

**Akansha**

Title - Land Acquisition issues in infrastructure projects

Host Organization - KPMG Global Services Pvt Ltd

Year - 2018

ABSTRACT:

Urbanization and fast economic growth in the last two decades have increased the demand for land as the infrastructure sector (which primarily comprises of roads, rail, power, utilities) needs huge quantities of land (Ghimire et al., 2017). Land Acquisition in India is governed by the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. However, majority of infrastructure projects are affected by schedule and cost overruns. One of the primary reasons, in pre-execution phase, is the delay in LA process due to resistance from the local communities on the account of poor compensation and undervalued market price of their land (Shete and Kothawade, 2016). As on November 2016, 16 percent of the total stalled investment is at risk due to LA problems which accounts for Rs. 692.9 thousand crores. The purpose of the paper is to identify LA issues and their economic impact on infrastructure projects in India. Further, the gaps in the LA process and compensation model were identified through a detailed study of World Bank Performance Standard, types of compensation models that exist around the world and successful alternative mechanisms adopted in India. The research is based on secondary data collection. The research recommends a forward looking approach to reduce delays and cost overruns in infrastructure projects due to LA issues.

Key words- Land Acquisition, compensation, LARR Act, infrastructure projects.



Akshay Gupta

Title: Natural Gas Market: Feasibility studies of Natural Gas in various sectors in India and globally.

Host Organization: ICF Consulting India Pvt Ltd

Year: 2018

ABSTRACT:

ICF is a global consulting services company which specializes in providing program implementation, analytics and advisory services, with expertise in sectors like Energy, Environment, Government, Health, Social Programs and Transportation. With a vision of moving towards a gas based economy and increasing its share to at least 15% in the primary energy mix, Government of India is taking several policy and regulatory initiatives including providing budgetary support to Eastern India pipeline grid and fast-tracking the development of gas infrastructure, market, and growth of Industry. Further to unlock the huge potential of gas, it is critical that India addresses newer platforms to meet the requirements of the Industry and the end-users. This requires the development of a natural gas hub (physical market), setting up of LNG gas terminals and expansion in City Gas Distribution projects across Indian districts. The global experiences suggest that gas trading hub is the foundation of competitive gas markets and Indian Government has imminent plans to set up a gas trading exchange, 11 LNG terminals and expansion of CGD projects across 170+ districts in India in upcoming seven years. This report aims to feasibly analyse the prospective growth of these Natural Gas sectors in India.

Keywords: Gas Trading Hub, LNG Terminal, CGD, PNGRB, GAIL, Natural Gas



Ashima Mathur

Title: Sustainability Plan Of GNSD

Host Organization: Global Network for Sustainable Development

Year: 2018

ABSTRACT:

Background: Global Network for Sustainable Development is a non-profit organization that aims to contribute to the education of the youth for sustainable development and peace. It builds global partnerships to achieve its goal and thereby achieving UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It intends to do this by creating Sustainability Clubs for Peace and building a strong network of clubs to achieve the organization's mission. The members of these clubs i.e. the students are encouraged to participate in community projects addressing sustainable development, and non-violent conflict resolutions.

Purpose: The objective of the work is to develop a sustainable plan for GNSD. The second objective is to identify different approaches for communicating sustainability initiatives taken by school. The focus of this project work was on schools in India and Nepal.

Methodology: The study is based on secondary research and involves market analysis, competitor mapping, thereby identifying the potential market segments. This was followed by an internal analysis of the organization to identify areas of strength, weaknesses and the competitive advantage of the firm. On the basis of this, recommendations were given for business development.

For the second objective, important parameters for communicating the sustainability of schools were identified and a framework for sustainability report was developed.

Results: The work led to the identification of issues and areas of business development. The sustainability reporting framework will be one of the business products of GNSD.

Keywords: NGO, strategic plan, sustainability, schools



Coleman Charles Sabbithi

Title: Blockchain Applications In Infrastructure

Host Organization: KPMG Global Services Pvt Ltd

Year: 2018

ABSTRACT:

In 2015, WEF (World Economic Forum) predicted that 10% of the global GDP would be stored on blockchains or distributed ledgers by the end of the next decade. Though the technology came to prominence through cryptocurrencies, more applications are predicted in the next phase of technological development known as Blockchain 2.0. The year 2016-17 witnessed a steep rise in the number of blockchain companies that proposed applications in infrastructure – power and utilities; healthcare; education; justice and security; and public governance – by facilitating decentralization, security, and immutability of transaction records. While most of the proposed applications are in the operational landscape, blockchain also offers benefits of transparency, asset lifecycle monitoring, and stakeholder integration in a project development environment. This study gives a blockchain-based SPV model that offers these benefits. Operational stakeholders can be onboarded to the same blockchain to automate operational transactions. This study describes key smart contracting arrangement that can be implemented in power sector in the UK and toll roads sector in the USA. These automation models can function as initial guidance for infrastructure developers seeking to implement blockchain and smart contracts at an SPV level.

Keywords: blockchain, distributed ledger, power, toll roads, project finance.

**Dinesh Rajani****Title:** CEO Study on Sustainability 2018**Host Organization:** UN Global Compact Network India**Year:** 2018**ABSTRACT:**

The UN Global Compact Network India- Accenture Strategy CEO Study on Sustainability 2018 uncovers the views of CEOs on sustainability representing over a decade of research on sustainable business. This study discuss about the full potential of corporates in dealing with global priorities of sustainability and United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that reveals how leading companies are adopting innovative strategies to combine impact and are creating value business. In this report, GCNI- Accenture Strategy examines push factors that contribute to companies approach on sustainability in India. The Study touches the development of corporate motivation to engage with environmental, social and governance issue in core business by interacting with Indian CEOs to dive deeper into the Indian context for sustainability. Nearly three years ago, the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Sustainable Development were adopted by UN- a new universal ambition for sustainable development. In the context of Agenda 2030, this report seeks a striking commitment to sustainable development. The study also discuss about the Indian CEOs surveyed and their belief about the opportunities that SDGs presents for the businesses to reshape their approaches to address sustainable values creation and simultaneously address the sustainability challenges present globally.



Prerna Mehta

Title: Prospects of Electric Vehicles in India

Host Organization: Emergent Ventures India Pvt Ltd

Year: 2018

ABSTRACT:

As per IPCC 2010 report, the Global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission was 49 GT CO₂ equivalents out of which the transport sector accounts for 14% of the total GHG emissions. The GHG emissions from the transport sector can be reduced by the use of a sustainable and energy efficient mode of transportation like using electric vehicles instead of vehicles using conventional fuels. Electric vehicle is beneficial than conventional vehicle as it creates less pollution, less noise, has a low maintenance cost and reduces the dependency on gasoline fuels. Many countries like India, China, America, Denmark, Germany, etc. have set targets to rule out conventional vehicles and are giving incentives to promote the use of electric vehicles. The objective is to study the global electric market trends, innovations, policies, battery and charging station technology and to formulate a roadmap for electric vehicles is formulated with a timeframe of 2018-2030. The research methodology includes study and analysis of secondary data from public documents, articles, reports, and literature on electric vehicles. The road map developed is based on various aspects like policy framework, battery technology, charging infrastructure, production of electric vehicles and battery and standards for electric vehicle.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle (EV), EV battery, charging station, EV policy, EV roadmap

**Vineeta Yadav**

Title: Translating the Concept of ‘Social License to Operate’ into a Performance Monitoring Tool for Vedanta Group

Host Organization: Vedanta Ltd

Year: 2018

ABSTRACT:

‘Social License to Operate’, is a term widely picked by the mining industry to indicate authenticity of its performance on aspects involving local stakeholders and particularly host communities. The project is a novel attempt to translate the term ‘social license to operate’ into a tool for monitoring social performance of ‘Vedanta Group (denotation for business units of Vedanta Resources PLC), a diversified mining and metals company. A combination of secondary and primary research methods were used for this purpose. The secondary study focused on a literature study of the term ‘social license to operate’, leading to identification of elements, which were then aligned to match Vedanta’s business context through focused discussions with the HSE team of Vedanta Group. The management understanding on the elements was supported by a secondary analysis of four peer companies and Vedanta. The project would be useful for management professionals with interest in extractive industry and its social license.

Keywords: social license to operate, communities, social responsibility.