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(8) The Appropriate Commission may specify the minimum information to be maintained by the licensee or the generating company in their books, the manner in which such information shall be maintained, the checks and other verifications to be adopted by licensee or the generating company in that connection and all other matters incidental thereto as are, in its opinion, necessary to enable the Investigating Authority to discharge satisfactorily its functions under this section.

Explanation.- For the purposes of this section, the expression “licensee or the generating company” shall include in the case of a licensee incorporated in India—

(a) all its subsidiaries formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of generation or transmission or distribution or trading of electricity exclusively outside India; and

(b) all its branches whether situated in India or outside India.

(9) All expenses of, and incidental to, any investigation made under this section shall be defrayed by the licensee or generating company, as the case may be, and shall have priority over that debts due from the licensee or the generating company and shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Orders for securing compliance

129 (1) Where the Appropriate Commission, on the basis of material in its possession, is satisfied that a licensee is contravening, or is likely to contravene, any of the conditions mentioned in his licence or conditions for grant of exemption or the licensee or the generating company has contravened or is likely to contravene any of the provisions of this Act, it shall, by an order, give such directions as may be necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with that condition or provision.

(2) While giving direction under sub-section (1), the Appropriate Commission shall have due regard to the extent to which any person is likely to sustain loss or damage due to such contravention.

Procedure for issuing directions by Appropriate Commission.

130. The Appropriate Commission, before issuing any direction under section 129, shall--

(a) serve notice in the manner as may be specified to the concerned licensee or generating company;

(b) publish the notice in the manner as may be specified for the purpose of bringing the matters to the attention of persons, likely to be affected, or affected;

(c) Consider suggestions and objections from the concerned licensee or generating company and the persons, likely to be affected, or affected.

PART – XIII

REORGANISATION OF BOARD

Vesting of  
property of Board  
in State  
Government.

131. (1) With effect from the date on which a transfer scheme, prepared by the State Government to give effect to the objects and purposes of this Act, is published or such further date as may be stipulated by the State Government (hereafter in this Part referred to as the effective date), any property, interest in property, rights and liabilities which immediately before the effective date belonged to the State Electricity Board (hereafter referred to as the Board) shall vest in the State Government on such terms as may be agreed between the State Government and the Board.

(2) Any property, interest in property, rights and liabilities vested in the State Government under sub-section (1) shall be re-vested by the State Government in a Government company or in a company or companies, in accordance with the transfer scheme so published along with such other property, interest in property, rights and liabilities of the State Government as may be stipulated in such scheme, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the State Government and such company or companies being State Transmission Utility or generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, as the case may be :

Provided that the transfer value of any assets transferred hereunder shall be determined, as far as may be, based on the revenue potential of such assets at such terms and conditions as may be agreed between the State Government and the State Transmission Utility or generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, where,-

(a) the transfer scheme involves the transfer of any property or rights to any person or undertaking not wholly owned by the State Government, the scheme shall give effect to the transfer only for fair value to be paid by the transferee to the State Government;

(b) a transaction of any description is effected in pursuance of a transfer scheme, it shall be binding on all persons including third parties and even if such persons or third parties have not consented to it.

(4) The State Government may, after consulting the Government company or company or companies being State Transmission Utility or generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, referred to in sub-section (2) (hereinafter referred to as the transferor), require such transferor to draw up a transfer scheme to vest in a transferee being any other generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, the property, interest in property, rights and liabilities which have been vested in the transferor under this section, and publish such scheme as statutory transfer scheme under this Act.

(5) A transfer scheme under this section may-

(a) provide for the formation of subsidiaries, joint venture companies or other schemes of division, amalgamation, merger, reconstruction or arrangements which shall promote the profitability and viability of the resulting entity, ensure economic efficiency, encourage competition and protect consumer interests;

(b) define the property, interest in property, rights and liabilities to be allocated -

- (i) by specifying or describing the property, rights and liabilities in question; or
- (ii) by referring to all the property, interest in property, rights and liabilities comprised in a described part of the transferor's undertaking; or
- (iii) partly in one way and partly in the other;
- (c) provide that any rights or liabilities stipulated or described in the scheme shall be enforceable by or against the transferor or the transferee;
- (d) impose on the transferor an obligation to enter into such written agreements with or execute such other instruments in favour of any other subsequent transferee as may be stipulated in the scheme;
- (e) mention the functions and duties of the transferee;
- (f) make such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the transferor considers appropriate including provision stipulating the order as taking effect; and
- (g) provide that the transfer shall be provisional for a stipulated period.

(6) All debts and obligations incurred, all contracts entered into and all matters and things engaged to be done by the Board, with the Board or for the Board, or the State Transmission Utility or generating company or transmission licensee or distribution licensee, before a transfer scheme becomes effective shall, to the extent specified in the relevant transfer scheme, be deemed to have been incurred, entered into or done by the Board, with the Board or for the State Government or the transferee and all suits or other legal proceedings instituted by or against the Board or transferor, as the case may be, may be continued or instituted by or against the State Government or concerned transferee, as the case may be.

(7) The Board shall cease to be charged with and shall not perform the functions and duties with regard to transfers made on and after the effective date.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this Part, -

- (a) "Government company" means a Government Company formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956. 1 of 1956
- (b) "company" means a company to be formed and registered under the Companies Act, 1956 to undertake generation or transmission or distribution in accordance with the scheme under this Part. 1 of 1956

Use of proceeds of sale or transfer of the Board etc.

132. In the event that a Board or any utility owned or controlled by the Appropriate Government is sold or transferred in any manner to a person who is not owned or controlled by the Appropriate Government, the proceeds from such sale or transfer shall be utilised in priority to all other dues in the following order, namely :-

- (a) dues (including retirement benefits due) to the officers and employees of such Board or utility, who have been affected by the aforesaid sale or transfer;
- (b) payment of debt or other liabilities of the transferor as may be

required by the existing loan covenants.

Provisions relating to officers and employees.

133. (1) The State Government may, by a transfer scheme, provide for the transfer of the officers and employees to the transferee on the vesting of properties, rights and liabilities in such transferee as provided under section 131.

(2) Upon such transfer under the transfer scheme, the personnel shall hold office or service under the transferee on such terms and conditions as may be determined in accordance with the transfer scheme:

Provided that such terms and conditions on the transfer shall not in any way be less favourable than those which would have been applicable to them if there had been no such transfer under the transfer scheme:

Provided further that the transfer can be provisional for a stipulated period.

*Explanation:* - For the purposes of this section and the transfer scheme, the expression "officers and employees" shall mean all officers and employees who on the date specified in the scheme are the officers and employees of the Board or transferor, as the case may be.

Payment of compensation or damages on transfer.

134. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other law for the time being in force and except for the provisions made in this Act, the transfer of the employment of the officers and employees referred to in sub-section (1) of section 133 shall not entitle such officers and employees to any compensation or damages under this Act, or any other Central or State law, save as provided in the transfer scheme.

14 of 1947

#### PART – XIV

### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Theft of Electricity.

135. (1) Whoever, dishonestly, --

(a) taps, makes or causes to be made any connection with overhead, underground or under water lines or cables, or service wires, or service facilities of a licensee; or

(b) tampers a meter, installs or uses a tampered meter, current reversing transformer, loop connection or any other device or method which interferes with accurate or proper registration, calibration or metering of electric current or otherwise results in a manner whereby electricity is stolen or wasted; or

(c) damages or destroys an electric meter, apparatus, equipment, or wire or causes or allows any of them to be so damaged or destroyed as to interfere with the proper or accurate metering of electricity,

so as to abstract or consume or use electricity shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both:

Provided that in a case where the load abstracted, consumed, or used or attempted abstraction or attempted consumption or attempted use -

(i) does not exceed 10 kilowatt, the fine imposed on first conviction shall not be less than three times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity and in the event of second or subsequent conviction the fine imposed shall not be less than six times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity;

(ii) exceeds 10 kilowatt, the fine imposed on first conviction shall not be less than three times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity and in the event of second or subsequent conviction, the sentence shall be imprisonment for a term not less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine not less than six times the financial gain on account of such theft of electricity:

Provided further that if it is proved that any artificial means or means not authorized by the Board or licensee exist for the abstraction, consumption or use of electricity by the consumer, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that any abstraction, consumption or use of electricity has been dishonestly caused by such consumer.

(2) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the State Government may -

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(a) enter, inspect, break open and search any place or premises in which he has reason to believe that electricity has been, is being, or is likely to be, used unauthorisedly;

(b) search, seize and remove all such devices, instruments, wires and any other facilitator or article which has been, is being, or is likely to be, used for unauthorized use of electricity;

(c) examine or seize any books of account or documents which in his opinion shall be useful for or relevant to, any proceedings in respect of the offence under sub-section (1) and allow the person from whose custody such books of account or documents are seized to make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom in his presence.

(3) The occupant of the place of search or any person on his behalf shall remain present during the search and a list of all things seized in the course of such search shall be prepared and delivered to such occupant or person who shall sign the list:

Provided that no inspection, search and seizure of any domestic places or domestic premises shall be carried out between sunset and sunrise except in the presence of an adult male member occupying such premises.

2 of 1974

(4) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, relating to search and seizure shall apply, as far as may be, to searches and seizure under this Act.

Theft of electric lines and materials.

136. (1) Whoever, dishonestly --

(a) cuts or removes or takes away or transfers any electric line, material or meter from a tower, pole, any other installation or place of installation or any other place, or site where it may be rightfully or lawfully stored, deposited, kept, stocked, situated or located including during transportation, without the consent of the licensee or the owner, as the case may be, whether or not the act is done for profit or gain; or

(b) stores, possesses or otherwise keeps in his premises, custody or control, any electric line, material or meter without the consent of the owner, whether or not the act is committed for profit or gain; or

(c) loads, carries, or moves from one place to another any electric line, material or meter without the consent of its owner, whether or not the act is done for profit or gain.



done for profit or gain,

is said to have committed an offence of theft of electric lines and materials, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

(2) If a person, having been convicted of an offence punishable under sub-section (1) is again guilty of an offence punishable under that sub-section, he shall be punishable for the second or subsequent offence for a term of imprisonment which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.

Punishment for receiving stolen property

137. Whoever, dishonestly receives any stolen electric lines or materials knowing or having reasons to believe the same to be stolen property, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.

Interference with meters or works of licensee.

138. (1) Whoever, -

(a) unauthorisedly connects any meter, indicator or apparatus with any electric line through which electricity is supplied by a licensee or disconnects the same from any such electric line; or

(b) unauthorisedly reconnects any meter, indicator or apparatus with any electric line or other works being the property of a licensee when the said electric line or other works has or have been cut or disconnected; or

(c) lays or causes to be laid, or connects up any works for the purpose of communicating with any other works belonging to a licensee; or

(d) maliciously injures any meter, indicator, or apparatus belonging to a licensee or willfully or fraudulently alters the index of any such meter, indicator or apparatus or prevents any such meter, indicator or apparatus from duly registering,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both, and , in the case of a continuing offence, with a daily fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and if it is proved that any means exist for making such connection as is referred to in clause (a) or such re-connection as is referred to in clause (b), or such communication as is referred to in clause (c), for causing such alteration or prevention as is referred to in clause (d), and that the meter, indicator or apparatus is under the custody or control of the consumer, whether it is his property or not, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such connection, reconnection, communication, alteration, prevention or improper use, as the case may be, has been knowingly and willfully caused by such consumer.

Negligently wasting electricity or injuring works.

139. Whoever, negligently causes electricity to be wasted or diverted or negligently breaks, injures, throws down or damages any material connected with the supply of electricity, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

Penalty for maliciously wasting electricity or injuring works.

140. Whoever, maliciously causes electricity to be wasted or diverted, or , with intent to cut off the supply of electricity, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply line or works, shall be punishable with fine which may

extend to ten thousand rupees.

Extinguishing public lamps.	141. Whoever, maliciously extinguishes any public lamp shall be punishable with fine which may be extend to two thousand rupees.
Punishment for non-compliance of directions by Appropriate Commission.	142. In case any complaint is filed before the Appropriate Commission by any person or if that Commission is satisfied that any person has contravened any provisions of this Act or rules or regulations made thereunder, or any direction issued by the Commission, the Appropriate Commission may after giving such person an opportunity of being heard in the matter, by order in writing, direct that, without prejudice to any other penalty to which he may be liable under this Act, such person shall pay, by way of penalty, which shall not exceed one lakh rupees for each contravention and in case of a continuing failure with an additional penalty which may extend to six thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues after contravention of the first such direction.
Power to adjudicate.	143 (1) For the purpose of adjudging under this Act, the Appropriate Commission shall appoint any of its Members to be an adjudicating officer for holding an inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by the Appropriate Government ,after giving any person concerned a reasonable opportunity of being heard for the purpose of imposing any penalty.  (2) While holding an inquiry, the adjudicating officer shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case to give evidence or produce any document which in the opinion of the adjudicating officer, may be useful for or relevant to the subject-matter of the inquiry, and if, on such inquiry, he is satisfied that the person has failed to comply with the provisions of section 29 or section 33 or section 43, he may impose such penalty as he thinks fit in accordance with the provisions of any of those sections.
Factors to be taken into account by adjudicating officer.	144. While adjudicating the quantum of penalty under section 29 or section 33 or section 43, the adjudicating officer shall have due regard to the following factors, namely:-  (a) the amount of disproportionate gain or unfair advantage, wherever quantifiable, made as a result of the default; (b) the repetitive nature of the default.
Civil court not to have jurisdiction	145. No civil court shall have jurisdiction to entertain any suit or proceeding in respect of any matter which an assessing officer referred to in section 126 or an appellate authority referred to in section 127 or the adjudicating officer appointed under this Act is empowered by or under this Act to determine and no injunction shall be granted by any court or other authority in respect of any action taken or to be taken in pursuance of any power conferred by or under this Act.
Punishment for non-compliance of orders or directions.	146. Whoever, fails to comply with any order or direction given under this Act, within such time as may be specified in the said order or direction or contravenes or attempts or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine, which may extend to one lakh rupees, or with both in respect of each offence and in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five thousand rupees for every day during which the failure continues after conviction of the first such offence.
Penalties not to affect other liabilities.	147. The penalties imposed under this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any liability in respect of payment of compensation or, in the case of a licensee, the revocation of his licence which the offender may have incurred.

Penalty where works belong to Government.

148. The provisions of this Act shall, so far as they are applicable, be deemed to apply also when the acts made punishable thereunder are committed in the case of electricity supplied by or of works belonging to the Appropriate Government.

Offences by companies.

149. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company shall be deemed to be guilty of having committed the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of having committed such offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

*Explanation.* - For the purpose of this section,-

(a) "company" means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) "director", in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

Abatement.  
45 of 1860.

150. (1) Whoever abets an offence punishable under this Act, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Penal Code, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

(2) Without prejudice to any penalty or fine which may be imposed or prosecution proceeding which may be initiated under Act or any other law for the time being in force, if any officer or other employee of the Board or the licensee enters into or acquiesces in any agreement to do, abstains from doing, permits, conceals or connives at any act or thing whereby any theft of electricity is committed, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Cognizance of offences.

151. No court shall take cognizance of an offence punishable under this Act except upon a complaint in writing made by Appropriate Government or Appropriate Commission or any of their officer authorized by them or a Chief Electrical Inspector or an Electrical Inspector or licensee or the generating company, as the case may be, for this purpose.

Compounding of offences.  
2 of 1974.

152. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, the Appropriate Government or any officer authorized by it in this behalf may accept from any consumer or person who committed or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence of theft of electricity punishable under this Act, a sum of money by way of compounding of the offence as specified in the Table below:

TABLE

Nature of Service	Rate at which the sum of money for Compounding to be collected per Kilowatt(KW)/Horse Power(HP) or part thereof for Low Tension (LT) supply and per Kilo Volt Ampere(KVA) of contracted demand for High Tension (HT)
(1)	(2)
1. Industrial Service	twenty thousand rupees;
2. Commercial Service	ten thousand rupees;
3. Agricultural Service	two thousand rupees;
4. Other Services	four thousand rupees;

Provided that the Appropriate Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, amend the rates specified in the Table above.

(2) On payment of the sum of money in accordance with sub-section (1), any person in custody in connection with that offence shall be set at liberty and no proceedings shall be instituted or continued against such consumer or person in any criminal court.

(3) The acceptance of the sum of money for compounding an offence in accordance with sub-section (1) by the Appropriate Government or an officer authorised in this behalf empowered in this behalf shall be deemed to amount to an acquittal within the meaning of section 300 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

(4) The Compounding of an offence under sub-section (1) shall be allowed only once for any person or consumer.

PART – XV

SPECIAL COURTS

Constitution of  
Special Courts.

153. (1) The State Government may, for the purposes of providing speedy trial of offences referred to in sections 135 to 139, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute as many Special Courts as may be necessary for such area or areas, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) A Special Court shall consist of a single Judge who shall be appointed by the State Government with the concurrence of the High Court.

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a Special Court unless he was, immediately before such appointment, an Additional District and Sessions Judge.

(4) Where the office of the Judge of a Special Court is vacant, or such Judge is absent from the ordinary place of sitting of such Special Court, or he is incapacitated by illness or otherwise for the performance of his duties, any urgent business in the Special Court shall be disposed of –

(a) by a Judge, if any, exercising jurisdiction in the Special Court;

(b) where there is no such other Judge available, in accordance with the direction of District and Sessions Judge having jurisdiction over the ordinary place of sitting of Special Court, as notified under sub-section(1).

154. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, every offence punishable under sections 135 to 139 shall be triable only by the Special Court within whose jurisdiction such offence has been committed.

(2) Where it appears to any court in the course of any inquiry or trial that an offence punishable under sections 135 to 139 in respect of any offence that the case is one which is triable by a Special Court constituted under this Act for the area in which such case has arisen, it shall transfer such case to such Special Court, and thereupon such case shall be tried and disposed of by such Special Court in accordance with the provisions of this Act :

2 of 1974

Provided that it shall be lawful for such Special Court to act on the evidence, if any, recorded by any court in the case of presence of the accused before the transfer of the case to any Special Court :

Provided further that if such Special Court is of opinion that further examination, cross-examination and re-examination of any of the witnesses whose evidence has already been recorded, is required in the interest of justice, it may re-summon any such witness and after such further examination, cross-examination or re-examination, if any, as it may permit, the witness shall be discharged.

(3) The Special Court may, notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) of section 260 or section 262 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, try the offence referred to in sections 135 to 139 in a summary way in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the said Code and the provisions of sections 263 to 265 of the said Code shall, so far as may be, apply to such trial :

Provided that where in the course of a summary trial under this subsection, it appears to the Special Court that the nature of the case is such that it is undesirable to try such case in summary way, the Special Court shall recall any witness who may have been examined and proceed to re-hear the case in the manner provided by the provisions of the said Code for the trial of such offence:

Provided further that in the case of any conviction in a summary trial under this section, it shall be lawful for a Special Court to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(4) A Special Court may, with a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to, any offence tender pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the circumstances within his knowledge relating to the offence and to every other person concerned whether as principal or abettor in the commission thereof, and any pardon so tendered shall , for the purposes of section 308 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, be deemed to have been tendered under section 307 thereof.

(5) The Special Court may determine the civil liability against a consumer or a person in terms of money for theft of energy which shall not be less than an amount equivalent to two times of the tariff rate applicable for a period of twelve months preceding the date of detection of theft of energy or the exact period of theft if determined which ever is less and the amount of civil liability so determined shall be recovered as if it were a decree of civil court.

(6) In case the civil liability so determined finally by the Special Court is less than the amount deposited by the consumer or the person, the excess amount so deposited by the consumer or the person, to the Board or licensee or the concerned person, as the case may be, shall be refunded by the Board or licensee or the concerned person, as the case may be, within a fortnight from the date of communication of the order of the Special Court together with interest at the prevailing Reserve Bank of India prime lending rate for the period from the date of such deposit till the date of payment.

*Explanation.* - For the purposes of this section, "civil liability" means loss or damage incurred by the Board or licensee or the concerned person, as the case may be, due to the commission of an offence referred to in sections 135 to 139.

2 of 1974.

155. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall apply to the proceedings before the Special Court and for the purpose of the provisions of the said enactments, the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Court of Session and shall have all powers of a Court of Session and the person conducting a prosecution before the Special Court shall be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor.

Special Court to have powers of court of session

2 of 1974.

156. The High Court may exercise, so far as may be applicable, all the powers conferred by Chapters XXIX and XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as if the Special Court within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court is a District Court, or as the case may be, the Court of Session, trying cases within the local limits of jurisdiction of the High Court.

Appeal and revision.

157. The Special Court may, on a petition or otherwise and in order to prevent miscarriage of justice, review its judgment or order passed under section 154, but no such review petition shall be entertained except on the ground that it was such order passed under a mistake of fact, ignorance of any material fact or any error apparent on the face of the record :

Review.

Provided that the Special Court shall not allow any review petition and set aside its previous order or judgment without hearing the parties affected.

*Explanation.*- For the purpose of this Part, "Special Courts" means the Special Courts constituted under sub-section (1) of section 153.

## PART XVI

### DISPUTE RESOLUTION

#### *Arbitration*

Arbitration.

158. Where any matter is, by or under this Act, directed to be determined by arbitration, the matter shall, unless it is otherwise expressly provided in the licence of a licensee, be determined by such person or persons as the Appropriate Commission may nominate in that behalf on the application of either party; but in all other respects the arbitration shall be subject to the provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

26 of 1996.

## PART XVII

### OTHER PROVISION

#### Protective clauses

Protection of railways, highways, airports and canals, docks, wharfs and piers.

159. No person shall, in the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity, in any way injure any railway, highway, airports, tramway, canal or water-way or any dock, wharf or pier vested in or controlled by a local authority, or obstruct or interfere with the traffic on any railway, airway, tramway, canal or water-way.

Protection of telegraphic, telephonic and electric signalling

160. (1) Every person generating, transmitting, distributing, supplying or using electricity (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "operator") shall take all reasonable precautions in constructing, laying down and placing his electric

lines.

lines, electrical plant and other works and in working his system, so as not injuriously to affect, whether by induction or otherwise, the working of any wire or line used for the purpose of telegraphic, telephone or electric signalling communication, or the currents in such wire or line.

(2) Where any difference or dispute arises between the operator, and the telegraph authority as to whether the operator has constructed, laid down or placed his electric lines, electrical plant or other works, or worked his system, in contravention of sub-section (1), or as to whether the working of any wire, line or current is or is not injuriously affected thereby, the matter shall be referred to the Central Government and the Central Government, unless it is of opinion that the wire or line has been placed in unreasonable proximity to the electric lines, electrical plant or works of the operator after the construction of such lines, plant or works, may direct the operator to make such alterations in, or additions to, his system as may be necessary in order to comply with the provisions of this section, and the operator shall make such alterations or additions accordingly:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply to the repair, renewal or amendment of any electric line or electrical plant so long as the course of the electric line or electrical plant and the amount and nature of the electricity transmitted thereby are not altered.

(3) Where the operator makes default in complying with the requirements of this section, he shall make full compensation for any loss or damage incurred by reason thereof, and, where any difference or dispute arises as to the amount of such compensation, the matter shall be determined by arbitration.

*Explanation.* - For the purposes of this section, a telegraph line shall be deemed to be injuriously affected if telegraphic, telephonic or electric signalling communication by means of such line is, whether through induction or otherwise, prejudicially interfered with by an electric line, electrical plant or other work or by any use made thereof.

Notice of accidents and inquiries.

161. (1) If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity in or in connection with, any part of the electric lines or electrical plant of any person and the accident results or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person shall give notice of the occurrence and of any such loss or injury actually caused by the accident, in such form and within such time as may be prescribed, to the Electrical Inspector or such other person as aforesaid and to such other authorities as the Appropriate Government may by general or special order, direct.

(2) The Appropriate Government may, if it thinks fit, require any Electrical Inspector, or any other person appointed by it in this behalf, to inquire and report-

(a) as to the cause of any accident affecting the safety of the public, which may have been occasioned by or in connection with, the generation, transmission, distribution, supply or use of electricity, or

(b) as to the manner in, and extent to, which the provisions of this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder or of any licence, so far as those provisions affect the safety of any person, have been complied with.

(3) Every Electrical Inspector or other person holding an inquiry under sub-section (2) shall have all the powers of a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for the purpose of enforcing the attendance of witnesses and compelling the production of documents and material objects, and every person required by an Electrical Inspector be legally bound to do so within the meaning of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

5 of 1908.

45 of 1860.

Appointment of Chief Electrical Inspector and Electrical Inspector.

162. (1) The Appropriate Government may, by notification, appoint duly qualified persons to be Chief Electrical Inspector or Electrical Inspectors and every such Inspector so appointed shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of a Chief Electrical Inspector or an Electrical Inspector under this Act and exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed within such areas or in respect of such class of works and electric installations and subject to such restrictions as the Appropriate Government may direct.

(2) In the absence of express provision to the contrary in this Act, or any rule made thereunder, an appeal shall lie from the decision of a Chief Electrical Inspector or an Electrical Inspector to the Appropriate Government or if the Appropriate Government, by general or special order so directs, to an Appropriate Commission.

Power for licensee to enter premises and to remove fittings or other apparatus of licensee.

163. (1) A licensee or any person duly authorised by a licence may, at any reasonable time, and on informing the occupier of his intention, enter any premises to which electricity is, or has been, supplied by him, of any premises or land, under, over, along, across, in or upon which the electric supply-lines or other works have been lawfully placed by him for the purpose of –

(a) inspecting, testing, repairing or altering the electric supply lines, meters, fittings, works and apparatus for the supply of electricity belonging to the licensee; or

(b) ascertaining the amount of electricity supplied or the electrical quantity contained in the supply; or

(c) removing where a supply of electricity is no longer required, or where the licensee is authorised to take away and cut off such supply, any electric supply-lines, meters, fittings, works or apparatus belonging to the licensee.

(2) A licensee or any person authorised as aforesaid may also, in pursuance of a special order in this behalf made by an Executive Magistrate and after giving not less than twenty-four hours notice in writing to the occupier, -

(a) enter any premises or land referred to in sub-section (1) for any of the purposes mentioned therein;

(b) enter any premises to which electricity is to be supplied by him, for the purpose of examining and testing the electric wires fittings, works and apparatus for the use of electricity belonging to the consumer.

(3) Where a consumer refuses to allow a licensee or any person authorised as aforesaid to enter his premises or land in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) or, sub-section (2), when such licensee or person has so entered, refuses to allow him to perform any act which he is authorised by those sub-sections to perform, or fails to give reasonable facilities for such entry or performance, the licensee may, after the expiry of twenty-four hours from the service of a notice in writing on the consumer, cut off the supply to the consumer for so long as such refusal or failure continues, but for no longer.

Exercise of powers of Telegraph Authority in certain cases.

164. The Appropriate Government may, by order in writing, for the placing of electric lines or electrical plant for the transmission of electricity or for the purpose of telephonic or telegraphic communications necessary for the proper co-ordination of works, confer upon any public officer, licensee or any other person engaged in the business of supplying electricity under this Act, subject to such conditions and restrictions, if any, as the Appropriate Government may think fit to impose and to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, any of the powers which the telegraph authority possesses under that Act with respect to the placing of

13 of 1885.



telegraph authority possesses under that Act with respect to the placing of telegraph lines and posts for the purposes of a telegraph established or maintained, by the Government or to be so established or maintained.

Amendment of Sections 40 and 41 of Act I of 1894.

165. (1) In section 40, sub-section (1) of clause (b) and section 41, sub-section (5) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the term "work" shall be deemed to include electricity supplied or to be supplied by means of the work to be constructed. 1 of 1894.

(2) The Appropriate Government may, on recommendation of the Appropriate Commission in this behalf, if it thinks fit, on the application of any person, not being a company desirous of obtaining any land for its purposes, direct that he may acquire such land under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 in the same manner and on the same conditions as it might be acquired if the person were a company. 1 of 1894.

## PART- XVIII

### MISCELLANEOUS

Coordination Forum

166. (1) The Central Government shall constitute a Coordination Forum consisting of the Chairperson of the Central Commission and Members thereof, the Chairperson of the Authority, representatives of generating companies and transmission licensees engaged in inter-State transmission of electricity for smooth and coordinated development of the power system in the country.

(2) The Central Government shall also constitute a forum of regulators consisting of the Chairperson of the Central Commission and Chairpersons of the State Commissions.

(3) The Chairperson of the Central Commission shall be the Chairperson of the Forum of regulators referred to in sub-section (2).

(4) The State Government shall constitute a Coordination Forum consisting of the Chairperson of the State Commission and Members thereof representatives of the generating companies, transmission licensee and distribution licensees engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in that State for smooth and coordinated development of the power system in the State.

(5) There shall be a committee in each district to be constituted by the Appropriate Government -

(a) to coordinate and review the extension of electrification in each district;

(b) to review the quality of power supply and consumer satisfaction;

(c) to promote energy efficiency and its conservation.

Exemption of electric lines or electrical plants from attachment in certain cases.

167. Where any electric lines or electrical plant, belonging to a licensee are placed in or upon any premises or land not being in the possession of the licensee, such electric lines or electrical plant shall not be liable to be taken in execution under any process of any civil court or in any proceedings in insolvency against the person in whose possession the same may be.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

168. No suit, prosecution or other proceeding shall lie against the Appropriate Government or Appellate Tribunal or the Appropriate Commission or any officer of Appropriate Government, or any Member, Officer or other employees of the Appellate Tribunal or any Members, officer or other employees of the

Appropriate Commission or the assessing officer or any public servant for anything done or in good faith purporting to be done under this Act or the rules or regulations made thereunder.

Members, officers, etc., of Appellate Tribunal, Appropriate Commission to be public servants 45 of 1860.

169. The Chairperson, Members, officers and other employees of the Appellate Tribunal and the Chairperson, Members, Secretary, officers and other employees of the Appropriate Commission and the assessing officer referred to in section 126 shall be deemed, when acting or purporting to act in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

Recovery of penalty payable under Act.

170. Any penalty payable by a person under this Act, if not paid, may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Service of notices, orders or documents

171. (1) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required, or authorised to be addressed to any person may be served on him by delivering the same after obtaining signed acknowledgement receipt therefor or by registered post or such means of delivery as may be prescribed -

(a) where the Appropriate Government is the addressee, at the office of such officer as the Appropriate Government may prescribe in this behalf;

(b) where the Appropriate Commission is the addressee, at the office of the Appropriate Commission;

(c) where a company is the addressee, at the registered office of the company or, in the event of the registered office of the company not being in India, at the head office of the company in India;

(d) where any other person is the addressee, at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person.

(2) Every notice, order or document by or under this Act required or authorised to be addressed to the owner or occupier of any premises shall be deemed to be properly addressed if addressed by the description of the owner or occupier of the premises (naming the premises), and may be served by delivering it, or a true copy thereof, to some person on the premises, or if there is no person on the premises to whom the same can with reasonable diligence be delivered, by affixing it on some conspicuous part of the premises.

Transitional provisions.

172. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act,-

(a) a State Electricity Board constituted under the repealed laws shall be deemed to be the State Transmission Utility and a licensee under the provisions of this Act for a period of one year from the appointed date or such earlier date as the State Government may notify, and shall perform the duties and functions of the State Transmission Utility and a licensee in accordance with the provisions of this Act and rules and regulations made thereunder:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification, authorise the State Electricity Board to continue to function as the State Transmission Utility or a licensee for such further period beyond the said period of one year as may be mutually decided by the Central Government and the State Government.

(b) all licences, authorisations approvals, clearances and permissions granted under the provisions of the repealed laws may, for a period not exceeding one year from the appointed date or such earlier period; as may be notified by the Appropriate Government, continue to operate as if the repealed laws were in force with respect to such licence, authorisations, approvals,

clearances and permissions, as the case may be, and thereafter such licences, authorisations, approvals, clearances and permissions shall be deemed to be licences, authorisation, approvals, clearances and permission under this Act and all provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly to such licences authorisations approvals, clearances and permissions.

54 of 1948

(c) the undertaking of the State Electricity Boards established under section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 may after the expiry of the period specified in clause (a) be transferred in accordance with the provisions of Part XIII of this Act;

(d) the State Government may, by notification, declare that any or all the provisions contained in this Act, shall not apply in that State for such period, not exceeding six months from the appointed date, as may be stipulated in the notification.

Inconsistency in laws

173. Nothing contained in this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder or any instrument having effect by virtue of this Act, rule or regulation shall have effect in so far as it is inconsistent with any other provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 or the Railways Act, 1989.

68 of 1986  
33 of 1962

Act to have overriding effect.

174. Save as otherwise provided in section 173, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act.

Provisions of this Act to be in addition to and not in derogation of other laws.

175. The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

Power of Central Government to make rules.

176. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(a) the time within which the objection and suggestions on the draft National Electricity Plan to be invited by the Authority under the proviso to sub-section (4) of section 3;

(b) the additional requirements (including the capital adequacy, creditworthiness or code of conduct) under sixth proviso to section 14;

(c) the payment of fees for application for grant of licence under sub-section (1) of section 15;

(d) the constitution and functions of the National Load Despatch Centre under sub-section (2) of section 26;

(e) the works of licensees affecting the property of owner or occupier under sub-section (2) of section 67;

(f) such other works which may be prescribed under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 68;

(g) allowances and fees payable to others Members for attending the meetings of Authority under sub-section (14) of section 70.

(h) other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members of the Authority under sub-section (15) of section 70;

- (i) the functions and duties of the Central Electricity Authority under section 73;
- (j) the salary, allowances and other conditions of service of Chairperson and Member of Central Commission under sub-section (2) of section 89;
- (k) the form and manner in which and the authority before whom oath of office and secrecy should be subscribed under sub-section (3) of section 89;
- (l) the procedure to be prescribed by the Central Commission under the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 90;
- (m) any other matter required to be prescribed under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 94;
- (n) the form in which the Central Commission shall prepare its annual statements of accounts under sub-section (1) of section 100;
- (o) the form in which and time at which the Central Commission shall prepare its annual report under sub-section (1) 101;
- (p) the form in which and time at which the Central Commission shall prepare its budget under section 106;
- (q) the form and the manner of verifying such form, and fee for filing appeal under sub-section (2) of section 111;
- (r) the salary and allowances payable to and the other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson of the Appellate Tribunal and Members of the Appellate Tribunal under section 115;
- (s) the salary and allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Appellate Tribunal under sub-section (3) of section 119;
- (t) the additional matters in respect of which the Appellate Tribunal may exercise the powers of a civil court under clause (i) of sub-section (2) of section 120;
- (u) the authority to whom the appeal shall be filed under sub-section (1) of section 127;
- (v) manner of holding inquiry by an adjudicating officer and sub-section (1) of section 143;
- (w) the form in which and the time at which service of notices to any person or to the Central Government for the purpose under sub-section (1) of section 161;
- (x) the powers to be exercised and the functions to be performed by the Inspectors under sub-section (1) of section 162;
- (y) the manner of delivery of every notice, order or document to be served under sub-section (1) of section 171;
- (z) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

Powers of Authority to make regulations.

177. (1) The Authority may, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred in sub-section (1), such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:--

- (a) the Grid Standards under section 34;
  - (b) suitable measures relating to safety and electric supply under section 53;
  - (c) the installation and operation of meters under section 55;
  - (d) the rules of procedure for transaction of business under sub-section (9) of section 70;
  - (e) the technical standards for construction of electrical plants and electric lines and connectivity to the grid under clause (b) of section 73;
  - (f) the form and manner in which and the time at which the State Government and licensees shall furnish statistics, returns or other information under section 74.
  - (g) any other matter which is to be, or may be, specified;
- (3) All regulations made by the Authority under this Act shall be subject to the conditions of previous publication.

Powers of Central Commission to make regulations.

178. (1) The Central Commission may, by notification make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power contained in sub-section (1), such regulations may provide for all or any of following matters, namely:-

- (a) period to be specified under the first proviso to section 14;
- (b) the form and the manner of the application under sub-section (1) of section 15;
- (c) the manner and particulars of notice under sub-section (2) of section 15;
- (d) the conditions of licence under section 16;
- (e) the manner and particulars of notice under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 18;
- (f) publication of alterations or amendments to be made in the licence under clause(c) of sub-section (2) of section 18;
- (g) Grid Code under sub-section (2) of section 28;
- (h) levy and collection of fees and charge from generating companies or transmission utilities or licensees under sub-section (4) of section 28;
- (i) rates, charges and terms and conditions in respect of intervening transmission facilities under proviso to section 36;
- (j) payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge under-sub-

clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 38;

(k) reduction and elimination of surcharge and cross subsidies under second proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 38;

(l) payment of transmission charges and a surcharge under sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 40;

(m) reduction and elimination of surcharge and cross subsidies under the second proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 40;

(n) proportion of revenues from other business to be utilised for reducing the transmission and wheeling charges under proviso to section 41;

(o) duties of electricity trader under sub-section (2) of section 52;

(p) standards of performance of a licensee or class of licensees under sub-section (1) of section 57;

(q) the period within which information to be furnished by the licensee under sub-section (1) of section 59;

(r) the period within which the cross-subsidies shall be reduced and eliminated under clause (g) of section 61;

(s) the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff under section 61;

(t) details to be furnished by licensee or generating company under sub-section (2) of section 62;

(u) the procedures for calculating the expected revenue from tariff and charges under sub-section (5) of section 62;

(v) the manner of making an application before the Central Commission and the fee payable therefor under sub-section (1) of section 64;

(w) the manner of publication of draft tariff order under sub-section (3) of section 64;

(x) issue of tariff order with modifications or conditions under sub-section (4) of section 64;

(y) the manner by which development of market in power including trading specified under section 66;

(z) the powers and duties of the Secretary of the Central Commission under sub-section (1) of section 91;

(za) the terms and conditions of service of the Secretary, officers and other employees of Central Commission under sub-section (3) of section 91;

(zb) the rules of procedure for transaction of business under sub-section (1) of section 92;

(zc) minimum information to be maintained by a licensee or the generating company and the manner of such information to be maintained under sub-section (8) of section 128;

(zd) the manner of service and publication of notice under section 130;

(ze) any other matter which is to be, or may be, specified by regulations.

(3) All regulations made by the Central Commission under this Act shall be subject to the conditions of previous publication.

Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

179. Every rule made by the Central Government, every regulation made by the Authority, and every regulation made by the Central Commission shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or agree that the rule or regulation should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

Powers of State Governments to make rules

180. (1) The State Government may, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(a) the payment of fees for application for grant of licence under sub-section (1) of section 15;

(b) the works of licensees affecting the property of other persons under sub-section(2) of section 67;

(c) such other matters which may be prescribed under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 68;

(d) the salary, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson and Members of the State Commission under sub-section (2) of section 89;

(e) the form and manner in which and the authority before whom oath of office and secrecy should be subscribed under sub-section (3) of section 89;

(f) any other matter required to be prescribed by the State Commission under clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 94;

(g) the manner of applying the Fund under sub-section (3) of section 103;

(h) the form in which and time at which the State Commission shall prepare its annual accounts under sub-section (1) of section 104;

(i) the form in which and time at which the State Commission shall prepare its annual report under sub-section (1) of section 105;

(j) the form in which and time at which the State Commission shall prepare its budget under section 106;

(k) manner of service of provisional order of assessment under sub-section (2) of section 126;

(l) manner of holding inquiry by an adjudicating officer under sub-section (1) of section 143;

(m) the form in which and the time at which notice to the Electrical

Inspector under sub-section (1) of section 161;

(n) the manner of delivery of every notice, order or document under sub-section (1) of section 171; and

(o) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, prescribed.

Powers of State Commissions to make regulations.

181. (1) The State Commissions may, by notification, make regulations consistent with this Act and the rules generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the power contained in sub-section (1), such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -

(a) period to be specified under the first proviso of section 14;

(b) the form and the manner of application under sub-section (1) of section 15;

(c) the manner and particulars of application for licence to be published under sub-section (2) of section 15;

(d) the conditions of licence section 16;

(e) the manner and particulars of notice under clause(a) of sub-section (2) of section 18;

(f) publication of the alterations or amendments to be made in the licence under clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 18;

(g) levy and collection of fees and charges from generating companies or licensees under sub-section (3) of section 32;

(h) rates, charges and the term and conditions in respect of intervening transmission facilities under proviso to section 36;

(i) payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge under sub-clause (ii) of clause(d) of sub-section (2) of section 39;

(j) reduction and elimination of surcharge and cross subsidies under second proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 39;

(k) manner and utilisation of payment and surcharge under the fourth proviso to sub-clause(ii) of clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 39;

(l) payment of the transmission charges and a surcharge under sub-clause(ii) of clause (c) of section 40;

(m) reduction and elimination of surcharge and cross subsidies under second proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 40;

(n) the manner of payment of surcharge under the fourth proviso to sub-clause (ii) of clause (c) of section 40;

(o) proportion of revenues from other business to be utilised for reducing the transmission and wheeling charges under proviso to section 41;

(p) reduction and elimination of surcharge and cross-subsidies under the third proviso to sub-section (2) of section 42;



- (q) payment of additional charges on charges of wheeling under sub-section (4) of section 42;
- (r) guidelines under sub-section (5) of section 42;
- (s) the time and manner for settlement of grievances under sub-section (7) of section 42;
- (t) the period to be specified by the State Commission under sub-section (1) of section 43;
- (u) methods and principles by which charges for electricity shall be fixed under sub-section (2) of section 45;
- (v) reasonable security payable to the distribution licensee under sub-section (1) of section 47;
- (w) payment of interest on security under sub-section (4) of section 47;
- (x) electricity supply code under section 50;
- (y) the proportion of revenues from other business to be utilised for reducing wheeling charges under proviso to section 51;
- (z) duties of electricity trader under sub-section (2) of section 52;
- (za) standards of performance of a licensee or a class of licensees under sub-section (1) of section 57;
- (zaa) the period within which information to be furnished by the licensee under sub-section (1) of section 59;
- (zb) the period within which the cross-subsidies shall be reduced and eliminated under clause (g) of section 61;
- (zc) the terms and conditions for the determination of tariff under section 61;
- (zd) details to be furnished by licensee or generating company under sub-section (2) of section 62;
- (ze) the methodologies and procedures for calculating the expected revenue from tariff and charges under sub-section (1) of section 62;
- (zf) the manner of making an application before the State Commission and the fee payable therefor under sub-section (1) of section 64;
- (zg) issue of tariff order with modifications or conditions under sub-section (3) of section 64;
- (zh) the manner by which development of market in power including trading specified under section 66;
- (zi) the powers and duties of the Secretary of the State Commission under sub-section (1) of section 91;
- (zj) the terms and conditions of service of the secretary, officers and other employees of the State Commission under sub-section (2) of section 91;
- (zk) rules of procedure for transaction of business under sub-section (1) of section 92;

(zl) minimum information to be maintained by a licensee or the generating company and the manner of such information to be maintained under sub-section (8) of section 128;

(zm) the manner of service and publication of notice under section 130;

(zn) the form of and preferring the appeal and manner in which such form shall be verified and the fee for preferring the appeal under sub-section (1) of section 127;

(zo) any other matter which is to be, or may be, specified.

(3) All regulations made by the State Commission under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication.

Rules and regulations to be laid before State Legislature

182. Every rule made by the State Government and every regulation made by the State Commission shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of the State Legislature where it consists of two Houses, or where such Legislature consists of one House, before that House.

Power to remove difficulties.

183. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for removing the difficulty:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament.

Provisions of Act not to apply in certain cases.

184. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to the Ministry or Department of the Central Government dealing with Defence, Atomic Energy or such other similar Ministries or Departments or undertakings or Boards or institutions under the control of such Ministries or Departments as may be notified by the Central Government.

Repeal and saving.

185. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, 1998 are hereby repealed.

9 of 1910.  
54 of 1948.  
14 of 1998.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, -

(a) anything done or any action taken or purported to have been done or taken including any rule, notification, inspection, order or notice made or issued or any appointment, confirmation or declaration made or any licence, permission, authorisation or exemption granted or any document or instrument executed or any direction given under the repealed laws shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

9 of 1910

(b) the provisions contained in sections 12 to 18 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and rules made thereunder shall have effect until the rules under section 67 to 69 of this Act are made;

9 of 1910

(c) Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 made under section 37 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 as it stood before such repeal shall continue to be in force till the regulations under section 53 of this Act are made

force till the regulations under section 53 of this Act are made.

(d) all rules made under sub-section (1) of section 69 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 shall continue to have effect until such rules are rescinded or modified, as the case may be;

(e) all directives issued, before the commencement of this Act, by a State Government under the enactments specified in the Schedule shall continue to apply for the period for which such directions were issued by the State Government.”.

(3) The provisions of the enactments specified in the Schedule, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, shall apply to the States in which such enactments are applicable. 10 of 1897

(4) The Central Government may, as and when considered necessary, by notification, amend the Schedule.

(5) Save as otherwise provided in sub-section (2), the mention of particular matters in that section, shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, with regard to the effect of repeals.

THE SCHEDULE

ENACTMENTS

( See sub-Section (3) of Section 185)

1. The Orissa Electricity Reform Act, 1995 (Orissa Act no. 2 of 1996)
2. The Haryana Electricity Reform Act, 1997 (Haryana Act no. 10 of 1998)
3. The Andhra Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1998 (Andhra Pradesh Act no. 30 of 1998)
4. The Uttar Pradesh Electricity Reform Act, 1999 (Uttar Pradesh Act no. 24 of 1999)
5. The Karnataka Electricity Reform Act, 1999 (Karnataka Act no. 25 of 1999)
6. The Rajasthan Electricity Reform Act, 1999 (Rajasthan Act no. 23 of 1999)
7. The Delhi Electricity Reforms Act, 2000 (Delhi Act No.2 of 2001)
8. The Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Sudhar Adhiniyam, 2000 (Madhya Pradesh Act No. 4 of 2001)

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