

Name:  
Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, May 2020**

**Course: PPP in Urban Environmental Services**  
**Program: B. Plan**  
**Course Code: BPLE 411**

**Semester: VIII**  
**Time 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:**

**SECTION A**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	..... is excluded from Urban Environmental Services: A. Water supply B. Sewerage and sanitation C. Solid waste management D. Urban transport and roads	5	CO1
Q 2	Arrange the following sectors in the descending order of the PPP investment in India: A. Energy B. Transport C. Water Sanitation D. Communication	5	CO2
Q 3	The scheme is designed as a Plan Scheme to be administered by the Ministry of Finance and amount in the budget are made on a year-to- year basis. Such a grant called.....is provided as a capital subsidy to attract the private sector players to participate in PPP projects that are otherwise financially unviable.	5	CO3
Q 4	The private player who signs a concession with the government department to develop a project and / or operate a facility as per the terms and condition of the Concession Agreement is called as.....	5	CO4
Q 5	In this type of BOT model, the government harnesses private sector efficiencies through contracts based on availability/performance payments. The granting authority pays the concessionaire ..... on scheduled dates throughout the concession period.	5	CO4
Q 6	Identify the false statement for the low level of PPP in urban infrastructure: A. ULBs, which are responsible for these services are often financially weak and also do not have the institutional and management capacity to undertake PPP project B. Most of the Urban sector investment involves third tier of government, which increases the perceived political risks for potential investors	5	CO1

	<p>C. Urban infrastructure projects such as water, sewerage, sanitation, drainage, etc. can be categorized as “common public goods” or “quasi-public good”. If left to the market, these services are typically under-provided. It is also practically infeasible and even undesirable to exclude certain users who cannot pay user charges for use of these services.</p> <p>D. The culture of levying and collecting sufficient user charges for recovering even O&amp;M costs is prevalent.</p>		
<b>SECTION B</b>			
Q 7	Identify the factors contributing to poor service delivery. Highlight the Estimates of Investment for Urban Infrastructure as per HPEC 2011 Report.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
Q 8	Recall 10 important questions to ask the public sector when pursuing a PPP procurement.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO1</b>
Q 9	The procurement process is preceded by the project structuring stage and is followed by the post award contract management stage. The procurement process involves preparation of bid documents depending upon project specifics and the process for selection of a private partner for the project. Recall the various types of <b>Procurement Process</b> for a PPP Project.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 10	Since the PPP development process is a chain of related events, actions taken or missed at one stage have consequences for events and outcomes at later stages. Identify the series of steps required for implementing <b>PPP Process</b> in any project.	<b>10</b>	<b>CO4</b>
Q 11	<p>Highlight the role &amp; function of any one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPP Cell, Infrastructure Division, Dept. of Economic Affairs.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PPP Cell, Uttarakhand.</li> </ul>	<b>10</b>	<b>CO2</b>
<b>SECTION-C</b>			
Q 12	<p>Construct the terms of reference for a Concession Agreement of a PPP project for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Supply.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid Waste Management.</li> </ul>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO4</b>

