

1) Define the following:

(5 × 4 = 20)

(a) Appropriate Commission:

"Appropriate Commission" means the central regulatory commission referred (or) State Regulatory Commission (or) the Joint Commission, as the case may be. (See 2(4) of Electricity Act 2003)

(b) Appellate Tribunal:

"Appellate Tribunal" means the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity established on notification by the central Government to hear appeals against the orders of the adjudicating officer or the Appropriate Commission under this Act. (See 2(1) of Electricity Act 2003)

(c) Real Time Operation:

"Real Time Operation" means action to be taken at a given time at which information about the electricity system is made available to the concerned load Despatch Centre. (See 54 of Electricity Act 2003)

(d) Franchisee:

"Franchisee" means a person authorised by a distribution licensee to distribute electricity on his behalf in a particular area within his area of supply. (See 27 of Electricity Act 2003)

(e) Electricity Trader:

"Electricity Trader" means a person who has been granted a license to undertake Trading in Electricity. (See 26 of Electricity Act 2003)

2)(a) How Deposit for Temporary Supply is calculated? (4x5=20)

Total Value of materials to be used on the extension on

Service connection - - - - - A

less: Value of meters / meter board / cut out - - - B

Net value of materials to be recovered from the consumer = A - B

Add: labour charges to be incurred - - - C

Add: overhead 15% on A - B + C - - - D

Probable consumption charges Advance current consumption (charges) - - - E.

Total Deposit to be ~~obtain~~ obtained = (A - B + C + D + E) = F

(cl 39 (2) of DSM Code)

2)(b) How the charges are adjusted against deposit for Temporary Supply on completion of works?

1. 10% cost of the retrieved materials.
2. 10% cost of meter deducted.
3. 100% cost of materials not retrieved.
4. Original erection charges, dismantling charges and transport charges and
5. Over head at 15% on the total cost of materials plus labour charges (including cost of meter) are adjusted against deposit.

(cl 39 (3) of DSM Code)

2)(c) What are the categories of supply?

The supply of electricity shall be made available to the consumers under the following categories.

Sno	nature of supply	volt's	watts	Supply.
1.	Single Phase 2 wire	240	not exceeding 4000 Watts (including power loads).	Between phase and Neutral
2.	Three phase 4 wire	415	Exceeding 4000 Watts but not exceeding a demand of 112KW	415 Volt's between phase and 240 volt's between phases and neutral.

The Consumer may seek to avail supply under any one of the above categories where the connected load does not exceed 4000 watts

3.	Three phase 3 wire	11000	Exceeding a demand of 112KW (minimum demand 63KVA)	Between phase for power installation.
4.	The Consumer shall avail supply at 33KV and above when the demand is 5MVA and above.			

(Ch 26 of Dist Code)

2)(d) Define - Demand, and Voltage:

Demand:

as "Average Demand" for the month means the ratio of the total kilowatt-hours consumed in the month to the total hours in the month.

- (b) "Maximum Demand" in a month means the highest value of the average kilowatt-amperes in case HT Service and Kw in case of LT Services, delivered at the point of supply of the consumer during any consecutive thirty/fifteen minutes in a month depending on the nature of load.
- (c) "Permitted Demand" means the demand permitted by the licensee taking into account the constraint in the transmission and distribution network.
- (d) "Sanctioned Demand" or "Contracted Demand" means the demand sanctioned by the licensee and specified in the agreement.

(cl 2 (iv) of Dist code)

"Voltage"

"Low Voltage" where the voltage does not exceed 250 Volts under normal conditions.

"Medium Voltage" where the voltage is higher than 250 Volts and does not exceed 650 Volts under normal conditions.

"High Voltage" where the voltage is more than 650 Volts and does not exceed 33,000 Volts under normal conditions.

"Extra High Voltage" where the voltage exceeds 33,000 Volts under normal conditions.

(cl 2 (v) of Dist Code)

3)(a) What is the time schedule to be observed for shifting of service connections, Derivation lines and shifting of Equipments?

S/no	category	Days	note
1.	Shifting of Meters/ service	15	The time schedule given includes the time required for preparation of estimate, collection of deposit etc.
2.	Shifting of LT/HT lines.	60	
3.	Shifting of Transformer structures	90	

(Ch. 7 of Standard of Prac)

3)(b) What action shall be taken by a licensee, when a consumer makes a complaint regarding quality of Power supply?

An authorized representative of the licensee shall visit the consumer's premises within 48 hours of receipt of complaint and convey in writing within 10 days, the action proposed to be taken for attending to the complaint and the time by which it would be attended.

(cl 13 of Standard of Performance Regulator)

3)(c) What is the Procedure for Payment of Compensation?

The claim for Compensation shall be dealt with in the following manner.

1. Automatic:- This mode of payment requires the licensee to pay the Compensation amount to the affected consumer automatically, following the non-compliance to a particular standard in the next billing cycle through credit entry in the Consumption bill.
2. Upon claim: An aggrieved consumer has the right to claim the Compensation for non-compliance of the standards if the licensee fails to pay the Compensation in the next billing period by representing to the designated employee of the licensee.

(cl 22 of DSOP)

3)(d) Exemption - write short notes:

1. The Commission may relax adherence by the licensee to any specific of performance during force majeure condition such as war, rioting, civil commotion, ~~fire~~ riot, Flood, cyclone, storm, lightning, Earth Quake, Grid failure and strike / curfew, Lockout, fire affecting the Licensee's installation and activities and also under wind or rainy conditions when safety of electric equipment and personnel is not possible.
2. Commission under specific circumstances may relax provisions of Regulation in general or in specific cases for the period specified in these Regulations.

(cl 27 of DSOP)

4) Briefly explain the Rejection of Tenders and Repeat (or) Extension order: (20)

1. If any tender is to be rejected for any reason, other than for non-compliance of the conditions regarding Earnest money deposit, or for indicating prices along with the technical bid (Envelope A) in a two-part tender approval of the competent authority should be obtained. The reasons for the rejection should be clearly recorded in the note. Technically unsuitable tenders need not be re-evaluated, subject to the approval of the competent authority. In other cases where the offer is technically suitable but could not be considered for other reasons, the advantages/disadvantages of accepting the tender have to be clearly brought out in the Tender note for competent authority's orders.

2. The tender shall be rejected if it is:

- (i) not in the prescribed form.
- (ii) not accompanied by the required Earnest Money Deposit or proof of Permanent Deposit or proof of exemption.
- (iii) not properly signed by the tenderer.
- (iv) from any blacklisted firm or contractor.
- (v) received after the expiry of the due date and time.
- (vi) received by telex or telegram.
- (vii) not accompanied by an Undertaking/agreement where Earnest Money deposit/Security Deposit is to be exempted.
- (viii) not in conformity with Board's technical specifications.
- (ix) from an approved tenderer whose permanent Earnest Money deposit is not adequate for the

- (x) From a tenderer who is directly or indirectly connected with Government Service or Board's Service or Service of local authority.
- (xi) From a tenderer whose past performance or tender rating is not satisfactory.
- (xii) From a tenderer who has indicated the price in the technical / Commercial bid (Envelope) in a two part tender.

(TR-21 of Tender Regulation 1981)

Repeat or Extension order

1. Repeat orders can be placed against a previous order placed, not later than six months after the issue of the original order and not later than two months of the date of completion of supply against the order, whichever is earlier.
2. The Chief Engineer can place repeat order up to 50 percentum of the quantity originally ordered, subject to his monetary powers.
3. No repeat order should be placed if the original order was placed to cover an emergent demand.
4. It should be ensured that there has been no downward trend in the prices since the original order was issued.
5. Repeat / Extension orders should be placed only for meeting emergent requirements.
6. More than one repeat / extension order should not be placed.

(TR 27 of Tender Regulation 1981)

5) (a) Whether any "Excess demand charges" collected from the "HT Consumer"? If so at what rate?

Yes. The maximum demand charged for any month shall be based on the "KVA demand" recorded in that month at the point of supply (or) such percentage of sanctioned demand as may be declared by the Commission from time to time whichever is higher. The exceeded demand shall alone be charged at double the normal rate.

[CL 5 (2)(c) of Supply Code].

5) (b) How much surcharge is collected in respect of HT Service?

The surcharge shall be 1.5% per month for the notice period. In case of extension of time beyond the notice period, the surcharge shall be 3% per month from the expiry of the due date allowed for payment for a full month irrespective of number of days delayed. Where no extension of time is granted (or) the delay continues after the expiry of extended time, the surcharge shall be 1.5% per month.

(CL 5 (4)(v) of Supply Code)

5) (c) How the "Average loss" in the Transformer is calculated where metering of HT service connection is on the low tension side, i.e. on the secondary side of the Transformer?

$$\text{Average loss} = \frac{720 \times 1.0 \times C}{100} \text{ units per month}$$

where $C = \text{kVA rating of the Transformer}$.

The above loss shall be added to the energy consumption, even when the recorded energy

5)(d) What is the procedure to be followed for replacing the defective meters?

- (i) It is the responsibility of the licensee to replace all the defective meters at his cost.
- (ii) Replacement of Meter due to damages shall be at the cost of consumer.
- (iii) The cost of replacement of burnt meter shall be met by the licensee unless it is proved otherwise that the burning out is due to the fault of the consumer.
- (iv) When the meter is owned by the consumer and becomes defective/damaged or when the meter is burnt due to the fault of the consumer, it is the responsibility of the consumer to replace the meter by a healthy one, if he elects to continue to have his own meter. Otherwise the licensee shall replace the meter and enter into an agreement for hire and collect the specified deposit.

5)(e) What is the time limit for restoration of supply of electricity or recovery of electricity charges?
(cl 7 (vii) of supply code)

Not exceeding twelve hours on recovery of electricity charges or such other sums together with any expenses incurred by the licensee in cutting off and re-connecting the supply.

(cl 22 (i) of supply code)

6) Earnest Money Deposit and Security deposit - discuss Briefly.
(20)

Earnest Money Deposit: (EMD)

1. Every tender, other than the Single Tender, shall be accompanied by EMD which shall be in cash or in such other form as may be specified by the Board from time to time.
2. The requirement of EMD must be worked out at 1% of the estimated face value of the Contract rounded off to the nearest Rs 100/- subject to the condition that the maximum EMD to be paid is limited to Rs 2 lakhs. The amount of EMD so fixed shall be mentioned in the Tender notice/specification along with the mode of payment.
3. Approved tender shall, in lieu of EMD submit proof of Permanent Deposit.
4. The Competent Authority may waive the EMD clause in respect of any specification under limited Tender for good and sufficient reasons to be recorded.
5. When a tender is exempted from payment of EMD, he shall, in lieu of EMD, submit proof of such exemption.
6. Small Scale Industries registered within the State of Tamil Nadu are to produce their registration certificate showing the materials which they are permitted to manufacture and the period of validity on this certificate as proof of eligibility for exemption from payment of EMD.

for the entire period of currency of the Contract.

(Regulation 11 of Tender Regulations 1971)

~~Security Deposit~~

Security Deposit: (SD)

1. The successful tenderer will have to pay a Security deposit of 10% of the value of the Contract, inclusive of Earnest Money Deposit paid subject to a monetary ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs (Rupees ten lakhs only). Of this 2% of the value of the Contract including amount remitted as Earnest Money Deposit has to be paid in Cash/DD and the balance 8% in the form of Bank Guarantee.

In case of Tenderers who are exempted from the payment of Security Deposit like Undertakings/Corporations of Government of Tamil Nadu, SSI registered in Tamil Nadu an Undertaking must be obtained before placing the order (including the Undertaking already given for Earnest Money Deposit) agreeing to pay an amount not exceeding 10% (including the Undertaking already given for Earnest Money Deposit) of the value of the Contract in case of any breach or violation of the Contract.

2. In the case of civil works Contract, 2% of the value of the Contract (including Earnest Money Deposit paid already) shall be paid in cash as Security Deposit. In the case of building works wherever the response to the Tender call is poor,

The Competent authority may permit the tenderer to pay the Security Deposit in three installments by recovery from the first three consecutive bills.

If the Security Deposit in cash is not paid within the time frame stipulated in the contract, penal interest at board's borrowing rate will be levied for the delayed period.

(Regulation 12 of Tender Regulation 1981)

7) What are the functions of State Commission? (20)

1) The State Commission shall discharge the following functions, namely:-

(a) determine the tariff for generation, supply, transmission and wheeling of electricity, wholesale, bulk or retail, as the case may be, within the State;

Provided that where open access has been permitted to a category of consumers under section 42, the State Commission shall determine only the wheeling charges and surcharge thereon, if any, for the said category of consumers:-

(b) regulate electricity purchase and procurement process of distribution licensees including the price at which electricity shall be procured from the generating companies or licensee or from other sources through agreements for purchase of power for distribution and supply within the State;

(c) facilitate intra-State transmission and wheeling of electricity;

(d) issue license to persons seeking to act as transmission licensee, distribution licensees and electricity traders with respect to their operation within the State;

(e) promote Cogeneration and generation of electricity from renewable sources of energy by providing suitable measures for connectivity with the grid and sale of electricity to any person, and also specify, for purchase of electricity from such sources, a percentage of the total consumption of electricity in the area of a distribution licensee;

(f) adjudicate upon the disputes between the licensees and generating companies and to refer any dispute for arbitration;

(g) levy fee for the purposes of this Act;

- (h) Specify State Grid Code consistent with the Grid Code specified under clause (h) of sub section (1) of Section 79. is to specify Grid Code having regard to Grid Standards.
- (i) Specify or enforce standards with respect to quality, continuity and reliability of service by licensees;
- (j) fix the trading margin in the intra-state trading of electricity, if considered, necessary;
- (k) discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it Under this Act.
- (2) The State Commission shall advise the State Government on all or any of the following matters, namely:-
- (i) promotion of competition, efficiency and economy in activities of the electricity industry;
 - (ii) promotion of investment in electricity industry;
 - (iii) reorganisation and restructuring of electricity industry in the State;
 - (iv) matters concerning generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity or any other matter referred to the State Commission by that Government;
- (3) The State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions.
- (4) In discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and Tariff Policy published under Section 3.

(Section 86 of
Elegy Act
2002)

8) Write a note on the following:

(4x5=20)

(A) Lapse of Sanction: A sanction for any fresh charge accorded by the Board or an authority subordinate to the Board lapses if it has not been paid acted on for a year unless it is specifically renewed. This rule does not apply to

(1) the sanction for an allowance granted to the holders of a post or a class or posts subject to certain conditions but not drawn by a particular incumbent incumbent or incumbents because the conditions are not full filled.

(2) the sanction of a competent authority for additions to be made to a permanent establishment progressively from year to year.

(3) a sanction conveyed in an order passed by a Court in its judicial capacity:

(4) a sanction for a provident fund advance which will remain operative for a period of three months and

(5) Sanction for loans which will lapse at the close of the financial year.

(para 358A of T.R. Manual - Vol. 1)

Q1) Preparation and Scrutiny of indent.

The following is the procedure adopted for the purchase of stores in a system. The materials in stock are intended for-

(i) maintenance and operation,

- (ii) Service connections.
- (iii) Spares and tools and plant for general purpose and.
- (iv) Construction of works including extensions; petty replacements and improvements.

(Para 371 of TNERA manual vol-I)

(c) Receipts in Stores and Ignorance of rules.

Receipts in stores: Materials may be received in stock from the following sources:-

- (1) Local purchase.
- (2) Foreign purchase.
- (3) Board's workshop manufacture.
- (4) Inter-stores transfers.
- (5) Inter-system transfers.
- (6) Stores devolved from works.

(Para 413 of TNERA manual vol-I)

and Ignorance of rules:

Ignorance of procedure and rules on the part of consumer does not exonerate them from the payment of fees for first calls, reconnections etc.

(Para 214 of TNERA manual vol-I)

(d) Functions of the Meter Relays Testing Branch:

- (1) Testing the pressure or periodicity of supply as required by clause XIII to the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act.
- (2) Periodical testing and rectification or repair, wherever necessary, of meters, relays, instruments and other equipments in power stations and sub stations.
- (3) Testing of all service meters as per a prearranged programme.
- (4) Testing of Complaint meters either at the instance of the department or at the request of the consumer.
- (5) Testing of electrical apparatus belonging to consumer and others.

facilities are also afforded to consumers and others for testing their electrical apparatus in the laboratory.

(Para 218 of TAREVA-I)