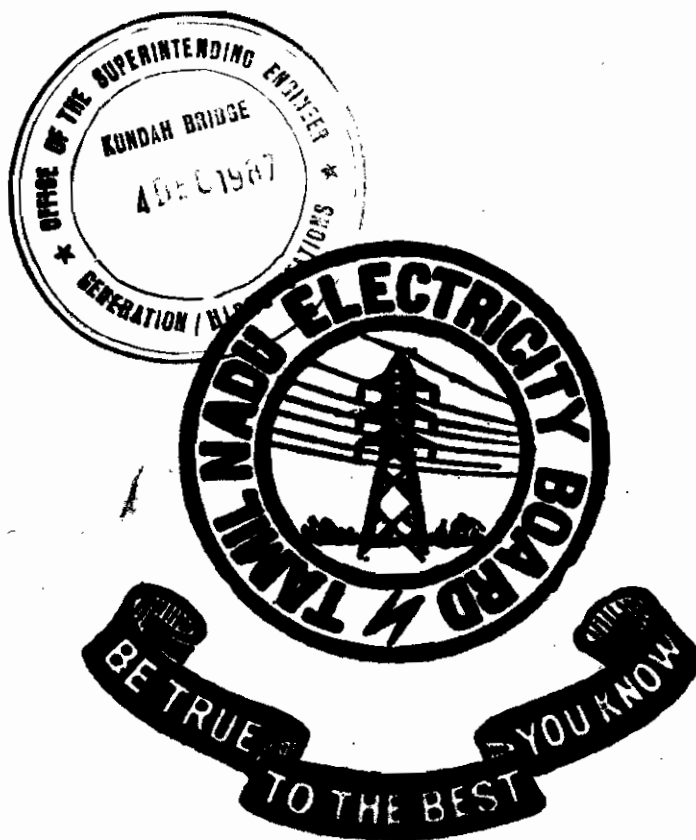


TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD GAZETTE

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No. 10



STEP-UP TRANSFORMERS

'Twixt failure and success the point's so fine
Men sometimes know not when they touch the line.
Just when the pearl was waiting one more plunge,
How many a struggler has thrown up the sponge!
Then take this honey from the bitterest cup:
"There is no failure save in giving up!"

—author unknown.

Seeing the world as we do, a lonely, insecure, transitory place, we look within it for places of security and evidences of permanence, and these we find... in the abstract in compassion, and, in the concrete, in human relationships of love and deep acceptance. We know that death is always near, and that each man goes his separate way to death. But we find in this knowledge not only separateness, but also union of the generations. Death is the place, the experience that brings together the generations that have gone before and that will come.

—Jacob Neusner (in 'History & Torah').

The... lesson I think I may have learnt (from life) is that there is no natural conflict between freewill and determinism. Life is both. Life is like a game of cards. The hand that is dealt you represents determinism. The way you play it is free will.

—Norman Cousins.

Ideals are like stars. You will not succeed in touching them with your hands; but, like the sea-faring man, you choose them as your guides, and, following them, you will reach your destiny.

—Carl Schurz.

Success slips away from you like sand through the fingers, like water through a leaky pail, unless success is held tightly by hard work, day by day, night by night, year in and year out. Every one who is not looking forward to going to seed looks forward to working harder and harder and more fruitfully as long as he lasts.

—Stuart Pratt Sherman.

I laugh when I hear that the fish in the water is thirsty.
You wander restlessly from forest to forest
While the Reality is within your own dwelling.
The Truth is here! Go where you will—
To Benares or to Mathura;
Until you have found God in your own soul,
The whole world will seem meaningless to you.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

It is only possible to succeed at second-rate pursuits—like becoming a millionaire or a Prime Minister, winning a war, seducing beautiful women, flying through the stratosphere or landing on the moon. First-rate pursuits—involving, as they must, trying to understand what life is about and trying to convey that understanding—inevitably result in a sense of failure. A Napoleon, a Churchill, a Roosevelt can feel themselves to be successful, but never a Socrates, a Pascal, a Blake. Understanding is for ever unattainable. Therein lies the inevitability of failure in embarking upon its quest, which is nonetheless the only one worthy of serious attention.

—Malcolm Muggeridge.

The reader must meet the author half-way; he must contribute something more than a bare receptivity.

—E.J. Payne.

ya nisaa sarvabhoothaanaam
tasyaam jaagarti samyami
yasyaam jaagarti bhoothaani
saa nisaa pasyatho muneh.

(What is night for all beings is the time of working for the disciplined soul; and what is the time of working for all beings is night for the sage who sees.)

—From the Bhagavad Gita.

From the Chairman's desk:

*vaagarthaaviva samprkthau vaagartha prathipaththaye
jagathah pitharau vande Parvathee Parameswarau*

In the opening verse of *Raghuvamsa*, paying obeisance to Shiva and Parvathy, Kalidasa employs a vivid simile to describe the steadfastness of their union — *vaagarthau iva samprkthau* : "united as word and meaning are". No modern poet dare use such a simile because the marriage of word and meaning broke up long ago.

In the nightmare of George Orwell's *1984*, the totalitarian regime had to design a new language as an indispensable tool, a language that made impossible all modes of thought except what the ruler wanted to convey. This was the language of 'Newspeak' which made words independent of meaning. The totalitarian regime had discovered a great truth, namely, that the distortion of language was necessary for the distortion of ideas and thought. Even though much of Orwell's gloomy prophecy has not come true, at least not as yet, 'Newspeak' has come to be accepted by all those who want to hide facts, allay suspicions, divert attention and confuse everybody. Some of our commonest words like 'democracy' and 'equality' are good examples of Newspeak. There are even dictatorships which call themselves democracies. If you want double-distilled Newspeak, call it 'people's democracy'. When a bribe is called a 'kickback', the criminality of the act gets blurred. When a helpless woman is burnt alive and it is called *sati*, murder becomes almost respectable. The brutality of modern warfare has been cleverly disguised by sterile phraseology. A word like bombing is inadequate description of the horror of war, of the ruthless extermination and maiming of innocent civilians. But even such a word is found too inconvenient, and, therefore, more harmless-looking substitutes have had to be invented. Someone in the Army Headquarters is supposed to have pulled up the newsreporters : "You always write it's bombing, bombing, bombing. It's not bombing; it is air support". If he had to change his vocabulary he would have called it 'limited air interdiction'.

Orwell also coined the expression 'double-think' to refer to a mental capacity to accept contrary opinions at the same time. William Lambdin combined 'double-think' and 'Newspeak' into 'Double-speak' to refer to all kinds of distorted language. "Public officials who say one thing and mean another use Double-speak. So do speakers who resort to ambiguous language to avoid accepting responsibility for what they say, who use obscure terms that confuse listeners or who pretend that the fad words of sociology, psychology, education and other professions carry any real meaning". One example given by Lambdin, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin, deserves to be quoted here : "This study demonstrates a procedure for estimating disaggregated and lagged economic base multipliers for short to intermediate term forecasting models. Using an application of pooled cross-section/time-series data, a covariance model and an error components model are demonstrated for Northern Great Plains Coal Development". This is not English.

There is a difference between Double-speak and euphemism. Euphemism is meant to avoid offence, to sound polite. There are occasions when it will be discreet or kind to call a spade 'a manually operated earth excavator'. Ernest Gowers in *The Complete Plain Words* gives a good example of the use of current jargon as euphemism by quoting from a cartoon : a small girl points to her young brother and shouts, "Mummy! Johnny's polluted his environment again". When Winston Churchill referred to a lie spoken by his opponent as a 'terminological inexactitude', that was a euphemism. When someone in Government explains away an official lie as a 'counter-factual proposition' or as 'strategic disinformation', that is not euphemism but Double-speak.

Then we have a whole lot of 'weasel words'. These are words which have been drained of all meaning. That is what a weasel is supposed to do to eggs: neatly suck out the insides without doing much damage to the shell. These words look all solid and intact but if you pause for a moment and consider the meaning in the context in which the word is used you will find how deceptive the word is. The best examples of such hollow, fraudulent expressions are found in advertisements. "In our laboratory, Research is working to optimise the use of nature's most precious resource—oil". ('Optimise' here means what?) "The extra strong cement!" (How strong, precisely?) "Even blindfolded you can feel the difference of this fan". (Certainly you can, if it groans and rattles) "Hi—power mixie—The tiger in your kitchen!" (What business has a tiger in a kitchen?) "Fine quality silk at amazing prices!" (Just you ask the price, you will be amazed for sure.) "Good fabric! Great prices!" (Ha! that's being honest.) These have been adapted from advertisements actually appearing in our newspapers. The key expressions used here have become so debased that they either mean nothing or could be made to mean quite different things to different people.

Dictionaries are fast becoming obsolete. On the one hand, new words are being coined every day. Compilations like the *Penguin Dictionary of Curious and Interesting Words*, *Guardian New words* published by Longman, *Words about Words* by David Grambs, *Dictionary of Slang And Unconventional English* by Eric Partridge and *The Morrow Book of New words* by N.H. and S. K. Mager list thousands of unusual words and phrases which you will not find in standard dictionaries like the *Oxford English Dictionary*. The deluge goes on without respite. It is a field day for logodaedalists. (That is a new word, and means those who coin new words.) To cope with this proliferation of words is only a small part of the problem. The real problem is words used to mean what they do not mean. What can dictionaries do if words are used to mean all sorts of things according to the ingenuity or recklessness or ignorance of the user?

Verbal erosion has reached such alarming proportions that anything will sell. This has been amply demonstrated by the discovery of 'X—Y—Z English'. This is a kind of formula-based English whose only requirement is a list of several high-sounding or woolly words arranged in three columns as in the following example. (The longer the columns, the more versatile the use).

<u>column X</u>	<u>column Y</u>	<u>column Z</u>
1. particularised	1. fallible	1. motivation
2. simulated	2. involuntary	2. attitude
3. Inexorably	3. fulsome	3. coherence
4. articulated	4. didactic	4. aggregate
5. supernumerary	5. hypothetical	5. exposition
6. ostensibly	6. traumatized	6. abstraction
7. perspicaciously	7. definitive	7. diffidence
8. integrated	8. labyrinthine	8. exultation
9. retro-fitted	9. collateral	9. co-efficient
10. assiduously	10. schematic	10. infinitude

Now the trick is to have any kind of combination of three words horizontally that can be used in a variety of contexts. Formula 1—5—9, for example, will give you 'particularised hypothetical co-efficient'; formula 2—6—3 will be 'simulated traumatized coherence' and so on. The numerous permutations and combinations will make you sound very learned and very wise, when, in fact, you are talking sheer rubbish. The great advantage is that nobody will have the courage to say it is rubbish. This is also known as the 'Babble-Gab Thesaurus' or 'Systematic Buzz Phrase Projector' (S.B.P.P. for short).

The word is sacred. Handle it with care. The origin of the word, its various meanings, the manner in which it had been used by authors who wrote with style, all these are a fascinating study. The feelings, the memories, the images that a word can evoke! Dag Hammarskjöld (*Markings*) put it perhaps a little too strongly when he said: "Respect for the word—to employ it with scrupulous care and heartfelt love of truth—is essential if there is to be any growth in society or in the human race". Many disputes rage because the two sides do not choose to define their terms and use the same word to mean totally different things. Arguments tend to revolve not around facts but around words. Finally, the disputants will end up in self-righteous indignation, each side repeating what Humpty Dumpty said: "When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less." The exact use of words is necessary not only for you to make yourself understood by others but for you to understand yourself. Otherwise, you will be

"like one
Who having into truth, by telling of it,
Make such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie".

Language is a dynamic medium, perpetually in a state of flux. It cannot be allowed to become ossified. New words are absorbed. Old words change their meaning, slowly, imperceptibly. Some words get worn out by excessive use and are exchanged for more precise expressions. But what we are witnessing today is none of these but a violent disfigurement of language by pedants, sophists, manipulators and semi-literates. This vandalism must stop.



(B. Vijayaraghavan)

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PART—I

News & Notes

I. Generation Particulars :

The generation/relief figures for October 1987 and for the period July to October '87 were as follows:—

	October '87	July to October '87 (Figs. in M.U.)
1. Ennore	172.638	677.122
2. Tuticorin	274.920	1208.980
3. Mettur	75.640	269.700
TNEB Thermal	523.198	2155.802
4. Neyveli TS I	217.811	879.938
5. Neyveli TS II	210.422	703.681
6. Kalpakkam	159.760	856.196
7. Relief from NTPC	—	—
8. Hydro Generation	164.617	635.784
9. Net Export to Kerala	(—) 74.725	(—) 237.485
10. Net Export to Karnataka	—	(—) 19.818
11. Net Export to Andhra	(—) 2.096	(+) 0.272
12. Relief from Manali	0.135	0.555
13. Wind farm	0.038	0.508
Net TNEB consumption	1198.860	4981.443

II. Hydro Inflows :

The hydro inflows in October 1987 were 347 m. u. as against 200 m. u. last year and as against the ten year average of 296 m.u. The inflows during the period from July to October '87 were only 1086 m.u. as against the ten year average of 2150 m.u. and the last year inflows of 2113 m.u.

III. Storage Position :

The storage position in the various reservoirs as on 1—11—87 when compared to the storage as on 1—11—86 was as follows :—

	As on 1—11—86	As on 1—11—87	Difference
1. Nilgiris	1072.69	530.13	(—) 542.56
2. Periyar	32.20	80.30	(+) 48.10
3. Papanasam & Servalar	6.59	28.70	(+) 22.11
4. PAP group	145.00	90.36	(—) 54.64
5. Kodayar	22.26	58.49	(+) 36.23
6. Suruliyar	11.28	28.02	(+) 16.74
7. Total excl. Mettur	1290.02	816.00	(—) 474.02
8. Mettur	27.32	68.12	(+) 40.80
9. Total including Mettur	1317.34	884.12	(—) 433.22

IV. Performance of Thermal Stations :**(I) Tuticorin :**

The details of generation at Tuticorin during October '87 were as follows :—

Unit	Generation In M.U.	Plant Load Factor %
I	149.28	95.53
II	—	—
III	125.68	80.43
Station	274.92	58.65

Unit II was under shut down for annual maintenance works from 30—9—87.

(ii) Ennore :

Ennore generated 172.638 m.u. with a Plant Load Factor of 51.56%. The unit-wise break-ups are as follows :—

Unit	Generation In M.U.	Plant Load Factor %
I	34.567	77.44
II	33.954	76.06
III	0.077	0.09
IV	52.596	64.27
V	51.444	62.86
Station	172.638	51.56

Unit III was under shut down from 1—10—87 for annual maintenance works.

V. Auxiliary consumption and oil consumption in Thermal Stations :

The auxiliary consumption and oil consumption at Tuticorin and Ennore during October '87 were as follows :—

	Tuticorin	Ennore
Auxiliary consumption (%)	7.3	12.2
Oil consumption (ML/unit)	5	1.7

The oil consumption at Ennore is the lowest since the inception of the Power House.

VI. Performance of TNEB Thermal Stations :

During the year 1986—87 (April-March) TNEB Thermal Stations (Ennore & Tuticorin) achieved a Plant Load Factor of 64.7% which is the third highest Plant Load Factor among the State Electricity Boards, the first being Andhra with 69.7% and second Punjab 68.3%.

Tuticorin Thermal Power Station achieved a Plant Load Factor of 76.1% which was fifth among the seven Thermal Stations which have the distinction of achieving a Plant Load Factor of 70% and above. The All India Plant Load Factor was 53.2%.

For the period April to July 87, Tuticorin achieved a Plant Load Factor of 78.7% which is the third among the eight Thermal Stations which had the distinction of having a Plant Load Factor of 70% and above. For the same period, the Tuticorin Unit II had a Plant Load Factor of 87.5% and Unit III 77.4% which are fourth and eighteenth among the 27 Units which had a Plant Load Factor of 70% and above.

The combined Plant Load Factor of TNEB Thermal Stations for the period April to July '87 was 70.7%. The All India Plant Load Factor was 52.1%.

During the period April to September 87, the average Plant Load Factor in the country was 53.4%. Among the State Electricity Boards, Tamil Nadu was the second with a Plant Load Factor of 67.3%.

VII. Government of India Award for utilisation of Wind Energy :

The T.N.E.B. in collaboration with the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India and the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency established a Wind Farm at Mullaikkadu near Tuticorin with 10 wind mills of 55 KW capacity each. This has subsequently been expanded with six more wind mills of 55 KW each. Four more wind mills of the same capacity will be added soon in this location.

Another Wind Farm with 15 wind mills of 90 KW capacity each is being established at South Elanthaikulam near Kayathar in Chidambaram District and will be commissioned before the end of 1987—88.

Two more wind mills of 90 KW each capacity under the DANIDA Scheme are under erection, one at Sultanpet in Coimbatore District and the other at Puliankulam in Nellore District.

The Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources, Government of India has awarded the "Certificate of Appreciation—First Place" for 1986—87 to Tamil Nadu for the good work done in the utilisation of wind energy.

VIII. Training :

The following special training programmes were arranged during October '87 :—

(1) Management development programme for two weeks duration was conducted at S.T.C. from 5—10—87 to 16—10—87 for senior ADEs.

(2) Executive development programme of two weeks duration was conducted from 5—10—87 at Anna Institute of Management for DEs.

(3) A six day training programme for management personnel and Union representatives was conducted from 12—10—87 at Tamil Nadu Institute of Labour Studies, Madras.

(4) A six day training programme on fire fighting and first aid for the personnel of the multi-storeyed building was conducted by S.T.C. from 26—10—87 to 31—10—87.

(5) A two week Refresher course on Hydro Generation was arranged from 26—10—87 for ADEs and AEs of Hydro Generation Circle by H.T.I./Athikadavu.

IX. Payment of bonus and ex-gratia :

For the accounting year 1986—87, the TNEB employees have been paid a bonus calculated at the rate of 8.33% of the salary or wage earned by them during the said accounting year or Rs. 100/- whichever is higher subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965 as amended upto date. The employees of the Board have also been paid an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 400/-. (vide B.P. Ms(FB) No. 90, Sectt. Branch, dated 3rd October, '87).

The following are the details of posts created/up-graded/abolished, during the month of October 1987.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Posts Created

Sl. No.	Details of Board's orders	Name of the system	Name of the post	No. of posts	Purpose for which the posts were created
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 614 (Adm. Br.) dt. 5-10-87	Kanyakumari Elec. System	S. B. O. Helper Comm. Asst.	4 2 1	For manning the up-graded 110KV SS (Non-Grid) at Pechiperai in Kanyakumari Elec. System for a period upto 31-10-88 from the date of utilisation.
2.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 616 (Adm. Br.) dt. 5-10-87	Ennore Thermal Power Station	Stores Supervisor	4	For movement of coal from Madras Harbour to Thermal Power Station.
3.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 618 (Adm. Br.) dt. 6-10-87	Pudukottai Elec. System	D. E. (Genl.) Office Helper	1 1	For assisting the S.E./Pudukottai Elec. System in general matters for a period upto 31-10-88.
4.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 624 (Adm.) dt. 7-10-87	Anna Elec. System	Jr. Engr. I Gr.	4	For 110 KV SS at Sembatty Grid for a period upto 31-7-88.
5.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 625 (Adm.) dt. 7-10-87	North Madras Thermal Power Station	Chief Stores Officer	1	For a period upto 31-1-88 from the date of utilisation.
6.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 626 (Adm.) dt. 7-10-87	Madurai Elec. System	Jr. Assistant Typist Draughtsman Office Helper	1 1 1 1	For the newly sanctioned M.R.T. Division of Madurai Elec. System for a period upto 31-7-88 from the date of utilisation.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 629 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	Udumalpet E.S. Salem E.S. Mettur E.S. Madurai E.S. Anna E.S. Kamarajar E.S. Ramnad E.S. Chidambaranar Elec. System T'velli. Kattabomman E.S. Kanyakumari Elec. System Thanjavur (West) Thanjavur (East) S.A.E.S. (North) M.E.S. (D)/ South M.E.S. (D)/ Central Chengleput/ South Vellore (East) Vellore (West) D'puri E.S.	Assistant 1 —do— 6 —do— 2 —do— 3 —do— 4 —do— 2 —do— 3 —do— 3 —do— 4 —do— 3 —do— 4 —do— 3 —do— 4 —do— 2 —do— 1 —do— 1 —do— 2	Period upto 31-8-88 —do— —do— 31-7-88 —do— 30-9-88 —do— 31-10-88 —do— —do— —do— 31-7-88 —do— 30-4-88 31-3-88 —do— —do— 31-5-88 —do— 30-6-88	Consequent on decentralisation of works from central office to Distribution Division office.
8.	B.P.Ms. (Ch.) No. 630 (Adm. Br.) dt. 8-10-87	M.E.S. (D)/ South	Lineman	3	For attending to the fuse of calls and B.D. in Indra Nagar Sub-Division
9.	B.P.Ms. (Ch.) No. 632 (Adm. Br.) dt. 8-10-87	M.E.S. (D)/ South	D.E., Elecl. A.D.E./Elecl. AE/JE I Gr. (El.) Accts. Supervisor Assistant Junior Assistant Typist Draughtsman Asst. Draughtsman Office Helper Foreman Gr. I Line Inspr. Lineman Comm. Inspr. Asst. Comm. Inspr. Comm. Asst. Wireman Helper	1 2 2 1 3 4 1 1 1 3 4 1 7 3 5 3 3 4	Due to review of workload as on 1-1-87 and Sanction of R.W.E. Section, Sub division and Division.
10.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 633 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	M.E.S. (D)/ South	Stores Supr.	1	Review of Stores staff as per revised workload settlement as on 1-1-87.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 636 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	Dharmapuri Elec. System	AE/JE I Gr. (El.) J.E. Gr. II (El.) Line Inspector Elec. I Gr. Lineman Comm. Asst. Helper S.W. cum-Gardener	1 4 1 1 5 1 2 1	For the O&M of 110 KV SS (Non-Grid) at Athiamankottai upto 30-6-88 from the date of utilisation.
12.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 637 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	Vellore E.S.	AE/JE I Gr. (El.) J.E. II Gr. (El.) Lineman S.W.-cum-Gardener	2 8 3 2	For Operation and Maintenance of upgraded 110 KV SS (N.G.) at Thirupathur and Vadakathypatty upto 31-5-88 from the date of utilisation.
	—do—	—do—	AE/JE I Gr. (El.)	4	For Operation of 110 KV SS Grid at Kaveripauk upto 31-5-88 from the date of utilisation.
13.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 638 (Adm.) dt. 12-10-87	Udumalpet Elec. System	AE/JE I Gr.	1	For the attachment of 33 KV SS at Muthur O&M Town Sec.
14.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 639 (Adm.) dt. 12-10-87	Kamarajar E.S.	AE/JE Gr. I Foreman I Gr. Lineman Comm. Asst. Helper	1 2 3 2 2	Due to excess services as on 1-1-87 workload and one addl. Urban Sec. has been sanctioned for a period 30-9-88 from the date of utilisation.
15.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 640 (Adm. Br.) dt. 13-10-87	Thanjavur Elec. System (West)	Typist Record Clerk Office Helper	4 1 8	For attending to the works in Central Office for a period upto 31-7-88 from the date of utilisation.
16.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 641 (Adm. Br.) dt. 13-10-87	Thanjavur Elec. System (East)	Asst. D'man Typist Record Clerk Office Helper	1 4 1 9	For attending to the increased work in Central Office for a period upto 31-7-88 from the date of utilisation.
17.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 646 (Adm. Br.) dt. 15-10-87	C.E./N.M.T.P.P.	D.E. (Mechl.) Asst. Exe. Engr. (Civil)	1 1	Installation of 5 M.W. Gas Turbine Set at Kovilkalappal upto 29-2-88.
18.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 647 (Adm. Br.) dt. 16-10-87	T.T.P.P.	A.E./Elec. S.B.O.	1 2	To attend Windfarm Project works at South Ilандаikulam village near Kayathar.
19.	B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 652 (Adm. Br.) dt. 17-10-87	Board Office/ Adm. Branch	Driver	1	For Driving a vehicle TMZ 9409 for the period from 21-9-87 to 29-2-88.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
20. B.P. Ms. (FB) No. 81 (Adm. Br.) dt. 13-10-87.	Chingleput E.S./South Mettur E.S. Udumalpet E.S. Thanjavur E.S./ (East) Chidambaranar E.S. T'veli-Katta- bomman E.S. Ramnad E. S. D'puri. E. S. Trichy E. S. (South) Trichy E. S. (North)	D.E. (Elec.) 1 period upto —do— 1 31- 3-88 —do— 1 31- 8-88 —do— 1 31- 7-88 —do— 1 31-10-88 —do— 1 31-10-88 —do— 1 30- 9-88 —do— 1 30- 6-88 —do— 1 31- 5-88 —do— 1 31- 5-88			For operation of 230 KV SS in O & M Systems.
21. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 658 (Adm. Br.) dt. 23-10-87	Kanyakumari E. S.	Line Insp. S.B.O. Elec. I Gr. Helper	1 4 1 4		For the new 66/11 KV SS Non-Grid at Kuzhithurai
22. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 661 (Adm. Br.) dt. 24-10-87	G.C.C./Salem	AEE/E/C/M A.E./J.E. I Gr./ El./MI /CI. Jr. Assistant Stores Supervisor Stores Custodian I Gr. Stores Custodian II Gr.	3 7 3 1 3 6		For sub-division, section for Transmission Line Constr. Sub-station Erection works and stores staff in S.E./G.C.C./ Salem for a period upto 31-1-88 in lieu of abolition of posts.
23. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 666 (Adm. Br.) dt. 26-10-87	Chingleput E. S. (South)	A.E./J.E. I Gr.	2		For Sadras & Maraimalai Nagar II R. II Gr. Sec. as 33 KV SS are attached with sections upto 31-3-88 from the date of utilisation.
24. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 673 (Adm. Br.) dt. 28-10-87	Pudukottai Elec. System	A.E./J.E. I Gr. (El.) J.E. II Gr. (El.) Line Insp. Elec. I Gr. Lineman Helper	1 4 1 1 5 2		For 110 KV SS (Non-Grid) at Sipcot for a period upto 31-10-88.
—do—	—do—	Line Insp. S.B.O. Elec. I Gr. Helper	1 4 1 4		For 66/11 KV SS at Punakulam for a period upto 31-10-88,
25. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 674 (Adm. Br.) dt. 28-10-87	Thanjavur E.S./ (West)	Line Insp. S.B.O. Elec. I Gr. Helper	1 4 1 4		For O & M of 66/11 KV SS works at Ayyampettai for a period upto 31-7-88.
26. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 675 (Adm. Br.) dt. 28-10-87	Udumalpet Elec. System	A.E./J.E. I Gr. J.E. II Gr. Line Insp. Elec. I Gr. Helper Lineman Comm. Asst. S.W.-cum-Gardener	2 8 2 2 4 10 2 2		For maintenance of 110/22 KV SS at Poolavadi and Angalakurichi.
27. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 676 (Adm. Br.) dt. 29-10-87	Board Office/ Adm. Branch	Superintendent Assistant Junior Assistant Typist	1 2 1 1		For rectification of anomaly works upto 31-1-88,
28. B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 677 (Adm. Br.) dt. 29-10-87	S.A.E.S. (South)	Typist	2		For attending to the routine day to day typing work for a period upto 30-4-88.

Posts Upgraded

Sl. No. (1)	Details of Board's Orders (2)	Name of the system (3)	Name of the post (4)	No. of posts (5)	Purpose for which the posts were upgraded (6)
1.	B.P.Ms. (Ch.) No. 625 (Adm.) dt. 7-10-87	Kadamparai Pumped Storage Hydro Electric Project.	Chief Stores Officer	1	Upgraded the two posts of Stores Officer as C.S.O. for a period upto 31-1-88 from the date of utilisation.
		Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project	—do—	1	

Posts Abolished

Sl. No. (1)	Details of Board's orders (2)	Name of the system (3)	Name of the post (4)	No. of posts (5)
1.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 624 (Adm.) dt. 7-10-87	Anna Elcey. System.	J.E. II Gr.	4
2.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 629 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	All O&M Systems.	Accts. Supr. Assistants	95 262
3.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 632 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	M.E.S. (D) South.	Helper	6
4.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 633 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	M.E.S. (D)/South.	Stores Custodian	1
5.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 637 (Adm.) dt. 8-10-87	Vellore Elecy. System.	S.B.O. Helper	8 4
6.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 638 (Adm.) dt. 12-10-87	Maduri Elecy. System.	J.E. II Gr. (E)	1
7.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 639 (Adm.) dt. 12-10-87	Kemarajar Elecy. System	Helper	2
8.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 652 (Adm.) dt. 17-10-87	C.E./R. & D.	Driver	1
9.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 661 (Adm.) dt. 24-10-87	SE/G.C.C./West/ CBE and SE/G.C.C./Madras	AEE/E/C/M AE/JE I M (E/M) JA Stores Supdt. Stores custodian I Gr. Stores custodian II Gr.	3 7 3 1 3 6
10.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 678 (Adm.) dt. 29-10-87	Coimbatore Elecy. System (South)	Accts. Supr. Helper Watchman	1 1 2
11.	B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 679 (Adm.) dt. 31-10-87	S.E./Hydro Project & Elecl.	Spl. Gr. Foreman	1

GENERAL ADMN. & SERVICES

PART-II

General Administration & Services

U. O. Note No. 56178—A1/87—1 (Secretariat Branch) Dated 23—9—1987.

Sub : Public Service—Proper maintenance of Personal File—Instructions—Issued.

Ref : Secretariat Branch Lr. No. 25479—A1/87—1, dated 12—5—1987.

A Copy of the Board's Letter cited may be furnished to Personal Assistant/Tamil Development for taking further action.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Encl :

Copy of Letter No. 25479/A1/87—1, (Secretariat Branch) Dated the 12th May 1987.

Sub: Public Services—Proper maintenance of Personal Files—Instructions—Issued.

I am directed to state that instructions have been issued to the effect that personal files should be written up promptly and maintained uptodate. Whenever a Reporting Officer demits office either on transfer or for other reasons in the middle of the year, he should write the Confidential Reports of the officers under his control. Those on the verge of retirement should write the Confidential Reports of officers under their control one month earlier to the date of superannuation and submit them to the higher officers or the Scrutinising Officer as the case may be and give certificates to the effect that they have written the personal files of all the officers working under them.

2. With a view to ensure proper maintenance of personal files, it is considered necessary that the Chief Engineers obtain a certificate from their subordinate Officers to the effect that they have written the Confidential Reports of the officers under their control on or before the 15th January of the succeeding year annually for the year ending 31st December.

3. The maintenance of personal Files uptodate is absolutely essential for review of cases of compulsory retirement, preparation of panels etc.

4. Receipt of this letter may be acknowledged.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Establishment—Class I Service—Confidential Reports—Prompt Communication of adverse remarks—Further instructions—Issued.

B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 375

(Secretariat Branch)

Dated 5—10—1987.
Purattasi 19, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018

Read :

(i) B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 37, (S.B.) Dated 3—2—1983.

(ii) B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 419 (S.B.) Dated 31—10—1983.

Proceedings :

In para 2 of the Boards Proceedings second cited, it has been ordered that it is not necessary to communicate the "adverse remarks" in the Assessment Report on a Board official to the official concerned separately since, in any case, he is being allowed to peruse the remarks which will give him an opportunity to mend his ways and if he considers that the remarks are unjustified, for appeal against the remarks.

2. In modification of these instructions, the Board now directs that all adverse remarks recorded in the Assessments Reports on Board's officials for 1987 and thereafter shall be communicated by the Reporting Officer, after review by the Scrutinising Officer, to the official concerned within one month from the date of such review and his acknowledgement obtained and filed in the Personal File. The Reporting Officers themselves may decide the mode of communication, such as Registered Post etc. Such communication will be in addition to permitting the officer reported upon to peruse the Assessment Report and to sign it in token of having perused it.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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HOLIDAY—Local Holiday—Madras City and Chingleput District—Reliance Cup Cricket match—Friday the 9th October 1987—Declared as a local holiday—Orders issued.

B.P. Rt. (Ch) No. 178

(Secretariat Branch)

Dated the 5th October 1987.
Purattasi 19, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

Proceedings :

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board directs that Friday the 9th October, 1987 shall be a local holiday for the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Offices in Madras City and Chingleput District in connection with the Reliance Cup Cricket Match to be held at Madras on 9th October 1987.

2. In lieu of above holiday, Saturday the 14th November 1987 will be a working day for all the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Offices in Madras City and Chingleput District.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Memo. (Per.) No. 36527/O&M Cell/87—1 (Secretariat Branch) Dated the 6th October 1987.

Sub : Establishment—Divisional Engineers/Assistant Divisional Engineers—Submission of monthly diaries and Demi Official narrative report—Instructions—Issued.

- Ref : (i) Memo. No. 69101/Adm. Br./S/B4/82-3, dated 27-8-1982.
(ii) Memo. (Per.) No. 46227/O&M Cell/86-2, dated 29-8-1986.
(iii) Memo. (Per.) No. 14543/O&M Cell/87-1, dated 15-11-1987.

In the references first and second cited, it has been ordered that the Executive Engineers from the level of Assistant Divisional Engineers to Superintending Engineers of Distribution Systems should furnish fortnightly diaries with a covering Demi Official narrative report. Subsequently, in the memorandum third cited, a separate format for submission of Diary by the Superintending Engineers has been prescribed.

2. It is considered that, it would be more purposeful and helpful to the Divisional Engineer/Superintending Engineers if a standard proforma is prescribed for the Assistant Divisional Engineers and Divisional Engineers to write their diaries.

3. It is hereby ordered that the diaries submitted by the Assistant Divisional Engineers to the Divisional Engineers and by the Divisional Engineers to the Superintending Engineers of Distribution Systems should be in the formats annexed to this memorandum. The following guidelines for submission of diaries shall also be followed :—

- (i) the statements should be specific and brief,
- (ii) extract or reproduction of tour programme should be avoided,

- (iii) the narrative report should include comments, if any, on the diaries of subordinate officers reviewed, which need be brought to the higher officers.
- (iv) any other matter of special importance, to be brought to the knowledge of the Regional Chief Engineer.

3. The scheme of inspections shall be as indicated below :

(i) Scheme of Inspection for Divisional Engineers :

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Each Sub-Division Office | — | Once in 3 months |
| 2. Each Section Office | — | Once in 3 months |
| 3. Each Sub Station | — | Every month |
| 4. Each RCC Pole-casting yard | — | Every month |
| 5. PSC pole-casting yard (if available) | — | Every fortnight |
| 6. Sub Stores | — | Every month |
| 7. LT meter-testing laboratory | — | Every month |
| 8. EHT/HT/LT lines | — | As per the Code of Technical Instructions |
| 9. Distribution Transformers | — | Not less than 4 every month |
| 10. HT Service connection | — | Not less than 4 every month |
| 11. LT Service connections | — | Not less than 25 every month |

(ii) Scheme of Inspection for Assistant Divisional Engineers :

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Each Section Office | — | Every month (The A.D.E. need not inspect a Section Office in that month of the quarter in which the D.E. has inspected the office) |
| 2. Each Sub-Station | — | Every fortnight |
| 3. RCC pole-casting yerd (if available) | — | Every fortnight |
| 4. Sub-stores (if available) | — | Every fortnight |
| 5. LT meter-testing laboratory (if available) | — | Every fortnight |
| 6. EHT/HT/LT lines | — | As per the Code of Technical Instructions |
| 7. Distribution transformers | — | Not less than 12 every month |
| 8. Each HT service connection | — | Once in 3 months |
| 9. LT Service connections | — | Not less than 50 every month |

These orders will be effective from 1—10—1987.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Encls. :

Encl: 1

ANNEXURE**FORMAT—A**

DIVISIONAL ENGINEER'S DIARY
PERSONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER

		NAME	DATE
I.	1. Sub-division office inspected :		
	2. Section Offices inspected :		
	(once in three months)		
	3. Sub-Stations inspected :		
	4. PSC/RCC pole-casting yards inspected :		
	5. Sub-stores inspected :		
	6. LT meter-testing laboratory inspected :		
	7. Revenue Units inspected :		
II.	1. Route length of EHT lines inspected (km) :		
	2. Route length of HT lines inspected (km) :		
	3. Route length of LT lines inspected (km) :		
	4. No. of distribution transformers inspected :		
	5. (a) No. of HT/Industrial service connections inspected :		
	(b) Details :		

Sl. No.	Name, S.C. No. & Distribution	Date of inspection	CHECK READING				Defects noticed if any
			Kw.	Hr.	MD	KVA	

6.	(a) No. of LT service connections inspected :	
	Power :	
	Non-power :	
	Total :	
	(b) Details :	

Sl. No.	Name, S.C. No. & Distribution	Date of Inspection	Defects noticed
---------	-------------------------------	--------------------	-----------------

Note : The list is to be confined to services where defects were noticed.

7.	No. of schemes in progress inspected :	
	Extension Schemes :	
	Improvement Schemes :	
	Total :	
8.	No. of works check measured :	
9.	No. of items of Stores materials check measured :	

Divisional Engineer.

Encl : 2

FORMAT—B

ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL ENGINEER'S DIARY
PERSONAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL ENGINEER

		NAME	DATE
i.	1. Section Offices inspected	...	...
	2. Sub-stations inspected (except 230 KV)	...	...
	3. RCC pole-casting yard inspected	...	...
	4. Sub-stores inspected	...	...
	5. LT meter-testing laboratory inspected (If there is no separate DE/MRT)	...	...
ii.	1. Route length of EHT lines inspected (km) upto 66 KV	...	...
	2. Route length of HT lines inspected (km)	...	...
	3. Route length of LT lines inspected (km)	...	...
	4. No. of distribution transformers inspected	...	...
	5. a. No. of HT/Industrial services connections inspected	...	...
	b. Details	...	...

Sl. No.	Details of the S.C. Name, S.C. No. Distribution.	Date of inspection	CHECK READING				Defects noticed if any
			Kw.	Hr.	MD.	KVA.	
6.	a. No. of LT service connections inspected :— Power	...					
	Non-power	...					
	Total	...					
	b. Defects noticed like theft, misuse of tariff etc.	...					

Sl. No.	Name, S. C. No. & Distribution	Date of inspection	Defects noticed
------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------

Note : The list is to be confined to services where defects were noticed.

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----|
| 7. | No. of estimates sanctioned | ... |
| 8. | No. of schemes in progress inspected | ... |
| | Extension Schemes | ... |
| | Improvement Schemes | ... |
| | Total | ... |
| 9. | No. of works check-measured | ... |
| 10. | No. of items of stores materials check
measured | ... |
| 11. | Lines Patrol conducted | ... |
| 12. | Hot line works | ... |
| 13. | Cables | ... |
| 14. | C. B. D. | ... |

Assistant Divisional Engineer.

Encl :—3

FORMAT—C.

DIARY OF DIVISIONAL ENGINEER/ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL ENGINEER
PROGRESS REPORT OF DIVISION/SUB-DIVISION

Sl. No.	Details	During the month	So far during this financial year
1.	Distribution transformers newly energised :—		
	New Transformers	No. :	
		KVA :	
	Enhancement of capacity of existing transformers	No. :	
		KVA :	
	Total increase in capacity (KVA)		
2.	Lines newly laid (Route length in Kilometres)		
	i. Over head	HT :	
		LT :	
	ii. Under ground	HT :	
		LT :	
3.	Lines strengthened (Route length in Kilometres)		
	i. Over head	HT :	
		LT :	
	ii. Under Ground	HT :	
		LT :	
4.	Improvements or repairs or replacements done to pillar boxes :		
	i. No. of pillar boxes	:	
	ii. No. of distribution boxes	:	
5.	Capacitors installed	No. :	
		KVAR :	
6.	New service connections/street-lights added.		
	i. No. of new HT services connected	:	
	ii. No. of new LT services connected	:	
	Agricultural	:	
	Industrial	:	
	Non-power	:	
	Drinking water supply	:	
	Huts	:	
	Total	:	
	iii. No. of new street-lights energised	:	
7.	No. of PSC/RCC poles manufactured by the Division/Sub-division :—		
	PSC	:	
	RCC	:	
	Total	:	

8. No. of tests done in MRT Laboratory :

	Metering at		Total
	HT	LT	
No. of relay tests done		:	
New		:	
Old (Periodical testing)		:	
Repaired		:	
Converted (from three-phase to single-phase)		:	
No. of pre-commissioning test done		:	
No. of batteries overhauled		:	
Total		:	

9. i. No. of sick distribution Transformers repaired :
- ii. No. of OCB/OMCBs to which maintenance and repairs done :
- iii. No. of power transformers to which maintenance and repairs done :
- iv. No. of metering sets repaired :

Divisional Engineer/
Assistant Divisional Engineer.

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Memo. No. SE/RE/G/3741/3/87 (Technical Branch) dated 12—10—87.

Sub: Reporting and review of accidents—further instructions issued.

Ref: Memo. No. SE/RE & I (D)/DE/SS/AE/G3741/2/85 dt. 27-5-85.

In memo cited detailed instructions on reporting and review of accidents were issued.

2. Further to the instructions issued therein the following instructions are issued on review and reporting of accidents for strict adherence.

3. **Review of accidents:**

(i) The Regional Chief Engineers/ Distributions and other Chief Engineers shall make case by case review of the accidents and send a copy of their findings to Superintending Engineer, Rural Electrification and Improvements/Distribution.

(ii) The Superintending Engineer, RE & I (D) will obtain a monthly report from Monitoring cell on the incidence of accidents and based on the same watch the receipt of case by case review reports from the Regional Chief Engineers/Distribution and other Chief Engineers. He will put up an yearly review to Chairman.

D. S. Nelson,
Member (Distribution).

Memo. No. 7779/DTS/A5/86—16 (Administrative Branch) Dated 13—10—87.

Sub : TRAINING—Lineman Training Centre—Acceptance of nominations of Lineman and Wireman who have already undergone training at Technical Training Centre—Instructions issued—Regarding.

Ref : (1) Memo. No. 7779/DTS/A5/86-2, dated 4-9-86.
(2) Memo. No. 7880/DTS/A5/87-1, dated 14-8-87
(3) Lr. No. SEC/S/Adm. II/A5/F.LTC/C. 1082/87, dated 21-9-87.

In memo. No. 7779/DTS/A5/86-2, dt. 4-9-86, orders were issued to all Superintending Engineers to depute Lineman and Wiremen to Lineman Training Centres and Helpers to Technical Training Centres. In Memo. No. 7880/DTS/A5/87-1, dt. 14-8-87, orders were issued to depute Linemen and equivalent category of staff to Lineman Training Centres for training. The category of wireman who have passed VIII std. may also be included for the deputation to Lineman Training Centres as already ordered in Memo. under reference 1st cited. No separate training is prescribed for wireman. It may also be ensured that the trainees deputed at Lineman Training Centres have not undergone training at Technical Training Centres since the syllabus followed at Lineman Training Centres and Technical Training Centres are almost one and the same.

D. Krishnamoorthi
Chief Engineer/Personnel.

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Memorandum (Permanent) No. 20615/N2/87—1 (S. B.), dated the 17th October, 1987.

Sub : Allowances—Enlarging scope of House Rent Allowance—Upgradation of certain places for eligibility of House Rent Allowance—Clarification—Issued.

Ref : From Superintending Engineer/Madurai Elec. System/North/Madurai
Lr. No. AO/R/AAO/Bills/D. 38/87, dt. 10—3—87.

In B. P. Ms. (FB) No. 4 (Sectt. Branch) dt. 1—2—86 orders were issued by the Board permitting such of those Employees of the Board working in the places which lie within 32 Kms. from Madras City Limits and 16 Kms. from the city limits of Coimbatore, Madurai, Salem and Trichy to draw House Rent Allowance and or City Compensatory Allowance as the case may be at the admissible rates on par with the employees of the Board working in cities of Madras, Coimbatore, Salem, Trichy and Madurai.

2. In B. P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 463 (SB) dt. 24—9—86 orders were issued among other things, that in the case of Grade-I (a), Grade-I (b) and Grade-II areas, if the radius of 32 Kms. or 16 Kms. or 8 Kms. respectively, falls within part of a Panchayat Union area, the entire Panchayat Union should be taken for giving House Rent Allowance as admissible to Grade-I (a)/Grade I (b)/Grade-II as the case may be.

3. In Board Endt. No. 66461/N2/86—1, dt. 21—10—86 the orders of the Government in the Finance (Pay Cell-I) Department requesting all District Collectors in their Lr. No. 108768/PCI/85—1, dt. 17—9—86 to identify and notify the Panchayat Unions that fall within the Grade-I (a)/Grade-I (b)/Grade-II places for eligibility for drawal of House Rent Allowance as per the Government Order cited, in consultation with the Divisional Engineer/Highways and Rural Works were communicated to all concerned.

4. Now the Superintending Engineer, Madurai Electricity System has requested clarification as to whether sanction of House Rent Allowance in areas that fall under the belt areas of Grade-I (a)/Grade-I (b)/Grade-II places for eligibility for drawal of House Rent Allowance as per B. P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 463 (SB) dt. 24—9—86 be given by Board or based on, the Collectors notification sanction may be given by the Superintending Engineers themselves.

5. It is clarified that as the District Collectors are the competent authorities to issue notification regarding the places Panchayat Union which lie within the radius of 32 Kms, 16 Kms and 8 Kms. as the case may be and also within a part of Panchayat Union area for the purpose of giving House Rent Allowance at the admissible rates, the notification issued by the respective District Collectors may be taken as the basis for the purpose of identifying the places/Panchayat Unions. However, the Board reserves itself the powers to enlarge the scope of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance and to enhance their rates.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Memo. No. 17682/283/I. R. 3(2)/Adm. Br./87—3, dt. 17—10—87.

Sub : Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Establishment—Control of Sub-stations and allotment of quarters to the staff in Sub-stations—Instructions issued.

During the Regional Chief Engineer's meeting held on 26—9—1987 before Chairman, the subject of control of Junior Engineer II Grade Operators of Sub-stations as well as allotment of quarters in Sub-stations was discussed.

2. In regard to the control of Junior Engineer II Grade Operators of Sub-stations, even though they are under the control of Assistant Divisional Engineers, the Assistant Engineers/Junior Engineers I Grade/Maintenance of the Sub-stations shall be in over-all charge of the Sub-stations and shall co-ordinate shift arrangements. Hence, the Junior Engineer II Grade Operators shall submit their joining report, leave applications etc. through Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer I Grade of the Sub-station to the Assistant Divisional Engineers concerned.

3. With regard to allotment of quarters in Sub-stations, it has been decided that preference shall be given to the maintenance staff over others. If the shift staff have already been provided with quarters but the maintenance staff are not given quarters, the maintenance staff should be given quarters and the shift staff shall be asked to vacate the quarters.

D. Krishnamoorthi,
Chief Engineer/Personnel.

Memo. No. 136577/496/G3/A5/87—1, (Administrative Branch) dated 20—10—1987.

Sub : ESTABLISHMENT—Supply of Stationery articles to the Assessors and Inspector of Assessments—Instructions issued.

The matter of supplying stationery articles to the Assessors and Inspector of Assessments was engaging the attention of the Board for some time past and the same was also discussed during the Regional Chief Engineers Meeting.

(2) After detailed examination, the following scale in regard to supply of stationery article per month to the Assessor/Inspector of Assessment is fixed :—

	Assessor	Inspector of Assessment
1. White Paper (Foolscap)	15 Nos.	20 Nos.
2. Single Side Carbon	15 "	10 "
3. Double Side Carbon	10 "	5 "
4. Pins	50 "	50 "
5. Cotton Thread	1 Roll	1 Roll
6. Tags	20 Nos.	20 Nos.
7. Gum	100 Gms.	100 Gms.
8. Wrapper Sheets	1 No.	1 No.
9. Ball Point Refills	3 Nos.	3 Nos.

(3) Orders were issued in B.P. Ms. (FB) No. 17/Accounts Branch, dated 28—5—1987 enhancing the powers of the Superintending Engineers and Divisional Engineers of Operation and Maintenance for purchase of stationery articles and printing of Books and forms, Registers, etc., as follows:—

Single Tender

Existing value of Rs. 250/-
deleted and substituted as Rs. 1000/-

PUBLIC SECTOR—Existing value
of Rs. 500/- deleted and substituted
as Rs. 1,000/-

Limited Tender

Rs. 5000/-
No change

Existing value of Rs. 5,000/-
deleted and substituted as
Rs. 10,000/-

Such powers of Divisional Engineer/Operation and Maintenance are enhanced upto Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees One Thousand only) under single Tender System with a monetary Ceiling of Rs. 2,000/- (Rupees Two Thousand only) per month.

(4) The Superintending Engineers of O&M Systems are requested to issue suitable instructions to the Divisional Engineers/O&M to procure and supply the stationery items to the Assessors and Inspector of Assessments as per the scales prescribed in Para 2 above. The Divisional Engineers of O&M Systems are also authorised to increase the above scale by 25% wherever it is required.

(5) The Superintending Engineers are requested to acknowledge receipt of this Memo.

D. Krishnamoorthi
Chief Engineer/(Personnel)

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Ch.'s Memo. No. CH/TA/4843/87-1, dated 22-10-1987.

Sub: Commissioning of new sub-stations, posting of staff—Regarding.

It has come to my notice that some of the sub-stations commissioned have been kept switched off due to non-availability of operating staff. This shows total irresponsibility on the part of the officers concerned. If, for any unavoidable reasons, the vacancies in sub-station posts cannot be filled up by allotments from CE (Personnel), it will be the responsibility of RCEs to promptly fill up the sub-station posts by suitable diversion of staff from within their jurisdiction.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

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CIRCULAR MEMO. No. CE/Adm. Br./C5-3/645/87-4, dt. 22-10-87.

Sub: Establishment—Case filed before Labour Court—Depositing the awarded amount in the High Court in Appeal by the Board—Regarding.

Hitherto the Superintending Engineers concerned are requesting orders of this Branch for depositing the amount awarded by the Labour Courts for payment of Gratuity etc., while going for appeal by the Board in the High Court. Accordingly orders have been issued authorising the Superintending Engineer for making deposits in the High Court. In respect of cases where amounts have been deposited with certain Authorities based on the directions of the High Court staying awards passed by Labour Courts, it does not seem necessary to move the full Board to ratify such deposits.

2. The Superintending Engineers are therefore requested to obtain the legal opinion from the legal cell as per the instructions already issued in B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 5 (S.B.) Dt. 4-1-86, in respect of the cases where amounts, have to be deposited in the Courts before preferring the appeal against the award and action taken by them for depositing the amount since they are the sanctioning authority for terminal benefits.

3. They are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this memo.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Memo. No. 107395—S5/85—6, (Administrative Branch) dated 22—10—1987

Sub : Accident—Proper upkeep of records and prevention of accidents—Instructions issued.

It has come to notice that a workman of the Board died due to snake bite while searching old records which were dumped in a car shed attached to the office.

2. The Board views this type of accident with serious concern, which has resulted in loss of life of a Board's workman.

3. The practice of keeping old records in the space wherever available shall be dispensed with immediately in all the offices of the Board (i.e. from section office to the level of central offices of Board). The records which are required to be preserved, shall be neatly bundled and kept in the record room attached to the office. Where there is no record room, a separate place shall be allotted in the office premises for preservation of old records.

4. The preservation/ destruction of records shall be reviewed in all the offices half yearly and the unwanted and obsolete records as also the records which are already preserved for the required number of years and are due for destruction shall be destroyed promptly after following the procedures prescribed in this regard.

5. The instructions issued herein shall be brought to the notice of all the officers upto the level of Junior Engineers.

(By Order of the Chairman)

**D. Krishnamoorthi,
Chief Engineer (Personnel)**

• • •

Ch.'s Circular No. 62743/O & M Cell/87—1 dated 25—10—1987

Sub : Courts—Writ Petitions—Processing of cases—reg.

Ref : B.P. Ms. (CH) No. 5 Sectt. Br. dated 4—1—1986.

In partial modification of the instructions issued in the above B.P., it is hereby ordered that in all cases of Writ Petitions or other proceedings in the High Court/Supreme Court in which any officer of the Board is impleaded as respondent, the case shall be remitted to the concerned officer in the Head Office of the Board who shall process the case in consultation with the Legal Cell. The counter in all such cases should be got approved by the Chairman irrespective of whether or not the Chairman is a respondent. All matters relating to such cases should be handled in the Head Office of the Board.

**B. Vijayeraghavan,
Chairman,**

ESTABLISHMENT—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Committees—Reconstituted—Orders—Amendment—Issued.

Board's Proceedings Ms. (Ch.) No. 382 (Secretariat Branch)

Dated the 26th October, 1987
Iyppasi 9, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

Read :

B. P. Ms. (Ch) No. 460 (Secretariat Branch), dated 22—9—86,

Proceedings:—

The following amendment is issued to Board's Proceedings Ms. (Ch) No. 460 (Secretariat Branch), dated 22—9—86.

Amendment

In item (2) (vii) of the Annexure to the said Board's Proceedings, in column 2, below the category "Stores Officer", the category "Assessment Officer" shall be included.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Amendment No. 11/87

Regulations—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Service Regulations—Inclusion of category of Assessment Officer in Board's Service—Amendments—Issued.

B. P. Ms. (FB) No. 93

(Secretariat Branch)

Dated the 26th October, 1987
Iyppasi 9, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

Read :

B. P. Ms. (FB) No. 75 (SB), Dt. 25—8—87.

Proceedings :

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 79 (c) of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (Central Act 54 of 1948), the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board hereby makes the following amendments to the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Service Regulations :—

Amendments

- In the said Regulations,
- (1) In Regulation 17, in sub-regulation (c) in the list of posts, after item (7), the following item shall be added, namely—
“(8) Assessment Officer”
 - (2) In Regulation 88 relating to “Constitution”, in Class II, after Division VIII, the following Division shall be inserted, namely—
“Division VIII-A Assessment Officer”
 - (3) In Regulation 95-A, in sub-regulation (a), after item No. (19), the following item shall be added, namely—
“(20) Assessment Officer”
 - (4) In Annexure-I referred to in Regulation 92, under Class II, after the entries relating to Division VIII (Accounts), the following entries shall be inserted, namely—
“Division VIII-A Promotion from Revenue Supervisors
Assessment Officer” in Class III, Division VIII, Category 1,
with not less than 7 years experience as
Revenue Supervisor.
 - (5) In Annexure IV referred in Regulation 105, in item II under the heading, “Employees in Class II Service”, in Column (1), after the category ‘Assistant Accounts Officer’, the following category shall be inserted, namely—
“Assessment Officer”

(By Order of the Board)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Memorandum No. 117775/725/C.3(1)/87—4 (Administrative Branch) Dated 26—10—1987.

Sub: Establishment—Operation and Maintenance Systems—Bi-monthly system of Card Billing of energy charges and collection—Surplus Assessors in the System.

Ref: This Office Memorandum No. 117775/725/C.3(1) 87-1 Dated 9-9-87.

The Superintending Engineers/Operation and Maintenance Systems are informed that in partial modification of the instructions in para 1 (ii) of the Memorandum cited that the category junior-most Assessor(s) in the Section will be treated as surplus and given allied work, it has been decided that the category junior-most Assessors in the System as a whole will be treated as surplus and given allied work. Detailed instructions for implementing this decision will be issued shortly and till then the existing instructions will apply.

2. Detailed instructions in regard to the nature of work to be entrusted to the surplus Assessors will be issued separately.

(By Order of the Chairman)

D. Krishnamoorthi,
Chief Engineer (Personnel)

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Memorandum (Per.) No. 56527/O&M Cell/87—1 (Secretariat Branch) Dated: 27—10—1987.

Sub: Establishment—Construction of quarters in Projects—Instructions—Issued.

The Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers of Construction Projects are informed that while constructing quarters in Projects for occupation by Board's staff, the following guidelines shall be adopted:

- (i) Purely temporary quarters which are intended to be in use for about one year.
 - (a) Sub structure with R.R. in clay pointed outside upto basement.
 - (b) Superstructure frame work can be with jungle wood or prefabricated steel structures.
 - (c) Side sheeting with G.C.I. sheets.
 - (d) Roofing with A.C.C. sheets.
- (ii) Semi Permanent quarters which are intended to be in use from the beginning of the project till the completion of the Project.
 - (a) Foundation and substructure in R.R. in weak mortar.
 - (b) Superstructure in R.R. or brick masonry in weak mortar inside plastered and outside pointed.
 - (c) Roof with precast brick panels or RCC panels supported on RCC precast Units.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Letter No. 61286—G2/87—1, (S.B.) Dated the 27th October 1987.

Sub : Visits—Visit of Chief Minister within the State of Tamil Nadu on Official Business—Incurring of expenditure—Detailed Guidelines—Issued.

Ref : G.O. Ms. No. 1623 Public (Political—B) Dept. dt. 6—10—87.

I am to enclose a copy of G.O. cited for information and guidance.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary

Encl.

Copy of G.O. Ma. No. 1623 Public (Political—B) Department, dated the 6th October 1987.

Sub : VISITS—Visit of Chief Minister within the State of Tamil Nadu on Official Business—Incurring of Expenditure—Detailed Guidelines—Issued.

The Government have noticed that delays occur in clearance of Bills pertaining to expenditure incurred in the Districts in connection with the functions attended by the Chief Minister or the other Ministers where more than one Department is involved. The Government have noted that much unnecessary correspondence have been generated amongst Heads of Departments, Collectors and Government in this regard. In order to simplify the procedures and to avoid undue delays in settlement of Bills, the Government direct that the following guidelines may be followed in future :—

2. If the Chief Minister is the Chief Guest in a function for a scheme or programme sponsored by a department, the orders for sanction of expenditure for that function or programme will issue from that department after following the usual procedure. This will also be the case where more than one scheme or programme is involved, but a particular department is clearly identifiable as the sponsor of the function or having a larger role in the function.

3. If the Chief Minister is the Chief Guest in a function or a programme where schemes of different departments are involved and no particular department can be identified as the major department concerned with the function or programme, the orders sanctioning the expenditure will be issued by the Revenue Department after following the usual procedure.

4. The Department sanctioning the expenditure may also simultaneously sanction an advance to the Collector, if necessary.

5. If an autonomous body is also involved in the function, the cost apportionable to that body should be excluded while sending the estimate. That autonomous body may be requested to pay directly its share to the contractors or suppliers.

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Finance Department vide its U.O. No. 1192/JS(N)87 dated 17—9—87.

(By Order of the Governor)

A.M. Swaminathan
Commissioner & Secretary to Government

(True Copy)

Memorandum No. 57394-P2/87-1 (Secretariat Branch) dated the 28th October 1987.

Sub : Leave Benefits—Encashment of Earned Leave—Extension of benefit to Board employees who are compulsorily retired as a measure of punishment—Orders Issued—Amendment Issued.

Ref : B. P. Ms. (FB) No. 83 (SB) dated 3-9-86.

The following amendment is issued to the B.P. cited :

AMENDMENT

In the said B. P., in para 3, for the expression "with effect from the date of these proceedings", the expression "with effect from the date of the Government Order viz. 21-2-86" shall be substituted.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi
Secretary

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Memorandum No. 62668/O&M Cell/87-1 (Secretariat Branch) Dated the 28th October 1987.

Sub : Establishment—Board Office Technical Branch—Coal/Oil purchase dealt with by Superintending Engineer/Coal—Orders issued.

Ref : From the T. A. to Chairman U. O. No. CH/TA/4845/87-1, dated 24-10-1987.

The subjects relating to purchase of Coal/Oil and allied matters dealt with by Superintending Engineer/Coal shall be transferred from Chief Engineer/Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, Tuticorin and placed under the control of Chief Engineer/Transmission and Grid Operation.

2. The order shall come into force with effect from 1-11-1987.

(By Order of the Chairman)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary

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Memo. No. 10625/S4/A1/87-11, (Administrative Branch) dated 30-10-1987

Sub : Establishment—Class I to IV Services—Provincial and Regular Work Establishment categories—Annual General Continuance of posts for the year 1986-87—Authorisation for the month of October 1987—Orders issued.

Pending issue of orders for continuance of posts, the pay and allowances for the incumbents of the posts whose sanctions have expired on or after 30-11-'86, 28-2-'87, 31-3-'87, 30-4-'87, 31-5-'87, 30-6-'87, 31-7-'87, 31-8-'87 and 30-9-'87 in the systems/circles/projects and Headquarters offices indicated in the Annexure, excluding those which stand abolished be specific orders, shall be claimed for the month of October 1987.

(By Order of the Chairman)

D. Krishnamoorthi,
Chief Engineer/Personnel.

Encl :

Encl :

ANNEXURE

1. Ennore Thermal Power Station
2. Techl. Branch I to V Units
 - (a) S.E/Protection and Communication.
 - (b) S.E/Planning.
 - (c) S.E/D/T.T.P.P.
 - (d) S.E/I.E.M.C. & T.A.
 - (e) S.E/Thermal/Coal.
 - (f) S.E/Stores Inspection.
 - (g) S.E/R, E. I & D.
3. Chingleput Electricity System/South.
4. Chingleput Electricity System/North.
5. South Arcot Electricity System/South.
6. South Arcot Electricity System/North.
7. Tiruvannamalai Electricity System.
8. Vellore Electricity System/East.
9. Vellore Electricity System/West.
10. Trichy Electricity System/South.
11. Trichy Electricity System/North.
12. Coimbatore Electricity System/North.
13. Dharmapuri Electricity System.
14. Madurai Electricity System.
15. Anna Electricity System.
16. Thanjavur Electricity System/East.
17. Thanjavur Electricity System/West.
18. Mettur Electricity System.
19. Salem Electricity System.
20. Udumalpet Electricity System.
21. Periyar Electricity System.
22. Kamarajar Electricity System.
23. Ramnad Electricity System.

Finance

PART—III

Lr. No. 2314/X/Tender/A1/87—1/87 (Accounts Branch) dt. 25—9—1987.

Sub : T.N.G.S.T. Act 1959—Reduction and Exemption in respect of Tax payable by any dealer under T.N.G.S.T. Act—Further amendment to Sales Tax Act.

Ref : This Office Lr. 2314/X/Tender/A1/87, dt. 27—4—87.

In this office letter cited copies of Government Order/Notification granting reduction in the Tax payable by Tamil Nadu Electricity Board in respect of items covered under I Schedule of the T.N.G.S.T. Act 1959 except, Petrol, Diesel and Cement specified in the I—Schedule was communicated.

Now the Government of Tamil Nadu has issued orders in G. O. Ps. No. 928 Commercial Taxes and Religious Endowments Department dt. 17—8—87 extending the reduction of Tax to items covered under Schedule—V also with effect from 23—3—87. A copy of Government Order is communicated for information and guidance.

It may be seen that the reduced rate of 4% S.T. is applicable to all purchases made by the Board in respect of items covered under I and V Schedule of the act with effect from 23—3—87, except Petrol, Diesel and Cement specified in I—Schedule. Any taxes admitted in excess of 4% in respect of items covered under I & V schedules (except Petrol, Diesel and Cement in I—Schedule) on and from 23—3—87 shall have to be got adjusted in the balance payments. And if full payments are made necessary action will have to be taken to arrange to recover the excess tax paid.

The receipt of the letter may please be acknowledged.

Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member.

Encl. :

Copy of G.O. Ps. No. 928, CT & RE Dept., dt. 17—8—87.

TNGST Act '59—Levy of Tax on goods falling under Fifth Schedule to the Act at reduced rate—Notification issued.

Read :

1. G.O. Ps. No. 303 CT & RE dt. 26—3—81
2. G.O. Ps. No. 326 CT & RE Dt. 30—3—81
3. G.O. Ps. No. 1087 CT & RE Dt. 28—9—81
4. From the Commr. (CT)'s D.O. Lr. No. Acts Cell. II/178019/86, dt. 24—3—87.

Order :

The notification annexed to this order will be published in the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

(By Order of the Governor)

Sukavaneshvar,
Commr. & Secretary to Govt.

ANNEXURE NOTIFICATION

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sec. (1) and (3) of Sec. 17 of the TNGST Act '59 (Tamil Nadu Act 1 of 1959), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the CT & RE Dept. Notification No. II (1)/CT & RE/164 (c) 81/dt. 26-3-81 published at page 2 in part. II Sec. 1 of the Tamil Nadu Govt. Gazette Extra-ordinary, dt. 26-3-81, as subsequently amended :

AMENDMENT

In the said Notification in item (i) for the words, "the reduction in the rate of tax to four percent in respect of the tax payable by any dealer under the Said Act on the Sale of any goods except petrol, diesel and cement specified in the First Schedule" the words, "the reduction in the rate of tax to four percent in respect of the tax payable by any dealer under the said act on the sale of any goods except petrol, diesel and cement specified in the First Schedule and on the sale of any goods specified in the Fifth Schedule" shall be substituted.

2. The amendment hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on and from the 23rd March 1987.

Sukavaneshvar,
Commissioner & Secy. to Government.

(True Copy)

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Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Insurance of Board Assets—Pattern of Co-insurance—Selection of Leader for the two years' term from 1-10-87.

B.P. Ms. (FB) No. 35

(Accounts Branch)

Dated 3-10-1987.
Purattasi 17, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.
READ :

1. B. P. Ms. (Ch) No. 34, Accounts, dt. 19-9-85.
2. B. P. Ma. (FB) No. 33, Accounts Branch, dt. 20-10-86.

Proceedings :

In B. P. Ms. (Ch) No. 34, (Accounts) dated 19-9-85, the Board issued orders that for all the business relating to renewal of Insurance policies as well as new Insurance policies the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company shall be the leader with 40% share of the premium and the other three Insurance Companies shall be co-insurers with 20% share of the premium each for a period of one year from 19-9-85 and that the leadership will be rotated subsequently among the four Insurance companies depending on an evaluation of their individual performance.

2. In B. P. Ms. (FB) No. 33, (Accounts Branch) dt. 20-10-86, the Board extended the period of leadership of the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company for a further period from 19-9-86 to 30-9-87.

3. The Tender Committee in its 339th meeting held on 19-9-87 reviewed the performance of the Insurance Companies and recommended that the National Insurance Company be the leader for a period of two years from 1-10-87, with 40% share of the premium and the other three Insurance Companies as co-insurers with 20% share of the premium each.

4. After careful consideration of the recommendation of the Tender Committee, the Board directs that M/s. National Insurance Company shall be the leader with 40% share of the premium and the other three Insurance Companies will be co-insurers with 20% share of the premium each for a period of two years from 1-10-87 to 30-9-89 for renewal/extension of Insurance policies as well as new Insurance policies and the leader will be rotated every two years among the four Insurance Companies depending on their performance.

5. The performance of M/s. National Insurance Company should be reviewed and a report sent to the Board in August '89 for selecting the leader for the subsequent two years term.

(By Order of the Board)

Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member.

BONUS AND EX-GRATIA—Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Payment of Bonus and Ex-gratia to employees of the Board for 1986-87—Orders Issued.

B.P. Ms. (F.B.) No. 90, (Secretariat Branch) Dated the 3rd October '87 as amended In Bd's Memorandum No. 45101-C2/87-10 (SB) dt. 8-10-87.

Proceedings :

The quantum of bonus and ex-gratia payable to the employees of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the accounting year 1986-87 has been carefully considered. The matter was discussed with the representatives of Unions who demanded higher bonus and ex-gratia.

2. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board hereby directs that the employees of the Board be paid, for the accounting year 1986-87, a bonus calculated at the rate of 8.33% of the salary or wage earned by them during the said accounting year or Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred only), whichever is higher, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as amended upto date.

3. The employees of the Board (monthly paid and daily paid including Temporary Casual Labourers and full-time employees paid from contingencies) and also the employees of the State Government, Central Government and others who had worked on deputation under the Board during the accounting year 1986-87 and drawing a salary or wage not exceeding Rs. 2500/- p.m. will be eligible for the bonus sanctioned in para 2 above.

4. The Board, with the concurrence of the Government of Tamil Nadu, also directs that the employees of the Board and the deputationists entitled to get bonus with reference to the orders in para 2 and 3 above shall also paid Rs. 400/- (Rupees Four hundred only) as ex-gratia.

5. 'Salary or Wage' for the purpose of payment of bonus will include only the following :—

- (a) Basic Pay/Leave salary.
- (b) All classes of Special Pay (including Shorthand and typewriting special pay).
- (c) Personal Pay.
- (d) Additional pay for additional charge.
- (e) Additional days wages paid for work on National and Festival holiday.
- (f) Dearness Allowance.
- (g) Personal Compensatory allowance given for protecting loss of pay; and
- (h) Deputation allowance.

The term 'Salary or Wage' will not include over-time pay and allowances and will not include any pay and allowances other than those mentioned from (a) to (h) above. Salary or wage for the leave surrendered by an employee during 1986-87 and personal Compensatory allowance paid with reference to Board's Memo. No. 48015/R1/85-3, dated 4-1-1986 should not be taken into account for computation of bonus.

6. The expenditure on the payment of bonus shall be debitable to Account No. 75,501 and the expenditure of the payment of ex-gratia shall be debitable to Account No. 75,502.

7. All employees who have worked in the establishment for not less than thirty working days in the accounting year 1986-87 are entitled for the payment of bonus and ex-gratia.

8. Where an employee has not worked for all the working days in the accounting year 1986-87, the minimum bonus of Rs. 100/- (Rupees one hundred only) if such bonus is higher than 8.33% of his salary or wage for the days he has worked in the accounting year 1986-87, shall be proportionately reduced.

9. Where the salary or wages of an employee entitled to bonus exceeds one thousand and six hundred rupees per mensem, the bonus payable to such employees should be calculated as if his salary or wage is one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem.

10. Where an employee has not worked for all the working days in the accounting year 1986-87 and where an employee had drawn a salary or wage exceeding Rs. 2500/- per mensem for part of the period in the accounting year 1986-87, the ex-gratia of Rs. 400/- (Rupees Four hundred only) shall be proportionately reduced.

11. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board also directs that the bonus and ex-gratia payment for the year 1986-87 should be disbursed to all the eligible employees on 14th October 1987.

(By Order of the Board)

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Circular No. 19987/CAC/87 (Accounts Branch) dated 7-10-1987.

Sub : Introduction of uniform commercial Accounting System—Assigning of location codes.

In B. P. Ms. (CH) No. 259 (Administrative Branch) dated 25-5-87 and B.P. Ms. (CH) No. 484 (Administrative Branch) dated 17-8-87, Orders have been issued for the bifurcation of Vellore Electricity System and formation of a General Construction Circle at Salem, respectively.

2. Consequently, the following location codes are hereby assigned.

Name of System	Location Code
Vellore Electricity System/East	412
Vellore Electricity System/West	413
General Construction Circle/Salem	640

Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member.

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Memorandum No. 20008—E1/87—16, (Secretariat Branch) dated the 8th October 1987

Sub : LOANS AND ADVANCES—House Building Advance — Allotment of funds towards purchase of Ready Built House/Flat by the employees of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board —Orders—Issued.

Ref : From the Chief Financial Controller, U. O. Note No. AAO/Budget/XB/A1/2/Budget/F, HBA/87—88/87, dated 25—2—87.

Allotment of funds as detailed below is made for the year 1987—'88 for release of House Building Advance for purchase of Ready Built House/Flat to the employees of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board who submitted their applications prior to 30-6-1987 and obtained formal sanction before 11-9-1987 :—

Sl. No.	Sanctioning Authority	Letter dated	Amount Rs.
1.	Superintending Engineer, Anna Elec. System	26-8-87 & 10-9-87	1,12,500/-
2.	Superintending Engineer, Lower Mettur Hydro Electric Project	29-8-87	1,84,500/-
3.	Superintending Engineer, Madras Elec. System/Distn./North	10-9-87	60,000/-
4.	Superintending Engineer, Periyar Electricity System.	15-9-87	53,000/-
5.	Superintending Engineer, Madras Elec. System/Distn./South	18-9-87	1,50,000/-
6.	Superintending Engineer, Chingleput Elec. System/North	4-9-87	9,000/-
Total Rs.			<u>5,69,000/-</u>

(Rupees Five lakhs sixty nine thousand only)

2. The Sanctioning Authorities are also requested to send reports regarding the utilisation of the amount allotted to them.

3. Receipt of the memorandum should be acknowledged immediately.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Memorandum No. 19991-E1/87-9, (Secretariat Branch) Dated 8-10-1987,

Sub: Loans and Advances—House Building Advance—Allotment of funds for sanction of Additional Advance to the employees of the Board for completing the construction—Orders—Issued.

Ref: From the Chief Financial Controller, U.O. Note No. AAO/Budget/XB/A1/2/Budget/87-88/87, dated 25-2-87.

Allotment of funds as detailed below is made for the year 1987-88 for release of additional advance to the employees of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for completing the construction of house in respect of the applications received before 31-3-1987 and where formal sanction has already been accorded prior to 11-9-1987 :

Sl. No.	Sanctioning Authority	Letter dated	Amount allotted Rs.
1.	Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Elec. System/South.	29-8-87	19,000/-
2.	Superintending Engineer, General Constr. Circle/South, Madurai.	8-9-87	46,000/-
3.	Superintending Engineer, Trichy Elec. System/South.	2-9-87	55,000/-
4.	Superintending Engineer, Ramnad Elec. System.	10-9-87	45,500/-
5.	Superintending Engineer, Udumalpet Elec. System.	10-9-87	47,000/-
6.	Superintending Engineer, Trichy Elec. System/North.	4-9-87	19,500/-
7.	Superintending Engineer, Salem Elec. System.	23-9-87	16,500/-
Total Rs.			<u>2,48,500/-</u>

(Rupees Two lakhs forty eight thousand and five hundred only)

2. The Sanctioning Authorities are also requested to send reports regarding the utilisation of the amounts allotted to them.

3. Receipt of the memorandum should be acknowledged immediately.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

Implementation of Uniform Commercial Accounting System.**B.P. Ms. (Ch) No. 21****(Accounts Branch)****Dated 13—10—87,
27, Purattasi Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.****Read :****B.P.Ms. (Ch) No. 37 (Accounts Branch) dt. 4—10—86****Proceedings :**

In the B.P. cited, the Board constituted a Cell to attend to the following works in connection with the implementation of uniform Commercial Accounting System.

- (i) The chart of Accounts prepared by the Consultants has to be expanded fully,
- (ii) The Manuals prepared by the Consultants have to be suitably expanded and modified wherever necessary,
- (iii) The formats for subsidiary registers and ledgers etc. have to be designed fully and the works of Consultants in this respect is to be supplemented,
- (iv) The Manuals etc. have to be printed and communicated to the Systems/Circles.

2. The work carried out by the Cell has been reviewed by the Board.

3. As the entire works enumerated in para 1 above could not be completed within one year, the Board, after careful consideration, has decided to extend the term of the Cell for a further period of one year with effect from 1—11—87, with the following officials.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| (i) Deputy Financial Controller | One by diversion from existing sanction |
| (ii) Stores Officer | One by diversion from existing sanction |
| (iii) Accounts Supervisor | One |
| (iv) Assistant | One by diversion from existing sanction |
| (v) Typist | One |
| (vi) Office Helper | One |

4. The sanction of staff will be dealt with separately.

(By Order of the Chairman)

**Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member.**

Memo. No. X/Rev/Gen. II/F 44/87-1 (Accounts Branch) Dated 13-10-87.

**Sub: Disconnected services—Request for reconnection—
Issue of clearance certificate by Revenue Branch—Instructions.**

It has been represented that consumers whose services stand disconnected for non-payment of charges are asked to obtain a clearance certificate from the concerned Revenue Branch indicating the total amount (including past arrears if any) to be remitted by them in order to get reconnection of their services. The consumers have to go to the Revenue Branch for this purpose and this causes delay in collection of the amount from consumers and reconnection of the services.

2. In the Card Billing System, the White Meter Card which should be produced at the time of payment indicates the assessments made and also collections made in respect of each assessment. The Inspector of Assessment in the Section Office can work out the assessments which have not been paid and receive from the consumer the total amount thus worked out, along with the reconnection charges and other charges like compensation charges that have become due for payment on the date of collection. After collection of the amount due, reconnection of the service can be arranged by the Section Officer immediately.

3. The above procedure should be followed in cases where the consumer comes for reconnection before the commencement of the next cycle of assessment in his area. If the consumer comes for reconnection thereafter, the procedure of getting clearance certificate from the Revenue Branch should be followed. The Section Officer should send a written communication to the concerned Revenue Branch indicating the Service number, date of disconnection, reason for disconnection, nature of disconnection (whether at Cut out, overhead or underground) and final reading in order to enable the Revenue Branch to furnish clearance certificate without delay. In the cases of transfer of service from one consumer to another, shifting of service, conversion of single phase meter to three phase meter, changing the capacity of the meter or providing additional meter, the procedure of obtaining the clearance certificate from the Revenue Branch and collecting the entire amount due from the consumer should be followed.

On receipt of communication from the Section Office, the Revenue Branch should furnish the details of amounts to be collected from the consumer to the Section Officer immediately.

4. The above instructions come into force with immediate effect. The receipt of this Memo. should be acknowledged to the Financial Controller/Revenue.

(By Order of the Chairman)

Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member.

Memo. No. X/Rev/Gen. II/F44/87—3 (Accounts Branch), dated 13—10—1987.

Sub : Card Billing of energy charges and collection—Payment of current consumption charges in advance – Request by certain consumers—Instructions.

Representations are received from Domestic consumers under Low Tension Supply that they may be permitted to pay the current consumption charges in a lumpsum in advance during the period when they would be away from their domestic premises for considerably long periods. This suggestion is made by them with a view to avoiding disconnection of their services during the period of their absence from their premises for long periods.

2. The matter has been examined in detail and it has been decided that this facility of advance payment of current consumption charges should be extended only sparingly. The following instructions are issued :

- (i) Domestic consumers (Low Tension Tariff I) only are eligible to avail this facility.
- (ii) The facility is available only for a period of six months at a time, reckoned from the date of last meter reading for which payment has been made.
- (iii) The advance current consumption charges to be paid for the period of absence should be equal to six months current consumption charges calculated with reference to the latest current consumption charges.
- (iv) Interest should not be allowed on such current consumption charges paid in advance.
- (v) If the advance current consumption charges collected as per (iii) above is in excess of the charges due on the first meter reading after the period of the facility, the excess should be adjusted against future charges.
- (vi) During the period of this facility as reckoned in terms of (ii) above, meter reading in such a service should be taken as per the schedule for other services in the area and reading, consumption and charges should be recorded in the White Meter Card. If the service is door-locked at the time of any meter reading or all the meter readings during the period of this facility as reckoned in terms of (ii) above, the service should not be treated as door-locked.
- (vii) If the advance current consumption charges paid get exhausted by adjustment towards current consumption charges within the period of the facility and further current consumption charges become payable as per the meter readings taken during the period of the facility, the service should be disconnected immediately within the period of the facility. If, however, the service remains door-locked during the period of the facility, either for part of the period or for the whole period, and in the first meter reading after the period of the facility, there are charges to be collected, the charges should be collected by the due date without granting any instalment payment and without charging interest. If the service remains door locked in the first meter reading after the period of the facility, the service should be disconnected immediately.
- (viii) An application in writing should be made to the Section Officer by the Domestic consumer intending to be away from the premises where the service is situated.
- (ix) The Section Officer will satisfy himself about the genuineness of the request of the consumer and intimate to him whether his request is accepted or not. If accepted, the conditions mentioned above should be intimated to him.
- (x) The amount of advance current consumption charges to be paid by the consumer should be determined by the Section Officer as prescribed in (iii) above. The advance current consumption charges should be collected in cash or demand draft at the counter by the Inspector of Assessment doing collection work in the Section Office based on the Advice Slip of the Section Officer and the amount collected should be noted in the White Meter Card with the consumer by the Inspector of Assessment.
- (xi) A separate Register should be maintained by the Inspector of Assessment and the details of the advance current consumption charges paid, as well as the details of adjustments made in the subsequent assessments by the Assessor, should be noted in this Register by the Inspector of Assessment in the Section Office based on the details available in the copy of the Collection Statement furnished by the Assessor.

(xii) The Inspector of Assessment should furnish to the Section Officer a list of consumers who have paid the current consumption charges in advance and whose services should not be disconnected. Such a list should accompany the Defaulters' list furnished by the Assessors, in order to prevent erroneous disconnection.

(xiii) The Collection Statements prepared by the Assessor should furnish the details of adjustments made during subsequent assessments and the balance amount at the credit of the consumer or the balance amount to be paid by such consumers for which Pre-Receipts should be prepared.

3. The receipt of this Memo. should be acknowledged to the Financial Controller/Revenue.

(By Order of the Chairman)

Arjunan Gnanabalu,
Accounts Member.

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Circular No. 1530/X/DFC/W/Estimates/87, (Accounts Branch) dated 15-10-1987.

Sub : Sanction of estimates by Chief Engineers through Board Office Accounts Branch—De-Centralisation—Instructions issued.

In the case of administrative approval within their Powers, technical sanction and sanction of working estimates to Project estimates to be sanctioned by Chief Engineers of Projects in their jurisdiction, the proposals are now being sent to Board Office Accounts Branch for checking up the head of account adoption of percentages for Establishment and general charges etc. The estimates prepared by the field Superintending Engineers are further processed by the Headquarters Superintending Engineers in the Technical Branch and put up to the respective Chief Engineers at various places through Board Office Accounts Branch. Such estimates are checked in Board Office Accounts Branch as to their arithmetical accuracy, percentage levies, powers of sanction, allocating proper account head etc. and are put up to the concerned Chief Engineer for approval along with a sanction memo. After approval, the sanction is awarded a CR. No. typed and issued from Board Office Accounts Branch.

2. In order to avoid the considerable time and expenditure in this process, it is now decided to decentralise the process of sanction of estimates. The checks from financial angle should hereafter be done by the Deputy Financial Controller/Accounts Officer of the project concerned. The estimates requiring scrutiny by the Technical Branch at Headquarter should be continued to be obtained as usual from headquarters. Only the scrutiny by Accounts Branch is now shifted from Headquarters Accounts Branch to the concerned Project office Deputy Financial Controller/Accounts Officer. The procedure of sanctioning of estimates in respect of Chief Engineers of Headquarters now in vogue will continue. The Project Chief Engineers/General Superintendent may sanction the estimates coming within their powers and allot CR. Nos. in their office itself after scrutiny by the Accounts Section of the Project concerned. This new procedure will come into force with effect from 1st November, 1987.

3. The above procedure will apply to according of administrative approval and Technical sanction to a particular estimate, and according of Technical sanction and sanction of working estimates of a project estimate coming under the powers of Chief Engineer/General Superintendent. But in the cases where administrative approval of Chairman/Board is required, the procedure that is now being adopted should be followed and the proposals should be routed through Headquarters Accounts Branch. Similarly, the Administrative approval/Technical sanction, working estimate etc. to be sanctioned by other Chief Engineers under whom no accounts branch is functioning, may be routed through Headquarters Accounts Branch.

(By Order of the Chairman)

Arjunan Gnanabalu
Accounts Member.

Ch.'s Circular Memo No. DFC/Bud/X/B/FF/Economy/87 (Accounts Branch) dated 22—10—1987

Sub : Financial stringency due to failure of monsoon—Economy in expenditure and tightening up of collections due to the Board—certain relaxations.

Ref : Circular Memo. No. DFC/Bud/X/B/FF/Economy/87 dated 11—9—1987.

It has been represented that the ban on fresh sanction of House Building Advances or Additional House Building Advances and sanction of Vehicle Advances imposed in para 2 (xiv) and para 2 (xv) of the Circular Memo cited in the middle of the year would cause undue hardship to the employees.

2. On reconsideration, the ban imposed in para 2 (xiv) and para 2 (xv) of the Circular Memo. cited is hereby withdrawn.

It has, however, been decided that the existing Budget allocations for the year 1987—88 for House Building Advance and Vehicle Advance will not be increased for any unit under any circumstances. All Sanctioning Authorities should ensure that these existing Budget Allocations are not exceeded, and no explanation for excess expenditure will be accepted.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

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Memorandum No. 17198-E1/87-8, (Secretariat Branch) Dated 29—10—1987.

Sub: Loans and Advances—House Building Advance—Economy in expenditure on account of failure of monsoon—Ban on fresh sanction of House Building Advance—Relaxation—Further instructions—Issued.

Ref: (i) Circular Memo. No. DFC/Bud/X/B/FF/Economy/87, dated 11—9—87.

(ii) Circular Memo. No. DFC/Bud/X/B/FF/Economy/87, dated 22—10—87.

For the year 1987—88 the Sanctioning Authorities of the Board have already been allotted with funds for sanction of House Building Advance to the employees of the Board for purchase of plot and construction/construction and enlargement/improvement as detailed below:

Category (1)	Quarter to which the applications relate (2)	Amount allotted (3)
Plot-cum-Construction/Construction	Prior to 31-3-86 From 1-4-86 to 31-12-86	80% of total requirement
Enlargement/Improvement	Prior to 30-9-86 From 1-10-86 to 31-12-86	100% total requirement

2. The Sanctioning Authorities have also been instructed to consider sanction of advance for purchase of Ready Built House/Flat in respect of applications received upto 30-9-1987 (including left over cases relating to the period prior to 31-12-1986) and for additional advance in respect of applications received upto 31-3-1987 (including left over cases relating to the period prior to 31-12-1986) and to send copy of the sanction order along with indent to Board Office Secretariat Branch for obtaining allotment of funds.

In Board's Circular Memo. first cited, orders were issued to the effect that no fresh sanction of House Building Advance or Additional House Building Advance shall be accorded and only where sanctions have already been accorded instalments will be released. Hence issue of fresh sanction in respect of the cases mentioned in paras 1 and 2 above was stopped. In Board's Circular Memo. second cited the ban imposed in regard to fresh sanction of House Building Advance and additional advance and conveyance advance has been withdrawn.

4. The Sanctioning Authorities of the Board are therefore informed that fresh sanction of house building advance may be issued now in respect of cases mentioned in paras 1 and 2 above, for which the Board has already allotted funds and where issue of formal sanction was held up due to the ban imposed in the Board's Circular Memo. dated 11-9-1987.

5. However, in respect of cases of plot-cum-construction/construction mentioned in para 1 above, the actual release should be restricted to the 80% amount allotted as already ordered. Separate indents regarding the requirement of the balance 20% in respect of the above cases will be called for by this office and considered for allotment in due course. Hence the 4th instalment in respect of cases of plot-cum-construction and 3rd instalment in respect of construction for the cases mentioned in para 1 should not be released now and should be released only when Board Office Secretariat Branch allots the balance 20% funds.

6. The Sanctioning Authorities are also requested to issue fresh sanctions for purchase of Ready Built House/Flat and for additional advance for the applications mentioned in para 2 above and send copies of sanction orders along with indents to Board Office Secretariat Branch for allotment of funds.

7. Applications for House Building Advance other than those indicated in paras 1 and 2 above are not to be sanctioned until further instructions from this office.

8. Violation of any of these instructions will be viewed seriously.

9. Receipt of this memorandum should be acknowledged immediately.

P. Easwaramurthi,
Secretary.

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Memorandum No. 2000B-E1/87-17 (Secretariat Branch) dated the 29th October 1987.

Sub : LOANS AND ADVANCES—House Building Advance—Allotment of funds towards purchase of Ready Built House/Flat by the employees of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board—Orders—Issued.

Ref : From the Chief Financial Controller, U. O. Note No AAO/Budget/XB/A1/2/ Budget/F. HBA/87-88/87, dated 25-2-87

Allotment of funds as detailed below is made for the year 1987-88 for release of house building advance for purchase of Ready Built House/Flat to the employees of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board who submitted their applications prior to 30-6-1987 and obtained formal sanction before 30-9-1987.

Sl. No.	Sanctioning Authority	Letter dated	Amount Rs.
1.	Superintending Engineer, Ramnad Electricity System	15-9-87	1,74,000
2.	Chief Engineer, Civil Designs	16-9-87	84,600
3.	Regional Chief Engineer, Distribution/Madurai	21-9-87	75,000
4.	Superintending Engineer, Trichy Elec. System/North	16-9-87	43,675
5.	Superintending Engineer Coimbatore Elec. System/North	5-10-87	72,400
6.	Superintending Engineer, Vellore Elec. System/East.	16-9-87	87,700
7.	Superintending Engineer, Generation/Hydro Areas/Erode	8-10-87	38,000
8.	Superintending Engineer, Mettur Elec. System	13-10-87	36,000
9.	Superintending Engineer, Salem Elec. System	16-10-87	49,000
Total			Rs. 6,60,375

(Rupees Six lacs sixty thousand three hundred and seventy five only)

2. The Sanctioning Authorities are also requested to send reports regarding the utilisation of the amount allotted to them.

3. Receipt of the memorandum should be acknowledged immediately.

P. Easwaramurthi
Secretary

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PART—IV

CIRCULAR MEMO No. SE (Mech.)/Stores Inspection/DE (E)/D. 210/87 (T. B.), dt. 26—9—1987.

Sub: Failed equipments in various Sub-stations—Programme for repairs/rectification—Instructions issued—Regarding.

- Ref :** 1. B. P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 128 (Technical Branch), dated 24—6—83 published in page 88 of TNEB Gazette Volume II for May—June 1983.
2. Item 5—Sl. No. 74-2 in the action taken report on the minutes of 74th T. C. C. meeting held on 24—7—87.

In spite of enhanced delegation of powers for repairs to Sub-station equipments etc., in B. P. cited above as below, a large number of Sub-station equipments are reported to be still lying in Sub-stations/Stores for a considerable time without repairs :

1. Chief Engineers	—	Full powers
2. Superintending Engineers	—	Rs. 50,000/-
3. Divl. Engineers	—	Rs. 5,000/-

In order to expedite the process of identification of nature of repairs, rectification/repair works in respect of the failed Sub-station equipments, the following detailed working instructions are issued on a time-bound programme :—

(1) The Divisional Engineers in-charge of the Sub-stations should arrange to intimate the failure of the Sub-station equipments to Divisional Engineer/Meter Relay Test and Special Maintenance/Assistant Divisional Engineer/Meter Relay Test/Special Maintenance in writing immediately.

(2) The Divisional Engineer/Meter Relay Test and Special Maintenance, on receipt of intimation, should arrange to examine and ascertain the nature of works involved in the failed Sub-station equipments within 30 days from the date of failure of the equipments.

(3) The Divisional Engineer/Meter Relay Test and Special Maintenance after ascertaining the nature of works involved, will be solely responsible in evolving a time-bound programme for repairs/rectification for each equipment and complete the same within a maximum period of 3 months from the date of failure of equipment.

(4) In case, the failed Sub-station equipments are found on detailed examination to be either obsolete (for want of proprietary spares etc.) or unserviceable due to uneconomical repairs requiring to be condemned and disposed, the procedures and instructions with time-bound programme as detailed in Member (Distribution) circular memo No. SE/Mech./Stores Inspection/DE (E)/D. 205/87 dated 26—9—87 should be strictly followed.

During the division level monthly meetings of the Superintending Engineers, the progress of identifying the repairs to various failed Sub-station equipments, programme for repairs/rectification and disposal of unserviceable/obsolete equipments, should be reviewed and a consolidated report on the review should be sent to the Regional Chief Engineer concerned with copy to the Chief Engineer/Materials Management and the Superintending Engineer (Mech.)/Stores Inspection.

The receipt of this memo may be acknowledged to the Superintending Engineer/Mech./Stores Inspection, Madras-2.

D. S. Nalson,
Member (Distribution).

Disposal of old Aluminium Brass Tubes at Ennore Thermal Power Station released under "Renovation & Modernisation" (R & M)—Approval accorded—Orders—Issued.

B.P.Ms. (Ch.) No. 190

(Technical Branch)

Dt. 28th September '87
Purattasi 12, Prabava
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018

- READ : 1. S.E./EM/E.T.P.S. letter No. SE/EM/E2/A4/F4/D. 3049/85 dated 14—11—85 to Officer on Special Duty/Stores, Madras.
2. C.E./ETPS & BBPH letter No. CE/ETPS & BBPH SE/EM/E2/A4/F4 D. 15/85 dated 3—1—86 to Chief Engineer/Materials Management.
3. S.E./EM/ETPS letter No. SE/EM/ETPS/DE (T & P)/A4/FD. Spl./86 dated 8—2—86 to Chief Engineer/Materials Management.
4. SE/EM/ETPS D.O. letter No. SE/EM/S.O./O & M/ETPS/A. Brass Condenser Tubes/Disposal/D. Spl./86 dated 5—5—86 to Officer on Special Duty/Stores, Madras.
5. O.S.D./Stores D.O. letter No. OSD/S/Alu. Brass/DE (M)/D. 203/86 dated 17—5—86/19—5—86 to S.E./EM/Ennore Thermal Power Station.
6. S.E./EM/ETPS D.O. letter No. SE/EM/SO. O & M/ETPS Disposal/Alu. Brass/pipes/D. 1053/86 dated 4—6—86/14 - 6—86.
7. Member (Distribution) i/c Letter No. OSD/Stores/DE (E)/Al. Brass tubes/D. 291 dated 31—7—86 to General Superintendent/ETPS.
8. General Superintendent/ETPS Letter No. GS/ETPS & BBPH/SE/EM/CSO/F. Disposal/Al. Brass tubes/D. 3778/86 dated 24—11—86/27—11—1986.
9. B.P.Ms. (FB) No. 179 (Technical Branch) dated 28—4—1987.
10. Letter No. GS/ETPS & BBPH/SE/EM/CSO/F Disposal/Al. Brass tubes/D. 1320/87 dated 11—6—87 from the General Superintendent/ETPS to Member (Generation).
11. S.E. (Mechanical) Stores Inspection Note No. D. 1114 dated 24—6—87/22—9—87.

Proceedings :

In the circumstances stated by the General Superintendent/Ennore Thermal Power Station, the proposal for condemnation and disposal of 36,884 Nos. of released Aluminium Brass Condenser tubes (varying in lengths viz. 6 to 7.5 mts.) weighing 1,41,258.2 kg. available at Ennore Thermal Power Station Stores in "as is where is" condition, Sub-dividing them into different lots—each lot weighing not more than 10mT (Ten metric tonne) either by open auction by approved auctioneers OR by open tender system which-ever is feasible and advantageous to the Board, is approved as the tubes have been rendered "obsolete" due to the "Renovation and Modernisation" programme approved in the B.P. cited nine above and not required for use elsewhere in the Board.

2. Approval is also hereby accorded for the reserve price fixed by the Circle Survey Committee as indicated in item (5) of page 2 of the General Superintendent Ennore Thermal Power Station & Basin Bridge Power House letter cited ten above for the above 36,884 Nos. of Aluminium Brass tubes only.

(3) The General Superintendent/Ennore Thermal Power Station & Basin Bridge Power House is further directed to seek the approval of the Board for confirmation of the sale of the above items, observing the prescribed procedures.

(4) Necessary sanction by the competent authority may be got to remove the above 36,884 Nos. of released Aluminium Brass condenser tubes from the stores stock together with a statement of sale account, after the confirmation of the sale of the above items by the Board.

(5) The General Superintendent/ETPS & BBPH is also directed to seek the approval of the Chairman for condemnation and disposal in respect of the balance released Aluminium Brass condenser tubes viz. (59,200—36,884) 22,316 Nos. weighing 85.46 mT approximately to be devoluted to stores in due course in the same manner following the procedures adopted for the above items of 36,884 Nos. tubes.

(By Order of the Chairman)

D. S. Nelson,
Chief Engineer/Materials Management
& Member (Distribution)

Memo. No, SE/IEMC/DE3/A4/F.M.P/D 494/87 (Technical Branch) dated 29—9—87.

Sub : Modifications to Agricultural 3125 pumpsets with REC Assistance—Removal of meters fixed in the above service—Reg.

Ref : SE/Madurai Lr. No. SE/MDU/TA/Dev/F. Mod. to Agricultural Pumpsets/D. No. 508/87 dated 10—9—87.

The Energy meters fixed in the 3125 Agricultural pumpsets under pumpset modification programmes of the Rural Electric Corporation may be retained and need not be dismantled in view of any possible future observations that may have to be made if requested by the REC.

The receipt of the memo. may be acknowledged.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

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Lr. No. SE/RE & I(D)/EDB/A2/F.DIP/D 36/87, (Technical Branch) dt. 6—10—87

Sub : H.T. Distribution system improvement—Computer aided design—Details for the study—Reg.

Ref : SE/Plg/D.O. Lr. No. SE/Plg/DE(DB)/A2/F. DIP/D 31/86 dt. 26—12—86 to all SES/O&M with copy to you.

1. In the reference cited, instructions have been issued to send data for carrying out study at Head quarters to improve the H.T. distribution networks using the 'CAPSI' package on Wipro 286 Computer. From the data received in respect of certain Sub-stations, it is seen that there are wide variations in the figures of load factor, diversity factor and Power factor. Hence the following guidelines are issued with regard to sending the data for the above study.

2.1. The load factor may be calculated as,

$$\text{L.F.} = \frac{\text{Energy sent out over a period of one year}}{\text{Peak reached during the above period in KW} \times 8760}$$

Energy sent out over a period may be calculated either from energy meter readings installed on feeders or by the aggregating the daily computed consumption furnished in Daily Reports.

2.2. It may please be ensured that the sustained peak reached during normal operating conditions only is taken and not the instantaneous peak or that reached during exigencies like giving alternate feed to another feeder or Sub-station.

2.3. The load factor may be furnished for each feeder separately as well as for whole of the Sub-station.

2.4. For this purpose, a load curve for the day on which the peak has reached during each quarter may be sent for each feeder and for the Sub-station.

3. It is seen that for the purpose of calculating the diversity factor, the total connected load on the feeder is taken in some cases and the capacity of total distribution transformer connected on the feeder is taken in some other cases. For the sake of uniformity, the diversity factor may be calculated as follows :

$$\text{D.F.} = \frac{\text{Total connected Distn. Transformer capacity} + \text{Sanctioned H.T. load}}{\text{Peak reached on the feeder}}$$

If there is wide variation in the D.F. for various feeder. the reason for the same may please be stated.

4. Actual Power factor of the load is not known in many cases, since power factor meters are not provided on the feeders. Considering that agricultural pump motors constitute major loads in rural feeders it is proposed to uniformly adopt power factor as follows :—

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------|
| (i) Rural feeders | : | 0.75 |
| (ii) Urban feeders | : | 0.80 |

Hence, while furnishing the data, it may be clearly indicated whether the H.T. feeder is classified as a rural feeder or an urban feeder. However if a different power factor is to be assumed for any specific reasons, the same may be stated.

5.1. The maps showing the H.T. feeder arrangement should also indicate the various obstructions such as hills, lakes, forest area, river etc. The maps may preferably drawn with a scale of 1" = 1 Mile. If concentrated loads cannot be shown clearly on a map drawn with the above scale, then a convenient scale may be adopted. Two copies of the map may be sent for use in this office.

5.2. Each and every turning point of the feeder is to be shown clearly, as the map of the feeder is fed to the computer directly.

5.3. The different sizes of the conductor used on a feeder may be shown in different colours.

5.4. The H.T. feeder arrangement of the neighbouring Sub-stations may also be shown in the map to examine the feasibility of transfer of loads. The existing tail end voltage regulation of the H.T. feeders of the neighbouring Sub-stations may also be indicated.

T. B. Chikkoba,
Chief Engineer/Planning.

Circular Memo. No. SE/RE & I(D)/DB/474/87-1 (Technical Branch) dt. 6-10-87.

Sub :—Registers to be maintained in the various Division Offices of the Distribution systems—formats communicated.

Ref :—1. Circular Memo. No. SE/Plg/18331/DB/84-8 dt. 30-7-86.

2. Memo. No. 108865/G2/A2/86-1 dt. 14-8-86.

3. Circular Memo. No. SE/Plg/DB/1833/84-11 dt. 27-2-87.

4. Circular Memo. No. SE/Plg/DB/270-86/5 dt. 6-4-87.

5. Circular Memo. No. SE/Plg/DB/319/86-3 dt. 20-5-87.

1. A list of registers to be maintained in Operation and Maintenance Sections was communicated in the Memo. under reference 1. Amendment to the above memo. and the specimen formats for the registers to be maintained in O & M Sections were communicated in Circular Memo. under reference 3. The list of registers to be maintained in other sections of Distribution systems along with their formats were communicated in the reference 4. The list of registers to be maintained in various sub-divisions along with their formats were communicated in the reference 5. The Superintending Engineers were requested to print and supply the registers to the officers concerned. It is presumed that action has already been taken in this regard.

2. This circular deals with the registers to be maintained in the various Division offices of Distribution systems. The registers to be maintained in the Division Offices are shown in the annexure enclosed. Appropriate abbreviation in the remarks column indicates whether the formats for these registers have been already finalised or whether they are now finalised and forwarded or whether they are standard ones. In all, 76 registers are prescribed. Out of the 76 registers, formats for 27 registers are enclosed now. Standard forms are available for 16 registers. Formats for the remaining 33 registers have already been standardised. The No. of registers to be maintained by various Division offices are as shown below :

O and M	76
Construction	45
Operation	60
MRT	47

3.1. It may be noted that the register called "Register of M. Books, PCBs, requisitions, Devolutions, stationery, forms, agreements and Books and Publications (Divisional Engineer Office)" is different from the one prescribed for the Sections and Sub-Divisions. This register is for watching issue of different items to Section/Sub-division offices. To avoid any ambiguity the term "DE Office" has been added to the name of the register.

3.2. Though two registers viz., "Register of work orders issued by D.E.E." and "Register of work orders issued by Superintending Engineer" have been prescribed, the register is a standard register called "Register of work orders" which will be used for the above registers.

3.3. The registers like "CC bills and telephone bills" "local calls and Trunk calls" "Rent" etc. are prescribed for all the divisions. But if a particular register is not relevant to a division such register need not be maintained.

4. The Superintending Engineers (O & M) are requested to print and supply the above registers to the division offices.

5. The Superintending Engineers will also constantly review these registers during their inspection of the offices of the Divisional Engineers.

6. The receipt of this Circular may please be acknowledged to the Superintending Engineer/ Rural Electrification & Improvement (Distribution).

D.S. Nelson,
Member (Distribution)

Memo. No. SE/RE/G./C. No. 6578—13/87 (Technical Branch) dated 6—10—1987.

Sub ; Unauthorised additional loads in LT agricultural services—Voluntary Disclosure—Regularisation without penal charges—Non execution of the agreement due to scarcity of stamp papers—Issue of notice to such consumers—Reg.

Ref : (1) CE/MM's D. O. Lr. No. SE/RE/G/5908/87/dated 4—4—87.
(2) Chairman's memo. No. SE/RE/G/5998/12/87/dated 23—7—87.

In the above reference second cited, time for production of enjoyer's certificate was extended upto 14—8—87 and for completion of regularisation upto 15—9—87. It is reported that in some of the earlier cases, where unauthorised loads were declared by consumers under Voluntary Disclosure Schemes, applications were cancelled due to non execution of agreement before 30—4—87 and non payment of Additional Security Deposit, though orders have been issued for regularisation of such loads. It is represented that due to scarcity of stamp papers and adhesive stamps in the open market, the consumers could not execute the agreement before 30—4—87 and avail the benefit of Voluntary Disclosure Schemes.

2. In view of the above, it is ordered that notices may be issued to cases of the nature referred in para 1 above to execute agreement, pay Additional Security Deposit within fifteen days of the receipt of the notice and all cases, who comply with the notices may be regularised within a month thereafter.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

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MEMO NO. SE/RE/D/C. 143/87, (Technical Branch) Dated 7—10—87.

Sub : Energisation of pumpsets—Missing Agricultural applications—Obtaining duplicate application—Reg.

Cases have arisen where applications filed by agriculturists for electricity connection for pumpsets are reported to be not traceable in the Sections/Sub-divisions/Divisions offices. The parties concerned have represented that they may be permitted in such cases to give duplicate applications and they may be assigned the original seniority for effecting supply. In dealing with these cases, it is essential that a uniform procedure is followed so that no hardship is caused to the parties because of the lapses in the Board offices and, at the same time, there is no scope for fabrication of evidence or other malpractices.

2. The following instructions are, therefore, issued for dealing with these cases :

Duplicate applications may be obtained in cases (a) where there is sufficient evidence of the party having given an application in the form of acknowledgement from the Board indicating name, S.F. No. and date of registration etc. and (b) where there are records in Section offices/Sub-division offices/Division offices to show that the application was submitted by the party.

Postal registered acknowledgement of Certificate of Posting, produced by the party shall not be taken as proof of having made the application since these will not show what the contents of the cover sent by post were. Before accepting the duplicate application it should be verified whether the application was included in any one of the old operated and closed sanctioned schemes or whether the application was cancelled already. Duplicate application should not be entertained in such cases.

The decision whether to accept duplicate application or not shall be taken by the Superintending Engineer concerned and he should exercise great care and caution to see that duplicate applications are obtained only in genuine cases.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman,

PROCUREMENT OF MATERIALS by System Superintending Engineers—Inclusion of some more items—Orders—Issued.

B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No 198

(Technical Branch)

Dated 8—10—1987,
Purattasi 22, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu-2018.

Read :

- (1) B. P. Ms. (Ch.) 109 (Technical Branch) dt. 17—5—1983.
- (2) Note to Chairman dated 16—7—1987.

Proceedings :

The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board delegates powers to all system Superintending Engineers to purchase the following items also along with other items mentioned in the Board's Proceedings cited above.

1. G.I. Pipes.
2. Brass rods, Bolts and nuts.
3. Aluminium knobs,
4. 7/20 G.I. Stranded wire.
5. Aluminium & Copper lugs,

All the conditions mentioned in the above Board's Proceedings cited shall be scrupulously followed.

(By Order of the Chairman)

D. S. Nelson,
Chief Engineer/Materials Management.

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Ch.'s Circular Memo, No, 60051/O&M Cell/87—1, dt. 11—10—87.

Sub : Vigilance Cell—Correspondence with field officers—Instructions issued,

Ref : Circular Memo. No. 4933-VC 4/84-12 (Secretariat Branch) dated 23—9—1985.

A case has come to my notice where a reference has been issued from the Vigilance Cell to a Superintending Engineer stating that during a Vigilance enquiry it had been revealed that there was an error in the issue of 90 days notice to an applicant for pumpset connection and, accordingly, asking the S.E. to consider the application and effect supply. The procedure followed in this case is not correct. If, in the course of an enquiry or investigation, Vigilance discovers that any irregularity or impropriety has been committed, the appropriate procedure will be to refer the matter to the concerned branch of the Board's office for examination and issue of suitable instructions after obtaining the orders of the officers dealing with the subject in the Board's office. This Procedure is necessary not only in the interests of propriety but also to ensure that mistakes do not take place. Vigilance will not be aware of the orders passed by the concerned officers dealing with the subject in the Board's Office on similar cases and other related aspects.

In future, therefore, in no case should Vigilance issue any instructions to field officers direct but should only pass on their views and recommendations to the concerned officers in the Board's headquarters office for appropriate further action. Direct correspondence from Vigilance to the field officers will only be in the nature of calling for information.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman,

Circular Memo No. SE/RE&I(D)/DB/324/86—4, (Technical Branch) Dt. 12—10—87.

Sub : Registers to be maintained in the offices of AE/JE, AEE and EE in TLC, SS Erection and transformer erection of General Construction Circles—formats communicated.

Ref : D.O. Lr. No. SE/Plg/DB/324/86—1 dt. 17—11—86.

The registers to be maintained in the offices of AE/JE, AEE and EE in Tower line construction, Sub-station erection and transformer erection of GCC have been finalised. The formats for the above registers have also been standardised. The statement enclosed shows the various registers to be maintained by different branches. The statement also shows whether the register is a standard one or it has been now standardised. In all, 63 registers have been prescribed. Out of the 63 registers, formats for 46 registers are enclosed now. 16 registers are standard registers. For the remaining one register, format was prescribed in the March 1987 Gazette.

2. The registers to be maintained by different Officers are as shown below :

(i) Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer

(a) TLC—34

(b) SSE—33

(c) TE —33

(ii) Assistant Executive Engineer

(a) TLC—37

(b) SSE—37

(c) TE —37

(iii) Executive Engineer

(a) TLC—55

(b) SSE—55

(c) TE —55

3.1. The register 'Register of M. Books, PCBs, Requisitions, Devolutions, Stamped agreements, Revenue stamp, stationery and forms, PR issue books, Books and Publications' has been prescribed for all JE/AE and AEEs though some of the items like 'stamped agreement' etc. may not be relevant to some of the officers. Notwithstanding the above facts, the register has been prescribed as it has been prescribed for O&M systems to keep the number of registers to be printed minimum. Another register called 'Register of M. Books, PCBs, Requisitions, Devolutions, stationery, forms, agreement and Books & Publications (DE office)' is prescribed for EEs office for issuing the above items to AE/JE and AEEs. To distinguish this register from the one prescribed for JE/AE and AEEs 'DE office' has been added to the register prescribed for EE's office.

3.2. Though two registers viz. 'Work order register' and 'Register of Work orders issued by ADE/DE' have been prescribed, the register is a standard one called the 'Work order register'.

3.3. The registers like 'CC bills and Telephone bills' 'Local calls and Trunk Calls' and 'Rent register' have been prescribed for all the officers. But if a particular register is not relevant to an office such register need not be maintained. The Superintending Engineers/General Construction Circle are requested to print and supply the above registers to the officers concerned. The fact of having printed and supplied the registers may also be intimated to the Superintending Engineer/Rural Electrification & Improvement (Distribution).

The receipt of this circular may be acknowledged to the Superintending Engineer/Rural Electrification and Improvement (Distribution).

K. Krishnaswamy Rao,
Member (Generation).

Memorandum No. X Rev./Gen. II/F 44/87—2, (Accounts Branch) dated 13—10—87.

Sub : Electricity—Operation and Maintenance
Section Offices—Complaint Box—Instructions—issued.

Complaint letters from the consumers of Low Tension supply on a variety of matters are received and in most of the cases the action lies only with the Section Officers. The procedures for receipt of these complaints and watch over these complaints for redressal need to be streamlined.

2. The following instructions are issued :

(i) In every Section Office, there should be a locked consumers Complaint Box in a prominent place, with its keys in the personal custody of the Assistant Divisional Engineer.

(ii) The Assistant Divisional Engineer, during his periodical inspection of Section Offices, should take out the letters in the Complaint Box and record them in a Complaint Register to be maintained in his Sub-Division Office. Separate Complaint Register should be maintained for each Section. An acknowledgement should be sent to the Complainant by the Assistant Divisional Engineer with a Registered Serial Number of the Complaint. Suitable action should be taken on the complaint by the Assistant Divisional Engineer. Where the subject matter of the Complaint has to be dealt with at a higher level, the Assistant Divisional Engineer should make a suitable reference to the concerned Divisional Engineer/Operation and Maintenance including the Revenue Branch of the Division Office.

(iii) The complaint Register should be closed every month and an abstract of total Complaints received, disposed off and balance pending should be indicated at the end of the month.

(iv) The Divisional Engineers/Operation and Maintenance during their inspection of the Sub-Division Offices should review the entries in the Consumers Complaint Register and the remedial action taken thereon.

(v) The Divisional Engineers/Operation and Maintenance should also ensure that all Section Officers/Operation and Maintenance are available in their Office between 2 P.M. and 3 P.M. on all working Mondays and Thursdays so that the consumers can approach them for redressal of their grievances. A Board indicating that the Section Officers will be available between 2 P.M. and 3 P.M. on all working Mondays and Thursdays should be conspicuously exhibited in all the Section Offices/Operation and Maintenance.

3. The receipt of this Memo. should be acknowledged to the Financial Controller/Revenue.

(By Order of the Chairman)

Arjunan Gnanaolivu,
Accounts Member,

VEHICLES—Hiring of Vehicles—Further Instructions for Hiring of Vehicles - Orders—Issued.

B.P.Ms. (Ch) No. 199

(Technical Branch)

Dated : 14—10—1987
Purattasi 28, Prabhava
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

Read :

- (1) Chairman's Memo. No. SE/MM. II/F 400/29 dt. 7—3—86.
- (2) Item 12 of the extract of the minutes of the 335th Tender Committee Meeting held on 10/11—8—87.

Proceedings :

Certain instructions have been issued vide Chairman's Memo (1) cited in regard to hiring of vehicles and maintenance of records/registers etc. for the same.

2. The following further instructions are issued for hiring of private vehicles for the Board's use :

- (1) Hiring of vehicles shall be done only in the areas for which hiring of vehicles is permitted in the norms for provision of vehicles communicated in B.P. Ms. (Ch.) No. 115 Tech. Branch dt. 14—5—87 and in such cases where surplus departmental vehicles are not available.
- (2) Hiring of vehicles in other areas not covered under the above norms shall be done only with the prior approval of the Tender Committee.
- (3) The contract for hiring of vehicles should normally be for one year only.
- (4) Cars/Vans shall be hired on daily basis.
- (5) Lorries shall be hired on KM basis/on tonnage basis, whichever is advantageous to the Board.
- (6) The contractor and the Sub-contractors, if any, whom the contractor proposes to engage, should be pre-registered in the Board for hiring of vehicles.
- (7) Cars and Vans offered to the Board for use should have been registered in the contractor's own name. The contractor should provide substitute vehicle within half-an-hour of breakdown of the vehicle. If the substitute vehicle provided for hiring by the contractor is not owned by him/her, then he/she should produce a consent letter from the owner of the vehicle (Sub-contractor) agreeing to lend the vehicle for hiring to the Board.
- (8) The vehicle should have been registered as a transport vehicle.
- (9) The registration No. of the hired vehicle shall be only in black on a white back ground.
- (10) The Vehicle shall be covered by third party risk insurance under Motor Vehicle Act of 1939 to safeguard the interest of the Board against all risks involved in hiring of the vehicle.
- (11) The contractor shall furnish the details of vehicles available in his/her name and also the details of vehicles that could be arranged as substitute vehicles (owned by Sub-contractors) viz. make, Registration No. and Date, F.C. details etc. The R.C. Book and the Third party Insurance cover Note along with other relevant documents, should be produced for verification and return at the time of entering into the contract.
- (12) The date of first registration of the Vehicle offered for hiring should be within 5 years on the date of opening of tenders.
- (13) Petrol/Diesel/Oil etc. required for the vehicle to be hired shall be supplied by the contractor.

- (14) The Driver for the vehicle to be hired shall be provided by the contractor. All payments such as Salary, daily batta, allowances etc. for the driver shall be paid by the contractor.
 - (15) The driver shall have a valid driving licence.
 - (16) Repairs, if any, to the vehicle to be hired shall be carried out by the contractor. If the substitute vehicle is not provided within half-an-hour of breakdown of the hired vehicle, proportionate hire charges per hour should be recovered for non-supply period. In addition one percent of the rate per day should be recovered for each hour of non-supply.
 - (17) At the time of any accident to the hired vehicle, it is the full responsibility of the contractor to see that necessary compensation etc. is settled besides arranging medical aid.
 - (18) The contractor shall be responsible for any violation of the provisions of the contract by him/her or the driver.
 - (19) In case of dispute, the decision of the Superintending Engineers concerned shall be final and binding.
 - (20) The contract is not transferable.
 - (21) Any notice to the contractor shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if given or left in writing at his/her usual or last known place or abode of business, as well as the Notice Board of the offices.
 - (22) Vehicles which are owned by the family members of the Board employees should not be engaged for hiring.
 - (23) The usual Board's Tender Regulations in respect of Earnest Money Deposit, Security Deposit, Liquidated Damages, Jurisdiction for legal proceedings etc., shall be followed strictly for the contract of hiring of vehicles.
 - (24) The Board has absolute powers to cancel the contract at any time without notice.
3. The receipt of this B.P. should be acknowledged to Chief Engineer/Materials Management,

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

Circular Memo. No. SE/RE/D/D. No. 158/87 (Technical Branch), dated 15—10—1987.

Sub : Energisation of agricultural pumpsets—Extension of 90 days notice period—Regarding.

Ref : 1. B. P. Ms. No. 1179, dated 7—7—79.
2. Memo. No. SE/RE/D/264—1/86/dated 28—8—86.

Consequent to the implementation of the instructions issued in memo. cited (2), several representations from agricultural applicants requesting either extension of time to enter their readiness beyond the 90 days period notice or for revoking the orders of cancellation of priority and applications are being received. At present such representations are considered on merits on case by case basis, and orders of the Chairman either to accept or to reject the representation is obtained and communicated to all concerned for further action. With a view to decentralise this function, it is ordered that in future the Regional Chief Engineers concerned shall examine such representations and decide on merits in each case. To ensure uniformity in decision making the following guidelines are issued.

- (1) The Regional Chief Engineers should ensure that the reasons put forth by the applicants for non-compliance of 90 days notice to enter the readiness for availing supply for their agricultural pumpsets is genuine.
- (2) Request for condoning delay in reporting readiness, citing various reasons, like personal illness, accidents, death of relative, local problems like agitation in the village etc., should be rejected.
- (3) Cases involving delay in producing (a) enjoyer's certificate/legal heir certificate or (b) Certificate from P.W.D./Revenue Department etc., (similar to No Objection Certificate in Palar Basin) or delay in getting approval of the competent authority for changes in SF Nos. of the well may be considered as genuine reasons for not reporting readiness within the notice period.
- (4) Cases wherein the 90 days had been sent wrongly to some other person may be considered as a genuine reason for non-reporting readiness.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

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Memo. No. CE/CD/E4/CHD/F. LA/D. 907/87 (Technical Branch), dt. 16—10—87.

Sub : Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983, (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1986)
Implementation of—Revisionary authorities under section 13 of
the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983—Notification—Communicated.

Ref : G. O. Ms. No. 1084 (Revenue Department), Dated 10—7—87.

A copy of the G. O. under reference received from the Joint Secretary to Government (Revenue Department) is communicated to all officers of the Board for information.

C. F. Benedict,
Chief Engineer/Civil Designs.

Encl :

Encl :

Copy of G. O. Ms. No. 1084 (Revenue Department) Dated 10—7—87

Act—Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1986)—Implementation of—
Revisionary authorities under section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983—Notification
issued.

Read :

- (1) Government Lr. No. 36375/P2/86—1, dated 5—5—86.
- (2) From the Special Commissioner & Commissioner of Land Administration
Rc. S1/37539/86 (Survey) dated 20—5—86.
- (3) Government letter No. 36375/P2/86—3, dated 24—9—86.
- (4) From the Special Commissioner & Commissioner of Land Administration
Rc. S1/29911/86 (Survey) dated 24—12—86.

Order :

The Government have decided that the Collectors/Additional Collectors/District Revenue Officers might be notified for exercising Revisionary powers under section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act, 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1986):

2. As a preliminary step, the Government have decided that the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act 1983 (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1983) be implemented in Kulithalai taluk in Tiruchirappalli district and Thiruthani Taluk in Chengalpattu district and that the District Revenue Officers of those districts be empowered to exercise revisionary powers under section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act 1983.

3. The Notification appended to this order will be published in the next issue of the Tamil Nadu Government Gazette.

(By Order of the Governor)

M. Syed Mohamed,
Joint Secretary to Government

(True copy)

Encl :

ANNEXURE**Notification**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Tamil Nadu Patta Pass Book Act 1983, (Tamil Nadu Act 4 of 1986), the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby authorises the officers specified in column (2) of the Table below, to exercise the powers of Revision under the said Act, in respect of the areas specified in the corresponding entries in column (3) thereof:

The Table

Sl. No.	Designation of Officers	The Area
1.	District Revenue Officer, Chengalpattu.	Thiruthani Taluk—Chengalpattu district
2.	District Revenue Officer, Tiruchirappalli.	Kulithalai Taluk—Tiruchirappalli district.

(True Copy)

Memo. No. SE/MM. II/DET/F. 200/D 9/87 (Technical Branch) dt. 16—10—1987.

Sub : PRIVATE WORKSHOPS—Recognition for the year 1987-88—Supplementary List Communicated—Regarding.

Ref : This Office Ref. No. SE/MM. II/DET/F 200/D1/87 Dated 2—6—87.

In continuation of this office reference cited, a supplementary list of private workshops received from the Director/Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department, Madras for carrying out repairs to Govt. Motors Vehicles for the year 1987-88 is enclosed herewith for guidance and adoption.

D. S. Nelson,
Chief Engineer/Materials
Management.

Encl :

Copy of Rc. B4/47800/86, Dated 30—7—1987 From Thiru M. Rajakumar, B.E., M.S.F.I.E., M.I.R.T., Director, Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department, Shopping Centre, IInd Floor, Ashok Nagar, Madras-600 088 addressed To All Heads of Departments.

Sub : PRIVATE WORKSHOPS—Recognition for the year 1986-87—Supplementary list communicated.

Ref : This Office ref. No. 84/47800/86 dt. 1—4—87.

In continuation to this office reference cited I am herewith enclosing a supplementary list of Recognised Private workshops, recognised for carrying out repairs to Government Motor vehicles for the nature of repairs noted against each for the year 1987-88.

I request that the list may be communicated to all your subordinate officers in the Districts.

The vehicle owning officers may be suitably instructed to check up this approved list whenever their vehicles are sent to private workshops for specific nature of repairs and on no account the vehicle should be sent to unapproved workshops for carrying out repairs.

for Director.

(True copy)

Encl :

Supplementary list of Recognised Workshops for the year 1987-88.

Sl. No. (1)	Name and address of the workshop (2)	Period of approval and Nature of repairs (3)
1.	Tvl. Saravanabava Auto Works, 138, Dr. Radhakrishna Road, Madras-600 009.	2—4—87 to 31—3—88 Minor repairs, Body repairs and upholstery.
2.	Tvl. Yesso Motors 28, Govindu Street, Madras-600 017.	2—4—87 to 31—3—88 Minor repairs and Body Repairs, Electricals and upholstery.
3.	Tvl. Unicorn Pvt. Ltd. 140, Anna Salai, Madras-600 015.	20—4—87 to 31—3—88. Minor repairs Body Repairs, and Electrical works.
4.	Tvl. Sathees Engineering Auto Works, 157, Kodambakkam High Road, Madras-600 034.	1—5—87 to 31—3—88 Patch work, Tinkering and painting.
5.	Tvl. Deluxe Motors 1, Johnson Street, Santhome, Madras-600 028.	1—5—87 to 31—3—88 Patch work, Tinkering and painting.
6.	Tvl. Thenmozhi Automobiles 14, Gajapathy (Lala) Lane Ice House, Near (N.K.T.) Madras-600 005.	25—5—87 to 31—3—88 Minor repairs, Patch work Tinkering and painting.

(1)	(2)	(3)
7.	Tvl. Hari Automobiles 131, Habibullah Road, Madras-600 017.	5-6-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering and painting.
8.	Tvl. Narayanan Motor Works 101, G.P. Road, Madras-600 002.	10-7-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering and painting.
9.	Tvl. Bhaskar Auto Works 10, Madha Church Road, Madras-600 028.	24-7-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering and painting.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT :		
10.	Tvl. St. Johnson Motor Works 20-A, Vethachalam Nagar, Chengleput.	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT :		
11.	Tvl. Kaybe Auto Service 3/4, Katpadi Road, Vellore-632 004.	2-4-87 to 30-9-87 Minor repairs including body repairs.
SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT		
12.	Tvl. Jeyar Service Centre, Imperial Road, Cuddalore-2	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Servicing and Body Repairs.
13.	Tvl. Samuel Automobile Industries, 3/3, Trichy Road, Vazhula Reddy P.O., Villupuram Taluk.	25-5-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering and Painting.
14.	Tvl. T.S.K. Automobile Service Station, Lalpuram, Keerapalayam, Chidambaram Taluk.	10-7-87 to 31-3-88 Servicing only.
PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT		
15.	Tvl. Parys Service Station, Mela Raja Veethi, Pudukkottai-622 001.	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Servicing only.
TRICHY DISTRICT		
16.	Tvl. Trichy Auto Servicing Industrial Co-op. Society Ltd., 1/56, Dindigul Road Karumandapam, Trichy-1.	5-4-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering and Painting.
MADURAI DISTRICT		
17.	Tvl. S.G. Jeyaraj & Son, Bye Pass Road, Sakthi Nagar, Madurai-626 016	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Servicing, Electrical, Patch work, Tinkering and Painting.
18.	Tvl. Bharath Automobile Engineers, 64/A, Alagar Koil Road, Madurai-2	25-5-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs.
19.	Tvl. George Oakes Ltd., 44, Krishna Rao Tank St., Madurai-625 001	25-5-87 to 31-3-88 Major repairs servicing including Body repairs.
KAMARAJAR DISTRICT		
20.	Tvl. Umasankara Automobiles, Malayarasan Koil Road, Aruppukkottai-626 101	25-5-87 to 31-3-88 Patch work, Tinkering, Painting and Electrical repairs.
COIMBATORE DISTRICT		
21.	Tvl. India Automobiles, 180, Narayana Mission Road, Coimbatore	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs, Body repairs and Electrical repairs.
22.	Tvl. Meenakshi Automobiles (P) Ltd., 249-A, Bye Pass Road, Mettupalayam Road, Coimbatore	25-5-87 to 31-3-88 Major repairs, Servicing including Body repairs.

(1)	(2)	(3)
SALEM DISTRICT		
23.	Tvl. Friends Auto Diesel Works, Kalarampatti Main Road, Kitchipalayam, Salem-636 015	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs.
24.	Tvl. Unicorn Private Ltd., 30, Dharma Vilas, Suramangalam, Salem-636 005	20-4-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs, Servicing and Body repairs.
25.	Tvl. Anandha Industries, 133, Anna Salai, Rasipuram-637 408 Salem District.	1-5-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs and Electrical works.
26.	Tvl. Sri Vijayalakshmi Motor Works. Opp. to Kalpana Theatre, Shankar Nagar, Salem-7	1-5-87 to 31-3-88 Minor repairs including patch work. Tinkering and Painting,

Name of the workshop Recognised for carrying out repairs to Govt. motor cycles.
Tvl. Tamil Nadu Auto Centre, 1-12-86 to 30-11-87.
24, Officers Line, Vellore-632 001.

for Director

(True Copy)

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DELEGATION OF POWERS—Installation of diesel generator sets by Consumers—granting of permission for sets upto a maximum capacity of 5 KVA—delegation of powers to Divisional Engineers/Operation & Maintenance—Orders—Issued.

B.P.Ms. (FB) No. 379

(Technical Branch)

Dated the 19th October 1987
Ippasi 2, Prabhava,
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018.

Read :

1. B.P. Ms. No. 1251 Dated 6-9-77.
2. B.P. Ms. (FB) No. 26 (Tech. Br.) Dt. 8-1-87,
3. Board's Memo, No. SE/RE/G/5983/4/87, Dt. 29-8-87,

Proceedings :

In Board's Memo. third read above, orders were issued empowering Divisional Engineers/ Operation and Maintenance to grant permission to the consumers for installation of captive generator sets (including portable sets) upto a maximum capacity of 5 KVA, in anticipation of Board's approval.

2. Tamil Nadu Electricity Board has approved the said orders and ratified the action of the Chairman in having issued the orders in anticipation of Board's approval.

3. Superintending Engineers/Operation and Maintenance should send quarterly statement of such sanctions to the Monitoring Cell, directly, in the prescribed proforma by 10th of the month following the quarter to which the return relates to, as ordered in the two Board's proceedings read.

(By Order of the Board)

T.B. Chikkoba,
Chief Engineer/Planning.

Pilot Windmill Project at Kayathar and Sultanpet under DANIDA grant financing scheme—Change of location from Kayathar to Puliyanikulam—Approved.

B.P.Ms. (FB) No. 384

(Technical Branch)

Dated 22—10—87
Iyppasi. 5, Prabhava
Thiruvalluvar Aandu 2018
Read :

B.P. (Ms.) (FB) No. 163 (Technical Branch) dated 27—4—1987.

Proceedings :

In the Board's Proceedings cited the Board approved the erection of the Pilot Windmills offered by the Department of Non-Convantional Energy Sources (DNES), Government of India under DANIDA grant financing, at Sultanpet and Kayathar.

2. In partial modification of the Orders issued in the B.P. cited, the Tamil Nadu Elec. Board approves the proposal of shifting the location for erecting one DANIDA windmill from Kayathar to Puliyanikulam, in view of the fact that a proposal for erection of 15 x 90 KW windfarm project is coming up at the same Kayathar site. The TNEB also sanctions for the purpose a revised sum of Rs. 7,75,800/- (Rupees Seven lakhs seventy five thousand and eight hundred only) as per the estimate annexed.

3. The cost of erection as per the estimate should be shared equally with the Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA).

4. The expenditure is chargeable to: TNEB FUNDS—Capital expenditure 1. HES—Chidambaranar Elec. System (a) Workers 2. Transmission—Establishment of 75—110 KW wind Turbine at Pullianikulam New Account Code 14.536.

(By Order of the Board)

T. B. Chikkoba,
Chief Engineer/Planning.

Encl :

ANNEXURE

Estimate for the erection of 1 No. 19—90 KW Wind Turbine Generator each at Sultanpet and Puliyanikulam under DANIDA Grant financing.

Sl. No.	Description	Amount in Rupees		Total
		For Sultanpet Site	For Puliyanikulam Site	
1.	Land	25,000	25,000	50,000
2.	Road reinforcement and approach construction	25,000	25,000	50,000
3.	Site clearance	15,000	15,000	30,000
4.	Foundation for Wind turbine	1,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000
5.	Building of Control room	30,000	30,000	60,000
6.	Electrical installation in the control room	10,000	10,000	20,000
7.	Erection of 160 KVA/11 KV/400 V transformer (excluding transformer)	20,000	20,000	40,000
8.	Erection of 11 KV Line—1.5 KM for Sultanpet and 3 Km. for Puliyanikulam at Rs. 35,000/- per Km.	52,500	1,05,000	1,57,500
9.	Trench excavation, cable laying and back filling for 0.125 KM per site at Rs. 60,000/- per Km.	7,500	7,500	15,000
10.	Erection charges	10,000	10,000	20,000
	Sub-Total			6,42,500
	Contingencies 5%			32,125
	Total for works			6,74,625
	Estt. & General charges 15%			1,01,194
	Total			7,75,819

or say Rs. 7,75,800/-

Rs. 7,75,800/- Gross and Nett

(Rupees Seven lakhs seventy five thousand eight hundred only)

Endt. No. IEMC/DE2/F.P.C.G1./CR./ 008916—1 (Tech. Br.) dt. 23—10—87

Ref : G.O. Ms. No. 2035 PWD dt. 14—10—87

Copy communicated to all Regional Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers/Operation and Maintenance System, and Superintending Engineer/Load Despatch and Grid Operation for information and necessary action.

Encl :

D. S. Nelson,
Member (Distribution).

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 2035 (Public Works Department) Dated : 14—10—1987

ELECTRICITY—Restriction and Control—Exemption from power Cut to new industries—Amendment—Ordered.

Read :

1. G.O. Ms. No. 2236 Public Works dt. 26—12—85
2. G.O. Ms. No. 876 Public Works dt. 3—4—86
3. G.O. Ms. No. 1431 Public Works dt. 20—7—87
4. From Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, letter No. IEMC/DE2/PC. G1/D dt. 26—8—87

Order:

The following notification shall be published in an extraordinary issue of Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 15—10—87

Notification

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of Tamil Nadu Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning Act, 1949 (Tamil Nadu Act XXIX of 1949) the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following amendment to the Tamil Nadu Restriction on Consumption of Electricity Order 1976 as issued in G.O. Ms. No. 1111, Public Works, dated 24—7—76 and as amended subsequently.

The amendment shall come into force from the date of this order.

Amendment

In the said order, in clauses 7(viii), 7(ix) and 7(x) for the words "from the date of availing High Tension supply" substitute the words "from the date of availing supply."

(By Order of the Governor)

P.S. Pandyan,
Commissioner & Secretary to Government.

(True copy)

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Ch.'s Circular No. CH/TA/4846/87—1, dated the 25th October, 1987.

Sub : Waiver of penalty/Liquidated damages in respect of Purchase Orders/contracts—Regarding.

It is observed that many proposals are being received in the Tender Committee for waiver of penalty/liquidated damages in respect of purchase orders/contracts with a simple statement that "there is no loss or inconvenience to the Board". It looks doubtful whether Chief Engineers are scrutinising such cases with adequate care before making their recommendations to the Tender Committee. All C.Es should ensure that in future all such proposals for waiver of penalty/liquidated damages give full details of delays, basis of penalty/liquidated damages amount and full reasons as to why the delay or non-performance by the supplier/contractor had not caused any loss or inconvenience to the Board. If the delay or non-performance had been occasioned by the delay or non-performance of some other supplier/contractor that should be identified and it should be clarified what action had been taken to levy the penalty/liquidated damages on that supplier/contractor.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

Memo. No. SE/RE/G/6054/2/87/ (Tech. Br.) Dated 26—10—87.

Sub: Conversion of L.T. Supply to H.T. Supply as per request of consumers—Collection of Cost—Instructions—Issued.

It is seen that there is no uniformity in preparing estimates for conversion of L.T. Supply to H.T. Supply, as per the request of the consumers.

The items of works chargeable to the consumer and the Board shall be as below :

A. Items Chargeable to Consumer :

- (i) Entire cost of dismantling of existing lines, structures and equipments, not required.
- (ii) Entire cost of transporting of the materials to stores excepting those reused at site.
- (iii) Depreciation charges on the cost of materials not reused at site.
- (iv) Cost of irretrievable materials.
- (v) Service connection charges.
- (vi) Cost of service lines beyond the limit of 30 metres reckoned from the pole (mains) nearest to the consumers premises as is being charged to new services.
- (vii) Cost of improvements (including transport and erection charges) required to bring the regulation within limits, after improving the regulation to be within limits prior to adding this load, at Boards cost viz. the regulation of the feeder, before connecting up the additional load, now required for the consumer should be brought down to limits at Board's cost.

However two estimates one for bringing down the regulation within limits before connecting up the additional load and another, after connecting up the additional load assuming the condition that the regulation has not been actually brought down to limits prior to connecting up the load should be prepared and the difference between the two estimates is chargeable to the consumer.

B. Items Chargeable to Board :

- (i) Entire cost of extensions in public road including Transport and erection charges.
- (ii) Entire cost of improvements including Transport and erection charges, to bring the regulation within limits in the existing load conditions ie. prior to connecting up of the new load.
- (iii) Cost of metering equipments including transport and erection.
- (iv) Cost of terminal equipments including transport and erection.
- (v) Cost of service lines within the limit of 30 metres reckoned from the pole (mains) nearest to the consumer's premises as is being charged to new services.

Appropriate overhead charges shall be charged for all the above items and such charges on items chargeable to the consumer's shall also be collected from the consumer.

Receipt of this memo. may be acknowledged to Superintending Engineer/Rural Electrification & Improvements (Distribution)/Madras.

D. S. Nelson,
Member (Distribution);

Memo. No. SE/RE & I (D)/D/87-88/Addl. target/87-3 (Technical Branch) dt. 30-10-1987,

Sub : Drought Relief Measure—Increased target for energisation of additional agricultural pumpsets during 1987-88—Special priority—Guidelines issued.

Ref : D.O. Letter No. SE/RE & I (D)/87-88/Review/87-1/dated 5-10-87 from CE/Planning to all RCEs.

As a drought relief measure, the Government in their letter Ms. No. 2109, dated 27-10-87 have approved an additional target of 20,000 pumpsets for energisation during 1987-88, over and above the annual target of 40,000 pumpsets.

2. In pursuance to the above Government orders, the following instructions are issued :—

(i) The systemwise target for the year 1987-88 for energisation of these additional 20,000 pumpsets is as shown in Annexure-I.

(ii) The service connection shall be given to these 20,000 additional pumpsets which involve only one pole extension or service connection.

(iii) For monopoly procurement areas comprising the entire Thanjavur District, Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil Taluks of South Arcot District and Musiri, Lalgudi, Kulithalai, Trichy, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam Taluks of Tiruchirappalli District and Alangudi, Aranthangi and Aavudayerkoil taluks of Pudukkottai District, special priority overlooking the normal priority (vide B.P. Ms. No. 971, dated 27-6-78) shall be given to these applications registered on or before 31-3-1987 which involve only one pole extension or service connection. In other areas, such special priority shall be given to those applications registered on or before 31-3-1983.

(iv) The notice under this special priority shall be given in the order of date of registration of applications which will qualify for special priority.

(v) Approval for according such special priority shall be given by the Divisional Engineers.

(vi) The notice period to report readiness for such cases shall be only 45 days.

(vii) It may be ensured during inspection of readiness that the Serial No. and Name plate details of the Motors entered in the readiness Registrar are one and the same for which the service connection is effected.

(viii) The extension shall not involve more than one pole and the maximum distance from the existing pole in the existing line to the edge of the well in the case of the well/to the bore location in the case of bore wells shall not exceed seventy metres. Extension involving insertion of a pole in the existing line is not permitted. However, insertion of a pole will be permitted if service connection alone is involved without any extension. The Assistant Engineer/Junior Engineer concerned shall personally verify each case and confirm that the above requirements are met in the case of applications for which special priority is given.

(ix) The special priority will be applicable only to the applications which do not require either enhancement of distribution transformer capacity or improvement to LT line. For purposes of determining the above, the diversity factor and voltage regulation shall not exceed the following.

Diversity Factor :

(a) Purely agricultural loads (Vide memo. No. SE/RE/D/186/3-87 dt. 11-2-87)	1.6
(b) Mixed loads (Vide memo. No. SE/RE & I (D)/D/REP/D. 186-2/86 dated 15-9-86);	1.2

Voltage regulation for LT line

6 Percent with Diversity Factor.

(x) The works shall be executed and connections given strictly as per readiness reported by the parties. A surprise check of 10 per cent of services so permitted shall be done by the Assistant Divisional Engineer and 5 per cent by the Divisional Engineer concerned during the execution stage itself.

(xi) If the parties do not report readiness under this category, their applications need not be cancelled but should be considered under normal priority.

(xii) Shifting of service obtained under the above special priority shall not be permitted for a period of three years from the date of service connection or till the date on which the applicant would have got the service connection under normal priority whichever is earlier.

(xiii) Separate record of the progress of service connection given for these additional 20,000 agricultural pumpsets shall be maintained and their achievement reported separately every month.

3. The Regional Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers/Operation and Maintenance are requested to take immediate action to achieve the revised target. Separate orders are being issued regarding higher delegation of powers and sanction of additional staff required for implementing the revised target.

The receipt of this memo. may be acknowledged to Superintending Engineer/Rural Electrification and Improvements (Distribution)/Madras-600002.

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

Encl.:

ANNEXURE—I

Statement Showing the Systemwise Additional Target fixed on Energisation of Agricultural Pumpsets

Sl. No.	Target for 1987—88	Already energised from 1-4-87 to 30-9-87	Balance to be energised	Addl. target proposed
1. M.E.S./D/North	100	79	21	—
2. M.E.S./D/South	40	36	4	—
3. M.E.S./D/Central	—	—	—	—
4. Chingleput/North	1305	525	780	600
5. Chingleput/South	1915	700	1215	500
Madras Region	3360	1340	2020	1100
1. Vellore	2190	870	1320	900
2. Thiruvannamalai	2440	960	1480	1100
3. Dharmapuri	2500	984	1516	900
Vellore Region	7130	2814	4316	2900
1. Trichy/North	2000	812	1188	900
2. Trichy/South	2200	864	1336	900
3. South Arcot/North	2500	1068	1432	1000
4. South Arcot/South	1825	698	1127	2000
5. Thanjavur/East	1200	639	561	1500
6. Thanjavur/West	1300	768	532	1300
7. Pudukkottai	900	370	530	700
Trichy Region	11925	5219	6706	8300
1. Anna	1704	690	1014	650
2. Madurai	1380	721	659	800
3. Ramnad	725	450	275	250
4. Kamarajar	1010	567	443	400
5. V. O. Chidambaranar	1080	594	486	900
6. Nellai-Kattabomman	2320	924	1396	500
7. Kanyakumari	210	97	113	—
Madurai Region	8429	4043	4386	3500
1. Salem	2122	830	1292	1000
2. Mettur	2500	902	1598	1000
3. Periyar	1997	901	1096	1000
4. Coimbatore/North	195	125	70	—
5. Coimbatore/South	362	200	162	200
6. Udumalpet	1980	747	1233	1000
Coimbatore Region	9156	3705	5451	4200
Grand Total	40000	17121	22879	20000

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ANNEXURE TO T. N. E. B. GAZETTE—OCTOBER, 1987.

Chairman's Circular No. CH/TA/4453/87—2, dt. 11—10—87.

SuB Employees of TNEB—Ban on collection of donations from the public.

- Ref : 1. Chairman's Circular No. 10202/VC. 1/83—4 dated 12—7—83.
2. Chairman's Communication No. CH/TA/3345/85—1 dated 30—4—85.
3. Chairman's Circular No. CH/TA/4453/87—1 dated 11—9—87.

The practice of the employees of the TNEB collecting donations from the public under various pretexts was banned in the reference first cited. Two Assistants of the Dharmapuri Electricity System were dismissed from service by the Regional Chief Engineer (Distribution) for having collected donations from the public on behalf of a trade union in violation of the above instructions. The Writ Petition filed by them challenging their dismissal from service was dismissed by a Single Judge of the High Court of Madras. The Writ Appeal filed by them against this has now been allowed by the First Division Bench of the High Court of Madras on the ground that, on the facts of the particular case, there was no evidence to prove that the two individuals had themselves collected the donations. However, in this judgment, the First Division Bench of the High Court of Madras has given clear rulings as follows **in favour of the Board** on all the substantive issues raised in the Writ Appeals:

- (i) The Chairman's Circular dated 12—7—83 banning collection of donations by the employees of the Board from members of the public is lawful and reasonable.
- (ii) Trade Unions have no authority to collect donations from outsiders. Accordingly, application of the orders in the circular dated 12—7—83 to members of trade unions in the Board will not be tantamount to unfair labour practice.
- (iii) The Standing Orders governing employees of the Board do not provide for representation of the accused by another person in a disciplinary enquiry but only for the accused to be **assisted** by another person.
- (iv) Under the Standing Orders, the person assisting the accused employee in a disciplinary enquiry has no right to cross-examine witnesses or argue.

2. The full text of the judgment will be published in the October '87 issue of the T. N. E. B. Gazette.

3. The Chief Engineers, Superintending Engineers and Officers in the Headquarters Office are requested to give wide publicity to this Circular.

Encl :

B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman.

Encl :

Copy of the Judgment of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Dated 7—10—1987.

CORAM :

The Hon'ble Mr. M.N. CHANDURKAR, Chief Justice

and

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice SRINIVASAN
Writ Appeal Nos. 1194 and 1195 of 1986K. Venkataraman
K. Arumugham—Appellant in W.A. 1194/86
—Appellant in W.A. 1195/86

Versus :

1. The Regional Chief Engineer (Distribution).
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board,
800, Anna Salai, Madras-2.
2. The Chairman,
Tamil Nadu Electricity Board,
800, Anna Salai, Madras-2.

—Respondents in both the Appeals.

For Appellants in both the Appeals

For Respondents in W.A. 1194 of 1986

For Respondents in W.A. 1195 of 1986

Mr. G. Vasantha Pai for
Miss. K. Suguna, Advocate.
Mr. S. Govind Swaminathan for
Mr. S. Elamurugan.
Mr. S. Ramalingam for
Mr. S. Elamurugan.

J U D G M E N T .

SRINIVASAN. J.

The appellants were in the service of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board as " Assistants " in the Dharmapuri Electricity System. While the appellant in W.A. No. 1194 of 1986 was working at Dharmapuri in the Central Office, the appellant in the other appeal was serving in Palacode Revenue Branch. Disciplinary proceedings were initiated by the first respondent against both on identical charges. The first charge was that in the months of March and April, 1984, they collected donations and funds from various consumers of the Board by printing and sale of special donation tickets of denomination of Rs. 5/- each carrying prizes and donation tickets of Rs. 25/- and Rs. 50/- each and thus violated the lawful and reasonable order of the Chairman issued in Chairman's Circular No. 10202/VC-1/83-4 dated 12—7—1983 which was a misconduct as per Standing Order 19(i) of the Standing Orders for Workmen engaged in Clerical Department. The second charge was that they collected money and canvassed for collection of money from various consumers of the Board and members of staff without the written permission of the management and within the premises of the Board's establishment at various places by way of printing and sale of special donation tickets of denomination of Rs. 5/- each by affixing their signatures therein as Treasurer/Funds Committee and Secretary respectively of A.E.S.U., Dharmapuri Electricity System, which is a misconduct as per clause 19 (v) of the Standing Orders for Workmen engaged in clerical department. As these were the charges finally enquired into there is no necessity for making any reference to the three charges originally framed and later amended resulting in the issue of a fresh memorandum containing the aforesaid two charges. While acknowledging the receipt of the charge memos the appellants prayed for a month's time to submit their replies but they were granted fifteen days time. Though the actual enquiry commenced three months after the receipt of the charge memos by the appellants neither of them chose to submit any written statement setting out the defence. Both of them had in their letter dated 17—9—84 addressed to the Enquiry Officer (Superintending Engineer, Tiruvannamalai) requested to arrange to relieve their Union President so as to enable them to utilise his assistance in the enquiry. In his reply dated 21—9—84, the Enquiry Officer granted permission to be assisted by a Union representative subject to the condition that the union representative should be an observer and could assist the employees during the enquiry but he cannot be allowed to cross-examine the departmental witnesses.

(iii)

2. The oral enquiry commenced on 28-9-84 when the appellants appeared before the Enquiry Officer and denied the charges. They informed him that they were not taking part in the enquiry for the following reasons :

(i) the copies of complaints which formed the basis for framing charges were not furnished to them;

(ii) the enquiry was not conducted at their respective haadquarters, i.e., Dharmapuri and Palacode;

(iii) they were not permitted to bring officially the president of their union and

(iv) the enquiry officer denied the facility of cross-examining the Board's witnesses with the help of the union representative.

The Enquiry Officer informed them that copies of complaints had already been sent to them along with the charge memos and that the enquiry was being held at Krishnagiri as a number of witnesses were in nearby villages. As regards the third and fourth reasons they were told that they were already permitted to move a union representative to assist them as per Standing Order 21 (vii) (e) who shall not cross-examine the departmental witnesses. Both the appellants did not participate in the enquiry and left the place. The Enquiry Officer continued the enquiry and examined the Board's witnesses and submitted findings against the appellants holding them guilty of misconduct under Standing Orders 19 (i) and 19 (v). Accepting the findings of the Enquiry Officer, the first respondent issued memoranda to the appellants to show cause as to why they should not be dismissed from service. In their defence statements dated 22-6-85, the appellants submitted that collection of donations from consumers was not one of the items of misconduct enumerated in the standing orders and the Chairman's Circular dated 12-7-83 was virtually seeking to introduce a new rule of discipline and as it had not been incorporated in the Standing Orders, the first charge against them was not sustainable. As regards the second charge it was submitted by them that it was defective and vague as it did not disclose the specific dates on which the offence was committed. Rejecting both the submissions, the first respondent by his order dated 27-7-85 dismissed the appellants from service with immediate effect.

3. Challenging the validity of the orders of dismissal the appellants filed W.P. Nos. 8835 of 1985 and 8552 of 1985 respectively for issue of Writs of Certiorarified Mandamus calling for the records relating to the order of the first respondent and quashing the same and to direct the respondents to reinstate the petitioners in service with all attendant benefits. The main grounds urged in the affidavits filed in support of the writ petitions were that the Chairman's Circular dated 12-7-83 could not enlarge the scope and ambit of the acts of misconduct enumerated in Standing Order 19 and the management had no power to institute disciplinary proceedings against them for an act which was not a misconduct as per the Standing Orders, that the enquiry was vitiated as the management refused to permit the union representative to cross-examine the witnesses and that the charges were not proved as at the time of occurrence the appellants were working at Dharmapuri and Palacode respectively whereas the collections took place at Krishnagiri. The writ petitions were disposed of by a common order by Mohan, J. The learned Judge opined that when the Chairman's circular dated 12-7-83 clearly prohibited the employees from collecting donations if the writ petitioners acted in utter disregard of the same, they would have to reap the consequences thereof and that it was clearly a case of misconduct. Secondly, the learned judge held that non-furnishing of the copies of complaints on the basis of which charge-memos were issued to the petitioners did not tantamount to failure to give a reasonable opportunity to them. As regards the refusal to permit the union representative to cross examine the management's witnesses, the learned Judge referred at length to the rulings relied on by the appellants and proceeded to hold that they could not be heard to contend that there was a denial of reasonable opportunity as they had chosen to remain ex parte in the enquiry and tried every method by which they could prevent the enquiry from going on and therefore the principles laid down in the rulings relied on by them could not be extended to this case. In fine, the learned, judge dismissed the writ petitions.

4. That has brought the appellants before us. Sri G. Vasantha Pai, learned senior counsel for the appellants deviated from the beaten track and invited us to test the validity of the first charge framed against the appellants under a different light altogether. Learned counsel submitted that the Chairman's circular dated 12-7-1983 would tantamount to unfair labour practice as it would interfere with and restrain the employees in the exercise of their rights to assist their trade unions and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of mutual aid or protection. According to learned counsel, Sections, 15 and 16 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, recognised the right of the members of the trade union to collect donations from the members of the public for carrying out the objects of the trade unions. It is further submitted that the management could only prevent the employees from making collections during the office hours within the premises of the establishment and that the management

could not impose any other restriction. The argument proceeded that the Chairman's circular dated 12-7-1983 was not enforceable in so far as it prevented the staff of the Electricity Board from making collections from members of the public so long as such members were consumers or prospective consumers of the Board and consequently any disobedience of that part of the circular could not be made the subject matter of a charge for initiating a disciplinary proceeding against the members of the staff. Though at first learned counsel argued on the footing that unfair Labour practice was defined in Section 28-K of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, as amended by the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Act, 1947 (Act XLV of 1947), he corrected himself when it was pointed out that the Amendment Act has never come into force. However, learned counsel relied upon the definition of "unfair labour practice" found in the V Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and also the decision of the Supreme Court in **Bharat Iron Works v. Bhagu bhai** (AIR 1976 SC 98) where in the Supreme Court had expressly referred to Section 28K sought to be introduced by Act XLV of 1947 as it "throw sufficient light on the topic and would offer guidance to tribunals in adjudicating a ticklish issue" with reference to the concept of victimisation. Learned counsel submitted that the general law regarding unfair labour practices as conceived in *Wagner's case* in 1933 in U.S.A. was recognised in India in the All India Organisation of Employers and Workmen at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in Nainital in May, 1958. Learned counsel submitted that the bye-laws of Tamilnadu Electricity Board Accounts and Executive Staff Union, to which the appellants belong, permitted collection of donations inasmuch as bye-law 23 provided for the remittance of cent percent of the donations of the Branch unit to Central Union and system council. Under the said bye-law, the branch unit was permitted to have the balance of subscription after remitting the share of the Central union and system council and to meet all the expenses of the branch unit from the fund known as "Branch Fund". Learned counsel drew our attention to Form D found in Schedule III to Central Trade Unions Regulations, 1938. Form D provides for the form for annual return prescribed under Section 28 of the Trade Unions Act. One of the statements to be filed along with the return is the Statement of "General Fund Account" in which there is a column for entering the amount received by way of donations. Placing reliance on the said Form, prescribed by Central Trade Union Regulations, 1938, learned counsel submitted that Trade Unions were entitled to collect donations from any member of the public and if the right to collect donations was sought to be interfered with, that would amount to unfair labour practice. In reply to this contention, learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the Trade Unions Act does not authorise the Trade Unions to collect donations from persons who are not members of the Trade Union or from the members of the public. Learned counsel submitted that a combined reading of Sections 15 and 16 of the Trade Unions Act showed that funds could be raised for the objects mentioned in those sections from among the members of the Trade Union and not from outsiders. Our attention was drawn to Section 6 (ee) of the Trade Unions Act which provided for framing of rules with reference to the payment of subscription by members of the Trade Union and it was submitted that there was no provision with reference to collection of donations. As regards the definition of the 'unfair labour practices' found in the V Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, it was argued that the definition was exhaustive and that would not cover the Chairman's Circular dated 12-7-1983. It was contended on behalf of the respondents that the members of the Trade Union did not have any inalienable right to collect donations from members of the public or outsiders and that the Circular dated 12-7-1983 issued by the Chairman was quite lawful and reasonable and bound to be obeyed by the employees of the Board. Reliance was placed on our judgment dated 9-9-1987 in *W. A. Nos. 703 and 704 of 1987 (P. K. Keeavan Nair and T. Munusamy v. Chief Engineer (Personnel) T. N. E. B. Madras)*. It was, therefore, urged that the disobedience on the part of the appellants to the direction contained in the Circular dated 12-7-1983 was clearly a misconduct within the meaning of Standing Order 19(i) of the Standing Orders for Workmen Engaged in Clerical Departments of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board.

5. Learned counsel for the respondents also submitted that the contention that the Chairman's Circular dated 12-7-1983 would tantamount to unfair labour practice was not raised in the writ petitions and that the appellants should not be permitted to argue the same for the first time in these appeals. As the question is purely one of law, we over-ruled the objection raised by learned counsel for the respondents and permitted Mr. Pai to argue the same.

6. At this stage it is necessary to set out the terms of the Circular dated 12-7-1983 issued by the Chairman of the Electricity Board, which reads as follows :—

"Sub : Collection of Donations by the Electricity Board Staff from the Consumers of the Board.

Complaints have been received from consumers of the Board about some of the employees of the Board having collected donations from them. It is a salutary norm of administration in public organisation that funds should not be collected from persons with whom that organisation has business dealings. The employees of the Board have to discharge both service

functions as well as regulatory functions. If they collect funds from the consumers of the Board, there will be reasonable grounds to presume either that such payments have been made by the consumers out of fear denial of the services due or, in the alternative, as gratification for non-enforcement of regulatory measures. In either case, the practice becomes highly objectionable.

2. The staff of the Board are, therefore, warned that they should not make collections of any description, under any guise and in any manner from members of the Public so long as such members are consumers or prospective consumers of the Board. This will include collections purporting to be charges for publication of advertisements in Souvenirs etc.,

3. Severe disciplinary action will be taken for any violation of these instructions.

4. The CEs/CFC/SEs/FCs are requested to give wide publicity to these instructions.

Sd. B. Vijayaraghavan,
Chairman."

The direction contained in the circular is not confined to the members of any particular Trade Union but it is intended for all the employees of the Electricity Board. The first question is whether such a direction as found in the Circular is reasonable. The Supreme Court had an occasion to consider the validity of a similar rule in **S.A. Kini and another v. Union of India and others** (1985 (2) L.L.J. 421). While condemning the practice of employees collecting donations from persons with whom the employees come into contact in the course of their employment, the Supreme Court observed as follows :

"We are of the firm opinion that no employee of a nationalised bank or any other public sector corporation should engage himself in collecting donations for any trust or other organisation from persons with whom he comes into contact in the course of his employment. It is not desirable. It is likely to lead to unhealthy practices and harmful results, intended or unintended. In the world of commerce, quid pro quo and not charity is the rule. Those in a position of advantage by reason of their office have to be very wary. Otherwise, they may unsuspectingly walk into traps. That is why the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, for example, provide that no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or of prescribed authority, ask for or accept contributions to, or otherwise associate himself with raising of any funds or other collections in cash or in kind in pursuance of any object whatsoever. It is a rule of prudence. It is a rule of common sense. It is born of wisdom gained by experience. We fully endorse the *raison d'être* behind the rule."

In view of the observations made by the Supreme Court, there is no difficulty in holding that Chairman's Circular dated 12-7-1983 is a reasonable one.

7. It is to be seen next whether the Circular is unlawful or that it offends any provision of law. No argument was advanced on behalf of the appellants that the Circular dated 12-7-1983 contravened any express provision of law. The only argument advanced was that it amounted to unfair labour practice, inasmuch as it interfered with the right of a member of a Trade Union to assist the Trade Union in its activities. V Schedule to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, inserted by Act XLVI of 1982 sets out 'unfair labour practices'. Part I deals with unfair labour practices on the part of employers and trade unions of employers. Clause 1 thereof reads as follows :

"1. To interfere with, restrain from, or coerce, workmen in the exercise of their right to organise, form, join or assist a trade union or to engage in concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection, that is to say—

- (a) threatening workmen with discharge or dismissal if they join a trade union;
- (b) threatening a lock-out or closure, if a trade union is organised;
- (c) granting wage increase to workmen at crucial periods of trade union organisation, with a view to undermining the efforts of the trade union at organisation".

The language of this clause is rather significant. It will come into play only when the workmen are threatened of discharge or dismissal if they joined a trade union, when there is a threat of lock out or closure if the trade union is organised and when wage increase is granted to workmen at crucial periods of trade union organisation with a view to undermine the efforts of the trade union at organisation. If the conduct of the employer is such as to interfere with, restrain from or coerce workmen in the exercise of their right to organise, form, join or assist a trade union, or to engage in concerted activities for the purposes of collective bargaining or mutual aid or protection, such conduct would

amount to unfair labour practice. But, the preamble to the clause has expressly limited itself to the activities set out in clauses (a), (b) and (c) thereof. The words "that is to say" would confine the operation of the preamble of the clause to the activities referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c). Neither clause 1 nor clauses 2 to 16 in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act would support the contention that the Circular dated 12-7-1983 issued by the Chairman of the Board would tantamount to unfair labour practice. The decision of the Supreme Court in **Bharat Iron Works v. Bhagubhai** (AIR 1976 SC 98) would not be of any use to the appellant. In that case, the Supreme Court had to consider the question whether and under what facts and circumstances, a Tribunal will accept the plea of victimisation against the employer. While defining the word 'victimisation', the Supreme Court made use of the language of Section 28-K while being aware that the section had not come into force. The observation made by the Supreme Court that the concept of victimisation as brought out under Section 28-K of that unenforced law would offer guidance to tribunals in adjudicating an issue of victimisation, as the section threw sufficient light on the topic, would not enable us to hold that the Circular dated 12-7-1983 contravenes a provision of law.

8. It has to be now considered whether the members of a Trade Union have a right to make collections by way of donations from persons who are not members of the Union. We do not think that there is any statutory authorisation to collect funds from the members of the public or persons who are not members of the union. There is no section in the Trade Unions Act or any provision in the rules framed there under containing such authorisation. Section 6 of the Trade Unions Act provides that a trade union shall not be entitled to registration unless the executive thereof is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the rules thereof provide for the matters set out in the section. One of the matters set out therein is found in sub-section (ee) which relates to the payment of subscription by the members of the Trade Union which shall not be less than twenty-five paise per month per member. There is no reference in the other sections whatever to any collection of any fund or amount from any person, by the Trade Union. It may be argued that there is no prohibition in Section 6 against the Trade Union from collecting funds from persons who are not members of the Union. The question to be considered is whether there is any right in the members of the union to make such collections and not whether there is any prohibition against them from making collections. If there is a right as contended by them, then, the circular issued by the Chairman of the Electricity Board may amount to interference with such a right. If on the other hand, there is no such right, the circular cannot be held to be unlawful. Section 15 of the Trade Unions Act sets out the objects on which the general funds of a registered trade union shall be spent. The section prohibits the trade union from spending the funds of the union on any other object than those set out in the section. Section 16 of the Act permits a registered trade union to constitute a separate fund for the promotion of civic and political interests of its members in furtherance of any of the objects specified in sub-section (2). The separate fund which could be constituted under sub-section (1) of Section 16 should be for the objects set out in sub-section (2) and the promotion of the civic and political interests of the members in furtherance of such objects. Section 16 (1) clearly sets out that the separate fund to be constituted must be from contributions separately levied for or made to that fund. The words "contributions separately levied for or made to that fund" clearly spell out that such contributions should be only from the members of the trade union. A trade union cannot levy contributions from outsiders. When the section speaks of contributions "levied for" or "made to", it could be only from the members of the union. Neither Section 15 nor Section 16 authorises the collection of donations by the Trade Unions or its members from outsiders.

9. The entries found in Form D in Schedule III to the Central Trade Union Regulations, 1938, will not help the appellants in any way. The regulations would apply only to Trade Unions whose objects are not confined to one State. It is seen that the Central Government framed the regulations in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 29 of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, as in force in Berar, in relation to Trade Unions whose objects are not confined to one State. Even assuming that Form D in Schedule III to the Central Trade Union Regulations could be taken for guidance, that could not lead to the conclusion that members of the Trade Union have a right to collect donations from outsiders. Bye-law 23 of the Bye-laws framed by the Union in which the appellants are members, merely states that the entirety of the donations received by the Branch Unit should be remitted to Central Union and System Council. That does not make it clear that the Branch Unit is entitled to collect donations from outsiders. In fact, there is no bye-law expressly authorising such collection of donations from outsiders.

10. Hence, we have to hold that the Circular dated 12-7-1983 issued by the Chairman of the Electricity Board is quite lawful and reasonable and that it does not tantamount to unfair Labour practice. Standing Order 19 (i) reads that "wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether alone, or in combination with another or others, of any lawful and reasonable order of a superior", shall be

treated as misconduct. Consequently, it has to be held that charge 1 framed against the appellants is not unsustainable and if the necessary facts are proved, they could be punished on the ground of misconduct within the meaning of Standing Order 19 (i).

11. Now we proceed to consider the contention of Mr. Pai that the enquiry was vitiated inasmuch as the management failed to afford a reasonable opportunity to the appellants to defend themselves when they informed the appellants that the union representatives could not cross-examine the departmental witnesses. According to learned counsel, the principles of natural justice were violated when the appellants were denied the right to be represented by the union representatives. It was contended that Standing Order 21 (vii) (e) provided for assistance by a representative of a trade union and such assistance could only mean representation in full by the Union representative including argument and cross-examination. Standing Order 21 (vii) (e) reads thus :—

“The workman shall be given a reasonable opportunity to defend himself and to examine witnesses, if any, on his behalf. In defending himself, the workman if he so desires, shall be assisted by a representative of a trade union to which he belongs, when shall normally be a workman of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. In special cases, the representative of the said trade union, who is not a workman of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, will assist the workman with the permission of the enquiry officer.”

According to learned counsel for the appellants, the enquiry officer has not correctly understood the rule and erroneously prevented the workmen from being represented by a representative of the trade union to which he belongs. Learned counsel places reliance on the decision of Varadarajan, J. in W.P. No. 64 of 1977 dated 30—10—1979 (**A. Chandran v. The Management of Wheel & Rim Company of India Ltd., Madras-II, and another**), wherein it was held that the enquiry was vitiated as the enquiry officer restricted the activity of the co-employee to merely watching the proceedings and to see that the enquiry was conducted impartially. Learned counsel for the appellants commanded for our acceptance the reasoning of the learned single Judge in that case. This contention was countered by learned counsel appearing for the respondents that the Standing Order speaks only of assistance by a representative of the trade union and the word “assisted” could not be equated to “represented”. Learned counsel submits that ever since the inception of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, it has been the practice in disciplinary enquiries by the enquiry officials not to allow cross-examination of witnesses by any person other than the accused. It was submitted that in the absence of any provision in the rules relating to disciplinary enquiries, the accused do not have any right to be represented by any other person and right to represent is not one of the principles of natural justice. Reliance is placed upon the decisions of the Supreme Court in **N. Kalindi v. T. Locomotive & Engineering Co., (AIR 1960 SC 914)** and **Brooke Bond India, Ltd. v. Subba Raman (1961—II L.L.J. 417)**. It was also submitted that the enquiry officer or the departmental representative were not legally trained persons and the appellants were not pitted against any legal brain and that the charges were simple and straightforward which did not involve any complicated question of law or fact. Hence, learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the enquiry was not vitiated in any manner and the appellants were given a reasonable and fair opportunity to defend themselves.

11. We have already extracted Standing Order 21(vii) (e) a reading of which shows that the concerned workman is entitled to be assisted by a representative of the union to which he belongs and such representative shall normally be a workman of the Electricity Board. The Enquiry Officer may permit in special cases a person who is not a workman of the Board to assist but such a person should be a representative of the Union to which the accused belongs. Rule 21 (vii) (e) reads that the witnesses to prove the misconduct(s) shall be examined in the presence of the workman and the workman shall be given an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Considering sub-clause (c) and sub-clause (e) together it is clear that the rules do not provide for a representation of the accused by another person but enable the accused to be assisted only at the enquiry. The assistance contemplated by the standing orders do not extend to the level of representation or substitution. We do not agree with Mr. Pai's contention that assistance would include cross-examination and argument. If that was the intention of the framers of the Standing Orders, the language of the rule would have been different. At one stage of the arguments, Mr. Pai drew analogy from Court martial enquiries where lawyers are even permitted to defend the accused. On verification we find that the relevant provisions of the Army Rules insist that the accused person shall be asked to state in writing whether or not he wishes to have an officer assigned by the convening officer to represent him at the trial, if a suitable officer should be available. There the word used is “represent”. Rule 56 of the Army Rules expressly provides for cross-examination of

witnesses by or on behalf of the accused. Rule 57 (d) provides that the accused or his counsel or the defending officer (as the case may be) may make a closing address at the close of the case for the prosecution, if the accused states that he does not intend to call any witness". In the absence of such express provisions in the Standing Orders, it is not possible to hold that the appellants had a right to be represented by another person at the enquiry or that such other person could cross-examine the witnesses examined by the management.

12. The reason for the rule is obvious that domestic enquiries are of simple nature where technical rules as to evidence and procedure do not prevail and very often the persons appointed to hold such enquiries are not legally trained persons. The validity of the refusal of a workman's request to be represented at the enquiry by a representative of his union was upheld by the Supreme Court in *N. Kalindi v. M/s. Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co.* (AIR 1960 S.C. 914). The law was clearly stated thus:—

"(3) Accustomed as we are to the practice in the courts of law to skilful handling of witnesses by lawyers specially trained in the art of examination and cross-examination of witnesses; our first inclination is to think that a fair enquiry demands that the person accused of an act should have the assistance of some person, who even if not a lawyer may be expected to examine and cross-examine witnesses with a fair amount of skill. We have to remember however in the first place that these are not enquiries in a court of law. It is necessary to remember also that in these enquiries, fairly simple questions of fact as to whether certain acts of misconduct were committed by a workman or not only fall to be considered, and straightforward questioning which a person of fair intelligence and knowledge of conditions prevailing in the industry will be able to do will ordinarily help to elicit the truth. It may often happen that the accused workman will be best suited, and fully able to cross-examine the witnesses who have spoken against him and to examine witnesses in his favour.

(4) It is helpful to consider in this connection the fact that ordinarily in enquiries before domestic tribunals the person accused of any misconduct conducts his own case. Rules have been framed by Government as regards the procedure to be followed in enquiries against their own employees. No provision is made in these rules that the person against whom an enquiry is held may be represented by anybody also. When the general practice adopted by domestic tribunals is that the person accused conducts his own case, we are unable to accept an argument that natural justice demands that in the case of enquiries into a charge-sheet of misconduct against a workman he should be represented by a member of his Union. Besides it is necessary to remember that if any enquiry is not otherwise fair, the workman concerned can challenge its validity in an industrial dispute.

(5) Our conclusion therefore is that a workman against whom an enquiry is being held by the management has no right to be represented at such enquiry by a representative of his Union; though of course an employer in his discretion can and may allow his employee to avail himself of such assistance."

13. This principle was reiterated by the Supreme Court in **Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd. v. Subba Raman (S) and another** (1961 2 L.L.J. 417).

14. In **Dunlop Rubber Co v. Their Workmen** (AIR 1965 SC 1392) the question arose in slightly different form. In that case, the standing orders provided for assistance by a representative of a union registered under the Trade Unions Act and recognised by the Company. The workers request to be assisted by a representative of their own unrecognised union was rejected. The Supreme Court upheld such rejection and observed as follows:

"The Tribunal was also wrong in thinking that there was a denial of natural justice because the workmen were refused the assistance of a representative of their own Union. Under the Standing Orders it is clearly provided that at such enquiries only a representative of a Union which is registered under the Indian Trade Union Act and recognised by the Company can assist. Technically, therefore, the demand of the workman that they should be represented by their own Union could not be accepted. It has been ruled by this Court in *Kalindi v. Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co. Ltd.* (1960) 3 SCR 407 (AIR 1960 SC 914) and *Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd. v. Subba Raman*, 1961-2 Lab LJ 417(SC), that there is no right to representation as such unless the Company by its Standing Orders recognises such a right. Refusal to allow representation by any Union unless the Standing Orders confer that right does not vitiate the proceedings."

15. The next occasion for the Supreme Court to consider the matter arose in **C.L. Subramaniam v. Collector of Customs, Cochin** (AIR 1972 SC 2178). But before that there was a sudden development in the English Law when Lord Denning, M.R. opened a new vista by his judgment in **Pett v. V. Greyhound Racing Association Ltd.** (1968) 2 All E.R. 545. That case related to an enquiry to be held by Greyhound Racing Association in connection with alleged drugging of a greyhound which was to participate in a race. The trainer David Pett who was charged with the offence desired to be represented at the enquiry by his lawyers but the Association refused to grant permission therefor. He approached the Court for a declaration that the Association was acting ultra vires in refusing to allow him to appear and be heard by counsel at the inquiry and for an injunction restraining the association from holding an inquiry unless he was allowed to be represented by counsel. The rules of the club contained nothing about the procedure on an enquiry. The question before the Court was whether the plaintiff had a right to be legally represented. Answering the question in favour of the plaintiff Lord Denning, M.R. observed as follows:

"Now the point arises: has the trainer a right to be legally represented? The club object to any legal representation. Their secretary states in his affidavit:

"If legal representation were allowed as of right, the delay and complications that this would cause would largely frustrate the stewards' intention to conduct their meetings expeditiously and with complete fairness."

Counsel for the defendants, says that the procedure is in the hands of the stewards. If they choose to say: "We will not hear lawyers," that is for them, he says, and it is not for the courts to interfere.

I cannot accept this contention. The plaintiff is here facing a serious charge. He is charged either with giving the dog drugs or with not exercising proper control over the dog so that someone also drugged it. If he is found guilty, he may be suspended or his licence may not be renewed. The charge concerns his reputation and his livelihood. On such an inquiry, I think that he is entitled not only to appear by himself but also to appoint an agent to act for him. Even a prisoner can have his friend. The general principle was stated by STIRLING, J. in *Jackson & Co. v. Napper, Re Schmidt's Trade Marks* (1886), 35 Ch. D. 162 at p. 172:

".....that, subject to certain well-known exceptions, every person who is sui juris has a right to appoint an agent for any purpose whatever, and that he can do so when he is exercising a statutory right no less than when he is exercising any other right."

This was applied to a hearing before an assessment committee in the case of *R. v. St. Mary Abbots, Kensington Assessment Committee* (1891 1 Q. B. 378). It was held that a ratepayer had a right to have a surveyor to appear for him. Once it is seen that a man has a right to appear by an agent, then I see no reason why that agent should not be a lawyer. It is not every man who has the ability to defend himself on his own. He cannot bring out the points in his own favour or the weaknesses in the other side. He may be tongue-tied or nervous, confused or wanting in intelligence. He cannot examine or cross-examine witnesses. We see it every day. A magistrate says to a man: "You can ask any questions you like"; whereupon the man immediately starts to make a speech. If justice is to be done, he ought to have the help of someone to speak for him; and who better than a lawyer who has been trained for the task? I should have thought, therefore, that when a man's reputation or livelihood is at stake, he not only has a right to speak by his own mouth. He has also a right to speak by counsel or solicitor.

I am aware that MAUGHAM, J. once expressed a different view. In *Madlean v. Workers Union* (1929) All E. R. Rep. 468 at p. 471, speaking of domestic tribunals, he said:

"Before such a tribunal counsel have no right of audience and there are no effective means of testing by cross-examination the truth of the statements which may be made."

All I would say is that much water has passed under the bridges since 1929. The dictum may be correct when confined to tribunals dealing with minor matters where the rules may properly exclude legal representation. (*Re Macqueen and Nottingham Caledonian Society* (1861) 9 C.B.N.S. 793, seem to have been such a case). The dictum does not apply, however, to tribunals dealing with matters which affect a man's reputation or "livelihood or any matters of serious import. Natural justice then requires that he can be defended, if he wishes, by counsel or solicitor."

16. It has to be noted that the appeal before the Court of Appeal was against an interlocutory order of injunction. When the main suit came up for final disposal before the Queen's Bench Division Lyell, J. disagreed with the principle enunciated by the Master of Rolls and held that the plaintiff had no legal right to representation. That judgment is reported in (1969) 2 All E.R. 221. The decision of Lyell, J. was challenged in appeal before the Court of Appeal. Before the hearing of the appeal, the club amended its rules providing that a person could be represented by a lawyer at the domestic enquiry and counsel for the club told the court that the enquiry against the plaintiff would be held under the new rules and that he would be permitted to be represented by a lawyer. Thereupon the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal as there was no issue between the parties to be decided (Vide *Pett v. Greyhound Racing Association Ltd.* (No. 21) (1970) 1 All E.R. 243).

17. Lord Denning had another occasions to reiterate his view in *Enderdy Town Foot Ball Club Ltd. v. The Football Association Ltd and another* [(1971) 1 All E.R. 215]. However, he made a distinction between cases where there were no rules of procedure and cases where there were specific rules. The following observations made by him are useful to enable us to understand the scope and extent of the rule laid down by him in *Pett's* case :—

The case thus raises this important point : is a party who is charged before a domestic tribunal, entitled as of right to be legally represented? Much depends on what the rules say about it. When the rules say nothing, then the party has no absolute right to be legally represented. It is a matter for the discretion of the tribunal. It is matter of its own procedure; and, if it, in the proper exercise of its discretion, declines to allow legal representation, the courts will not interfere. Such was held in the old days in a case about magistrates: see *Collier v. Hicks* [(1931) 2 B & Ad 663]. It is the position today in the tribunals under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921. I think that the same should apply to domestic tribunals, and for this reason: in many cases it may be a good thing for a proceedings of a domestic tribunal to be conducted informally without legal representation. Justice can often be done in them better by a good layman than by a bad lawyer. This is especially so in activities like football and other sports, where no points of law are likely to arise, and it is all part of the proper regulation of the game. But I would emphasise that the discretion must be properly exercised. The tribunal must not fetter its discretion by rigid bonds. A domestic tribunal is not at liberty to lay down an absolute rule: 'We will never allow anyone to have a lawyer to appear for him.' The tribunal must be ready, in a proper case, to allow it. That applies to anyone in authority who is entrusted with a discretion. He must not fetter his discretion by making an absolute rule from which he will never depart. (See *R v. Port of London Authority* (1919) 1 KB 176 at 184), as applied in this court in *Schmidt v. Secretary of State for Home Affairs* [(1969) 1 All ER 904] and by the House of Lords in *British Oxygen Co. Ltd. v. Ministry of Technology* [(1970) 3 WLR 488]. That is the reason why this Court intervened in *Pett v. Greyhound Racing Association Ltd.* [(1968) 2 All ER 545]. Mr. Pett was charged with doping a dog—a most serious offence carrying severe penalties. He was to be tried by a domestic tribunal. There was nothing in the rules to exclude legal representation, but the tribunal refused to allow it. The reason was because it never did allow it. This court thought that that was not a proper exercise of its discretion. So we intervened and granted an injunction. Natural justice required that Mr. Pett should be defended. If he so wished, by counsel or solicitor. Subsequently Lyell J. thought we were wrong. He held that Mr. Pett had no right to legal representation: see *Pett v. Greyhound Racing Association Ltd* (No. 2) [(1969) 2 All ER 221]. But I think we were right. May be Mr. Pett had no positive right, but it was a case where the tribunal in its discretion ought to have allowed it. And, on appeal, the parties themselves agreed it. They came to an arrangement (*Pett v. Greyhound Racing Association Ltd.* (No. 2) [(1970) 1 All ER 243] which permitted the plaintiff to be legally represented at the enquiry. The long and short of it is that, if the Court sees that a domestic tribunal is proposing to proceed in a manner contrary to natural justice, it can intervene to stop it. The court is not bound to wait until after it has happened: see *Dickson v. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain* [(1968) 2 All ER at 700], per Lord Upjohn.

The present case differs from *Pett's* case (1968) 2 All ER 545 in that here there is a rule which states that legal representation is not allowed. The question is whether the rule is valid."

While holding that the rule was valid the Master of Rolls expressed himself thus:

"Seeing that the courts can inquire into the validity of the rule, I turn to the next question: is it lawful for a body to stipulate in its rules that its domestic tribunal shall not permit legal representation? Such a stipulation is, I think, clearly valid so long as it is construed as directory and not imperative; for that leaves it open to the tribunal to permit

legal representation in an exceptional case when the justice of the case so requires. But I have some doubt whether it is legitimate to make a rule which is so imperative in its terms as to exclude legal representation altogether, without giving the tribunal any discretion to admit it, even when the justice of the case requires it. Suppose a case should arise when both the parties and the tribunal felt that it was essential in the interests of justice that the parties should be legally represented, and that the tribunal should have the assistance of a lawyer, would not the tribunal be able to allow it, or, at any rate, to allow the rule to be waived? I do "not find it necessary to express any opinion on this point. I will decide it when it arises. But in this case, no matter whether the rule is construed as directory or imperative, I am of opinion that the court should not insist on legal representation before tribunal of the FA. The points which the club wishes to raise are points of law which should be decided by the courts and not by that tribunal. The club is at liberty to bring these points before the courts at once and have them decided with the aid of skilled advocates. If it chooses not to bring them before the courts, but prefers to put them before a lay tribunal, it must put up with the imperfections of the tribunal and must abide by its ruling that there be no legal representation".

Thus it is seen that Lord Denning, M.R. himself restricted the applicability of his dictum in Pett's case (1968) 2 All ER 545 to cases where there were no express rules of procedure refusing to permit legal representation.

18. Now turning to the decision of the Supreme Court in **C. L. Subramanian v. Collector of Customs** (AIR 1972 SC 2178), it is seen that the judgment of Lord Denning, M.R. in Pett's case (1968) 2 All ER 545 was not only distinguished but it was observed that the rule laid down in that case did not command itself to the Supreme Court. There was no reference to the later judgment of Lord Denning, M.R. in the Foot Ball Association Case (1971) 1 All ER 215. In that case the Supreme Court had to interpret Rule 15 (5) of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules (1967). The Rule said that the Government servant concerned may not engage a legal practitioner for the purpose of his defence 'unless the Disciplinary Authority having regard to the circumstances of the case so permits'. On the facts of the case it was found that the Enquiry Officer was a trained Police Prosecutor. The Supreme Court held that the fact that the case against the appellant was being handled by a trained prosecutor was a good ground for allowing the appellant to engage a legal practitioner to defend him last the scales should be weighed against him. It was held that there was a clear contravention of Rule 15 (5) by the Disciplinary Authority. The earlier decisions of the Supreme Court in **Kalindi v. Tata Locomotive and Engineering Co.** (AIR 1960 SC 914), **Brooke Bond India (P) Ltd. v. Subba Raman (S)** (1961) 2 L.L.J. 417 and **Dunlop Rubber Co. v. Workmen** (AIR 1965 SC 1392) were distinguished on the following reasoning:—

"17. The learned Counsel for the State relied on the decisions mentioned above in support of his contention that the appellant was not entitled to have the assistance of a legal practitioner. This contention is without force. In those cases this Court considered whether a person proceeded against in an enquiry before a domestic tribunal had a right to be represented by someone else on the basis of the principles of natural justice. Therein this Court was not called upon to consider either the limits of the reasonable opportunity to defend oneself, guaranteed under Art. 311 or the scope of a statutory rule. The question that falls for decision in this case did not arise for decision in those cases."

19. The right to legal representation in a domestic enquiry came up for consideration again before the Supreme Court in **Board of Trustees Port of Bombay v. Dilipkumar** (AIR 1983 SC 109). It was held that where in an enquiry before a domestic tribunal the delinquent officer was pitted against a legally trained mind, if he seeks permission to appear through a legal practitioner the refusal to grant this request would amount to denial of a reasonable request to defend himself and the essential principles of natural justice would be violated. In that case, soon after the commencement of the enquiry when the second out of 25 witnesses for the employer was in the witness box Bombay Port Trust Employees' Regulations, 1976 came into force and Regulation 12 (8) provided for the disciplinary authority granting permission having regard to the circumstances of the case to the delinquent employee to engage a legal practitioner to present the case on his behalf. On the facts and circumstances of the case the Supreme Court held that the refusal to permit the employee to be represented by a lawyer vitiated the enquiry and nullified the findings justifying the quashing of the order of dismissal. After referring to the earlier decisions of the Court in **Kalindi's case** (AIR 1960 SC 914), and **Brooke Bond case** (1961) 2 LLJ 417, the Supreme Court took note of the strikingly different view taken by Lord Denning in Pett's case (1968) 2 All ER 545 and observed as follows:—

"The trend therefore is in the direction of permitting a person who is likely to suffer serious civil or pecuniary consequences as a result of an enquiry, to enable him to defend himself adequately, he may be permitted to be represented by a legal practitioner. But we

want to be very clear that we do not want to go that far in this case because it is not necessary for us to do so. The all important question : where as a sequel to an adverse verdict in a domestic enquiry serious civil and pecuniary consequences are likely to ensue, in order to enable the person so likely to suffer such consequences with a view to giving him a reasonable opportunity to defend himself, on his request, should be permitted to appear through a legal practitioner, is kept open."

It is however to be noted that the later judgment of Lord Denning in Football Association case ((1971) 1 All ER 215) was not referred to by the Supreme Court.

20. As stated earlier, considerable reliance is placed by Mr. Pai on the judgment of Varadarajan, J. in W.P. No. 64 of 1977 (**A. Chandran v. The Management of Wheel & Rim Company of India Ltd., and another**) dated 30—10—1979. One of the points decided by the learned Judge in that case was that the Enquiry Officer was wrong in restricting the activity of the co-employee who was permitted to assist the delinquent employee in the enquiry to merely watching the enquiry proceedings and seeing that the enquiry was held impartially and that such a procedure contravened the provisions of Standing Order 24(c) of the Standing Orders applicable to the petitioner before him. We sent for the records in that case and found that Standing Order 24(c) referred to by the learned Judge was in these terms :

"At the time of enquiry the person proceeded against should be permitted to adduce his own evidence and to cross-examine those witnesses who adduce evidence against him. He must have a right of defence by a representative of the Union in which he is a member or by a workmen's representative of the Works Committee according to his choice."

It is clear from the wording of the Standing Order that the person proceeded against had a right to be represented by another. What actually happened in that case was the writ petitioner chose a co-employee, who was neither a representative of the Union in which he was a member, nor a Workmen's representative of the Works Committee. The Enquiry Officer while permitting the writ petitioner to be represented by the co-worker, restricted his activity to that of watching the proceedings and seeing that the enquiry was held impartially. The learned Judge while rejecting the contention that the writ petitioner before him was not entitled to seek the assistance of a co-employee, who was not a representative of the Union or the Workmen's representative in the Works Committee, held that the Enquiry Officer having permitted the representation of the writ petitioner by a co-employee had contravened the provisions of Standing Order 24(c), when he restricted the activities of such co-employee to that of merely watching the proceedings. The decision of the learned Judge, which turned on the facts of that case, does not in any way help the present appellants. It has also to be noted that there was an appeal against the judgment of the learned Judge, viz., W.A. 106 of 1980 and before the appeal was heard, the parties had settled the matter outside the Court and reported the same to the appellate Bench.

21. An analysis of the aforesaid decisions leads to the conclusion that a delinquent employee has no natural right to be represented by another person in a domestic enquiry, the procedure of which is regulated by statutory rules, and a denial of a request for such representation is not violative of the principles of natural justice. Such a right has to be expressly provided by the rules. The principles of natural justice can come into play only in the absence of rules of procedure and whether a particular rule is invalid because it offends the rudiments of natural justice is a matter to be decided on the facts and circumstances of each case.

22. In this case the enquiry officer was not a legally trained person. The questions to be decided at the enquiry were simple questions of fact. The appellants could very well have defended themselves with or without the assistance of a trade union representative. On the facts and circumstances of the case we held that the domestic enquiry conducted against the appellants was not vitiated and the appellants were given a reasonable and fair opportunity to defend themselves.

23. Now we pass on to the contention of Mr. Pai on the merits of the case that there was absolutely no evidence in support of the charges framed against the appellants. Both the charges are quite specific in accusing the appellants of collecting donations and funds from various consumers of the Board and collecting money and canvassing for collection of money from various consumers of the Board within the premises of the Board's establishment without the written permission of the management. The essential ingredient of the first charge is the collection from the consumers of the Board while the essence of the second charge is the collection or canvassing for collection from the consumers of the Board within the premises of the Board's establishment. The evidence on the side of the management consisted of depositions of three consumers, as Assistant Divisional Engineer, a wireman

and a Foreman I Grade, printed tickets of Rs. 5/- denomination each, a roneoed circular dated 24-2-1984 in Tamil issued by the appellant in W.A. No. 1195 of 1986 and addressed to Thiru P. Ramakrishnan, Joint Secretary, Accounts and Executive Staff Union and affidavits filed by the appellants in W. P. 5496 of 1984 and W.P. 5523 of 1984 respectively in this Court.

24. The show cause notices issued to the appellants after the conclusion of the enquiry as well as the impugned orders of dismissal passed on 27-7-1985 contain an identical summary of the evidence adduced in support of the charges framed against the appellants. It will be advantageous to reproduce the same hereunder so that the point urged by learned counsel for the appellants could be easily appreciated :—

"Thiru N. Munusamy, an agricultural consumer of Velahalalahally village deposed that on 12-3-1984, when he went to Krishnagiri Rural Office to remit the c. c. charges of Rs. 37.20 Thiru K. Munusamy, Assessor, canvassed and collected Rs. 5/- by selling a donation ticket No. A 3639 in which Thiru K. Venkataraman had signed as Treasurer/Funds Committee along with Thiru K. Arumugam, Joint Secretary.

Thiru Nadarasu, a consumer of S. Cs. 26 & 31, Velahalalahally, deposed that in the month of March, 1984 when he had been to the collection counter at the Krishnagiri Rural Office, to pay the c. c. charges, Thiru K. Munuswamy, Assessor gave a donation ticket No. A 3036 to him and collected Rs. 5/-. In this ticket also, Thiru K. Venkataraman, Assistant, had signed as Treasurer/Funds Committee along with Thiru K. Arumugham, Joint Secretary.

Thiru Ansar Basha, a Tea shop owner at Velahalalahally who is also a consumer of the Board deposed that on 15-3-1984 at about 11-15 A.M. when he went to the Krishnagiri Rural Office to remit the c. c. charges, he had paid Rs. 5/- to Thiru K. Munuswamy, Assessor, for a donation ticket bearing No. A. 3986 already handed over to him through Thiru N. Munuswamy, a consumer of Velahalalahally.

Thiru P. Rangaraju, Assistant Divisional Engineer/Krishnagiri, during his deposition before the Enquiry Officer, produced a copy of the affidavit of Writ Petition No. 5496 of 1984 filed by Thiru N. Venkataraman in the High Court, Madras. In the Writ Petition Thiru K. Venkataraman, accepted that he had been selected as Treasurer of Funds Committee of System Conference and to augment the funds of the Union, the donation tickets of denomination of Rs. 5/-, Rs. 25/- and Rs. 50/- were printed.

Thiru. P. Rangaraju, Assistant Divisional Engineer also deposed that when he went for inspection on 18-4-84 along with the Divisional Engineer, one Thiru Ellappan, S/o Muniappan of Balakuri handed over a donation ticket No. A. 4551 stating that Thiru Swaminathan, Inspector of Assessment had collected Rs. 5/- from him and gave the ticket which carried lottery offer and was signed by Thiru K. Venkataraman, as Treasurer Funds Committee, along with Thiru K. Arumugham, Joint Secretary.

Thiru M. K. Dharmalingam, Wireman/Alappatty, deposed in the enquiry that when he had been to Velahalalahally village to rectify the defective street lights, certain consumer handed over to him the donation tickets of denomination of Rs. 5/- each bearing Nos. A. 3985, A. 3989, A. 3939, A. 4561 and A. 3996 to find out the date of draw stating that Thiru Munusamy Assessor, and other Assessors in the collection counter at Krishnagiri Rural Office had compelled and sold the tickets to them saying they will get prizes like TVS 50 XL, Tape Recorder etc., when the lot is drawn.

Thiru E. K. Vardharajan, Foreman I Grade deposed in the Enquiry that Thiru Balappan a consumer at Kutharappalli and one Thiru Sella Gounder who is also a consumer had told him that the Assessors in the collection counter at Krishnagiri Rural office had collected Rs. 5/- each from them and gave donation tickets bearing No. A 4093, and A. 3911 respectively and handed over those two tickets to him which he sent to the head quarters office.

It was revealed in the enquiry that in all the above mentioned tickets, Thiru K. Venkataraman, Assistant, had affixed his signature in his capacity as Treasurer/Funds Committee along with Thiru. K. Arumugham, Joint Secretary.

In his findings, the Enquiry Officer has correctly held that Thiru. K. Venkataraman, had canvassed and collected funds from several consumers of the Board by selling the donation tickets through the members of the union violating the instructions issued in Chairman's Circular No. 10202/VC-1/83-4 dated 12-7-1983 and these collections had been made within the premises of the Establishment with out any written permission from the Management. The Enquiry Officer thus held that the two charges framed against Thiru K. Venkataraman, Assistant are proved beyond doubt.

25. The evidence as against the other appellant viz., Thiru Arumugham is exactly the same. It is seen that the evidence of the three consumers examined by the Board is to the effect that Thiru K. Munusamy, Assessor, in Krishnagiri Rural Office, canvassed and collected Rs. 5/- from each of them by selling a donation ticket in which the signature of the appellants were found as that of Treasurer / Funds Committee and Joint Secretary respectively. There is no evidence that the Assessor at Krishnagiri Rural Office was instigated or directed by the appellants either to sell donation tickets to consumers or collect money within the premises belonging to the Board's establishment. The evidence of the Assistant Divisional Engineer that one Ellappan, a consumer, handed over a donation ticket of Rs. 5/- denomination stating that Swaminathan, Inspector of Assessment had sold the same to him would at best go to show that the sale of the ticket was by the said Swaminathan. The evidence of the Assistant Divisional Engineer does not prove that the said Swaminathan was requested by the appellants to sell donation tickets to consumers. There was no evidence to the effect that Swaminathan sold the ticket within the premises of the Board's establishment. Similarly, the evidence of Dharmalingam, Wireman and Varadharajan, Foreman I Grade, does not make out that the appellants instigated the sale of donation tickets to consumers of the Board or were responsible for sale of tickets within the premises of the Board's establishment. The sum total of the oral evidence, even if accepted to be true, does not make out a case against the appellants that they collected funds by sale of donation tickets to the consumers of the Board or that they collected and canvassed for collection of money by sale of donation tickets within the premises of the Board's establishment. If the entire oral evidence is thus eschewed as useless, what remains to be considered is only the documentary evidence part of which is a circular dated 24-2-1984 issued by the appellant in W.A. 1195 of 1986 in his capacity as the Joint Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Accounts and Executive Staff Union. The circular is roneoed in Tamil. Obviously, it had been sent to the officials of the Union in all the systems. The circular produced at the enquiry is addressed to one Thiru P. Ramakrishnan, Joint Secretary. It is not clear from the circular as to the place at which Thiru Ramakrishnan is the Joint Secretary. The circular informs the addressee about the decision of the Union to hold a conference of the members working in the Dharmapuri System and a meeting of the State Executive Committee in the month of April, 1984, at Dharmapuri. It is stated therein that they had decided to raise funds for conducting the conference and the Executive Committee meeting by prize chits. The first prize was to be TVS 50-XL. Other prizes were also intended to be distributed. A request is made for selling the prize Chits (Rs. 5/- only) in the system. In the last paragraph of the circular, a reply is sought from the addressee as to how many tickets he would be able to sell so that they may be sent to him. Of course, it is not stated expressly in the circular that the sale of tickets is confined to the members of the Union. But an indication to that effect is found in paragraph 2 of the circular in which a request is made to sell the Tickets within the system of the addressee. In the absence of any express request by the appellant to sell the tickets to the members of the public, it is not possible to infer from the circular that he instigated the sale of tickets to the consumers of the Board or collection of money within the premises of the Board's establishment. The printed tickets do not contain any indication that they are to be sold to the members of the public. No doubt the printed tickets bear the facsimile of the signatures of the appellants as the Treasurer/Funds Committee and the Joint Secretary respectively.

26. Reliance was placed on behalf of the respondents on the statement given by the appellant in W. A. No. 1195 of 1986 to the D.S.P. Vigilance, T.N.E. Board, Coimbatore, on 19-3-1984 which reads thus :—

"I am working at Palacoda in Tamil Nadu Electricity Board as Assistant for the last 5 months. Previously I was working at Dharmapuri for about 6 years. I am now the Joint Secretary of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Accounts and Executive Staff Union, Dharmapuri Branch. I also hold the post of Joint Secretary at the State Level of the said Union. The copy of statement typed in Tamil and roneoed, shown to me is the one signed and forwarded by me. The State Executive Council of the said Union is likely to meet during April. The date has not been finalised. The system level conference of the Dharmapuri System is likely to be convened during April. The funds required for this Conference is going to be met from the Special donation lottery tickets (price Rs. 5/- per ticket) collection from members. For this purpose 25,000 lottery tickets for total value of Rs. 1,25,000/- have been printed. These tickets have been forwarded to all the systems through the Joint Secretaries according to their requirements. This lottery ticket scheme was arranged on the suggestion made by Thiru S. V. Angappan, General Secretary. We do not know whether he obtained the permission of Chairman, Tamil Nadu Electricity Board or not. The tickets for the said lottery scheme were printed at M/s. Vijay Press, Dharmapuri. We are attending similar works relating to Union after office hours." (Translation supplied by counsel for the respondents.)

It is seen that the appellant had categorically stated therein that the collection was to be made from the members of the Union. The statement does not in any way help the respondents to prove the charges against the appellants.

27. The only other documents referred to by the management are the affidavits filed by the appellants in the earlier writ petitions 5496 of 1984 and 5523 of 1984 in this Court. The appellant in W. A. No. 1194 of 1986 viz., Thiru Venkataraman had stated in his affidavit in W. P. 5496 of 1984 that in order to augment the funds of the Union and to hold a conference of the members working in the Dharmapuri System it was decided to accept donations from the members by sale of printed tickets of Rs. 5/-, Rs. 25/- and Rs. 50/- and that he had been selected as Treasurer of Funds Committee of system conference. He had expressly stated in that affidavit that the sale of the tickets was confined to the members of the Union only. He had also stated that the tickets for Rs. 5/- denomination contained some offers for prizes in the draw to be held in the conference, but on subsequent legal advice, the said tickets were withdrawn and the amounts were returned to the members. Similarly, in W.P. 5523 of 1984, the appellant in W.A.No. 1195 of 1986 viz, Thiru Arumugam had stated expressly that it was decided to accept donations from the members by sale of tickets and that it was confined to the members of the Union only. There is nothing in either of the affidavits to prove that the appellants collected donations and funds from various consumers of the Board or that they collected money and canvassed for collection of money from consumers of the Board within the premises of the Board's establishment. Just because the appellants had affixed their signatures to the printed tickets as Secretary and Treasurer/Funds Committee, it is not possible to hold that the appellants intended the tickets to be sold to persons who are not members of the Union. Nor can any inference be drawn that the appellants canvassed for collection within the premises of the Board's establishment at various places. In our view, the evidence adduced by the management is not sufficient to bring home the two charges framed against the appellants. The requirements of Standing Order 19 (i) and 19 (v) of the Standing Orders for Workmen engaged in Clerical Department of the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board are not satisfied in this case. As the findings of the Enquiry Officer which have been accepted by the Disciplinary Authority are not supported by any evidence whatever, they cannot be sustained and they deserve to be quashed.

28. Learned counsel for the respondents submitted that the appellants had an alternative remedy by way of appeal to the Chairman of the Electricity Board and the writ petitions filed by them ought not to have been entertained. We do not find any justification for accepting this submission. The writ petitions having been entertained and the Chairman of the Electricity Board being the second respondent therein having taken a definite stand against the appellants, it will not be just at this stage to direct the appellants to complete the formality of filing an appeal before the Chairman and approach this Court at a later point of time. Mr. Pai has drawn our attention to the following observations of the Supreme Court in **Ram and Shyam Co. v. State of Haryana** (AIR 1985 S.C. 1147):

"Ordinarily it is true that the Court has imposed a restraint in its own wisdom on its exercise of jurisdiction under Art. 226 where the party invoking the jurisdiction has an effective, adequate alternative remedy. More often, it has been expressly stated that the rule which requires the exhaustion of alternative remedies is a rule of convenience and discretion rather than rule of law. At any rate it does not oust the jurisdiction of the Court." Hence, we reject the contention raised by learned counsel for the respondents.

29. In the result, the impugned orders of dismissal passed against the appellants by the first respondent are unsustainable and they are hereby quashed. The appeals and the writ petitions are allowed. The respondents are directed to reinstate the appellants in service with all attendant benefits. The parties will bear their respective costs.

Index : Yes/No

(True Copy)