

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

I
J
R
C
M



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories

Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.

Open J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C.)].

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 4456 Cities in 177 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	PREPARING TEACHERS FOR THE AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: ROLE OF POLICY MAKERS & TEACHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS <i>DR. NEENA ANEJA</i>	1
2.	WORK LIFE BALANCE AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFLUENCE IN HEALTH CARE INDUSTRY. <i>RASHMI FARKIYA & DR. PAWAN PATNI</i>	3
3.	AN ASSESSMENT OF SATISFACTION LEVEL OF TOURISTS IN KANHA NATIONAL PARK <i>DR. ASHOK JHAWAR & SHUBHANGI JAIN</i>	6
4.	BRAND AWARENESS OF HINDUSTAN UNILIVER LTD. AT THIRUTHURAIPOONDI <i>M.KALAIVANI & B. KAYATHIRIBAI</i>	13
5.	SOME EXAMPLES IN USAGE OF PARAMETRIC TESTS <i>SAHANA PRASAD</i>	16
6.	STATUS OF QUALITY PRACTICES IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS IN PUDUCHERRY STATE <i>K. KANDASAMY & DR. D. ARAVAZHI IRISSAPPANE</i>	19
7.	A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY ON IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN CONSUMER PERCEPTION TOWARDS MOBILE VALUE ADDED SERVICES: A HOLISTIC PERCEPTIVE <i>BGK MURTHY, DR. A. SATISH BABU & DR. B. NAGARAJU</i>	24
8.	SCOPE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK IN CURRENT CENTURY <i>DR. MARIYA T CHEERAN, GEORGE JOSEPH & RENJITH T A</i>	27
9.	LEGAL PROCEDURE AND STATUS OF ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE FOR SERVICE QUALITY IN NOTARY PUBLIC'S OFFICES: IRAN AND FRANCE <i>DR. GHASSEM KHADEM RAZAVI & FATEMEH SHAFIEI</i>	29
10.	PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA: PROGRESS IN SIKKIM STATE (INDIA) <i>SANJAYA KUMAR SUBBA</i>	33
11.	LAND ACQUISITION BILL: A LONG AWAITED REFORM TO SPEED UP 'MAKE IN INDIA' INITIATIVE <i>KAVITA KARAN INGALE</i>	36
12.	ONE PERSON COMPANY (OPCS): ANALYSIS OF COMPANIES ACT, 2013 WITH RESPECT TO FORMATION AND OPERATION OF OPCS IN INDIA <i>ANIL KUMAR</i>	38
13.	RURAL MARKETING: AN OVERVIEW <i>P. BHANUPRIYA & D.SUPULAKSHMI</i>	40
14.	A STUDY OF AWARENESS ABOUT LIFE INSURANCE SCHEME AMONG PEOPLE IN KANGRA DISTRICT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH <i>KEWAL SINGH & SARWAN KUMAR</i>	42
15.	A STUDY TO ANALYSE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRODUCTION OF STEEL AND FERRO ALLOYS IN THE WORLD WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIA <i>ASHISH V. DONGARE & DR. ANAND MULEY</i>	46
16.	EFFECTS OF JOB CHARACTERISTICS ON JOB SATISFACTION AMONG THE STAFFS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAFFNA <i>THASIKA YOGESWARAN</i>	49
17.	IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENT ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR: A STUDY ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS <i>ASHA T K</i>	55
18.	POTENTIAL CUSTOMER FOR MARUTI SUZUKI SWIFT <i>RAMESHA.R & SANDHYA.P</i>	59
19.	PRIVATE SECTOR, THE ENGINE OF RWANDA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT <i>SYLVIE NIBEZA</i>	62
20.	JOB SATISFACTION AND PROBLEMS FACED BY ANGANWADI WORKERS <i>SHETAL R. BARODIA</i>	69
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	71

CHIEF PATRON

PROF. K. K. AGGARWAL

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
(An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)
Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon
Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad
Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON

LATE SH. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

FORMER CO-ORDINATOR

DR. S. GARG

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Business & Management, Urjani

ADVISORS

PROF. M. S. SENAM RAJU

Director A. C. D., School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi

PROF. M. N. SHARMA

Chairman, M.B.A., Haryana College of Technology & Management, Kaithal

PROF. S. L. MAHANDRU

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR

PROF. R. K. SHARMA

Professor, Bharti Vidyapeeth University Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi

CO-EDITOR

DR. BHAVET

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD

DR. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

PROF. SANJIV MITTAL

University School of Management Studies, Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

PROF. ANIL K. SAINI

Chairperson (CRC), Guru Gobind Singh I. P. University, Delhi

DR. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

DR. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, P. J. L. N. Government College, Faridabad

DR. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Asst. Professor, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

PROF. NAWAB ALI KHAN

Department of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.

PROF. ABHAY BANSAL

Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engineering & Technology, Amity University, Noida

PROF. A. SURYANARAYANA

Department of Business Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad

PROF. V. SELVAM

SSL, VIT University, Vellore

DR. PARDEEP AHLAWAT

Associate Professor, Institute of Management Studies & Research, Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak

DR. S. TABASSUM SULTANA

Associate Professor, Department of Business Management, Matrusri Institute of P.G. Studies, Hyderabad

SURJEET SINGH

Asst. Professor, Department of Computer Science, G. M. N. (P.G.) College, Ambala Cantt.

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMITA

Faculty, Government M. S., Mohali

FINANCIAL ADVISORS

DICKIN GOYAL

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS

JITENDER S. CHAHAL

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT

SURENDER KUMAR POONIA

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript entitled ' _____ ' for possible publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published elsewhere in any language fully or partly, nor is it under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to their inclusion of names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR :

Designation :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
- b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
- c) There is no need to give any text in the body of mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
- d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB**.
- e) **Abstract alone will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
- f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of manuscript, within two days of submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
- g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.

2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be **bold typed, centered and fully capitalised**.
3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italicized text**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and explain the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations.
7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php, however, mentioning JEL Code is not mandatory.
8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably range from 2000 to 5000 WORDS.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered & self explained, and titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, horizontally centered with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word should be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section: Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they are supposed to follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to make sure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use **(ed.)** for one editor, and **(ed.s)** for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc, in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italics. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document.** However, **you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point**, which may be placed in number orders after the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

LAND ACQUISITION BILL: A LONG AWAITED REFORM TO SPEED UP 'MAKE IN INDIA' INITIATIVE

KAVITA KARAN INGALE
ASST. PROFESSOR
MIT SCHOOL OF BUSINESS
PUNE

ABSTRACT

The study shows that while on one hand the Act has been criticised as anti-farmer and exploitative in nature by the opposition and a group of social activists, on the other hand the amendments made in the law stands to fast track the clearances required for the stalled projects. Besides, it intends to take care of the interest of the land owners. This new facet of Law appears to be a positive change against the backdrop of need for effective implementation of Make in India initiative. Yet, the possibility of weak administration and socio-environmental concerns cannot be ignored.

KEYWORDS

land acquisition bill, make in India, reforms.

INDIAN ECONOMY: AN OVERVIEW

There has been a substantial change in the sectoral contribution to GDP over last 60 years. From about 60 per cent during the independence era the share of agriculture and allied activities in nation's GDP dropped to 15 %. Yet more than 60 per cent of population is relying on this sector as a source of livelihood.

The Indian model of development is principally driven by rapid expansion of high-end knowledge intensive sectors. Its major revenue comes from sectors like IT, biotech, BPO/KPO and other similar services. It has so far neglected low-end labour intensive mass manufactures. From an agriculture-dominated economy, India straight away jumped to an economic structure, where, services and high-end manufacturing assumed the lead role. This type of development model is neither equitable nor sustainable in democracy.

MODIAN MODEL - MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE (MII)

In the face of lackluster performance by the manufacturing sector, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is focused on expanding the manufacturing sector's share of the economy in order to boost employment for India's young population. The government launched its flagship Make in India program on September 25, 2014, and it has identified 25 "thrust sectors" to be given special attention. But it has yet to outline concrete measures for promoting investment in these areas.

MII includes major new initiatives designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure.

The MII campaign also reemphasizes on the revival and up gradation of key sectors with the policies and processes. It shifts its focus to manufacturing sector which has greater employability of rural India major. MMI identifies some key sectors which include leather, textiles, construction, chemicals, food processing, mining, oil & gas to name a few.

This cannot necessarily be achieved through counter-productive policies of reservation and prolonged protection..There has to be a proactive policy framework to resolve infrastructure deficits. According to World Bank Survey, India ranks a dismal 142 among 189 countries in the area of "ease of doing business".

FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

As known by everyone, there are four major factors of production namely, land, labour, capital and entrepreneur. The very first factor in the list; availability of land has become as major bottleneck in the process of industrial activity.

Land is a key factor when one plans growth map, be it for erection of facilities of new highways, industrial corridor or industrial parks. Once the units start the acquisition process for the land they requires, they confront with numerous difficulties be it environmental issues, rehabilitation of the displaced people or compensation to be paid to land owners. The legislative machinery plays a pivotal role in shaping up the entire process. Ease of land acquisition is a precondition to the development which helps the industries to acquire land for their plants.

In the backdrop of implementation of Make in India programme, the study aims to review the various policy issues associated with land acquisition

COLONIAL LAND ACQUISITION ACT OF 1894

This law made the farmers to sacrifice their lands in public interest for meager compensation. It was meant to serve the British interests. It has failed to address some important issues associated with land acquisition particularly forcible acquisitions, definition of "public purpose", widespread misuse the of "urgency clause", compensation, lack of transparency in the acquisition process, participation of communities whose land is being acquired and virtually no rehabilitation and resettlement package. The concept of public purpose has very often being misused and land acquired was finally deployed for amusement parks, malls and luxury residential complexes.

THE LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT BILL, 2011

The land acquisition bill 2011 introduced a number of changes over and above the existing 1894 law on land acquisition. It mandates a Social Impact Assessment of the proposed acquisition by an independent body for all acquisitions. For projects undertaken by private companies or through public-private partnerships, the bill requires the consent of 80% of the affected people which will a long way in reducing forcible acquisitions. It guarantees higher compensation to the land losers and adopts the market value method to compute compensation

Despite the object and purpose of the bill stating that the definition of "public purpose" needs to be redefined so as to "restrict its scope", the definition presented in the bill has largely remained the same and leaves enough scope for its abuse. The major point of criticism from all corners has been the power of the Central Government vis-a-vis the state governments in relation to sale and purchase of land by private companies and the applicability of the R&R provisions. The provision for compensation on the basis of "market value" of land will remain elusive in the absence of a well functioning land market in India. Further, very few land transactions happen at the rural level which prevents the discovery of real value of land. The issue is further compounded by the underreporting of the transaction price to avoid stamp duty.

The same law continued to operate with minor changes till 2013 when UPA government came with 2013 legislation.

Right to Fair Compensation, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013 replaced the 1894 Land Acquisition Act .The new legislation as it says favored farmers as it requires 80 % consent for the projects in private sector while 70 % consent of landowner for public private ventures. It also increased compensation paid to these landowners which was correlated to market rates. It made Social Impact Assessment study mandatory for all projects.

With so many stringent regulations the 2013 Legislation made it the process of land acquisition lengthy and cumbersome exercise. Besides the requisition of consent and social impact analysis was left to state agencies which had credibility issues. It followed the route of temporary ordinances.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

In a bid to ease the process of land acquisition in Dec 2014, Union cabinet recommended promulgation of ordinance to amend the original act. With the new bill- Right to Fair compensation and transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Amendment Bill 2015, NDA govt eased the process to some extent. It advocated to do away with-consent of 70% and 80% for five new categories of projects –defense, rural infrastructure, housing for poor, industrial corridors, infrastructure and social infrastructure projects & elimination of Mandatory social impact and Environmental study.

Further it made few amendments in the original ordinance-like -giving employment to at least one member of displaced family, ensuring that only bare minimum land required for the project will be acquired, restriction on acquisition of land within one km of railroads and highways. But investors were reluctant to put money in land based on temporary ordinances.

CRITICISM

Colin Gonsalves, lawyer and founder of Human Rights Law Network says 2013 Act not only retained but sharpened some draconian features of 1894 law. The separation between public purpose acquisition by govt. and the acquisition for companies was given a public purpose flavor.

Defining public purpose as "the provision of land for infrastructure, industrialization and urbanization projects of appropriate government, where benefits largely accrue to the general public" can be interpreted differently by different stakeholders. In effect, the bill does not clarify how private and public purpose in a private sector-led project will be evaluated.

Again consent from farmers is a debatable issue. Sometimes it is taken through illegal means while in some cases after initial payment and possession residual amounts are not paid.

Market value of land concept reflects only the white money component which appears on papers. Besides, the compensation is decided after considering the present value. It ignores the opportunity cost of the land that is the revenue streams foregone amidst availability of ample investment opportunities.

The provision for lapsing of acquisition when physical possession is not taken and compensation not paid under 1894 Act for five years prior to the coming into force of the 2013 Acts, have been diluted. Similar is the case for return of unused land to the farmers.

These provisions are being called as anti-farmer policies. While govt is defending its new bill by saying it will foster industrial growth and thereby create widespread opportunities for unemployed unskilled rural youth. Further, there are several points raised by social activists which, includes undemocratic and anti-farmer nature, need of an ordinance and the ignorance of farmers about it.

The new bill freed social infrastructure like private hospitals and private educational institutions from the provisions of consent and SIA. It appears to favour corporate interests. This exemption was eventually dropped in the face of protests.

The process of land acquisition is going to be extremely lengthy and difficult. With the steps to be followed like social impact assessment, environmental clearance and several other clearances, R&R, litigation hurdles, etc, acquiring a sizeable piece of land is going to be a time consuming process. Such is the proposed law that a handful of motivated land-owners can block or jeopardize projects of strategic importance.⁵

While the bill promises transparency and certainty in acquisition process and after, by having several layers of bureaucracies for all land acquisition cases, it makes land acquisition a complicated exercise. This will act as a demotivating factor for many potential entrepreneurs.

SUGGESTIONS

The land acquisition policy requires relaxation in its rehabilitation norms to rationalize acquisition costs and timelines. Just as sector of national significance have been kept out of purview of consent and environmental assessment, segments of core organized real estate such as IT parks, commercial office and retail development can also come under the faster processing norms. There is also need to streamline the land records as said by *Anshuman Magazine* in his article Making India Attractive.

Experts have made suggestions like land pooling which means that lands of the farmers are pooled together and common infrastructure is built. A part of land is returned to farmers and its value increases substantially. The farmers may quit farming or retain the land.

Leasing of land from land owners for certain lease period. Energy projects such as oil, gas and wind power development have been following this model successfully.

Land auctions as better alternatives to acquisitions by state agencies. All landowners will submit ask prices for their plots and the cheapest one can be accepted.

A recent NDTV investigation shows that the industrial development Corporation of Maharashtra, AP, UP, Rajasthan and Gujarat had together acquired 572793 acres of land. Out of this about 45 % of land has not been allotted to any industrial projects. This backlog needs the government attention.

Again the risk of deterioration of environment cannot be denied in the wake of phasing out approvals and environmental and social study as encountered by China.

As stated by Dheeraj *Fartode in Hitavada* in case of Multimodal International Hub and Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) legal disputes continue to delay sorting out of land acquisition issues. Besides, the desired investment has not come to land acquired and allotted so far under the ambitious project. Maharashtra chief minister Mr. Fadnavis said not a single (affected) family will be excluded from rehabilitation. He has also instructed officials to start an industrial technical training institute so that local youth can get training and employment in the projects.

CONCLUSION

While on one hand the Act has been criticised as anti-farmer and exploitative in nature by the opposition and a group of social activists, on the other hand the amendments made in the law stands to fast track the clearances required for the stalled projects. Besides, it intends to take care of the interest of the land owners. This new facet of Law appears to be a positive change against the backdrop of need for effective implementation of Make in India initiative. Yet, the possibility of weak administration and socio-environmental concerns cannot be ignored.

REFERENCES

1. A Land Acquisition Bill With Many Faultlines Economic & Political Weekly Vol –XLVIII No. 26-27, June 29, 2013 | Prasenjit Bose
2. A land acquisition debate: A review Kanad Bagchi Observer Research Foundation Online Publications 16 Aug 2012
3. Criticism- Colin Gonsalves, lawyer and founder of Human Rights Law Network –Business World 4 May 2015
4. Niranjana Sahoo, *The New Land Acquisition Bill and its Challenges* (New Delhi: Observer Research Foundation, 2011)

WEBSITES

5. www.dnaindia.com Tuesday, 4 November 2014
6. www.modelgovernance.com-Land Acquisition Act: A Critical Analysis Published February 9, 2015 by Akansha Arora

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Commerce, IT & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue as well as on the journal as a whole, on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries please feel free to contact us on our E-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-
Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

