**COURT OF THE LOK PAL (OMBUDSMAN), ELECTRICITY, PUNJAB,**

**PLOT NO. A-2, INDUSTRIAL AREA, PHASE-1,**

**S.A.S. NAGAR (MOHALI).**

**APPEAL NO. 44/2018**

**Date of Registration : 23.07.2018**

**Date of Hearing : 27.12.2018**

**Date of Order : 31.12.2018**

**Before:**

**Er. Virinder Singh, Lok Pal (Ombudsman), Electricity**

**In the Matter of :**

Komal Staw Board & Mill Board Industries,

Dera Baba Nanak Road

V&P.O. Hayat Nagar

Distt. Gudaspur

...Petitioner

Versus

Addl.Superintending Engineer,

DS Division ,

PSPCL, Gurdaspur

...Respondent

**Present For:**

Petitioner : 1. Sh.Sarover Kumar,

Petitioner.

2. Sh.S.R.Jindal,

Petitioner’s Representative (PR).

Respondent : 1. Er. Arvinderjit Singh Boparai,

Additional Superintending Engineer,

DS Division,

PSPCL, Gurdaspur.

2. Sh.Gagan Kumar,

Assistant Revenue Accountant.

Before me for consideration is an Appeal preferred by the Petitioner against the order dated 10.07.2018 of the Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum (Forum) in Case No.CG-171 of 2018 deciding that :

*“ Peak load hours violation charges levied by issuing supplementary notice vide Memo No.1166 dated 07.11.2016 amounting to Rs.3,37,030/- for the period(s)20.07.2016 to 21.07.2016, 22.07.2016 to 23.07.2016, 24.07.2016 to 25.07.2016, 27.07.2016, 28.07.2016 & 29.07.2016 as reported by Addl.SE/EA& MMTS, PSPCL, Batala vide letter dated 23.09.2016 are justified & recoverable from the Petitioner”.*

**2*.* Facts of the Case*:***

The relevant facts of the case are that:-

1. The Petitioner was having a Large Supply Category connection

with sanctioned load of 1180.280 kW and contract demand (CD) as 1400 kVA.

1. The Respondent issued supplementary notice to the Petitioner, vide

Memo No. 1166 dated 07.11.2016, to deposit Rs. 3,37,030/- due to Peak Load Violations (PLVs) recorded for the period(s) 20.07.2016 to 25.07.2016 and 27.07.2016 to 30.07.2016. The notice was issued in view of Addl.S.E, MMTS, Batala’s letter No. 892 dated 20.10.2016 for the DDL taken on 23.09.2016.

1. The Petitioner filed a complaint under Section 12 of the Consumer

Protection Act before the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Gurdaspur where the Respondent-PSPCL appeared and filed its written statement. After hearing both sides, the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Gurdaspur passed order dated 15.09.2017 in favour of the Petitioner and against the Respondent setting aside the demand of Rs. 3,37,030/- raised against the Petitioner.

1. On 05.12.2017, the Respondent preferred an Appeal against the said

order of the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Gurdaspur before the State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Punjab, Chandigarh, who allowed the Appeal of the Department and passed order dated 16.03.2018 , stating as under :

**“***The Appeal is allowed in the same terms as in FA No.198 of 2017 decided by the First Additional Bench of this Commission and the impugned order dated 15.09.2017 passed by the District Forum is set aside. Resultantly the complaint of the complainant is dismissed and he is given liberty to seek redressal of his grievances before the competent/appropriate Forum in accordance with law, who shall condone the time spent by the complainant in prosecuting the complaint before the District Forum and the present appeal before this Commission for the purpose of counting the period of limitation under Section 14 of Limitation Act, 1963”.*

1. As a result, the Petitioner filed a Petition on 01.05.2018 in the

Forum, who, after hearing, dismissed the same vide order dated 10.07.2018. ( Reference Page-2, Para-1).

1. Not satisfied with the decision of the Forum, the Petitioner preferred

an Appeal in this Court and submitted that it was not justified to charge any penalty on this account as new timings had come into notice on 23.08.2016, the amount may be allowed to be recalculated as per old schedule of timings in the interest of justice and interest be allowed interest on the amount deposited and awarding compensation be awarded for harassment*.*

**3. Submissions made by the Petitioner and the Respondent**:

Before undertaking analysis of the case, it is necessary to go through written submissions made by the Petitioner and reply of the Respondent as well as oral submissions made by the Representative of the Petitioner and the Respondents along with material brought on record by both the sides.

1. **Submissions of the Petitioner**:

The Petitioner made the following submissions for consideration of this Court:

1. The Petitioner was having a Large Supply Category connection,

bearing Account No.3000185752,with sanctioned load of 1180.280 kW and contract demand (CD) of 1400 kVA under General category.

1. The Respondent issued the notice to the Petitioner, vide Memo

No.1166 dated 07.11.2016 (received on 11.01.2017) in view of PR Circular No.1/2015 dated 31.03.2015 applicable from 01.04.2015 to deposit Peak Load Violation (PLV) charges of Rs.3,37,030/- for the period from 20.07.2016 to 30.07.2016 (except for 26.07.2016) after noticing Peak Load Violations as per DDL taken on 23.09.2016 by the Addl.S.E/MMTS, Batala.

1. The Respondent had got noted Peak Load Hours Restrictions timing

schedule vide Memo No.417 dated 08.02.2002 as under in view of PR Circular No.12/2001 dated 29.06.2001:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Months | Timings |
| 1 | November/December/January | 1800 hrs to 2100 hrs |
| 2 | February/March/September/October | 1830 hrs to 2130 hrs |
| 3 | April/May/August | 1900 hrs to 2200 hrs |
| 4 | June/July | 1930 hrs to 2230 hrs |

1. The Respondent, vide PR Circular No.1/2015 dated 31.03.2015

effective 01.04.2015, amended the schedule of timing of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) in partial modification of PR No.09/2003 dated 08.12.2003 as under:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | Months | Timings |
| 1 | April to August ( 5 months) | 1830 hrs to 2130 hrs |
| 2 | September to March ( 7 months) | 1800 hrs to 2100 hrs |

In the said Circular (01/2015), instructions were issued that the above changes may be got noted from all the consumers well in time.

1. Since the date of issue of PR Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015,

the following DDLs were recorded by the Addl.SE/MMTS, Batala:

* 1. DDL dated 20.4.2015 for the period 08.02.2015 to 20.04.2015
  2. DDL dated 08.10.2015 for the period 29.07.2015 to 08.10.2015
  3. DDL dated 23.12.2015 for the period 12.10.2015 to 22.12.2015
  4. DDL dated 03.03.2016 for the period 23.12.2015 to 02.03.2016
  5. DDL dated 10.05.2016 for the period 29.02.2016 to 09.05.2016
  6. DDL dated 18.07.2016 for the period 10.05.2015 to 17.07.2016
  7. DDL dated 23.09.2016 for the period 18.07.2016 to 22.09.2016

1. The Petitioner did not receive any letter from the Respondent

regarding PLV charges against DDL recorded on dated 20.04.2015, 08.10.2015, 23.12.2015 and 03.03.2016 whereas the Petitioner ran its Industry according to the old schedule of timing of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) ( prior to 01.04.2015) as the Petitioner was not aware of the same and the Addl.SE/ MMTS, Batala had also not pointed out any Peak Load Violation (PLVs) against the violation of new timings with effect from 01.04.2015. It meant that the Respondent was also not aware of the modified Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) timings as per Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015, applicable from 01.04.2015.

1. Moreover, the Petitioner came to know that other industries of the

Area were also not aware of any amendment in time schedule of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) as per instructions issued vide PR Circular No.01/2015 and the Industrialist continued observing the Peak Load Hours timings as per old schedule for the year 2015 to 2016. If the Respondent was well aware of the Circular No.01/2015, it was bound to intimate to the Petitioner who ran its industry as per old schedule of timings, already got noted from them.

1. The Petitioner had received following notices against DDL recorded

on 10.05.2016 , 18.07.2016 and 23.09.2016:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S.No. | DDL on | Notice No/Date | Amount | Received on |
| 1 | 10.05.2016 | 951/22.08.2016 | 1,58,307/- | 23.08.2016 |
| 2 | 18.07.2016 | 099/17.01.2017 | 14,93,574/- | 31.01.2017 |
| 3 | 23.09.2017 | 1166/07.11.2016 | 3,37,030/- | 10.01.2017 |

1. After receipt of notice , vide letter no.951 dated22.08.2016

received on 23.08.2016, there was no Peak Load Violation as per new timings introduced w.e.f. 01.04.2015.

1. The Petitioner honestly and faithfully observed three hours complete

Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) as per the direction of the Respondent according to old schedule of timings and there was no violation in the observance of instructions regarding evening Peak Load Hours, the calculation was made as per old schedule as was evident from the DDL recorded and available on record. Thus Court had already allowed to overhaul the account of the consumers on the basis of old schedule of timings in Appeal No.66/2015, 44/2016,48/2016 and 50/2016. Moreover, in the present case, the Respondent violated Instruction No.132.3(d) of ESIM by not bringing the instructions of Peak Load Violation Charges to the notice of the Petitioner before the next DDL became due.

1. In view of the submissions made above, the amount may be allowed

to be recalculated as per old schedule of timings in the interest of justice and interest on the amount deposited may be allowed and compensation may also be awarded.

1. **Submissions of the Respondent:**

The Respondent, in its defence, submitted the following for consideration of this Court**:**

1. The Petitioner was having a Large Supply Category Connection with sanctioned load of 1180.280kW and contract

demand (CD) of 1400 kVA.

1. It was a fact and law that the consumer was fully aware and having

knowledge of the imposition of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) and change of timing of the PLHRs being imposed on it. Instead of following the Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) as per PRCircular No.01/2015, issued on 31.03.2015, the Petitioner committed breach and violation intentionally as per data downloaded by MMTS Batala on 23.09.2016. The Circular No.01/2015 was applicable w.e.f. 01.04.2015 and the violations were committed by the Petitioner on 20.07.2016 to 25.07.2016 and 27.07.2016 to 30.07.2016, so, it was penalized to the tune of Rs.3,37,030/- for committing the violations for the said period. The demand of the Respondent was legal and valid as per rules, provisions and instructions. Accordingly, the Petitioner was liable to pay the demand raised.

1. There was no delay in raising the demand and the Respondent was

within its right to recover the amount for Peak Load Violation and breach of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) imposed on the Petitioner.

1. The approach of the Petitioner was not genuine and was rather

malafide. The Petitioner was fully aware of the change in Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) imposed as per Power Regulation (PR) Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015. Even, earlier instructions contained in circulars issued from 08.02.2006 onwards were not complied with by the Petitioner and it was also charged and penalized for making/committing violations and breach of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) and weekly off days restrictions imposed vide different memos/letters issued by the Respondent from time to time.

1. The Petitioner was fully aware of Peak Load Hour Restrictions

(PLHRs) timings and was earlier availing relaxation of using 400 kW during Peak Load Hours for which, the Petitioner itself had requested and withdrawn the same as per approval conveyed vide endst.no.5975/80 dated 26.08.2014 by Chief Engineer/Power Purchase and Regulation, PSPCL, Patiala.

1. The Petitioner was also aware of the timings and issuance of Power

Regulation (PR) Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015 and also the timings of observance of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs), still, it made violations as per DDL data taken on 23.09.2016. The demand raised by the Respondent was bonafide, legal and valid and was binding on the Petitioner who was liable to pay the same.

1. The Petitioner could not claim any benefit by contending that it had

not received any intimation of change of Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) timings vide PR Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015. Further, the Petitioner could not also claim any relief by referring to Circular No.12/2001 dated 29.06.2001 which was not effective as, in between, many Power Regulation circulars about changes in timings were issued. The decision of the Forum was correct and valid and did not warrant any interference.

1. The Petitioner deliberately made violations of Peak Load Hour

Restrictions (PLHRs) coming into effect from 01.04.2015 as it was clear from the fact that the Petitioner made violation after one year i.e. after 01.04.2016 as evidenced vide DDL taken by MMTS, Batala, therefore, the Petitioner was liable to pay the demand raised for violation as detailed in the notice and could not claim that it was not aware of the timings of PLHRs effective from 01.04.2015.

1. When there was no violation of Peak Load Hour Restrictions

(PLHRs) by the Petitioner, no charges/penalties were levied as was evident from its own submissions and when the Petitioner committed violations, only then, it was asked to deposit the charges

for violations committed.

1. The Petitioner itself admitted that it had not visited/consulted the

website of the PSPCL, though as per PR Circular No.04/2012 dated 22.05.2012, the consumers were required to download the information regarding Peak Load Restrictions/ weekly off days from PSPCL website. On the basis of the information on PSPCL website, the Petitioner had taken the refund for wrongly charged amount of Peak Load Exemption Charges (PLEC) during weekly off days. Hence, the Petitioner was fully aware of the PR Circular No.01/2015 dated 31.03.2015, effective from 01.04.2015.

1. Keeping in view the submissions made, the Appeal may be

dismissed.

4. **Analysis:**

The issue requiring adjudication is the legitimacy of the charges amounting to Rs.3,37,030/-, on account of violations of Peak Load Hour Restrictions for the period from 20.07.2016 to 25.07.2016 and 27.07.2016 to 30.07.2016 noticed by the MMTS after taking DDL on 23.09.2016 as per applicable regulations.

*The points emerged in the case are deliberated and analysed as under:-*

1. The present dispute involves the levy of charges amounting to Rs.3,37,030/- vide Memo No.1166 dated 07.11.2016, on account of violations of Peak Load Hour Restrictions, for the period from 20.07.2016 to 25.07.2016 and 27.07.2016 to 30.07.2016. The said demand was raised by the Respondent, in view of the Addl.SE, MMTS, Batala’s letter no.892 dated 20.10.2016, for the Peak Load Violations as per DDL taken on 23.09.2016.

I find that the Petitioner is a Large Supply Category consumer from the very beginning and was informed by the Respondent, vide Memo No.417 dated 08.02.2002, about the timing of evening Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs). Thereafter too, the Petitioner was statedly given information about observance of the Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) and weekly off days.

I also find that PSPCL issued Power Regulation (PR) Circular No. 04/2012 dated 22.05.2012 vide which, General industrial consumers had been requested to visit the website of the PSPCL on regular basis in future for updating themselves about the Peak Load Hours Restrictions/Weekly off Days. On the basis of this Circular, the Petitioner had obtained refund of different weekly off days/PLHRs as per its written requests dated 19.08.2013 and 21.08.2014.

*I observe that the Petitioner, having a Large Supply Category connection, ought to have behaved responsibly and should have kept itself posted with the changes in Peak Load Hour timings made by the PSPCL and hosted on its website. Such a consumer was not expected to find alibis and pinpoint lacunae in the working of the Distribution Licensee only when it was charged as per rules to suit its interest. There is, however, no denying the fact that the Distribution Licensee also defaulted in ensuring compliance of its own instructions dated 31.03.2015 (PR No.01/2015) requiring that*:

“*These Peak Load Hour Restrictions shall be applicable on Large Supply consumers only and the above changes may be got noted from all the concerned consumers well in time*”.

I find from the material brought on record that the Petitioner has the background and knowledge of the subject matter as it was availing relaxation of using 400 kW load during the course of imposition of Peak Load Hour Restrictions and it had requested on dated 25.08.2014 for withdrawal of Peak Load Exemption of 400 kW which was allowed by the Chief Engineer/Power Purchase & Regulation, PSPCL, Patiala vide Endorsement letter No.5978-80 dated 26.08.2014.

I also find that due to non-publicity of the Power Regulation (PR) Circular No. 01/2015 dated 31.03.2015, the Distribution Licensee issued Commercial Circular (CC) No. 25/2015 dated 16.06.2015 which reads as under:

*“Above Circular (PR No. 01/2015) had been uploaded on PSPCL website on 31.03.2015, but due to non-publicity of the same in the media, some of the consumers may not be able to observe the changes in Peak Load Restriction Hours. Those consumers who keep on observing previous Peak Load Hour Restriction timings in respective Zones after 31.03.2015, shall not be penalized till the issuance of first bill of such LS consumer due to the genuineness of the problem.*

*Meticulous compliance of these instructions be ensured. This Circular can be downloaded from the PSPCL website, www.pspvcl.in”.*

1. Though PR Circular No. 01/2015 was applicable from

01.04.2015, the file /material brought on record shows that the Petitioner had violated the Peak Load Hour Restrictions (PLHRs) as per new timings as per DDL dated 20.04.2015, 08.10.2015, 23.12.2015 and 03.03.2016 on many occasions.

I find that during the course of hearing of similar Appeal No. 05/2018 filed by the present Petitioner, this Court had considered it necessary and accordingly, directed the MMTS to again check all the DDL prints out from 01.04.2015 onwards and point out the Peak Load Violations, if any, taken place as per Power Regulation(PR) Circular No. 01/2015 dated 31.03.2015

During the course of hearing of this case, the Respondent was again directed to get the prints out of DDLs taken checked for the period 01.04.2015 to 05.05.2016 from MMTS, after issuance of Circular No. 01/2015 dated 31.03.2015, to find out the Peak Load Violations committed if any, by the Petitioner during the said period for taking necessary action. In response, the Respondent, vide e-mail dated 28.12.2018, forwarded a copy of letter dated 28.12.2018 of the Senior Executive Engineer, MMTS, Batala and intimated that on rechecking of prints out of DDLs for the period from 01.04.2015 to 05.05.2016, it was noticed that amounts of Rs.28,541/- (DDL dated 20.04.2015), Rs.1,87,892/- (DDL dated 08.10.2015) and Rs.1,58,307/- (DDL dated 10.05.2016) were chargeable on account of Peak Load Violations (PLVs) committed by the Petitioner. The Respondent added that out of the above amounts, sums of Rs.28,541/- (DDL dated 20.04.2015) and Rs.1,87,892/- (DDL dated 08.10.2015) were not charged to the Petitioner by the AEE/DS, City Sub Division, Gurdaspur.

I find from the perusal of Memo No.363 dated 27.12.2018 of the Sr. Executive Engineer, MMTS, Batala that it had intimated the DS Office regarding Peak Load Violations (PLVs) committed by the Petitioner against DDL dated 20.04.2015 and 08.10.2015, vide Memo No.260 dated 21.05.2015 and 836 dated 20.10.2015 respectively, but DS Office failed to intimate the Petitioner the Peak Load Violations ibid.

1. I have gone through the submissions made by the Petitioner

citing the decision of the Hon’ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in CWP No.20636 of 2017 and also of this Court in Appeal no.66/2015 decided on 20.04.2016 and Appeal No.50/2016 decided on 02.12.2016 and found that the facts and circumstances of the above cited cases are different from those of the present Appeal. Accordingly, the Petitioner’s prayer to grant relief, based on the decisions ibid, is without merit.

From the above analysis, it is concluded that the Petitioner is required to be charged **at single rate**, in terms of provisions contained in Power Regulation (PR) Circular No.01/2015, on account of Peak Load Violations committed:

1. from 20.07.2016 to 30.07.2016 (except 26.07.2016 ) as per DDL taken on 23.09.2016.
2. from 01.04.2015 to 05.05.2016, as per directions issued by this Court in Appeal No.5 of 2018, decided on 24.07.2018 and report dated 27.12.2018 of the Sr.Xen, MMTS, Batala for the DDLs taken on 20.04.2015, 08.10.2015 and 10.05.2016 by giving due benefit of Commercial Circular (CC) No.25/2015 dated 16.06.2015.

However, no interest/surcharge be levied in view of the omission on the part of the Respondent, as discussed in the proceeding paras.

5. **Decision:**

**As a sequel of above discussions, the order dated 10.07.2018 of CGRF in case No. CG-171 of 2018 is modified. It is held that the Petitioner shall be charged as per conclusion arrived at in Para-4 above. Accordingly, the Respondent is directed to recalculate the demand and refund/recover the amount found excess/short after adjustment, if any, without interest/surcharge.**

**6.** The Appeal is disposed of accordingly.

7**.** In case, the Petitioner or the Respondent is not satisfied with the above decision, it is at liberty to seek appropriate remedy against this order from the appropriate Bodies in accordance with Regulation 3.28 of the Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission (Forum and Ombudsman) Regulations-2016.

(VIRINDER SINGH)

December 31, 2018 Lok Pal (Ombudsman)

S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali) Electricity, Punjab