


<b>Name:</b> <b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>UPES</b>  <b>End Semester Examination, May 2025</b></p> <p> <b>Course: Statutory Rules &amp; Regulations</b>  <b>Program: M. Tech HSE</b>  <b>Course Code: HSFS 7002</b> </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <b>Semester: II</b>  <b>Time : 03 hrs.</b>  <b>Max. Marks: 100</b> </p> <p><b>Instructions: All questions are compulsory. Use of calculator is allowed.</b></p>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx4M=20Marks)</b>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Discuss the responsibilities of the occupier of a factory under Section 7 of the Factories Act 1948.	4	CO2
Q 2	What are the provisions related to 'Annual Leave with Wages' under the Factories Act 1948.	4	CO1
Q 3	What is meant by 'Petroleum Class A, B, and C'? State the classification with flash point details.	4 (2+2)	CO1
Q 4	Analyze the concept of refusal to grant license under the Explosives Act.	4	CO3
Q 5	Evaluate the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under the Air Act, 1981	4	CO4
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	<p>Evaluate the concept of claims disbursement under the Workmen Compensation Act including the different percentages applicable and logic behind the approved percentages.</p> <p>Also, in the following circumstance calculate the actual disbursement based on the net basic monthly salary. Consider relevant factor X as 4</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Case of accidental death on site, monthly salary INR 10,000/-</li> <li>2. Case of accident leading to permanent disability, monthly salary INR 15,000/-</li> <li>3. Case of accident leading to temporary disability, monthly salary INR 10,000/-</li> </ol>	10 (2.5 *4)	CO4
Q 7	Explain the <b>scope and objectives</b> of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	10 (5+5)	CO2

	How does it serve as an umbrella legislation for environmental protection in India?		
Q8	<p>A partnership firm has been established which has applied for license for manufacturing explosives. In the application to the licensing authority, all relevant documents and a list of explosives that will be manufactured has been provided. The list includes the explosives under the, “general category – A”, and “prohibitive category -B”.</p> <p>Considering that you are the Chief Controller of Explosives, in line with the Explosives Act of 1884, analyze the actions regarding grant of license and also explain whether license will be granted or not.</p>	10	CO3
Q 9	<p>Analyze the following concepts in accordance with the Indian Explosives Act.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power to make rules for inspection, search, seizure, removal and detention.</li> <li>2. Notice of Accidents and Inquiry into accidents.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <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"> <li>1. Analyze in line with the Petroleum Act of 1934, post incident what will the different actions that the inspector will initiate.</li> </ol>	10 (5+5)	CO3

	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.		
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx20M=40 Marks)</b>			
Q 10	Evaluate the statutory provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 relating to the safety of hoists and lifts used in factories. Also explain responsibilities do occupiers have to ensure worker safety in this context?	<b>20 (10+10)</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 11	<p>Discuss the safety provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 related to revolving machinery.</p> <p>What measures are prescribed to protect workers who are working near or with the revolving machinery, and if the occupier fails to implement such measures, what is the penalty prescribed for such non-compliance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Discuss the following in reference to the Dock Workers Act.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Power to make rules and regulations by appropriate government (section 20 and 21)</li> <li>2. Obligations of Dock Workers and Penalties for contravention of the requirements under the Dock Workers Act (section 11 and 14)</li> </ol>	<b>20 (10+10)</b>	<b>CO2</b>