

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2018**

**Program: MBA UISC**

**Semester – III**

**Subject (Course): Land Acquisition, R&R, CSR and Sustainability Mgt**

**Max. Marks : 100**

**Course Code : PIUI 8002**

**Duration : 3 Hrs**

**No. of page/s: 4**

**SECTION A**

Write Short Notes of following Terms

S. No.		CO	Marks
1	Administrator	CO1	2
2	Affected Family	CO1	2
3	Displaced family	CO1	2
4	Environmental Impacts.	CO1	2
5	Holding of the Land.	CO1	2
6	Environmental Aspects	CO1	2
7	Land Owner	CO1	2
8	Marginal Farmer	CO1	2
9	Requiring body	CO1	2
10	Resettlement Area	CO1	2

**SECTION B**

**Attempt All Questions**

1	Draw a flowchart for EIA process.	CO2	5
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2	Write a Short note on Land pooling.	CO1	5
3	How a SIA have to be prepared?	CO2	5
4	Write down the differences between Land Acquisition Act of 1894 & LARR 2103	CO2	5
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>Answer any Three Questions</b>			
1	Write down the Process of Land Acquisition according to LARR 2013 with proper flowchart.	CO2	10
2	Write down the problems that had been faced for Project implementations of Thika Dam Kenya.	CO3	10
3	Explain your role as Project Manager in dealing with Land Acquisition and in timely completion of Project	CO2	10
4	Say you are a consultant and is given a job for assessing a Highway project. How you will do a life cycle assessment on it.	CO2	10
<b>SECTION-D</b>			
1	<p><b><i>Critically analyze the following Cases &amp; compare both of them:</i></b></p> <p><b>Struggle for saving 1898 hectares agricultural land destroyed due to coal mining (Jharkhand)</b></p> <p><b>Dhanbad, Jharkhand, Arpan 27.2.2012</b></p> <p>Coal mining in the region began almost 100 years ago. In 1971 with nationalization of coal mines many public sector units such as Bharat Cooking Coal Limited began mining operations in new areas. As a result the labour working in these mines had many immediate benefits but in 2000 after reductions in the number of labour working the mines they faced major hardships. In the Mohda region alone mining is being done by BCCL in 38,898 hectares of land. Prior to mining this land was used for agriculture and was so prosperous that in 1967-68 when there was a nationwide famine not a single person in the area died of starvation. Today even after 40 years, more than 60% population of the region does not have access to basic facilities. According to the detailed project report released in 1971 the government promised re-settlement, rehabilitation and employment but it has failed to fulfill its promises. The Government of India has begun the process of part privatization and is promoting contract labour</p>	CO3	30

instead of regular employment. A labour receives merely Rs120 after back breaking toil of 10-12 hours and this in itself is a violation of the minimum wages act. This region was much safer prior to the nationalization in 1971 as against this, now uncontrolled mining is turning into a nightmare for the habitants of the region. This is leading to increased number of accidents and is a major safety hazard for the people living in the region. This region of Dhanbad is surrounded by coal mines on all sides and open cast mining is being undertaken at more than 100 sites. Identity cards and safety equipments were not being given to the workers before entry into the mines. Not only this, there was no registration of the workers before they enter the mines and so in case of accidents they cannot claim compensation from the companies. According to some scientific report the region has enough coal for the next hundred years but the speed at which mining is being done currently this coal reserve will come to an end within 30 years.

#### **Movement for distribution of tea garden land to workers (West Bengal)**

##### **Jaipalguri Jaipalgudi, West Bengal TISHA SHG 10.3.2012**

The problems of the Tea garden laborers in this region are worrisome. Ghuppa tribes from the adjoining areas of Bhutan who are settled in the area are deprived of their land rights even today. Very limited work has been done for development of the education, health and other basic services for these tea garden laborers. Despite more than 100 year, the tea garden laborers are unsure about their local identity. The organization Centre for Development Human Initiative is working with women farmers and has formed West Bengal Tarai Mahila Association (Samti) which is in constant dialogue with the government on issues of women rights. Mr. Subrato Majumdar informed that Bacxa Region of tarai area is predominantly tribal. However, no serious efforts have been made by the administration to implement the Forest Rights Act. He said that there about 5000 Nepali & Rabha Tribal families who are landless. He said that there are 14 tea gardens whose lease term has expired and where local laborer are fighting for their land and homestead land rights. Mostly it is Uaoran and Santhal Teagarden laborer, who are denied their land rights. With the closure of tea gardens, these laborers are migrating to the neighboring states. The tea garden

laborers are being exploited in regards to payment of wages too. They are given Rs 60-67/day while in Darjeeling area, the daily wage rate is Rs 90. The tea Garden laborers are raising collective voice for their land rights and are raising their voice for seeking Rs 120 as wages. He shared that tribals who have come from Jharkhand and other neighboring states are not recognized as tribal in Bengal. As a result, civil and land rights have not been implemented properly. He shared that in this region, small farmers have taken the initiative to establish tea garden and the government needs to give them more protection. In addition, laborer cooperatives should be formed in those tea garden whose lease has expired which will provide them sustainable livelihood option. The second stop of the yatra in the district was Rangamali village, where a meeting was organized by Uttarbanga Terai Mahila Samiti. The members shared that there is an acute problem of flood and drinking water in this village which is located on the banks of Tista river. Up until now, about 100 acres of agriculture land has been destroyed by flood and about 20 families have lost their land. Government has not taken any initiative to compensate and rehabilitate them.

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**SECTION A**

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S. No.		CO	Marks
1	Administrator	CO1	2
2	Agriculture Land	CO1	2
3	Appropriate Government	CO1	2
4	Environmental Impacts.	CO1	2
5	Authority	CO1	2
6	Small Family	CO1	2
7	Displaced Family	CO1	2
8	Marginal Farmer	CO1	2
9	Patta	CO1	2
10	Requiring Body	CO1	2

**SECTION B**

**Attempt All Questions**

1	How to determine market price of Land and criteria?	CO2	5
2	Write a checklist of R&R award.	CO1	5

3	What is the urgency clause?	CO2	5
4	Write down the differences between Land Acquisition Act of 1894 & LARR 2103	CO2	5
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>Attempt All Questions</b>			
1	Write down the procedure and manner of R&R? Is it sustainable?	CO2	10
2	Explain your role as Project Manager in dealing with Land Acquisition and in timely completion of Project.	CO2	10
3	For resettlement of Populations what are the minimum infrastructural facilities and amenities have to be provided by the Requisitioning Authority. Critically evaluate also.	CO3	10
<b>SECTION-D</b>			
1	Acquisition of 150 acre land. Say, land comprises 75 pieces of 2 acre each having 1 constructed house worth Rs 10 lakh and assets worth Rs 50,000 on their respective piece. Further, the entire land is source of livelihood to 50 families. Say market value is Rs 2.0 crore per acre.  <b>Calculate the compensation amount for the land and affected family.</b>	CO3	30