

# Bhavnath temple solution assignment



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And an increase in the dimension of dam was proposed because of higher promised returns, but this would lead to submerging the temple. Which caused resistance and hence the negotiations failed. Word Count 126

Situation Back then in 1960 the government of Gujarat was interested in the dam project, but with increased challenges and higher expected returns .

(Check Exhibit) . If the government were to go ahead with the project, the temple would be lost and the only possible solution would be relocation.

The natives and locals, even after negotiations about relocating temple and preserving the rites, eventually did not agree and hence the project was at a halt. Across rivers Sadamata and Lokmata, in Northern Gujarat, the government plans to build a number of dams, they are intended for economic progress, two of the main objectives of the government are financial returns and agricultural progress. The estimates of the dam project suggested that the project would be successful. (pls refer to the exhibit).

The villages in the project area gave consent for the project after a lot of negotiations about compensation and rehabilitation, which will be a direct cost to the project. But the problem or issue of submerging Bhavnath temple, led to a protest by villagers, as the temple was of religious and economic importance. The government planned measures to protect the temple and renegotiate with the villagers. Problem The religious sentiments of the villagers towards the submerging of Bhavnath temple are causing the project to be diverted off its intended course and come to a stand still situation.

Objective Controlling the situation and coming to common solution, so that the project can be started and completed on time. Criteria • Economic development is a main concern. • Successful completion of this project would lead to better management in further future projects. • Alterations in the specifications have caused unrest amongst villagers, but calculations show that the resulting output comes at marginally increased cost. Options

1. Renegotiate with the villagers so that they can understand the implications and benefits of the projects properly. . Use the original specifications, and go ahead with the project Evaluation • Option 1 If the dam were to be constructed with the new specifications it would lead to a command area of 112666, output of Rs 19. 2 lakhs per annum and production of value Rs 179. 17 lakhs. Such figures cannot be ignored. Secondly, it is that relocating the temple , will prevent it from being submerged in the event of overflowing of the dam . This would also safeguard the religious and tourism interests.

Thus renegotiations should be done with proper efforts. • Option 2 The calculated revenues resulting from the original specifications are shown in the exhibit. However, the temple in the middle of the reservoir would lead to constant issues of maintenance and threat of it getting submerged. The annual fair would also suffer a loss of income. Whereas the religious sentiment of the natives and followers would remain unhurt. There will be a marginal cost difference between the two options. Decision

It is suggested that caution is observed while implementing the options as the project being of both economic and agricultural importance should be implemented as soon as possible as this project would serve as a building

block for future projects of the same nature or diverse issues, but the know how gained will be crucial. Action Plan

- Work out the possible deal or negotiation
- Educate the people involved of the nature and consequences of the project
- State explicitly the benefits of the project to the state and the nation as a whole

Provide complete support both pre project and form a committee to look into issues and grievances during the project and also upon completion,

- Take into serious account the funds being used and keep track record of where the funds are being spent to prevent corruption and loss of faith in the government.
- The magnitude of the problem is not the issue here, it is the manner in which it is looked upon and perceived. Hence generate positive good will and also show projections clearly as to what further developments can happen once the dam has been built.

Contingency

Two types of contingencies may present themselves . First one, if during the relocation of the temple, problems arise and the relocation is not a success the public view of the government will become negative and hence a loss of faith will occur, this should be priority one and such a scenario should be avoided at all times. Second , if the rehabilitation of the people does not work out according to plans and if the public is not happy with what they are offered, again there are chances of an unrest and the project may get stalled due to resistance from the locals and natives.

Word count 778 | Attributes | New specifications | Old specifications | Percentage increment | Total Increment | Total Cost in INR | 1. 9 | 1. 6 | 12. 76 | 0. 25 | Villages that may get submerged | 8 | [email protected]7% in Lacks INR | 19. 7 | 15. 83 | 21. 28 | 3. 44 | Villages in total | 20 | 20 | output expected | 176. 8 | 144. 56 | 21. 28 | 30. 23 |

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Catchment Area(sq miles) | 232 | 230 | | | FSL(ft) | 595 | 592 | 0. 1 | 3 | |  
 HFL(ft) | 606 | 596 | 1. 68 | 10 | | Max Height of Dam(ft) | 606 | 601 | 0. 83 | 5  
 | | Total expected Capacity(mn Cuft) | 5700 | 4700 | 21. 8 | 1000 | | Irrigated  
 Area (acres) | 23406 | 19300 | 21. 28 | 4106 | | expected increase in output |  
 36868 | 30400 | 21. 28 | 6468 | | range of other areas being incremented  
 (acres) | 89260 | 73600 | 21. 8 | 15660 | | Submerged areas | | 92000 | | | |  
 positive output areas | 112666 | 92900 | 21. 28 | 19766 | Exhibit

————— WAC - I Assignment 1 Bhavnath Temple Date: July 15, 2010

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