(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

Paper ID :270303 Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | |

MBA

(SEM. III) THEORY EXAMINATION, 2015-16

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

[Time:3 hours] **[Total Marks:100]**

The question paper contains three sections. Attempt all sections.

Section-A

1. Attempt **all** parts. (10×2=20)

   (a) Discuss the needs of the rural producer organisation.

   (b) What is the significance of animal husbandry and dairying in rural economy?

   (c) Explain the relevance of agricultural cooperatives.

   (d) What is "Horticulture"?

   (e) How SHG's are contributing towards Rural Development?

   (f) Critically examine the leadership issues in rural Cooperatives.

(g) What do you understand by "Democratic Governance in Co-operatives"?

(h) Elucidate the agency theory of cooperatives.

(i) Identify the key determinants of rural development.

(j) Describe the salient features of MNREGA.

Section-B

Attempt **any five** questions. (5×10=50)

2. Non-farm activity plays a vital role as farm activities in rural areas. Explain.

3. Describe Game theory and their reciprocity in Cooperative formation.

4. Discuss the importance and management of rural resources-land, water, soil and forest.

5. Describe the changes in rural society and polity in India in the post-Independence period.

6. Highlight the role of panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) and Non-government organisations (NGOs) in rural development.

7. What are the causes of sickness of Agriculture / Dairy Cooperatives? Also suggest some of the remedial measures for the same.

8. Describe "Anand pattern of co-operative-federal structure" with suitable example.

9. "Theory of Contracts is a conflict of interest between the parties". Comment.

Section–C

10. Case study (3×10=30)

Barefoot College Promotes Roof Rainwater Harvesting

The Roof Rainwater harvesting programme (RRHP) at the Barefoot College of Social Work and Research Centre in Tilonia, Rajasthan, helps communities harvest rainwater in schools, dispendaries and other public places to benefit communities. Since 1986, more than 550 rooftop rainwater collection systems have been constructed, demonstrating that in drought-prone areas or where the groundwater is saline, RRWH is the only sustainable local alternative for safe drinking water. The Barefoot College approach involves linking tegother roofs via a network of pipes so that any rainwater falling on the surfaces is channeled into a central cistern, typically built underground, say in the centre of a compound. The first rains of the season are used to flush

dirt from the rooftops and silt from the cistern. Thereafter, rainwater is collected and stored. If needed a chemical treatment such as chlorination can be used to decontaminate the water.

The college trains architects and craftsmen, many of whom may be neo-literate in contruction techniques. The training is carried out by a collective of 20 to 25 people, including women. Each resource person has spent around 15 to 20 years developing the programme and constructing rainwater harvesting structures. The college has seven field centres, each of which with 20 to 30 neighbouring villages.

The members of the collective:

Organize village meetings where the communities have submitted written requests for building rainwater harvesting tanks. During these meeting, sites are selected. If the proposed land belongs to a private party, the title of the land is transferred to the village by the owner so that it becomes common property.

Create Village Water Committees (VWCs) with equal numbers of men and women.

The collective members train the VWC members to

operate a bank account and maintain their books of accounts. They select the construction sites of the rainwater harvesting tanks and with the help of the VWCs and barefoot architects design them and monitor their construction. They hand over functioning rainwater harvesting tanks to the villagers and the VWCs after a social audit has taken place and the accounts approved. Villagers contribute about 10 percent of the total construction costs in cash constributions or in the form of voluntary labour.

VWC members select supervisors who are trained as "barefoot managers" at the barefoot College. They allot and measure the work, maintain muster rolls and labour cards, disburse wages and keep financial records. VWC memebers are responsible for inviting tenders for the purchase of construction materials, approving the design of the system developed by the barefoot architects and finally giving a written guarantee of the longevity and durability of the system.

The programme has trained more than 1,250 barefoot architects, including women. Building the RRWH systems has provided gainful employment to 20,000 villagers reducing out-migration of local workers. It has benefited nearly 200,000 people in 18 Indian states. Some 33 million litres of rainwater have been collected every year from the roofs of rural schools and community centres in 492 villages. It has assured access to drinking water for five months of the year. During the rest of the year, water tankers replenish the cisterns when

required.

The impact on women and children has been considerable. The VWCs have brought rural women into decision-making processes and the availability of safe drinking water has increased the attendance of gilrs in schools substantially. The Barefoot College has also established the Global Rainwater harvesting Collective (GRWHC) registered in Jaipur, Rajasthan and Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

a) What is the objective of the Roof Rainwater harvesting programme (RRHP).

b) Discuss the role of Village Water Committees (VWCs) with reference to above case.

c) How the above case has contributed in social and economic development of rural people of Rajasthan.

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