tier Panchayati Raj system?
  - a. Assam
  - b. Andhra Pradesh
  - c. Goa
  - d. Karnataka

15. Which state of India has only Block level local self government?
- Manipur
  - Meghalaya
  - Bihar
  - Jammu and Kashmir
16. Which one of the following is called 'village assembly'?
- Block panchayat
  - Gram panchayat
  - Zilla parishad
  - Gram sabha
17. How many reserved seats for women belong to S.C and S.T in Gram Panchayats?
- one tenth
  - one third
  - one twelve
  - one fifth
18. Who appoints the State Finance Commissioner?
- Prime Minister.
  - President.
  - Governor.
  - Finance Minister.
19. Who was G.K Sarkaria?
- A politician.
  - A Bureaucrat.
  - A retired judge.
  - A social activist.
20. How many subjects are incorporated in the XI schedule of the Indian constitution?
- 35
  - 30
  - 25
  - 29

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# UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



**[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]**

Duration : 20 Minutes

Serial no. of the  
main Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... Roll No : .....

Enrollment No : ..... Course code : .....

Course Title : .....

Session : ..... 2017-18 ..... Date : .....

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### Instructions / Guidelines

- The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- Students shall tick (✓) the correct answer.
- No marks shall be given for overwrite / erasing.
- Students have to submit the Objective Part (Part-A) to the invigilator just after completion of the allotted time from the starting of examination.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained
20	

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature