



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

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End - Term Examinations –MAY 2025

Date: 30-05-2025

Time: 09.30 am – 12:30 pm

School: SOL	Program: BBA/BA/B. Com LL. B	
Course Code: LAW3014	Course Name: ENERGY LAW AND POLICY	
Semester: VIII	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4	CO5
Marks	29	24	37	51	34

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1	What are the primary sources of energy?	2 Marks	L 1	CO 1
2	Where did the first oil exploration in India begin and who was responsible for the exploration?	2 Marks	L 1	CO 2
3	What is the primary objective of the New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) in India?	2 Marks	L 1	CO 1
4	Write two functions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board in the Petroleum sector.	2 Marks	L 1	CO 2
5	Why is coal considered a critical resource for India's energy security and economic growth?	2 Marks	L 2	CO 3
6	What is the role of Load Dispatch Centre in the Electricity Sector?	2 Marks	L 1	CO 4

7	What were the two key problems with earlier electricity laws in India before the enactment of the Electricity Act, of 2003?	2 Marks	L 2	CO 4
8	What is the 2030 renewable energy goal of India? What are your opinions on achieving the goal by 2030.	2 Marks	L 1	CO 4
9	Briefly explain the role of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) in overseeing nuclear safety and security in India.	2 Marks	L 2	CO 5
10	Explain the purpose of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in the development of nuclear energy within the country.	2 Marks	L 2	CO 5

Part B

Answer the Questions

Total 80 Marks

11.	a.	<p>India relies heavily on coal as a cornerstone of its energy and economic development. Imagine you are an energy policy analyst tasked with presenting a report to a government panel assessing the role of coal in India's energy mix and its contribution to the economy.</p> <p>In your report, discuss the significance of the coal sector in India's energy and economic landscape. Additionally, provides an overview of the key laws and regulations that govern the coal sector, highlighting their relevance in ensuring sustainable coal mining and energy production.</p>	<p>5 + 5 = 10 Marks</p>	L 5	CO 3
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or

12.	a.	<p>In the year 2024, a new private company, <i>Energia Explorers Ltd.</i>, has expressed interest in setting up its operations in India for the exploration and development of petroleum resources. The company plans to bid for oilfield exploration rights in a region located in the north-eastern part of India. The government has emphasized the importance of regulating oilfields and ensuring that all exploration activities comply with existing legal provisions.</p> <p>As part of their due diligence, <i>Energia Explorers Ltd.</i> seeks clarity on the legal and regulatory framework that governs the exploration, drilling, and development of oilfields in India. They particularly seek to understand the powers of the central government, the role of state governments, and the specific legal requirements they must meet under the Oilfields (Regulations and Development) Act, 1948.</p>	<p>5 + 5 = 10 Marks</p>	L 5	CO 2
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		In the scenario above, discuss the procedures that <i>Energia Explorers Ltd.</i> must follow to legally explore and develop an oilfield in India. Also, explain how the Act ensures the protection of natural resources and the environment in the process of oil exploration and development.			
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13.	a.	Discuss the powers and duties of a Distribution Licensee under the Electricity Laws in India, particularly focusing on the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. How do these powers and duties ensure efficient distribution of electricity, protect consumer interests, and regulate the functioning of distribution companies?	5 + 5 = 10 Marks	L 4	CO 3
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or

14.	a.	Critically analyze the process of obtaining a mineral concession under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act). Discuss the compliance requirements to be fulfilled by the licensee post-allotment, and evaluate the challenges associated with adhering to these obligations.	5 + 5 =10 Marks	L 4	CO 2
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15.	a.	Analyze the legal provisions governing the generation of electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of generating companies, the concept of open access, and the regulatory framework aimed at promoting efficiency and competition in electricity generation.	5 + 5 = 10 Marks	L 4	CO 4
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Or

16.	a.	Examine the concept of energy justice in India with a focus on the legal framework ensuring individuals' right to access energy. Discuss how constitutional provisions, judicial interpretations, and energy laws contribute to equitable energy distribution.	5 + 5 = 10 Marks	L 4	CO 1
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17.	a.	Imagine you are an energy policy researcher tasked with critically examining the concept of Energy Justice in relation to energy access and electrification. You begin by analyzing the global challenges associated with energy distribution and consumption, particularly focusing on the disparities between developed and developing nations. You explore how access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy is a key issue for achieving energy justice.	5 + 5 + 5=15 Marks	L 5	CO 1
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	<p>Next, you delve into how the right to access energy is interpreted in the Indian context, particularly under Article 21 of the Constitution. You critically examine how the judiciary has recognized access to energy as an essential component of the right to life, explaining the legal implications and the role of the government in ensuring equitable access to energy resources for all citizens.</p> <p>Lastly, you discuss the challenges India faces in providing universal energy access, including infrastructure limitations, financial constraints, and the environmental impact of energy consumption. You propose measures to address these issues and enhance the equitable distribution of energy to marginalized and rural communities.</p> <p>In your answer, evaluate how energy justice is both a global and a national concern, and suggest ways in which India can achieve more inclusive and sustainable energy access.</p>			
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Or

18.	<p>Imagine you are an energy policy analyst tasked with evaluating the evolution of petroleum pricing in India. Your first task is to explore the various reforms and recommendations put forward by different committees over the years, such as the Rangarajan Committee and the Kirit Parikh Committee. You begin by analyzing how these committees aimed to make the pricing system more equitable and transparent, ensuring that the prices reflect the true costs of production and distribution. You also examine the key changes recommended, such as deregulation, market-driven pricing, and the shift away from government-controlled prices.</p> <p>a. In the second part of your analysis, you critically assess how these reforms have been implemented and their impact on the petroleum sector in India. You explore whether these reforms have achieved their objectives of creating a fairer and more transparent pricing system, and you evaluate their effect on consumers, oil marketing companies, and the economy as a whole. You also discuss the ongoing challenges, such as global oil price fluctuations and political considerations, that continue to influence petroleum pricing in India.</p> <p>In your answer, provide a balanced evaluation of the success and challenges of these recommendations in reshaping India's petroleum pricing mechanisms</p>	<p>7 + 8 = 15 Marks</p>	L 5	CO 3
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19.	a.	Discuss the role of the government, state electricity regulatory commissions, and private players in promoting renewable energy growth. In your analysis, identify the challenges faced by the sector, including regulatory, financial, and infrastructural barriers, and suggest potential solutions to overcome these challenges for sustainable growth.	8 + 7 = 15 Marks	L 5	CO 4
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Or

20.	a.	Critically examine the issues and challenges associated with the development and utilization of nuclear energy in India, focusing on the environmental concerns involved. Discuss the legal and regulatory framework governing nuclear energy, the public perception of nuclear risks, and the challenges related to waste disposal, safety, and environmental impact.	8 + 7 =15 Marks	L 5	CO 5
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21.	a.	<p>Imagine you are a policy analyst advising the Department of Atomic Energy on issues related to nuclear liability in India. Your task is to prepare a detailed report analyzing the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. As you begin your work, you observe that the Act establishes a no-fault liability regime for nuclear operators, caps their financial liability, and provides for the right of recourse under certain conditions.</p> <p>Your task is to critically analyze how the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act balances the interests of victims, operators, and suppliers. How has the liability framework impacted India's efforts to attract investment in the nuclear sector?</p>	10 + 10 = 20 Marks	L 6	CO 5
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Or

22.	a.	As a regulatory consultant, you are guiding a new company that intends to enter the electricity sector in India. Outline the key steps involved in applying for a license under the Electricity Act, 2003. Discuss the essential criteria and documentation required during the application process. How does the regulatory framework under the Act ensure that only eligible and qualified entities are granted licenses to operate in the sector? Also explain the role of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC) and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (SERCs) in overseeing this process. How do these regulatory bodies ensure fairness and impartiality during the approval process? Additionally, discuss the methods used to	10 + 10 =20 Marks	L 6	CO 4
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		ensure continued accountability from licensees after the grant of the license, such as compliance checks and periodic reviews.			
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******* BEST WISHES *******