


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>End Semester Examination, MAY 2025</b>			
<b>Course: Law Related to Power Sector</b> <b>Program: BA-BBA- BCOM-LL.B. -ENERGY LAW</b> <b>Course Code: CLEL3003</b>		<b>Semester: VI</b> <b>Time: 03 hrs.</b> <b>Max. Marks: 100</b>	
<b>Instructions: All Questions are Compulsory</b>			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(5Qx2M=10Marks)</b>			
S. No.	Define the Following	Marks	CO
Q 1	RGO Obligations.	2	CO1
Q 2	IEX Role in Power Sector.	2	CO1
Q 3	Supreme Court Role in Power Sector.	2	CO1
Q 4	Define Transborder Electricity Initiatives.	2	CO1
Q 5	Define Ultra Mega Power Project Norms in Hydro Sector	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(4Qx5M= 20 Marks)</b>			
Q 6	Explain the salient provisions of grant of Licenses as per Electricity Act 2003 in respect of distribution & Supply licenses.	5	CO2
Q 7	Discuss the Role of an Ombudsman in Electricity Sector.	5	CO2
Q 8	Define the term Energy Transition & the supporting Role of CEA in it.	5	CO2
Q 9	Explain the Principles of Decentralized Distributed Generation as Per Proposed Electricity Amendment Act 2018.	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx10M=20 Marks)</b>			

Q 10	Critically Examine & substantiate the key Provisions of Tariff Principles & Processes as per Electricity Act-2003 and Electricity Act 2018, along with Tariff process through Bidding route. Why Commercial bidding is chosen for Tariff Discovery in many business Cases?	10	CO3
Q 11	Critically analyze & deliberate the roles, responsibility & Powers of Central Electricity Authority in building up National Electricity Policy & Planning Scenarios as per the electricity act -2003 along with the functional framework with CERC & SERC bodies in Planning & executions. Analyze the modifications made in this regard Elect Act 2018 with business gains.	10	CO3
<b>SECTION-D</b> <b>(2Qx25M=50 Marks)</b>			
Q 12	<p>The revolutionary Electricity Regulatory Act 1998 gave birth to the formation of highly reformative Electricity Act 2003. to replace some age-old legislations (1910 &amp; 1948). The new market driven act consolidated the prevailing ineffective laws and provides for measures that the industry thought would be conducive towards the development of the electricity market in its entirety and has generated new hope in the electricity sector in all its business value loops.</p> <p>The Electricity sector as we know faced numerous commercial challenges in Power generation, transmission, distribution, supply &amp; trading, apart from consumer rights &amp; expectations. The act has brought in some bold provisions keeping in view the interests of Electric utilities, licensees, domestic user community &amp; industry at large. Promotion of electricity access at an affordable rate has been an important objective being covered in the Act apart from roping in generation, transmission &amp;</p>	25	CO4

	<p>distribution cum supply reforms in a big way supporting efficiencies &amp; market driven. competition along friendly &amp; effective licensing norms</p> <p>The power utilities, often vertically integrated had monopolized in the form of State Electricity Boards (SEBs), and mostly gone bankrupt. The fiscal health of the distribution &amp; supply segment was getting erratic. Creating financially viable and sustainable utilities through adoption of balanced economic principles (for rational licensing, tariff discovery &amp; realization and other related aspects) constitutes another major objective of the Act. Protecting the interests of all kinds of consumers forms an important part of legislation. In India where illegal use of electricity is a major problem, providing adequate penal measures to resolve the problem. ensuring speedy justice through tribunals etc. Forms an integral part the Act. Power sector in India is a shared responsibility of the states and central government, the political context is an important factor compromised in law-making process &amp; acting as constraints to reforms. Whether such compromises have affected the new law is an important point to study.</p> <p>Q-1) Critically analyze and Justify the Investigation &amp; Enforcements measures brought out in the Part XII of the Electricity Act 2003 along with analytical Comments on the principles of Capital Punishment &amp; possible alternate provisions. <b>(15 Marks)</b>.</p> <p>Q-2) Critically analyze and &amp; Justify the entire provisions in respect of offences and Penalties as brought out in the Electricity Act 2003 and subsequent modifications, with due justifications and possible alternate thoughts on Capital Punishments. <b>(10 Marks)</b></p>		
Q 13	The Proposed Electricity Amendment Act 2018 has consolidated, synergized and reinvented the executorial provisions of Electricity Act	25	CO4

2003 provisions in its key verticals including - National Electricity Planning, PPA's, Tariff norms, Licensing norm in Dist. & supply areas, CEA Role, Power of Appellate Tribunals etc. along with renewables support provisions etc. The proposed amendment Act takes measures conducive to the development integrated energy market, thereby promoting competition, protecting the interests of consumers and uninterrupted supply of electricity from renewable & nonrenewable sources through smart grid network to all areas. It also takes care of further rationalization of electricity tariff ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, cross subsidies, promotion of efficient environmentally benign policies, further empowerment of CEA and Regulatory Commissions, establishment of Appellate Tribunals, etc.- thereby taking steps that impacts every segment of the power sector and shall introduce large scale sweeping changes in the current Power industry Structure. The provisions in the Act will finally change the present Single-Buyer model to a multi-Buyer model. There would be several players operating at all the different stages of the power industry: generation, transmission, and distribution. Open access to transmission and distribution systems will create a market for power. This will provide tremendous potential for investment in generation, transmission and distribution segments resulting in strengthening infrastructure, which is critical for the Indian power sector. Further modifications of Electricity Act (modifications under proposed act 2018) have provided additional teeth and functional support including Provisions writ Distribution & Supply licensee separation, Consumer Protection, tariff, and powers of Appropriate Commission ie CERC & SERC .

Q-1) Critically analyze & Justify the Procedures & process of appeals by the aggrieved person/entity to The Ombudsman, Regulators & Appellate Tribunal including the extent of their authority & Powers. Can the

	<p>appellant also make an appeal to the SC and at what stage. <b>(15 Marks)</b></p> <p>Q-2) Critically analyze and Justify the Separation of Distribution License &amp; Supply License Functions as per Part VI of Amendment to Electricity Act 2003 (Proposed amendment Act 2018) along with its value proposition from Consumer &amp; Entity/licensee perspectives. <b>(10 Marks)</b></p>		
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