



Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, May 2024			
Course: Statutory Rules and Regulations Program: MTech HSE Course Code: HSFS7002		Semester: II Time: 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx4M=20Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	State after referring to the Indian Petroleum Act, why the powers to take action are restricted to the Central Government and why no other authority has any power whatsoever to act under this legislation.	4	CO1
Q2	An explosive manufacturing entity having an approved license under the Indian Explosives Act 1884, has approached you with the request for license to expand its operations with a list of explosives it plans to manufacture. All the explosives belong to schedule B, “prohibitive explosives”. State the actions that you need to undertake prior to and post grant of license.	4 (2*2)	CO1
Q3	Explain in case of the Dock Workers’ Act which court has the jurisdiction to try the cases and what is the duration within which it has to try the case one offence is registered with the inspector.	4 (2*2)	CO2
Q4	Explain Class A, Class B and Class C petroleum products.	4	CO2
Q5	State the powers of inspector according to the Dock Workers Act.	4	CO1
SECTION B (4Qx10M= 40 Marks)			
Q6	Explain in relation to the Factories Act 1948, as amended 1987, the below mentioned concepts. 1. Compulsory disclosure of information by the occupier (Section 41B) 2. Specific responsibility of the occupier in relation to hazardous processes (Section 41C). 3. Right of workers to warn about imminent danger (Section 41H). 4. Workers’ participation in safety management (Section 41G).	10 (2.5*4)	CO2

Q7	<p>Analyze the differences when penalties are applied for the following in line with the Dock Workers' Act 1986:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual and Partnership. 2. Offence committed by Company. 	10 (5*2)	CO3
Q8	<p>A worker was working at considerable height and during working in spite of wearing the harness he tripped and fell. The safety harness could not bear the sudden load and snapped, and the worker fell down. Emergency services were immediately called in and the worker sent to the hospital. After 3 days of treatment, he was discharged and advised bed rest. Bed rest was taken for at least 2 months and then the worker could walk a little. Relevant doctors after examination declared through a report duly signed and stamped that the case was not curable and was hence declared to have total permanent disability. Considering the circumstances, and the fact that he was sitting idle for the total period on the cost of the contractor, answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate whether the worker eligible for the compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. 2. If the answer to question 1 is yes, what is the calculation process and since when it will be effective. 	10 (5*2)	CO4
Q9	<p>Explain the composition of the Advisory Committee and who has the power to constitute such a committee after referring to the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Explain grant and refusal of licenses. Please also state why the section on refusal of license was specifically added. Refer to the Explosives Act 1884.</p>	10 (5*2)	CO2
<p>SECTION-C (2Qx20M=40 Marks)</p>			
Q10	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluate the violations in terms of HSE and in general for which the Occupier can be penalized. 	20 (10*2)	CO4

	<p>2. Evaluate the penalties applicable and can be levied for the violations.</p> <p>Consider that the employment is in a hazardous industry and answer the questions in line with the Factories Act 1948, as amended in 1987.</p>		
Q11	<p>The 2020 Assam gas and oil leak, also referred as the Baghjan gas leak, was a blowout and methane leak that happened in Oil India Limited's Baghjan Oilfield in Tinsukia district, Assam, India on 27 May 2020. The blowout occurred at Well No. 5 in the Baghjan Oil Field, resulting in a leak of natural gas. The leaking well subsequently caught fire on 9 June 2020,[1] and resulted in three deaths (Officially), large-scale local evacuations, and environmental damage to the nearby Dibru-Saikhowa National Park and Maguri-Motapung Wetland.</p> <p>The blowout was "killed" on 15 November 2020, 173 days after the blowout, with a technique called snubbing. Subsequently, Well No. 5 was abandoned on 3 December 2020. An investigation by a committee appointed by the National Green Tribunal revealed in November 2020 that Oil India Limited had failed to obtain legally required clearances to operate the oil field at Baghjan, and had failed to comply with provisions of environmental laws as well as with internal safety procedures in relation to drilling at the oil field. The findings reiterated a report by the Assam State Pollution Control Board, which had also reported that Oil India Limited did not obtain the necessary clearances before drilling.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze in line with the Petroleum Act of 1934, post incident what will the different actions that the inspector will initiate. 2. Analyze in reference to the Air Pollution Act 1981, and Environment Protection Act 1986, since OIL India did not take the adequate permissions / clearances for starting / drilling the well, as an PCB representative what actions are expected from your end subsequent to the incident. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyze the following concepts in accordance with the Indian Explosives Act.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Power to make rules for inspection, search, seizure, removal and 	20	CO3

	<p>detention.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Notice of Accidents.3. Inquiry into accidents.4. Inquiry into more serious accidents.5. Punishment for certain offences.		
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