



UG PROGRAM (4 Years Honors)

CBCS - 2020-21

B. A
LOCAL SELF GOVERNAMENT



Syllabus and Model Question Papers



ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY :: RAJAHMAHENDRAVARAM
B.A Local Self government Syllabus (w.e.f: 2020-21 A.Y)

DETAILS OF COURSE TITLES & CREDITS

Sem	Course no.	Course Name	Course type (T/L/P)	Hrs./ Week (Arts/ Commerce:5)	Credits (Arts/ Commerce:4)	Max. Marks Cont/ Internal /Mid Assessment	Max.Marks Sem-end Exam
I	1	Rural Local Self Government In India	T	5	4	25	75
II	2	Urban Local Government In India	T	5	4	25	75
III	3	Urban Local Government	T	5	4	25	75
IV	4	Local Organizations &Development-A	T	5	4	25	75
	5	Local Organizations &Development-B	T	5	4	25	75
V	6	Comparative Local Government UK,USA &Switzerland	T	5	4	25	75
	7	Sustainable Rural Development	T	5	4	25	75

Note: *Course type code: T: Theory, L: Lab, P: Problem solving

- Proposed combination subjects: **History, Political Science, Local Self Government**
- Student eligibility for joining in the course: + 2/ Intermediate with Bi.P.C. , MPC,CEC and HEC
- Faculty eligibility for teaching the course: M.A(Political Science) are desirable.



3. Program objectives, outcomes, co-curricular and assessment methods

B.A	Local Self government
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1. Aim and objectives of UG program in Subject:

Local Self Government is the study of Panchayathi Raj detail Its aim is to understand the Local Politics And Duties.

2. Learning outcomes of Subject:

1. Build knowledge and understanding in tackling more advanced and specialized courses, and more widely to pursue independent, self-directed and critical learning.
2. Recommended Co-curricular activities:(Co-curricular Activities should not promote copying from text book or from others' work and shall encourage self/independent and group learning)

A. Measurable:

1. Assignments
2. Student seminars (Individual presentation of Courses) on topics relating to:
Immunology
3. Group discussion

B. General:

1. Collection of news reports and maintaining a record of Course-cuttings relating to topics covered in syllabus
2. Group Discussions on: New scientific approaches and Discoveries
3. Any similar activities with imaginative thinking.
4. Essay writing

3. Recommended Continuous Assessment methods:

Slip test,
Oral test,
Assignments,
Seminars



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B. A	Semester – I	Credits: 4
Course: 1	RURAL LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Local self government in India Rural Governance explain the importance of local self government, challenges for local self government institutions in India : Gender, Caste, and Class dimensioned, Diversity of local structures-financial Constraints, Administrative constraints, political Constraints.

UNIT-II:

Evolution of local Self Government Pre-independence Period : British Period, Post-independence Period: Community Development Programme, Balwantarai Mehta Committee and Ashok Mehta Committee.

UNIT-III:

73rd and 74th Amendments,73rd amendment-various Provisions,74th Amendment-various Provisions Features and Importance.

UNIT-IV:

Rural Local Bodies: Composition, Power and Functions, Gram Panchayat-Composition Powers and Functions, panchayat Semite- Composition Powers and Functions, Zilla parishad- Composition Powers and Functions.

UNIT-V :

Challenges before Local self Government, Finance Commission and Issues in Local finance Issues of participation ,Emerging patterns of Leadership Impact of Leadership on development.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. S.R maheshwari Local Government in india, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, agra, 1984.
2. Abdual Aziz, Decentralised Planning, the Karnataka Experiment,Sage New Delhi, 1992.
3. Amitav Mukherjeeed. Decentralisation: Panchayat Raj in the Nineties, Vikas, New Delhi1994.



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- I

Course 1: RURAL LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question . Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Ashok Mehta Committee.
2. 73rd Amendment various provisions.
3. Municipal corporation.
4. Gram panchayat.
5. Panchayat Samiti.
6. Zilla Parishad.
7. Nagar Panchayat.
8. Grama Sabha.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)How do Panchayats help villagers ?
(OR)
B).What are the advantages of Village Panchayats ?
10. A)Explain the importance of local self-government ?
(OR)
B)Name the three institutions of the Panchayati Raj. At what levels do they work ?
11. A) How is the Zila Parishad formed ? What are its main functions ?
(OR)
B)What has the Panchayati Raj done so far for the rural areas?
12. A)Discuss the relationship between the state government and the Panchayati Raj ?
(OR)
B)Mention any one optional function of the gram panchayat ?
13. A)What are the functions of the union, state and local self governments?
(OR)
B) Mention four compulsory functions of the village panchayat



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B. A	Semester – II	Credits: 4
Course: 2	URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I :

The term urban local government in India signifies the governance of an urban area by the People through their elected representatives. The jurisdiction of an urban local government is limited to a specific Urban area which is demarcated for this purpose by the State Government..

UNIT-II :

74th Amendment Act, 1992, This Amendment Act has inserted a new Part IX an into the Constitution which deals with the administration of the Municipalities and Nagar Palikas. It Consists of Articles 243P to 243ZG. In addition the act also added a new twelfth Schedule to the Constitution. The act gave Constitutional Status to the municipalities.

UNIT-III:

Constitution of Municipalities (243Q), Clause 243K Provides that in every State, institutions of Self-Government, Called by a general name “Municipalities” will be Constituted. Such institutions will be of three types:

1. Nagar Panchayat, for a transitional area, i.e., an area which is being transformed from a rural area to an urban area.
2. Municipal Council for a Smaller Urban area.
3. Municipal Corporation for a larger urban area.

UNIT-IV:

Wards Committee (243S), It Provides for formation of Ward Committees, Consisting of One or more wards, in a Municipality having 3 lakh or more of Population. The State Legislature Shall make provision with respect to its Composition, territorial area and the manner in which the seats in a ward Committee Shall be filled, it is open for the State Legislature to Constitute Committees in addition to the Wards Committees.

UNIT-V:

Reservations of Seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women (243T), A. SCs and STs: As in part IX reservations of Seats are to be made in favour Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Municipality.

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Altekar, A. S., 1949, State and Government in Ancient India, Motilal Banarasidass, Banaras.
2. Bhattacharya, Mohit ,1946, Management of Urban Local Government in India, Uppal Book Store, New Delhi.
3. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences,1953, Municipal Government .The Macmillan Company, New York.



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- II

Course 2: URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN INDIA

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Wards Committee.
2. State Finance Commission.
3. Elections of Municipalities.
4. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities
5. Metropolitan Planning Committee.
6. Duration of Municipalities.
7. 74th Amendment Act.
8. Chairperson.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)Which is the definition of urban local government in India?
(OR)
B). What are the different types of local bodies in India ?
10. A) What are the suggestions for local government in India?
(OR)
B)How many local government bodies are there in India?
11. A) What is an urban area?
(OR)
B)Constitutional Amendment and Local Urban Government?
12. A) . Problem Areas of Municipal Administration in India?
(OR)
B)Responsibilities of Municipalities ?
13. A)Reservation of Seats in Municipalities?
(OR)
B)Role of Select Municipal Members and Authorities?



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B. A	Semester – III	Credits: 4
Course: 3	URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Urban Local government implies the **governance of an urban area** by the people through their elected representatives. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 provided constitutional status to local urban bodies.

UNIT-II:

The Municipal bodies are constituted of persons chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies (known as wards) in the municipal area. However, the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for the representation in a municipal body of persons having special knowledge or experience of municipal administration, the members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and the members of Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of the State, representing constituencies, which comprise wholly or partly the Municipal Area. The state legislature may also provide the manner of the election of the Chairpersons of a municipality.

UNIT -III:

The offices of chairperson are also reserved for SC/ST and women. Thus, at least one year, out of five year duration of Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the office of Mayor is reserved for a woman, and for one year is reserved for a Councillor of Scheduled Caste. It gives a term of five years to the municipalities and if any of them is to be dissolved, it must be given an opportunity of being heard

UNIT -IV:

Municipal corporations are created for the administration of big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and others. A Municipal Corporation has three authorities namely, the council (legislative wing of the corporation), the standing committee (to facilitate the working of the council) and the commissioner (chief executive authority of the corporation). The council consist of councillors directly elected by people and is headed by a Mayor while the Commissioner is appointed by state government and is generally an IAS officer.

UNIT-V:

Town Area Committee: It is set up by a separate act of state legislature for the administration of a small town. It is a semi-municipal authority entrusted with limited number of civic functions. It may be wholly elected or wholly nominated or partly elected and partly nominated as provided by state government.

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Sachdeva, Pardeep, 1993, Urban Local government and Administration in India, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
2. Sharma, P.D., Sharma, B.M., 2009, Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospect, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, p-333.
3. Ibid., p-330. • Arora, Ramesh K., Goyal, Rajni, 1995, Indian Public Administration, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi, p-282.
4. Datta, Abhijit, 1984, Municipal Finances in India. IIPA, New Delhi.



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Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- III

Course 3: URBAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Municipal Commissioner & Mayor
2. Discretionary
3. Smaller town
4. New lokalisam
5. Multiplicity of Agencies
6. How are cadres created in urban local bodies
7. Are there subordinate agencies to local municipal bodies
8. Urban Local Bodies.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)Structure of Muncipal Governance In Smaller Cities And Towns- Nagar Palika / Municipality/Municipal Council?
(OR)
B). How to prepare for Urban Local Government ?
- 10.A)_Development Dynamics In Urban Local Government?
(OR)
B)Constitutional Amendment and Local Urban Government:?
- 11.A)Municipal Governance?
(OR)
B) Sources of Income of the Nagar Panchayt ?
12. A).Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Permanent Officials and Staff ?
(OR)
B) Who is the executive head of municipal administration ?
13. A)Development Dynamics In Urban Local Government?
(OR)
B)Problem Areas of Municipal Administration in India?



B. A	Semester – IV	Credits: 4
Course: 4	LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS &DEVELOPMENT-A	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Local organization in respect of a local area means an organization comprising members carrying on business or residing in that local area set up by and under the control of the committee for the purpose of conducting seminars, conferences and educational activities for the benefit of that organisation's constituent members; Sample 1 Based on 1 documents Save Copy.

UNIT-II:

Local organization means the entity meeting the eligibility requirements in Rule 1A-36.005, F.A.C., that has made application for designation of a local Main Street program for participation in the Florida Main Street Program.

UNIT-III:

However, "emergency management" or¹⁷ "comprehensive emergency management" does not mean preparation for¹⁸ emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of¹⁹ nuclear attack.²⁰ (2) "**Local organization for emergency services or management**"²¹ means an organization created in accordance with the provisions of¹ this chapter by state or local authority to perform local emergency² management functions.

UNIT-IV:

Health care organization means a hospital; clinic; physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, or chiropractic office; home care agency; nursing home; local health department; community health center; mental health facility; hospice; ambulatory surgical facility; urgent care center; emergency room; Emergency Medical Service (EMS) agency; pharmacies where a health practitioner offers clinical services; or any other organization that provides clinical care.

UNIT-V:

Indian organization means the gov- erning body of any Indian Tribe or en- tity established or recognized by such governing body in accordance with the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 77, 25 U.S.C. 1451). Sample 1 Sample 2 Sample 3 Based on 19 documents Save Copy

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Altekar, A. S., 1949, State and Government in Ancient India, Motilal Banarasidass, Banaras.
2. Bhattacharya, Mohit ,1946, Management of Urban Local Government in India, Uppal Book Store, New Delhi.
3. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences,1953, Municipal Government .The Macmillan Company, New York.



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- IV

Course 4: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS &DEVELOPMENT-A

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Political organization.
2. Labor organization.
3. Local Law and Legal Definition.
4. Public organization.
5. Provider Organization.
6. What is organizational development?
7. Organizational effectiveness.
8. Goals of organizational development.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)Which is the best form of Local Organization ?
(OR)
B) How to prepare for Local Organization?
10. A) Which is the first local organization?
(OR)
B)What is the role of local organizations in development?
11. A) What is the purpose of the organizational development process??
(OR)
B)Why is the OECD Local Development Forum important?
12. A) Are there profiles of local organizations at no charge?
(OR)
B)Reservation of Seats in local organizations?
13. A)Development Dynamics In local development?
(OR)
B) Are there profiles of local organizations at no charge ?



B. A	Semester – IV	Credits: 4
Course: 5	LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS&DEVELOPMENT-B	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Health care organization means a hospital; clinic; physician, dentist, podiatrist, optometrist, or chiropractic office; home care agency; nursing home; local health department; community health center; mental health facility; hospice; ambulatory surgical facility; urgent care center; emergency room; Emergency Medical Service (EMS) agency; pharmacies where a health practitioner offers clinical services; or any other organization that provides clinical care.

UNIT-II:

Indian organization means the governing body of any Indian Tribe or entity established or recognized by such governing body in accordance with the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 77, 25 U.S.C. 1451). Sample 1 Sample 2 Sample 3 Based on 19 documents Save Copy

UNIT-III:

Local organization in respect of a local area means an organization comprising members carrying on business or residing in that local area set up by and under the control of the committee for the purpose of conducting seminars, conferences and educational activities for the benefit of that organisation's constituent members; Sample 1 Based on 1 documents Save Copy

UNIT-IV:

Local organization means the entity meeting the eligibility requirements in Rule 1A-36.005, F.A.C., that has made application for designation of a local Main Street program for participation in the Florida Main Street Program.

UNIT-V:

However, "emergency management" or "comprehensive emergency management" does not mean preparation for emergency evacuation or relocation of residents in anticipation of nuclear attack. (2) "Local organization for emergency services or management" means an organization created in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by state or local authority to perform local emergency management functions

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. S.R maheshwari Urban Government in india, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal,agra, 1984.
2. Abdual Aziz,Decentralised Planning, the Karnataka Experiment,Sage New Delhi, 1992.
3. Amitav Mukherjee ed.Decentralisation: Panchayat Raj in the Nineties, Vikas,New Delhi1994.



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- IV

Course 5: LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS&DEVELOPMENT-B

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Public organization.
2. Provider Organization.
3. What is organizational development?
4. Organizational effectiveness.
5. Goals of organizational development.
6. Political organization .
7. Labor organization.
8. Local Law and Legal Definition.

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)Which is the first local organization?
(OR)
B)What is the role of local organizations in development?
10. A) What is the purpose of the organizational development process?
(OR)
B)Why is the OECD Local Development Forum important?
11. A) Are there profiles of local organizations at no charge?
(OR)
B)Reservation of Seats in local organizations?
12. A)Development Dynamics In local devolopment?
(OR)
B) Are there profiles of local organizations at no charge ?
13. A) Which is the best form of Local Organization ?
(OR)
B)How to prepare for Local Organization.



B. A	Semester – V	Credits: 4
Course: 6	COMPARATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UK,USA & SWITZERLAND	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Urban governance refers to the process through which democratically elected local governments and the range of stakeholders in cities – such as business associations, unions, civil society, and citizens – make decisions about how to plan, finance, and manage the urban realm. This paper surveys the comparative international landscape of urban governance, describes the recent history in the United Kingdom (UK), and sets out the implications of future trends for urban governance in the UK.

UNIT-II:

Some form of region-wide authority is essential for cities. Although the international evidence suggests formal regional government structures, fragmentation with voluntary cooperation and special purpose bodies are most common. UK cities have been moving towards two-tier models and regional coordination (e.g. the Greater London Authority, combined authorities, Scottish Strategic Planning Authorities). But most UK city-regions continue to face the challenge of coordinating planning, services, and economic development in a fragmented landscape with voluntary partnership arrangements.

UNIT-III:

Decentralisation must be coupled with fiscal autonomy. The UK is more centralised than most other countries, but recent reforms have begun to modestly devolve powers and responsibilities to the local level. A challenge in many countries, however, has been the failure to devolve revenue raising tools to pay for new responsibilities, resulting in local fiscal imbalance. London has few revenue raising tools compared to most major cities around the world, and other UK cities have even less fiscal autonomy.

UNIT-IV:

Senior governments have a critical role in enabling the success of cities. As in the UK, countries ranging from Brazil and Switzerland to Australia and the United States are recognising the central place of cities in national economic prosperity. The national (or sub-national) role in urban governance varies, but there is generally a focus on intergovernmental coordination, local investment and equalisation for fiscal differences, incentives for inter-municipal cooperation and governance innovation.

UNIT-V:

Capable and visible city leadership is critical. Many decision-making models exist and local context is important. For large cities and city-regions especially, models with a directly elected mayor appear to have greater potential to provide coherent city vision, mobilise coalitions of stakeholders, and provide profile and accountability for citizens. Executive council models have been introduced in much of the UK to strengthen leadership and accountability, but few cities have adopted directly elected mayors.



REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Adeyeye, M. (2005). "The Dynamics of administration Reform: An Analysis of Nigerian Local Government", Being Paper Presented at the Mid.
2. Term International Conference organised by IPSA Rc 4 in Association with the Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria and Centre for Democratic Governance (AFRIGOV) Abuja. Adrian, C. R. (1961).
3. Governing Urban America, (2ed). New York: McGraw-Hill. Agbakoba, R. and Ogbonna, M. (2004). Local Government Administration and Development in Nigeria. Lagos: Appadorai, A. (1975).
4. The Substance of Politics, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Awofeso, O. (2000). Issues in Local Government Administration in Nigeria, Ijaiye".
5. Lisjohnson Awolowo, O. (1971). The Strategy and Tactics of the People's Republic of Nigeria, Cambridge: Cambridge University.



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- V

Course 6: COMPARATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UK,USA& SWITZERLAND

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

1. Voluntary cooperation and special districts.
2. The Status of Local Government.
3. make decisions about how to plan?.
4. Conceptualization of Local Government.
5. What is the definition of a local government?
6. Which is the closest tier of government to the people?
7. How is democracy different from a local government?
8. Which is the best definition of comparative politics?

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9. A)Which is the first Comparative Local Government ?
(OR)
B). Evolution and Structure of Local Government System in Liberia?
10. A)Comparative Juxtaposition of Nigerian and Liberian Local Government Systems ?
(OR)
B)How does the Queensland Local Government Comparative information report work?
11. A) Why is it important to compare local governments.?
(OR)
B)Reservation of Seats in local organizations?
12. A) Can a local government report be used to compare?
(OR)
B)Are there profiles of local organizations at no charge ?
13. A) Why are there so many local government services in Queensland ?
(OR)
B).Which is the correct approach to local government?



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B. A	Semester – V	Credits: 4
Course: 7	SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Hrs/Wk:5

UNIT-I:

Sustainable Development-introduction-Sustainable development-meaning and definition-objectives and goals of sustainable development.

UNIT-II:

MODELS AND MODES OF DEVELOPMENT: Alternate development paradigm-Need for People- Centered approach to rural development Key Principles of strategies for sustainable development – sustainable – development indicators.

UNIT-III:

CORE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES-Core development challenges-Poverty, inequality, conflict, Environmental degradation, Energy and sustainable development, Population explosion.

UNIT-IV:

GANDHI AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Gandhi and sustainable Development- Gandhian Approach to development – Principles of Gandhian Economics as the Solution for Sustainable rural Development.

UNIT-V:

INSTITUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: Governments, civil Society organizations, NGOs. Role of PRIs in Sustainable rural development.

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Nityananda satapathy: Sustainable Development (an alternate paradigms), Ahmedabad: Karnavati publications 1998
2. World Bank, Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World, World Development Report 2003, Washington DC: The World Bank, 2003.
3. Seshadri. G.B., Economics Doctrines, Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1999.
4. Jitendra kumar Sharma, Rural Development in South Asia, Delhi: Authors Press, 2001



Model Question Paper (Semester end)

B.A DEGREE EXAMINATION

SEMESTER- V

Course 7: SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Time: 3hrs.

Max.Marks:75

SECTION- A

Answer any FIVE Question. Each answer carries 5 marks.

5 x 5 =25 M

- 1.Core development
- 2.Poverty
- 3.Rural development
- 4.Civil society
5. NGO
6. PRI
- 7.Gandhian approach
8. Population

SECTION-B

Answer the following Question . Each answer carries 10 marks.

5 x 10 =50M

9.A)What is sustainable development?

(OR)

B)objectives and goals of sustainable development?

10.A) What are the Primary Goals of Sustainability?

(OR)

B). Examples of Sustainable Development ?

11. A) What is Environmental Crisis?

(OR)

B). Reasons for Environmental Crisis ?

12. A) What are the three types of sustainable development?

(OR)

B).Achieving Sustainable Development ?

13. A) what is the Sustainable Development Goals ?

(OR)

B). What is the main goal of sustainable development?