



BEFORE THE VIDYUT OMBUDSMAN FOR THE STATE OF TELANGANA

First Floor 33/11 kV Substation, Hyderabad Boats Club Lane
Lumbini Park, Hyderabad - 500 063

**PRESENT : SRI MOHAMMAD NIZAMUDDIN
VIDYUT OMBUDSMAN**

TUESDAY THE SIXTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY TWO

Appeal No. 48 of 2021-22

Between

Sri Padamati Venkat Reddy, Sy No.1362, Maryala Village, Bommala Ramaram
Mandal, Nalgonda District. Cell: 9849274871 & 7036205211.**Appellant**

AND

1. The Assistant Divisional Engineer / Operation / Bibinagar / TSSPDCL /
Yadadri Bhongir District.
2. The Assistant Accounts Officer / ERO / Bhongir / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir
District.
3. The Divisional Engineer / Operation / Bhongir / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir
District.
4. The Superintending Engineer / Operation / Yadadri Circle / TSSPDCL /
Yadadri Bhongir District. **Respondents**

This appeal is coming on before me for final hearing on 23.08.2022
in the presence of Kumari Nishtha, authorised representative of the appellant
and Sri R. Krishnaiah - AE/OP/Bibinagar representing the respondents and
having stood over for consideration till this day, this Vidut Ombudsman
passed the following:-

AWARD

This appeal is preferred aggrieved by the Award / Order passed by
the Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum - Rural, Hyderabad - 45 (in short
'the Forum') of Telangana State Southern Power Distribution Company

Limited (in short 'TSSPDCL') vide Lr.No.CGRF-I/ Rural / D.No.299 / 21-22 dt.31.10.2022 rejecting the complaint on the ground that it has no jurisdiction.

CASE OF THE APPELLANT BEFORE THE FORUM

2. The appellant is the consumer of the respondents vide domestic Service Connection No. 5316402193 for supply of energy situated at Sy No. 1362, Maryala village, Bommala Ramaram, Nalgonda District. The appellant has received a Provisional Assessment Notice in respect of DPE/NLG/SD02/6472/14 alongwith a letter No. ADE/Op/SD/BBNR/F.No.Theft/D.No.1417/14 dt. 27.12.2014 from respondent No.1 demanding Rs. 35,511/-. The appellant has no knowledge about the alleged inspection dt.17.12.2014. The appellant paid Rs. 12,000/- towards compounding fee vide Receipt No. NLG/41/2015/15 dt.06.01.2015. The respondents claimed Rs.35,511/- vide Lr.No.ADE/OP/SD/BBNR/F.No.Theft/D.No.1417/14 dt.27.12.2014 towards the loss sustained by them due to the theft of energy.

3. The respondents have not followed Clause 6.4 of the General Terms and Conditions of Supply (in short 'GTCS'). When the respondents accepted the compounding fee, the Special Court only has to determine the civil liability under Section 154(5) of the Electricity act 2003 (in short 'the Act'). Therefore it is prayed to withdraw the amount of Rs. 35,511/- claimed vide Lr.No.ADE/OP/SD/BBNR/F.No.Theft/D.No.1417/14 dt.27.12.2014.

AWARD OF THE FORUM

4. The learned Forum has rejected the complaint on the ground that it has no jurisdiction to entertain the complaint which falls under Section 135 of the Act in view of Clause 2.38(c) and (d) (sic.2.37(b)) of Regulation No. 3 of 2015 of the Hon'ble Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission (in short 'the Regulation').

5. Aggrieved by the Award / Order passed by the Forum, the present appeal is preferred, contending among other things, that the learned Forum has returned the complaint without applying its legal mind properly on the facts on record and without properly considering the provisions of the Act.

GROUND OF THE APPEAL

6. In the grounds of appeal it is reiterated that the inspection was in the absence of the appellant violating Clause 6.4 of GTCS. No lab testing was conducted in the presence of the appellant. The assessment of units is not correctly worked out. When the respondents accepted the compounding fee, it is the Special Court that has to fix the amount of civil liability. Therefore, it is prayed to set aside the order of the Forum rejecting the complaint and to set aside the claim of Rs. 35,511/- .

WRITTEN SUBMISSION OF RESPONDENT No.1

7. In the written submission of respondent No.1, before this Authority, it is, inter-alia, submitted that on 17.12.2014, the Service Connection of the

appellant was inspected and it was found that the appellant has indulged in theft of energy by way of directly tapping it. Subsequently a theft case was booked under Section 135 of the Act. As regards Clause 6.4 of GTCS the consumer stays at Hyderabad, only the workers engaged by him stay at the premises who refused to sign on the inspection sheet. It is submitted that as it is a directly tapped case without meter as such the question of Lab testing does not arise. The loss occurred to them was assessed for a period of (6) months which the appellant paid the total amount at a time.

ARGUMENTS

8. The authorised representative of the appellant submitted that the alleged inspection dt. 17.12.2014 is not in presence of the appellant; that the amount of Rs. 35,511/- claimed by respondent No.1 is not correct; that the meter was not tested in the presence of the appellant and that when once the appellant paid compounding fee as stated above, it is only the Special Court that has to determine the quantum of civil liability. Therefore, it is prayed to set aside the order of the Forum rejecting the complaint, to set aside the claim under Lr.No.ADE/OP/SD/BBNR/F.No.Theft/D.No.1417/14 dt.27.12.2014.

9. On the other hand, it is submitted by the respondents, that as it is a directly tapped case without meter, the question of Lab testing does not arise and since it was found that the appellant has tampered without the meter and committed theft of energy the amount of Rs. 35,511/- was assessed which the

appellant is liable to pay and he already paid it.

POINTS

10. The points that arise for consideration are:-
- i) Whether the Provisional Assessment is valid?
 - ii) Whether recovery process is properly implemented as per the Electricity Act 2003 and the provisions of GTCS?
 - iii) Whether the civil liability has to be determined by following the procedure under S.135 and S.154 of the Electricity Act 2003?
 - iv) Whether the impugned order is liable to be set aside? and
 - v) To what relief?

SETTLEMENT BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT

11. Both the parties have appeared before this Authority on 23.08.2022. Efforts were made to reach a settlement between the parties through the process of conciliation and mediation. However, no settlement could be reached. The hearing, therefore, continued to provide reasonable opportunity to both the parties to put-forth their case and they were heard.

REASONS FOR DELAY IN DISPOSING OF THE APPEAL

12. Since I took charge as Vidyut Ombudsman on 01.07.2022 and since there was no regular Vidyut Ombudsman earlier, the appeal was not disposed of within the prescribed period.

POINT No. (i) to (iv)

ADMITTED FACTS

13. It is an admitted fact that the appellant is having electricity Service Connection for his Dairy Farm at Maryala (v), released by the respondents. It is also an admitted fact that the power supply is not disconnected so far. The assessed amount of Rs. 35,511/- was paid by the appellant.

14. A perusal of written submissions filed by respondent No.1 herein, in this appeal, it is manifest that the Service Connection involved in this case was inspected by the DPE wing on 17.12.2014. The material on record also shows that the appellant is utilising supply directly to his dairy farm by keeping aside the regular service supply. The record also shows that the Assistant Divisional Engineer had provisionally assessed the loss at Rs. 35,511/-, through a Provisional Assessment letter dt.27.12.2014. There is no dispute that the appellant paid Rs. 12,000/- as compounding fee. However the assessed amount is not paid.

CRUX OF THE MATTER

15. The material on record, as already stated, goes to show that on inspection of the Service Connection in this case on 17.12.2014 at 4.00 PM, it was prima-facie found that the appellant has committed theft of energy. It is also clear that the appellant is utilising supply directly to his dairy farm by keeping aside the regular service supply, as indicated in the test report.

16. As far as the Provisional Assessment calculation in this case is concerned this Authority will not go in deep as it has no jurisdiction to deal with the matter arising out of Section 135 of the Act and it is only the Special Court which has to deal with the subject. However basing on the material available on record this authority prima-facie finds that there was theft of energy in this case.

17. The appellant claims that since no Final Assessment has been passed after passing the Provisional Assessment, it is not legal. There is no record to show that any objections were filed by the appellant on the provisional assessment. Therefore, in the presence of the Provisional Assessment proceeding which is prima-facie found to be correct, there need not be any final order as per the provision of the GTCS and thus the appellant is liable to pay the Provisional Assessment amount.

18. It is the argument of the appellant that the respondents cannot collect the assessed amount, which is, in fact, a civil liability to be determined by following the procedure under Section 135 and 154 of the Act. As far as the criminal liability is concerned, when once the compounding fee is paid under Section 152 of the Act, it is extinguished. In this case the compounding fee was paid. The payment of compounding fee amounted to admission of the offence of theft of energy bypassing the meter as specified in Section 135 (1)(b) of the Act. The civil liability under Section 154(5) of the Act, should be determined finally by the Special Court as per procedure prescribed. In the

present case there is no record that the civil liability has been determined by the Special Court under Section 154(5) of the Act or there is any such claim by the respondents. Thus, the argument of the appellant that the civil liability has to be determined by the Special Court then the amount has to be collected by way of assessment is not correct. The Provisional Assessment under Clause 10.2 of GTCS in this appeal demanding the amount is valid and enforceable.

19. One of the contentions of the appellant is that the recovery process is not legal and it is not as per the provisions of the Act and the provisions of GTCS. As per GTCS Clause 10.3.2, under the heading **Assessment for cases for theft of electricity by LT consumers**, the procedure for assessment is explained and as per Appendix XII(VII)(B) of GTCS, the guidelines for assessment of cases of theft of electricity are as follows:

Type of load	Unit of measurement	Formula
Heavy usage load	KW	A
Moderately Heavy Usage Load	KW	B
Infrequent Usage Load	KW	C
Total Connected Load	KW	D=A+B+C

The assessment period may have to be split into multiple periods owing to the following:

- Different tariff rates during the assessment period
- Seasonal variations in the consumption

For each of the periods, the units assessed must be calculated.

The load utilisation factor, working hours per day and working days in a month for the concerned period can be referred to in Appendix 1, II, and III of this notification.

Effective hours of usage in a month in a load type = Load Utilisation factor * number of working hours per day of each load type * Number of days of usage in a month.

Period : From ----- to -----”

The formula under this appendix is the total connected load plus three components for arriving at assessment of loss.

20. It is clear from a perusal of the assessment made by the officer that he followed the above formula for arriving at the provisional assessment amount which is found to be valid and legal. Thus the provisional assessment amounting to Rs. 35,511/- is found to be correct and it is based on the loss sustained by the DISCOM.

21. The record shows that the power was not disconnected soon after discovery of the tampering of the meter and theft of energy, as required under Clause 10.2.3(iii)(a) of GTCS. The reasons for disconnection of the service connection have to be given and the consumer has to be informed about the disconnection under Clause 10.2.3 of GTCS. In this case, the provisional assessing officer has informed the appellant that if he desired restoration of supply, he should deposit at least 50% of the provisionally assessed amount of loss of revenue, in addition to other charges and pay the rest of the amount

in two instalments. Further, in the event of failure on the part of the consumer to deposit at least 50% of the amount provisionally assessed, the appellant was informed that the service may remain disconnected through the notice. There is further provision to the Licensee that if the consumer does not pay the amount as per the instalments granted, the Licensee may disconnect the supply as per the provisions of Section 56(1) of the Electricity Act.

22. The learned authorised representative of the appellant has relied on the judgement of a Division Bench of our own Hon'ble High Court in W.A.No.60 of 2022 dt.11.03.2022, wherein it is held that the respondents (Licensee) shall follow the provisions of the Act under Section 154 of the Act. There is no dispute about the said proposition laid down in the said judgement. In the instant appeal, as already stated, the respondents have been following the Act and GTCS in inspecting the premises of the appellant, finding theft of energy by way of directly tapping it and preparing a provisional report. In the case relied on by the appellant, the Hon'ble High Court passed consent order directing the respondents not to disconnect the power supply of the consumer, subject to depositing 50% of the amount assessed and in respect of the remaining dues, the respondents were directed to follow the procedure prescribed under Section 154 of the Act. In the present appeal, the power supply was not disconnected and the amount assessed was deposited. Thus the appellant has no grievance at present since the respondents are

also not doing any coercive acts. Therefore this judgement is not useful to the appellant.

23. The learned authorised representative of the appellant has also relied upon the judgement of our own Hon'ble High Court in W.P.No.34495 of 2021 dt.23.12.2021 and W.P.No. 7785 of 2019 dt.15.04.2019, wherein also the Hon'ble High Court has directed the consumer to deposit 50% of the assessed amount for reconnection without expressing any opinion on the demand made. In the present case, as already stated, the entire assessed amount was deposited. However the Forum has no authority to deal with the matter arising under Section 135 of the Act. But, the Forum in view of Clause 2.37 of Regulation, shall reject the complaint only after giving opportunity to the complainant to put-forth his case. This is not followed in the present case.

24. The learned authorised representative of the appellant has relied upon a 3 - Judge Bench judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in Executive Engineer v. Seetaram Rice Mill¹, particularly paragraph 17, which reads as under:-

“Therefore, there is a clear distinction between the cases that would fall under Section 126 of the 2003 Act on the one hand and Section 135 of the 2003 Act on the other. There is no commonality between them in law. They operate in different and distinct fields. The assessing officer has been vested with the powers to pass provisional and final order of assessment in cases of unauthorised use of electricity and cases of consumption of electricity beyond contracted load will squarely fall under such power.”

¹ (2012) 2 SCC-108

There is no dispute or quarrel about the proposition laid down in the said judgement. Section 126 and Section 135 of the Act deal with different fields. Further paragraph (58) of the said judgement makes it quite clear that the Hon'ble Supreme Court was dealing with the case of the consumer using the excess load of power than the contracted load, as such the Supreme Court dealt with Section 126 of the Act. In the instant appeal the material on record, prima-facie, shows that it is a case of theft under Section 135 of the Act. Therefore this judgement is not useful for the appellant.

25. The learned authorised representative of the appellant has relied upon the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Punjab and Haryana at Chandigarh in Crl.Misc.No. M-34370 of 2009 dt.17.01.2012: Gunjan Kalra v. State of Haryana and anr), wherein it is held that when once the compounding fee was accepted in an offence punishable under Section 135 of the Act, the criminal proceedings cannot be initiated. There is no dispute about the said proposition. The respondents have not initiated any criminal proceedings in the present case. Therefore this judgement is not useful to the appellant. More or less, for a similar proposition, the learned authorised representative of the appellant has relied upon the judgement of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in Crl.R.No.338 of 2016 and Crl.MP No. 2299 of 2016 dt.14.03.2017 : L. Nallasivam v. State represented by the Inspector of Police, Erode North Police Station, Erode. This judgement is also

not of much help to the appellant.

26. No doubt, as argued by the learned authorised representative of the appellant, it is the Special Court which has to determine the civil liability under Section 154 (5) of the Act, this Authority is only considering as to whether the order of Forum in rejecting the complaint without giving an opportunity of hearing is correct or not even if Section 135 of the Act is involved. It is necessary for the Forum to give an opportunity of hearing even in such cases.

27. It is the argument of the authorised representative of the appellant that in Appeal No. 41 of 2016, the Ombudsman has held that the Special Court has to determine the civil liability under Section 154(5) of the Act and the respondents have no right to issue Provisional Assessment order and therefore, the respondents in this case also have no right to issue similar order. This argument of the learned authorised representative of the appellant cannot be accepted for two reasons. The first reason is that normally the Award of the equivalent authority (Ombudsman) is not binding on this authority (Ombudsman). The second reason is that in Appeal No. 41 of 2016, in Para No.24, it was clearly held that the Provisional Assessment issued in that case is valid and the appellant was directed to pay the said amount.

28. The pilferage of energy in this case falls under Section 135 (1), when the consumer has directly tapped the LT line without meter. The appellant has taken the stand that once the compounding fee is accepted, no proceeding can be initiated as prescribed in Section 152(3) which is reproduced as under:-

“The acceptance of the sum of money for compounding an offence in accordance with sub-section (1) by the Appropriate Government or an officer 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”.

The said Clause enables the consumer to be acquitted in terms of criminal liability only. The civil liability shall be determined by the Special Court as per Section 154 (5) which is mentioned as under:-

“The Special Court shall 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 whichever is less and the amount of civil liability so determined shall be recovered as if it were a decree of civil court.”

The appellant relied on the Clause 6.4 of the GTCS which is reproduced hereunder:-

“ No inspection, testing or checking of any domestic premises or places shall normally be carried out between sunset and sunrise, except in the presence of the adult male member occupying the premises.”

The appellant contends that as per the above Clause, inspection in this case was in the absence of the appellant, hence it is a violation of Clause 6.4 of the GTCS. A plain reading of the Clause reiterates that an inspection should not be done in the presence of the Minor or Female member. Further the inspection shall not be between sunset and sunrise. Such situation is not existing in the present case where the workers were stated to be present at the time of inspection who refused to sign. The theft was committed bypassing the meter, that apart it is a Dairy Farm. Hence, the testing of the meter does not arise.

29. This authority is not going into the merits of the case. At the cost of repetition, it is the Special Court which has to determine the civil liability when the respondents approach the Special Court. Further either the Forum or this Authority have no jurisdiction to entertain any grievance or complaint like the present one involved under Section 135 of the Act. This authority is considering the Act, Regulation and GTCS etc., only to prima-facie find whether there is any case made out. The material on record goes to show that there was inspection of the place of the consumer and the consumer was found committing theft of energy by way of directly tapping it and the appellant has paid the compounding fee and also the assessed amount. These points are decided accordingly.

POINT No. (v)

30. In view of the findings on point No. (i) to (iv), the Award of the Forum is liable to be set aside.

RESULT

31. In the result, the appeal is rejected and the provisional assessment issued by the 1st respondent is found valid and the appellant is liable to pay this amount. It is reported that the said amount was paid. This Authority has no jurisdiction to interfere with the said assessment as per Clause 2.37 of Regulation 3 of 2015. The provisions of Clause 10.2.3 of the GTCS regarding disconnection of power supply when theft of electricity is noticed are not followed by the respondents. The impugned order of the Forum is found to be unsustainable for want of reasons. The civil liability has to be determined by the Special Court under Section 154(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003 on the request made by the DISCOM. The impugned order is answered accordingly.

A copy of this Award is made available at <https://vidyutombudsman-tserc.gov.in>.

Typed to my dictation by Office Executive-cum-Computer Operator, corrected and pronounced by me on this the 6th day of September 2022.

Sd/-

Vidyut Ombudsman

1. Sri Padamati Venkat Reddy, Sy No.1362, Maryala Village, Bommala Ramaram Mandal, Nalgonda District. Cell: 9849274871 & 7036205211.
2. The Assistant Divisional Engineer / Operation / Bibinagar / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir District.
3. The Assistant Accounts Officer / ERO / Bhongir / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir District.

4. The Divisional Engineer / Operation / Bhongir / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir District.
5. The Superintending Engineer / Operation / Yadadri Circle / TSSPDCL / Yadadri Bhongir District.

Copy to

6. The Chairperson, Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum- Rural, Erragadda, Hyderabad.

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