


Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: Law Relating to Power Sector	Semester: VIII
Programme:BA-LLB Energy Law	
Time: 03 hrs.	
Course Code : LLBD 431	Max. Marks: 100

SECTION A (Definitions) 10 Marks

Q. No.	Write short notes on the following	Marks	CO
1	Define the term Wheeling in Electricity Transmission .	2	CO1
2	Define energy demand forecasting method common in Indian Power sector .	2	CO1
3	Define the two best forms of Coal occurrences in India .	2	CO1
4	Define Electricity Trading Concept and it's utility.	2	CO1
5.	Define the term Hybrid systems in Renewable Energy Development .	2	CO1

SECTION B (short answer question) 20 marks

Q	Answer any 4 of the following five questions. Each Question Carries 5 Marks.		
6	Discuss the overall organization of Power sector In India including centre & States	5	CO2
7	Describe the occurrence of Coal in India with key properties along with major coal mines locations .	5	CO2
8.	Explain the role of Kyoto Protocols in Renewable Energy Sector .	5	
9.	Evaluate the prevailing power tarrif practices in India & way forward .	5	CO2
10.	Discuss the Role of energy standards in Power Sector .	5	

SECTION-C (descriptive/analytical question) 20 marks

Q	Answer any two of the following three questions ..		
11	Analyse the Functions & Obligations of Electricity Regulators (CERC & SERC) across Indian Power Sector including power trading.	10	CO3

12	Critically Analyse the Roles & Responsibilities of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in Power Sector. Analyse it's work flows with Electricity Regulators .	10	CO3
13	Critically Analyse & elaborate the key features & legal provisions in Power Transmission, Distribution & licensing towards Rural Electrification & uninterrupted power supply in rural Villages.	10	CO3
SECTION- D (Case Studies/Application based questions) 50 marks			
Q	Read the case passage and answer the underlying five questions. Attempt all questions. Each Question Carries 10 marks		
14	<p>Case Study : Govt's narratives on Power Sector Transformations In India : The Hon'ble Prime Minister and Chief Ministers have set before the nation the goal of providing access to all the households at the earliest. Uninterrupted and reliable electricity supply needs to become a reality including rural areas. Enough power generation to be done to combat peaking shortages and make the country free of power cuts. The sector needs to be made financially healthy so that the state government finances are in good shape. The sector should attract funds from the capital markets without government support . The consumer should be served well with quality electricity at reasonable rates.</p> <p>It is in this context that the Electricity Act, 2003 seeks to bring a qualitative transformation through new paradigm. The Act seeks to create liberal framework of development for the power sector by distancing Government from regulation.</p> <p>objectives of Act are "to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."</p> <p>The Act strikes a balance which and takes into account the complex ground realities of the power sector in India with its intractable problems.</p> <p>Para Questions :</p> <p>A. In how many parts & sections the Electricity Act 2003 is enacted . Describe key features of National Electricity Policy & Tarrif as per the Act 2003.</p> <p>B. Describe the electricity licensing provisions as per Part IV of the Act .</p> <p>C. Explain the various aspects of offences , special Courts & Dispute resolution as per Electricity Act 2003.</p> <p>D. Describe the investigation & enforcement logics as per Chapter XII of Act 2003</p>	50	CO4

	<p>E. Discuss the mechanism of Establishment & Operations of Apellate Tribunal under the Act 2003.</p>		

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UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: Energy Laws in Power
Programme:BA-LLB Energy Law
Time: 03 hrs.
Course Code : LLBD 431

Semester: V111

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A (Definitions) 10 marks

Q. No.	Write short notes on the following.	Marks	CO
1	What are main value loops of Power Generation	2	CO1
2	Define the term Electricity Scheduling in Power Transmission .	2	CO1
3	Define the principles of Trading Margin in Electricity Trading.	2	CO1
4.	Define the ADB International Bidding & Tendering Management process.	2	
5.	Define the FIPB Role in building the future Power sector .	2	

SECTION B (short answer question) 20 marks

Q	Attempt four of the following five questions.		
6	Discuss the ADB International Bidding & Tendering System processes.	5	CO2
7	Explain the concepts behind Power Tarrif determination tecniques in India.	5	CO2
8.	Write short note on .subsidy patterns in India & their relevance.	5	CO2
9.	Discuss the overall organization of Power Sector in India.	5	CO2

10.	Explain the concept of Hybrid Energy Development in Renewable Power sector .	5	CO2
SECTION-C (descriptive /analytics questions) 20 Marks			
Q	Attempt any two of the following three questions.		
11	Critically Analyse the Regulatory frame work of Power sector under CERC in India . Elaborate the role of Apellate Tribunal in CERC.	10	CO3
12.	Critically Analyse the Roles & Responsibilities of Central Electricity Authority in Power Sector. Analyse it's work flows with CERC.	10	CO3
13.		10	
	Discuss & Analyse the broad features of Renewable Energy Rules , 2015 and the underlying policy framework for raising the efficiencies in the renewables Industry.	10	
SECTION-D (Case studies /application based questions) 50 Marks			
Q.	Each para question Carries 10 marks .		
14	Case Study : The Govt's Recommendations for Power Sector efficiencies : Govt has pitched for letting power utilities realize full market price from consumers by doing away with cross -subsidy provided to poor consumers. The draft policy unveiled recently also projected that India's power demand will go up more than four-fold by 2040 on account of strong economic growth contributed by many fold rural consumption increase .Presently the power demand is about 1.1 trillion units. "Any fear of a rise in price to vulnerable customers be addressed by subsidy through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). DISCOMS should pay market-determined price to generation companies and receive the same latter compensated through DBT," At present, industrial consumers cross-subsidise residential users and farmers. This	50	CO4

would make electricity businesses more competitive, said the draft Govt. policy. The projected robust growth in demand comes at a time when many power generation projects that came up in the last few years are in distress due to weak financial health of distribution companies which are in the midst of a turnaround effort. Power distributors are not able to fully realise the cost of power supply to consumers due to tight tariff regulation. Current efforts are towards making these firms more efficient.

It is in this context that the Electricity Act, 2003 seeks to bring a qualitative transformation through new paradigm. The Act seeks to create liberal framework of development for the power sector by distancing Government from regulation. The Act strikes a balance which and takes into account the complex ground realities of the power sector in India with its intractable problems.

Para Questions :

- A. Elaborate the process & provisions of Cross subsidies & Rationale behind four fold jump in power demand by 2040. What is DBT?
- B. Explain the provisions of Investigation, enforcement & offences reforms as per Electricity Law 2003. What value do they bring to the sector.
- C. Discuss the provisions of Appellate Tribunal formation & operation in Electricity Act 2003
- D. Analyse the functioning of DISCOMS in Indian Electricity Sector and with special reference to rural electrification.
- E. Elaborate the licensing provisions including trading in the sector as per Electricity Law 2003 .