

MRR

**Post-Graduate Certificate in Participatory Management of
Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
(PGCMRR)**

**Assignments 1 and 2
January-June/July-December, 2007**

MRR 01, 02, 03 & 04



**School of Social Sciences
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068**

PGCMRR Assignments, January-June / July-December, 2007

Programme Code: PGCMRR
Course Code: MRR 01, 02, 03, & 04
Assignments Code: MRR 01 to 04/Asst-1 & 2 /Jan./July, 2007

Dear Learner,

As we explained in the Programme Guide of the Post-graduate Certificate Programme of Study in Participatory Management of Displacement, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (PGCMRR), you will need to complete two assignments for each of the four courses in PGCMRR. The blockwise distribution of the two assignments of MRR 01 is as follows:

Assignment 1 (TMA) is based on all Blocks of MRR 01, 02, 03, & 04.
Assignment 2 (CMA) is based on all Blocks of MRR 01, 02, 03, & 04.

Submission:

The completed assignments should be sent as per the following schedule for January-June or July-December cycle of PGCMRR.

Assignment Number	Date of Submission	Whom to send
Assignment 1 (MRR 01 to MRR 04)	15.2/8.2007 30.2/8.2007	To The Coordinator of study center allotted to you/ OR To The Programme Coordinator, PGCMRR, School of Social Science, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi – 110 068
Assignment 2	15.3/9.2007 30.3/9.2007	To The Registrar, (SR&E Division), IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi – 110 068 OR To The Programme Coordinator, PGCMRR, School of Social Science, IGNOU, Maidan Garhi, New Delhi – 110 068

Note: Please make copies of the Response Sheet given at the end of this document (p.23) and answer CMAs separately for MRR 01, 02, 03 and 04.

Tutor Marked Assignment of MRR 01

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-01
Assignment Code: MRR-01/Asst-1/TMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

A) DCQ (Descriptive Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 500 words.

20 x 2 = 40

- 1) Do you agree that development projects necessarily induce displacement? Make a historical evaluation of such a relationship and justify your answer.

or

Discuss the main features of Land Acquisition Act in India. In the wake of the changed objectives of development after the Independence, is the act of colonial times relevant today? What are its shortcomings and the proposals thereon for its amendment?

- 2) What is meant by minimisation of displacement? What steps can be taken to minimise displacement?

B) MCQ (Middle Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 250 words.

12 x 4 = 48

- 3) Explain the impact of the 'development process induced displacement' upon women and children.
- 4) Evaluate and comment on the components of compensation for the displaced and the project affected persons under the Land Acquisition Act.
- 5) Make an assessment of the sectoral policies on rehabilitation in India.
- 6) Investigate whether the existing policies on rehabilitation in India recognise people's participation in the decisions concerning the project. You may quote examples from your own experience.

or

Elaborate whether the various drafts of National Policy on Rehabilitation respond to needs of those displaced by development projects.

C) SCQ (Short Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 50 words.

6 x 2 = 12

- 7) Explain the terms 'land', 'persons interested', 'public purpose' as defined in the Land Acquisition Act, 1984.
- 8) Point out the main areas of difference between Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 and Land Acquisition Act, 1984.

Computer Marked Assignment of MRR 01

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-01
Assignment Code: MRR-01/Asst-2/CMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

(From among the alternatives in each question, choose the most appropriate answer. All questions carry equal marks.)

- 1 The negative impact of displacement was minimal during ancient times because of
 - 1) lack of technology.
 - 2) abundance of land.
 - 3) no displacement.
 - 4) none of the above.

- 2 Which of the following is a salient feature of the law on Eminent Domain?
 - 1) Land without individual *patta* is state property.
 - 2) State has the right to decide what is public purpose.
 - 3) Both of the above
 - 4) None of the above

- 3 The Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 was aimed at
 - 1) making rehabilitation a right of the people.
 - 2) making land acquisition easier.
 - 3) giving monetary compensation to all affected persons.
 - 4) giving insurance coverage to all displaced persons.

- 4 Information on the displaced persons and project-affected persons is crucial for
 - 1) minimising displacement.
 - 2) planning rehabilitation.
 - 3) for an accurate cost-benefit analysis.
 - 4) all of the above.

- 5 Persons forced to move out of their home because of new diseases or loss of land fertility induced by environmental degradation or waste matter disposal caused by a project are known as
 - 1) displaced persons.
 - 2) process displaced persons.
 - 3) indirect displaced persons.
 - 4) project displaced persons.

- 6 What is the approximate percentage of the total resettled Adivasis, displaced since the implementation of first Five-year Plan?
 - 1) Less than 50%
 - 2) Less than 25%
 - 3) More than 50%
 - 4) Less than 10%

- 7 The number of Adivasis, who received compensation due to land acquisition, is small because
- 1) they were not willing to receive any compensation.
 - 2) only individual owned lands are compensated and most of Adivasi lands are common property resources.
 - 3) the government policy was not to give any compensation to any Adivasi.
 - 4) no Adivasi land was acquired by the Government.
- 8 Which of the following is an economic dispossession that results from displacement?
- 1) Loss of land and change in land holding
 - 2) Loss of wage employment and shift in occupational pattern
 - 3) Loss of access to common property resources
 - 4) All of the above
- 9 The process of decline in the economic position of the displaced persons due to loss of basic sources of livelihood may be termed as
- 1) rehabilitation.
 - 2) impoverishment.
 - 3) resettlement.
 - 4) dispossession.
- 10 The effective planning for the minimisation of displacement during the development of a project can be done
- 1) at the time of sanctioning the project.
 - 2) after the project is sanctioned.
 - 3) once the project site is finalised.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 11 Which of the following is an example of a law that permits the government to acquire land for specific purposes?
- 1) The Forest Act
 - 2) The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act
 - 3) The National Highways Act
 - 4) All of the above
- 12 According to the definition given under Land Acquisition Act, a 'person interested' is the one
- 1) who is the owner or tenant of the acquiring land.
 - 2) who have or claim to have an interest in the compensation.
 - 3) both of the above.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 13 All the objections of the interested persons against the acquisition of land under Land Acquisition Act shall be addressed to the
- 1) Chief justice.
 - 2) Government of India.
 - 3) District Collector.
 - 4) Inspector General of Police.

- 14 Under Land Acquisition Act an interested person can seek a reference against the award declared to a
- 1) Civil Court.
 - 2) District Court.
 - 3) High Court.
 - 4) Supreme Court.
- 15 The government sanctions the acquisition of land for a company after making an enquiry that
- 1) the company made an attempt to negotiate with the land owner and failed to reach an agreement.
 - 2) the land in question is available for the purpose for which it is to be acquired.
 - 3) the company is in a position to utilise the land speedily and efficiently.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 16 The draft National Policy of Rehabilitation was presented in
- 1) 1984.
 - 2) 1992.
 - 3) 1994.
 - 4) 1991.
- 17 In the displacement process the project authorities sometimes employ the oustees in
- 1) high level cadre.
 - 2) middle level cadre.
 - 3) the category of peons.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 18 Which of the following is not a salient feature of Coal Bearing (Acquisition and Development) Act?
- 1) The Act applies to both Central and State Governments.
 - 2) The Act can be used only for coal bearing areas.
 - 3) The Act has special provisions on the rights of license holders and lease holders.
 - 4) The Act allows for acquisition of land belonging to a State Government.
- 19 To deal with grievances the government of Orissa is to set up the mechanism of
- 1) a separate court.
 - 2) Lokpal.
 - 3) Lok Adalat.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 20 The boundaries of a National Park may be altered only with the permission of
- 1) central government.
 - 2) state legislature.
 - 3) persons affected.
 - 4) district Collector.
- 21 Under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, the controlling authority is
- 1) Central Government.
 - 2) State Government.

- 3) Chief Wild Life Officer.
 - 4) Forest Settlement Officer.
- 22 Resettlement of displaced persons means
- 1) one time relocation with or without other support such as jobs etc.
 - 2) rebuilding the lost livelihood of the displaced persons.
 - 3) assisting the displaced persons to shift out the original place.
 - 4) assisting the displaced persons to settle on the acquired land.
- 23 NTPC adopted a rehabilitation policy because they thought
- 1) it should be done on humanitarian basis.
 - 2) projects are often delayed in the absence of rehabilitation policy.
 - 3) only then the government will sanction the project.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 24 In most of the cases, which among the following is the main implementing and identification agency for land rehabilitation?
- 1) Central Government
 - 2) State Government
 - 3) The Government nominated NGO
 - 4) None of the above
- 25 All the existing principles of resettlement and rehabilitation are based on the fundamental principle of
- 1) the right to dignity of an individual guaranteed under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
 - 2) the right of the individual to get rehabilitated after a compulsory displacement.
 - 3) the duty of the project planners to safeguard the welfare of the affected people.
 - 4) all of the above.

Tutor Marked Assignment of MRR 02

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-02
Assignment Code: MRR-02/Asst-1/TMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

A) DCQ (Descriptive Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

20 x 2 = 40

- 1) Discuss the concept of participation in the context of development and displacement.
- 2) Differentiate between squatters and encroachers and discuss their problems. What are existing norms of compensation for them?

B) MCQ (Middle Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

12 x 2 = 48

- 3) Highlight the various elements that are essential for a successful participatory process of Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 4) Explain Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as a technique of data collection for effective coordination of the process of Resettlement and Rehabilitation.
- 5) Identify and describe different coping mechanisms used for the resolution of conflicts related to a development project.
- 6) Discuss the consequences of displacement on historically disadvantaged people with the help of case studies.

or

Why do you think that negotiated conflict management is likely to yield better results in the process of resettlement and rehabilitation? Write an example where such an approach has been followed and describe the steps followed.

C) SCQ (Short Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 50 words each.

6 x 2 = 12

- 7) Write a short note on protective regulations enacted by respective State Governments and the Central Government in schedule or tribal areas in India.
- 8) Explain the concept of Intrinsic Conflict.

or

Explain the concept of decentralisation with respect to people's participation in development process.

Computer Marked Assignment of MRR 02

Programme Code: PGCMMR

Course Code: MRR-02

Assignment Code: MRR-02/Asst-2/CMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

(From among the alternatives in each question, choose the most appropriate answer. All questions carry equal marks).

- 1 Stakeholders are those who are expected to
 - 1) be excluded from benefits.
 - 2) benefit or lose by the project.
 - 3) ensure human dignity.
 - 4) be fellow learners in a program of study.

- 2 There are no formal techniques for
 - 1) collecting the requisite data.
 - 2) mobilising participation.
 - 3) data collection.
 - 4) dissemination of information.

- 3 The instrument of arbitration is
 - 1) the process of persuading the contenders to adjust.
 - 2) the oldest form of dispute management.
 - 3) to have preparatory meetings.
 - 4) the process of anticipating apprehensions and neutralising them.

- 4 Maldhari is an occupational category referring to those who own
 - 1) immovable property.
 - 2) cattle or livestock.
 - 3) a share of forest produce.
 - 4) orchards and agricultural land.

- 5 Participatory approach is
 - 1) a general principle that helps draw different stakeholders into collective activities.
 - 2) a strategy where everyone is compelled to undertake manual labour.
 - 3) a method employed to decide the citizen's age of voting right.
 - 4) none of the above.

- 6 Ideal stage of initiating the process of participation seem to be at the
 - 1) inception of a project.
 - 2) time of enforcement of compensation decisions.
 - 3) time of monitoring rehabilitation work.
 - 4) the formulation phase of project's budget.

- 7 The term 'Social Map' is used to
- 1) depict the location of residential buildings (Schools, Post Office, Electricity Station, Community Hall, Dispensary, Hospital, Watershed, Plants and Nursery etc) and infrastructure within an area.
 - 2) describe the path to historical monuments in a submerged dam.
 - 3) draw inferences on social structure of a village.
 - 4) indicate important tasks to be attended by development agencies.
- 8 Stakeholders' analysis in the context of participatory Resettlement and Rehabilitation management is used to
- 1) identify characteristics the stakeholders.
 - 2) assess the magnitude of displacement by a project.
 - 3) understand the relationship between stakeholders in the presence of conflicting interests.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 9 It is useful to involve NGOs in the planning of Resettlement and Rehabilitation because
- 1) they often function as intermediaries between government/ R and R task manager and PAPs.
 - 2) their experience in mobilisation of people is in the line of perception of the Project Implementation Authority (PIA).
 - 3) they are ready to lead the movements of PAPs against PIA.
 - 4) they are more efficient than community based organisations (CBOs).
- 10 When 'family' and 'household' are interchangeably used as a unit for compensation payment, in a joint family
- 1) some adult members have to be left out.
 - 2) single women remain out of its purview.
 - 3) children of single women suffer marginalisation.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 11 Historically disadvantaged social groups, SCs and STs, face the risk of greater deprivation in the event of displacement when
- 1) compensation entitlement based on private property ownership is accepted.
 - 2) access to common property resources is denied.
 - 3) natural resources become unavailable in the rehabilitation area.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 12 The Draft National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 1998, despite enlargement of groups of PAPs for compensation entitlement, overlooked important category of
- 1) women and minor children.
 - 2) issueless old couples.
 - 3) squatters and encroachers.
 - 4) seasonal migrant labour and artisans.

- 13 'Scheduled Areas' have a potential of initiating development of tribal people. But these depend on the interest evinced by the
- 1) State Government.
 - 2) NGOs, working in tribal areas.
 - 3) State Governor.
 - 4) Members of Legislative Assembly.
- 14 Better results on cooperation of the affected persons can be attained by
- 1) withholding the magnitude of displacement in its initial stage.
 - 2) appointing a public relation officer to take on services and removing doubts right from the inception stage of a project.
 - 3) appointing a public relation officer only when budgeted time cannot be met
 - 4) none of the above
- 15 Participation refers to
- 1) a thought process and one's mind set.
 - 2) the organised efforts to increase control of resources.
 - 3) a process of working in co-operation with other stakeholders
 - 4) all of the above.
- 16 Which one of the following is the highest level of participation?
- 1) Manipulation
 - 2) Self-management
 - 3) Information sharing
 - 4) Decision-making
- 17 Daily schedules are drawn to identify
- 1) daily labour patterns.
 - 2) suitable periods for meetings.
 - 3) elements of plan formulation and implementation.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 18 Gender analysis includes
- 1) productive roles of women.
 - 2) reproductive roles of women.
 - 3) community management role of women.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 19 The concept of 'Host Village' refers to
- 1) the old site from where the displaced people evict.
 - 2) the new site to which displaced people shift.
 - 3) none of the above.
 - 4) both (1) and (2).
- 20 Which one of the following is not included among the different forms of tribal economy?
- 1) Cattle rearing
 - 2) Shifting cultivation
 - 3) Hunting and food gathering
 - 4) Ancestor worship

- 21 The aim of the participatory process in planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation is to
- 1) impede the developmental activities.
 - 2) minimise the negative effects of development on the affected communities.
 - 3) accelerate the process of land acquisition.
 - 4) prevent government from displacing the people.
- 22 The information about caste, tribe, lineage, household ties can be depicted on a
- 1) skills map.
 - 2) kinship map.
 - 3) well-being map.
 - 4) mobility map.
- 23 The best tool for conflict management during the life cycle of a development project is
- 1) use of coercion.
 - 2) discussion and negotiations.
 - 3) settlement through court.
 - 4) dharna.
- 24 The economy of the people displaced from Gir Forest was
- 1) hunting and gathering.
 - 2) pastoral.
 - 3) slash and burn agriculture.
 - 4) settled agriculture.
- 25 Which of the following is a principle of rehabilitation adopted by Draft National Policy for Resettlement and Rehabilitation, 1998?
- 1) Rightful compensation to all adult members of the family.
 - 2) Availability of infrastructure and basic amenities at relocation site.
 - 3) People without entitlement to be considered shareholders or beneficiaries of the project.
 - 4) All of the above.

Tutor Marked Assignment of MRR 03

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-03
Assignment Code: MRR-03/Asst-1/TMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

A) DCQ (Descriptive Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each. 20 x 2 = 40

- 1) How are the development induced project affected persons (PAPs) categorised? Discuss the technique for the identification of the indirectly affected PAPs.
- 2) Explain the basic principles and legal provisions of Karnataka Resettlement of Project Displaced Persons (KRDP) Act 1987. Discuss the R and R programme of the Upper Krishna Project (UKP) of the displaced and affected families in Karnataka (It would be useful to go through the media notes and the video programmes on UKP).

B) MCQ (Middle Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each. 12 x 4 = 48

- 3) What do you mean by resettlement and rehabilitation action plan? Elucidate the goals for the preparation of such a plan.
- 4) What are the various methods of calculating compensation under Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894? Discuss any one such method.
- 5) Explain the concept of sustainable development in the context of assessing the costs of resettlement and rehabilitation. How can it be achieved for the PAPs?
- 6) Differentiate between replacement value and market value in the context of resettlement and rehabilitation. Why do you think financial institutions prefer replacement value to market value for compensating the PAPs?

or

Highlight the significance of participation of PAPs in asset valuation. What are the problems in participatory approach to valuation of assets? Give examples. (You may refer to the media notes and listen to the audio programme on 'problems in participatory approach to valuation of assets').

C) SCQ (Short Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 50 words each. 6 x 2 = 12

- 7) What is a database management system?
- 8) How is the additional market value of land determined under LAA, 1894?

Computer Marked Assignment of MRR 03

Programme Code: PGCMMR

Course Code: MRR-03

Assignment Code: MRR-03/Asst-2/CMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

(From among the alternatives in each question, choose the most appropriate answer. All questions carry equal marks).

- 1 Which one of the following provision is not an essential prerequisite for formulating R and R action plan in terms of the prevailing policy?
 - 1) Announcement about the project
 - 2) Displaying a lay-out of the project affected area
 - 3) Information dissemination about entitlement of the PAPs
 - 4) Consulting the marginalised PAPs about their needs

- 2 The assessment of the loss of access to Common Property Resources (CPRs) to those in the displaced location can be done by
 - 1) census survey.
 - 2) verification of cadastral maps.
 - 3) public consultation through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques.
 - 4) all of the above.

- 3 Which one of the following is an effective methodology to identify indirectly affected Project Affected Persons?
 - 1) Participatory Rural Appraisal techniques
 - 2) Verification of project records
 - 3) Verification of electoral and public utility records
 - 4) All of the above

- 4 Which one of the following is an important variable employed for the income restoration of Project Affected Persons?
 - 1) On-site verification of property and residence registration
 - 2) On-site verification and possession or use of assets
 - 3) On-site assessment of quality and quantity of assets
 - 4) All of the above

- 5 Which one of the following is a step involved in the organisation of data?
 - 1) Scrutiny of data to check accuracy
 - 2) Tabular representation and reduction of data
 - 3) Consistency checks
 - 4) All of the above

- 6 The ultimate objective of rehabilitation plans and programmes is to
 - 1) assist the displaced persons to transport household materials to the new location.
 - 2) improve the economic status that the displaced persons had before acquisition in the shortest possible time span.
 - 3) assist the displaced persons to acquire skills for getting new employment.
 - 4) arrange transit camps for the displaced persons.

- 7 Which of the following can act as a catalytic agent in helping the affected people to resettle and rehabilitate themselves in a proper fashion?
- 1) Project Implementation Authority
 - 2) Project displaced persons
 - 3) NGO
 - 4) All of the above
- 8 For a realistic resettlement and rehabilitation action, plan the monetary compensation given to the displaced persons should be equal to
- 1) transaction rate of the land.
 - 2) replacement cost of the land.
 - 3) the amount demanded by the displaced person.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 9 Database management refers to a system of technological requirements for
- 1) data storage.
 - 2) data processing.
 - 3) data organisation.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 10 The statutory compensation for the acquired land includes
- 1) market value of the land acquired.
 - 2) damages for decrease of profit from land between final declaration and the taking possession of land.
 - 3) the incidental expenses, if the owner is forced to change the place of residence or business.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 11 Professional hearing of the cases of land acquisition for enhancement of compensation often employ
- 1) sale statistics method.
 - 2) capitalisation method.
 - 3) expert assessment method.
 - 4) consent award method.
- 12 Sustainable economic development requires
- 1) avoiding significant inter-generational costs from excessive use of resources.
 - 2) ensuring the future generations not to be worse off due to shifting the burden of the present generation.
 - 3) both (1) and (2).
 - 4) none of the above.
- 13 Which of the following is a negative externality in the case of infrastructure development projects?
- 1) Deforestation
 - 2) Undesirable changes in ground water aquifers
 - 3) Salinity and water logging in areas exposed to intensive irrigation
 - 4) All of the above

- 14 In the context of resettlement and rehabilitation, the indirect method of assessing compensation
- 1) does not use market price as the basis for evaluation.
 - 2) uses market price as the basis for evaluation.
 - 3) both of the above.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 15 Compensation price for acquired land works well when it is *at par with*
- 1) prevailing market price.
 - 2) government determined on the basis of land-type.
 - 3) need based value.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 16 One of the most sensitive and difficult component of valuation process is the valuation of
- 1) dry land.
 - 2) residential structures.
 - 3) commercial structures.
 - 4) agricultural lands.
- 17 The supply of firewood, construction materials and medicinal herbs that people derive from natural resources are categorised under
- 1) non-use values.
 - 2) use values.
 - 3) both (1) and (2).
 - 4) neither (1) not (2).
- 18 Travel cost method for indirect quantification or valuation considers the value of time and choice of site visits and can be judged by the values of parks or cultural sites. We can term such methods of valuation as
- 1) non-market based method.
 - 2) market based method.
 - 3) both (1) and (2).
 - 4) none of the above.
- 19 The definition of sustainability as the 'development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their needs', is given by
- 1) The World Bank.
 - 2) IMF.
 - 3) World Commission on Environment and Development.
 - 4) World Resource Institute.
- 20 Dependence of local communities on National Parks and Sanctuaries in India is mostly in the form of
- 1) settlement of human population within or adjacent to the protected area.
 - 2) harvesting of timber and minor forest products.
 - 3) grazing by livestock.
 - 4) all of the above.

- 21 Assumptions made while valuing loss of agricultural output due to a dam project is
- 1) constancy of social erosion overtime.
 - 2) loss of nutrient remaining constant.
 - 3) increase of water-logging.
 - 4) both (1) and (2).
- 22 The replacement value of agricultural land can be determined on the basis of the information obtained about the actual land transactions from
- 1) project affected persons of the village.
 - 2) non-project affected persons of the village.
 - 3) revenue officials of the village.
 - 4) people of neighbouring village.
- 23 As per the Maharashtra Rehabilitation of Projects Affected Persons Act, 1986, a tenant is a person
- 1) who is in actual possession of land at the time of acquisition.
 - 2) who has signed a lease but not taken possession of the land.
 - 3) both of the above.
 - 4) none of the above.
- 24 The Karnataka Rehabilitation Act is based on the basic principle that
- 1) allotment of land to the land losers is the best means of rehabilitation.
 - 2) the gainers from the project must compensate the losers for the project.
 - 3) the losers must get the same or better gains as those of gainers.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 25 In accordance to the Land Acquisition Amendment Act, 1984, 30% of the market value of the land called solatium is paid to the landowner in lieu of
- 1) the damages earned to his immovable property.
 - 2) the injury and distress caused to the feeling of the owner.
 - 3) damages caused to the unacquired portion of acquired land.
 - 4) all of the above.

Tutor Marked Assignment of MRR 04

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-04
Assignment Code: MRR-04/Asst-1/TMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

A) DCQ (Descriptive Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 500 words each.

20 x 2 = 40

- 1) Distinguish between income and livelihood restoration of rehabilitation. What are the strategies employed and the problems faced in each?
- 2) Explain Land-based rehabilitation and its various forms. Due to its limitations, explore avenues, which can become new livelihood options for the displaced. (It would be informative to watch the video programme on 'New Livelihood Options' and read its media notes).

B) MCQ (Middle Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

12 x 4 = 48

- 3) What are the factors that affect the participatory selection of resettlement sites by the displaced families?
- 4) Discuss different types of financial services essential for the success of non-land based rehabilitation programme.
- 5) What are the social risks that the affected persons face due to a regular employment in the project?

Or

How will you play the role of a trainer effectively if you are appointed so in a rehabilitation programme? Explain.

- 6) Explain Grievance in the context of displacement. How can it be handled effectively?

C) SCQ (Short Category Question)

Answer the following questions in about 50 words each.

6 x 2 = 12

- 7) Identify the 'risks' that are addressed in the 'impoverishment risks and reconstruction model'.
- 8) What do you understand by social auditing?

Computer Marked Assignment of MRR 04

Programme Code: PGCMMR
Course Code: MRR-04
Assignment Code: MRR-04/Asst-2/CMA/2007

Maximum Marks: 100

Answer all questions.

(From among the alternatives in each question, choose the most appropriate answer. All questions carry equal marks).

- 1 While selecting appropriate sites for rehabilitation, it is desirable to
 - 1) take a unilateral decision by the project implementation authority.
 - 2) consult the affected people.
 - 3) have a technique examination of the factors associated with each suggested site.
 - 4) both (2) and (3).

- 2 Which of the following factors affects the participatory selection of rehabilitation sites?
 - 1) The factional fights that exist in the village.
 - 2) Occupational convenience of concerned families.
 - 3) The vested interests of the landed elites.
 - 4) All of the above.

- 3 A resettlement plan must have a set of provisions aimed at
 - 1) reconstructing the production base of displaced.
 - 2) providing as much cash compensation as desired by displaced.
 - 3) accommodating all the displaced with jobs in the project.
 - 4) introducing training programmes capable of providing employment to each displaced.

- 4 Which of the following agency is not involved in the site selection for rehabilitation of the displaced people?
 - 1) The affected people.
 - 2) Rehabilitation officer.
 - 3) Land acquisition officer.
 - 4) All of the above.

- 5 The process in which the Project Displaced Families prepare to shift to their rehabilitation site and carry away with them all the movable items of their daily living is called as
 - 1) dismantling.
 - 2) resettlement.
 - 3) rehabilitation.
 - 4) all of the above.

- 6 Which of the following is not a right provided under Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984?
 - 1) The right to make objections to the proposed acquisition.
 - 2) The right of agricultural labourers for entitlement to resettlement.

- 3) The right to represent in regard to quantum of compensation before administrative authorities.
 - 4) The right to agitate in regard to compensation before the civil court.
- 7 A development package, which can be called as the back bone of a resettlement plan is a set of provisions aimed at
- 1) reconstructing the production base of those displaced.
 - 2) successful completion of a development project.
 - 3) successful displacement of people from a project site.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 8 When the land acquisition for a project is less than 25% of the total land holding and viability of income generating assets is not threatened,
1. RAP is still a necessity.
 2. eligibility criteria for compensation has to be decided.
 3. both (a) and (b) are required.
 4. none of the above.
- 9 In India land based resettlement is becoming increasingly difficult due to the
- 1) disapproval of the Project Affected Persons.
 - 2) population pressure on the limited land resources.
 - 3) non-interest shown on part of host population.
 - 4) increased financial burden associated with it.
- 10 In the Upper Krishna Project the resettlement package provided
- 1) a replacement cost of assets.
 - 2) direct project benefits to the affected population.
 - 3) land based resettlement.
 - 4) linking up non-land based activities with opportunities available within the project.
- 11 The valuation of non-private or irreplaceable assets must be made by
- 1) market determined prices.
 - 2) government determined prices.
 - 3) access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.
 - 4) going to a civil court and seeking legally envisaged entitlements.
- 12 In the absence of active land market in an area, replacement cost of land may be calculated by linking it to
- 1) base of agricultural holding tax.
 - 2) productive value of the affected land.
 - 3) moneylenders mortgage rate for land.
 - 4) commercial banks' mortgage rate for land.
- 13 Attempts of land record updating in project affected areas often overlooks the importance of
- 1) population growth.
 - 2) accidental death of family head.

- 3) women who are legal heirs.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 14 While opting for agriculture as the main package in land-based Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the task manager must ensure the value-added component such as
- 1) irrigation facilities.
 - 2) access to cheap credit.
 - 3) crop insurance.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 15 The service area population of a market is the
- 1) total population of the market, which provide various services.
 - 2) total population of settlements of its hinter land.
 - 3) total number of other markets to which a market has contacts.
 - 4) total number of people who earn a livelihood from the market.
- 16 Which of the following agency can act as the most effective mechanism for monitoring progress or problems of an income restoration plan?
- 1) Project Implementation Authority.
 - 2) NGO.
 - 3) Project Affected Persons group.
 - 4) None of the above.
- 17 SWOT analysis is a training technique, which facilitates
- 1) decision making.
 - 2) decomposition of a complicated machinery.
 - 3) learning of mathematics at a short time.
 - 4) communication skill improvement.
- 18 Which of the following is a backward linkage of marketisation?
- 1) Quality control.
 - 2) Storage.
 - 3) Provision of credit facilities.
 - 4) Market information.
- 19 Which of the following financial institutions can be mobilized to provide financial credits to Project Affected Persons?
- 1) National Co-operative Development Corporations.
 - 2) State Small Industries Development Corporations.
 - 3) State Industrial Development Corporations.
 - 4) All of the above.
- 20 Which of the following is a social risk, related to the project job given to Project Affected Persons?
- 1) Broken kin and kith relationship.
 - 2) Marginalisation of the Project Affected Persons at the place of employment.
 - 3) Employment option provides restoration of livelihood to the Project Affected Person only and not to his children.
 - 4) All of the above.

- 21 A project can be defined as
- 1) any activity of the government that is meant for the development of a region.
 - 2) an investment of resources on a package of interrelated time bound activities.
 - 3) any development activity of the government which is funded by World Bank.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 22 Monitoring of project implementation is a mechanism for
- 1) recording and reporting of information on project implementation.
 - 2) taking corrective measures during the implementation of the project.
 - 3) evaluating the impact of a project in the social system.
 - 4) planning various activities related to the implementation of a project.
- 23 In the case of displacement, grievance is a complaint of one or more project affected persons with respect to
- 1) lack of security of government and project officials towards project affected persons.
 - 2) improper resettlement and rehabilitation.
 - 3) the process of project initiation.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 24 The main drawback of the academic approach of monitoring and evaluation is that
- 1) it gets delayed in presentations of findings.
 - 2) it takes the form of an evaluation mission and is done rather quickly.
 - 3) it gives emphasis on compliance with certain formats.
 - 4) all of the above.
- 25 An ideal participatory evaluation method shall be able to
- 1) assess whether the project can serve the public purpose for which it has acquired land.
 - 2) conduct a holistic and impartial evaluation both before and after displacement.
 - 3) make a holistic evaluation on all relevant issues like gender and environment.
 - 4) all of the above.

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Question No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										

Question No.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Answer										

Question No.	21	22	23	24	25
Answer					

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