### CHAPTER III

Organization and Function of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board

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CHAPTER III
ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONS OF MAHARASHTRA
STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

1) Origin and Objectives of the M.S.E.B.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board is a principal public enterprise of the Maharashtra Government. The Maharashtra State Electricity Board has been constituted under section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 and the Maharashtra Electricity (Supply) Rules 1963. Prior to the establishment of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Bombay Electricity Board was in existence. It was established on 6th November 1954. After the formation of Maharashtra State, its name was changed to Maharashtra State Electricity Board. The Board is constituted as a body corporate with perpetual succession under section 5 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948.

The M.S.E.B. is in existence for about fifty years now. It is very essential to study and review its working in the light of new changes taking place in the country. "Under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, State Government is required to constitute a Board for the purpose of promoting the coordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the state in the most efficient and economic manner with particular reference to development in such areas not already served or not adequately served by any license. While existing licenses have been allowed to continue in operation, the Board exercise a certain amount of control in the interest of coordination and economy and in certain circumstances the Board
can acquire the undertaking of licenses whether they may be private enterprises or local authorities. The Board is authorised to run its own generating plant and transmission and generating system and to establish trading relation with other undertaking for the purchase of bulk power for the distribution to consumers. The Board can also sell bulk power to licensee form its sources for distribution by them. The Board is required to work on commercial lines, but at the same time, the public interest rather then the maximum profit governs the fixation of the rates is charge.

2) Conceptual Framework of Organisation:

Administration lays down the object for which an organization and its management are to strive and the broad policies under which they operate. An organisation is a combination of the necessary human being, materials, tools, equipment, working, space, etc. brought together is systematic and effective correlation to accomplish some desired object. Management is the force which leads guides and directs an organization in the accomplishment of a predetermined object. Organization is the formation of an effective executive machine and administration is the formation of an effective direction. Administration determines the organisation; managements use it. Administration defines the goods; management strives toward it. Organisation is the machine of management for achieving the ends determined by administration.

Different writers have highlighted different aspects of organisation.
According to John D. Moony, "Organisation is the form of every human association for the attainment of a common purpose". According to L. D. White, "Organisation is the arrangement of personnel for facilitation the accomplishment of some agreed purpose through allocation of functions and responsibilities". According to Millward, "Organisation structure is a pattern of interrelated posts connected by line of delegated authority". According to Prof. Pfiffner, "Organisation consists of the relationship of individual to individuals and of groups which are so related as to bring about an orderly division of labour". Herbert Simon and his collaborators, Organisation means, "A planned system of cooperative efforts in which each participant has a recognised role to play and duties and tasks to perform".

It relevant to divulge it relating Act which perpetuated the existence of the electricity Board in to the states of India. The Constitution of India enables the state government of India to create public corporation. For purposes of undertaking industrial and trading institution. It has given sufficient place to power sector by including the subject in the concurrent list.

1) The first Act in this context is known as the Indian Electricity Act, 1910. Abinitition it was regulatory Act. In view of the subject of relevancy, it has merely historic importance and does not provide clues for future organisational setup.

2) The Electricity (supply) Act, 1948, came to existence under Act No. 54 of 1948. This was a major achievement. This was an Act to provide for the
rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to electrical development. This Act was development oriented. Prior to the independence the electricity supply industry was in the hands of private sector which had only a profit motive in running the industry the social obligations were only incidental to their business under the provision of the Act it was decided "that the state should undertake the responsibility of generation, transmission and supply of electric powers. In order to achieve amelioration cause the places of legislation were embodied and the Parliament approved the aforesaid Act. The piece - meals of legislation included extracts from the Electricity (supply) Act 1926 of the United Kingdom, the provision of the Act enabled the provincial governments to set up suitable organisation to work out grid system within the territorial limits of the provinces.

The Act of 1948 steadily included the following points:

i) Uniformity in the organisation and development of the 'Grid System'.

ii) Constitution of autonomous bodies like the Electricity Board to administer 'Grid System'.

The Act was applicable to all the states of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir which had been provided special status under Article 370. The Act of 1948 is vital for the constitution of organisational setup in the Boards.
3] Organisational Goals of M. S. E. B.

Formal organisations are contrived social system designed to accomplish specific purposes. The basic values that underlie goal setting and decision making are a fundamental parts of the organisational system. The organisation performs some functions for society in order to receive resources. And it satisfies certain needs of internal participants in order to maintain their continuing involvement. The organisation also has system goals that it strives to achieve. Therefore, goals should be considered from three perspectives, social goals imposed on the organisation, participant goals, and system goals. According to Premont E. Kast and James E. Rosenzweig, organisational goals means "Goals represent the desired future conditions that individuals, groups organisation strive to achieve." In this sense goals include mission, purposes, objectives targets, quotas and deadlines. The concept of a goal has acquired a variety of meanings. It is some times used to legitimize and justify the role of the organisation in society.

A] Categories of Organisational Goals:

Major categories of organisational goals are following listed, all these goals are applicable to the M.S.E.B. organisation. Therefore these goals should be achieve by M.S.E.B.

1) Satisfaction of Interests:

Organisation exist to satisfy the interests of various people both members and outsiders. These interest are multiple, hard to identify and over lapping.
The satisfaction of these interests may vary by its intensify and by the location and number of people involved. This category of purpose is close to what is often referred to as welfare, utility, benefit or payoff.

2) Output of Services or Goods:

The output of an organisation is composed those products which it makes available for use by clients. These products may consists of services. The quality and quantity of any product may sometimes be expressed in monetary as well as physical units. From the view point of the organisation as a whole, the output of any unit or individual is an intermediate or partial product rather than an end product.

3) Efficiency of Profitability:

When available input are perceived as scarce, attention is directed toward making efficient use of inputs relative to output. Since there are many ways of calculating input and output and of relating the two there are many varieties of input-output objectives some of them are referred to as 'efficient' or 'productivity', 'profitability' is applicable whenever output as well as input may be expressed in monetary terms.

4) Investment in Organisational Viability:

In a minimal sense viability means the survival of an organisation, without which no other purpose are feasible. In a fuller sense it refers to an organisation growth. In either sense viability requires the diversion of inputs from the production of output and their investment in physical, human and
organisational assets.

5) Mobilisation of Resources:

In order to produce services or goals and to invest in viability an organisation must mobilize resources that may be used as inputs. Because of the difficulties of obtaining scarce resources from the environment 'mobilisation logic' may differ from 'use logic'.

6) Observance of Codes:

Codes includes both the formal and informal rules developed by the organisation and its various units and the prescribed behaviours imposed upon the organisation by law, morality and professionals ethics. These codes may be expressed the terms of what is expected or what is prohibited.

7) Rationality:

Rationality here refers to action pattern regarded as satisfactory in terms of desirability, feasibility and consistency. Technical rationality involves use of the best methods developed by science and technology. Administrative rationality involves the use of the best methods of governing organisation.

Above discussed goals are provide the ideal model goals for M.S.E.B.. In theoretical and practical sense it must achieved by M.S.E.B.. And therefore in practise we can say that the chief goals before the Maharashtra State Electricity Board are;

1) To arrange, incoordinating with the generating company or generating companies if any operate in the state. For the supply of electricity that may be
required with the state and for the transmission and distribution of the same in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to those areas which are not for the time being supplied or adequately supplied electricity.

2) To supply electricity as soon as practicable to licensee or other person requiring such supply if the Board is competent under the Electricity (supply) Act 1948 so to do.

3) To exercise such control in relation to the generation, distribution and utilization of electricity within the state as provided for by or under this Act.

4) To collect the data on the demand for and the use of electricity and to formulate coordinated perspective plans for the generation, transmission and supply of electricity within the state.

5) To prepare and carry out schemes for transmission, distribution and generally for promoting the use of electricity within the state.

6) To operate the generating stations under its control in coordination with other agencies.

In short we can say that, the goals are to provide for this rationalisation of the production and supply of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to electrical development.

4] Governing Board of The Maharashtra State Electricity Board:

In almost every company and corporation constituted in the public
sector, there is to be found a Board of directors or management Board or a
governing Board. A Board occupies usually third position after legislature
and minister in the chain of command between the responsible agency head
and the enterprises executive management. Essentially it is an extra 'layer' of
policy formation. Generally speaking the Board is entrusted with work of
exercising all powers and do all acts and thing related to the operation, general
superintendence and direction of the affairs of a particular enterprise. "The
success of a public enterprise depend a great deal on the ability, experience
and enterprise of its Board of directors. They function as a team of seasoned
men variety of experience in the industrial field.

In a public enterprises, governing Board plays a very vital role in its
efficient functioning. It is generally constituted with the help of various
specialists, experienced and highly competent men who are able to contribute
substantially for the effective and successfully functioning of such enterprises.
The men on the Board of such enterprises are of vital importance as their
success or failure mostly depends upon their quality of head and heart.

I] Composition of the Board

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board is administered by a Board
constituted by state government under Section 5 of Electricity (supply) Act
1948. The Board consist of 7 members appointed by State Government,
including a chairman, one accounts member, one technical member and one
member in charge of administration and three members representing different
regions of the state. The Board shall consist of not less than three and more than seven members appointed by State Government.

A) Qualification of the members

In the interest of the administrative efficiency of the M.S.E.B., the member should appointed by the Government, who are fulfilling the following qualification and criteria.

1) One shall be a person, who has experience of and has shown capacity in commerce and administration.

2) One shall be an electrical engineer with wide experience.

3) One shall be a person who has experience of accounting and financial matters in a public utility undertaking preferably an electricity supply undertaking.

4) One of the members possessing the qualification specified in subsection (4) shall be appointed by the State Government to be the chairman of the Board.

5) A person shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of the Board if he is a member of parliament or of any State Legislature or any local authority.

B) Terms of office and conditions for reappointment of members of the Board.

The chairman and other member of the Board shall hold office for such period and shall be eligible for reappointment under such conditions as
may be decided by the State Government. According to the Maharashtra State Electricity (supply) Rules 1963 (Section-3) the chairman and other members shall hold office for a period of three years commencing on the 1st July and shall be eligible for reappointment ordinarily on the same terms and conditions on which they are first appointed.

1) Resignation:

The chairman or any other members may resign his office by giving three months notice in writing to the Government. The Government may if it thinks shall fill waive such notice- No Such notice shall, however, be necessary in the case of a member appointed by virtue of his office under Government.

2) Suspension of member

The State Government may suspend from office for such period as it thinks fit or remove any member of the Board who:

a) is found to be a lunatic or becomes of unsound mind or
b) is adjudged as insolvent or,
c) fail to comply with the provisions of section 9 (if a member of the Board find any interest which he may have for his own benefit whether in his own name or otherwise in any firm or company carrying on the business of supplying electricity matters, or)
d) becomes or seeks to become a member of parliament or any State Legislature or any local authority or,
e) in the opinion of the State Government
i) he has refused to Act or

ii) he has become incapable of acting or,

iii) he has so abused his position as a member as to render his continuance on the Board detrimental to the interest of the general public, or,

iv) is otherwise unfit to continue as a member, or

f) is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude,

g) the State Government may suspend any member pending an enquiry against his

h) a member who has been removed, shall not be eligible for reappointment

i) if the Board fails to carry out its functions or refuses or fails to follow the directions issued by the State Government, the government may remove the chairman and the members of the Board.

3) Temporary absence of members

If the chairman or any other of the Board is by infirmity or otherwise rendered temporarily incapable of carrying out his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the State Government may appoint another person to officiate for his and carry out its functioning under Electricity (supply) Act, 1948 or any rule or regulations made there under,
C) Incorporation of Board

The Board is a body corporate by the name notified under-section (1) of section 5, having perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable, and shall by the same name sue and be used\textsuperscript{16}.

D) Authentication of orders other instruments of the Board

All orders and decisions of the Boards are authenticated by the signature of the chairman or any other member authorised by the Board in this behalf, and all other instruments issued by the Board are authenticated by the signature of such member or officer of the Board as may in like manner be authorised in this behalf\textsuperscript{17}.

E) Meeting of the Board

The effectiveness of the Boards control over an undertaking to a considerable degree depends on the number of the time the Board can meet to take stock of the changing situation\textsuperscript{18}. The Board holds ordinary meeting at such intervals as provided in the regulations, and a meeting may be convened by the chairman at any other time for transaction of urgent business\textsuperscript{19}. The under of the members necessary to constitute a quorum at meeting is such as may be provided in the regulation. Agenda for the meeting is prepared by the Board secretary. The proceeding of every meeting of the Board is recorded. The secretary is responsible for the custody and safe preservation of all the minute books.
II] Powers, Functions and Duties of State Electricity Boards:

The responsibilities of the governing Board of the M. S. E. B. as a state enterprise, covers a wide range of activity. An idea of responsibility on the governing Board can be had from the powers given the Boards in various Acts, Rules and Regulations made by competent authority.

The functions and powers of the Board have been variously described. An analogue is sometimes drawn with Government functions of legislating and policy making as distinguished from the execution of policies. Though such a comparison may not be apt on all scores the Board's functions are essentially similar to those of the legislative wing of the Government in as much as it breaks new grounds, establishes basic policies, lays down general principles in the conduct of business and watches and regulates the outcome of its policies. The Board is responsible for determining the 'ends' to be followed by the enterprise as distinguished from the means utilised to achieve them.

Powers and functions of the Board are divided in the following major heads:

1) General functions or duties of the Board:

The Board is charged with general duty of promoting the coordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the state in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not for time being served or adequately served
by any licensee. It is the duty of the Board

(a) to prepare and carry out schemes sanctioned and to supply electricity
to owners of controlled stations and licensees whose station are closed down
under the Act 20.

(b) to supply electricity as soon as practicable to other licensees or
persons requiring such supply and whom the Board is competent so to supply.

2) Powers of Board to Supply Electricity:

(1) The Board supply electricity to any licensee or person requiring
such supply in any areas provided that the Board shall not -

(a) supply of electricity for any purpose directly to any licensee for use
in any part of the area of supply of a bulk licensee without the consent of the
bulk licensee, unless the licensee to be supplied has an absolute right of veto
or any right of the bulk licensee to supply electricity for such purposes in the
said part of such area on reasonable terms and conditions and within a
reasonable time21 or

(b) supply electricity for any purpose to any person, not being a licensee
for use in any part of the area of supply of licensee without the consent of the
licensee unless 22

i) The actual effective capacity of the licensee’s generating station was
less than twice the maximum demand asked for by any such person23; or

ii) The maximum demand of the licensee being a distributing licensee
and taking a supply of energy in bulk is at the time of the request, less than
twice the maximum demand asked for by any such person\textsuperscript{24}; or

iii) The licensee is unable or unwilling to supply electricity for such purpose in the said part of such area on reasonable term and conditions and within a reasonable time\textsuperscript{25}.

(2) After the Board has declared its intension to supply electricity for any purpose in area, for which purpose and in which area it is competent to supply electricity no licensee shall, the provision of his licensee not withstanding, at any time be entitled without the consent of the Board to supply electricity for that purpose in that area.

3) Policy Making Powers of The Board:

The Board can sub-delegate powers and has to maintain relation with minister for energy on matter of policy, concerning prices, surplus and losses. Board determines policies relating to the amount of products or services to be produced, reorganisation and research programmes, labour problems including question of wages, incentives, morale and consultations with employees, maintenance and improvement of organisational structure etc..

Preparation of schemes is the most important function of the Board, with a view to rationalising the production and supply of electricity in the area, the Board may from time to time prepare a scheme, such as to establish the Board's own generating stations, the construction or acquisition of such other transmission lines as the schemes may require\textsuperscript{26}. 
4) Appointment of Personnel:

It is universally recognised that one of the main functions of Board is to secure executive and personnel to operate the enterprise and the ensure the continuity of able management for the successful operation of the enterprise. It is, therefore, essential to allow the Board a large measure to autonomy in hiring, firing, fixing terms and conditions of service of those who are expected to carry out its policy.

The Board may from time to time adopt various methods of selection in the service of the Board. It can, at its own discretion, remove or suspend officers. It can subdelegate powers to them to establish local Board to appoint or remove personnel of the Board. Secretary of the Board is appointed by the Board, but there is compulsion on Board to take consent of the State Government.

5) Receiving Reports on the Working of the Enterprise and Passing Judgement upon them:

The Board keeps itself informed about all the necessary details of the enterprise operations. Such information is necessary for measuring the effectiveness of its policies and further planning. The reports are received on the working of all the aspects of the enterprises, such as research, development, production, sales, labour relations, financial position etc..

It is primary duty of the Board to submit following necessary reports to the State Government such as, annual financial statement and supplementary
statements, administration report statistics and progress reports etc.\textsuperscript{28}.

6) Power to make regulations:

The Board has powers to make, vary and repeal by laws for the regulation of the business of the Board, its officers and servants. It also make regulations regarding the negotiations, making contracts internal organizational structure etc. It can make regulations for the matters\textsuperscript{29}:

a) The administration of the funds and other property of the Board and maintenance of its accounts.

b) Summoning and holding of meeting of the Board.

c) The duties of officers and servants of the Board and their salaries, allowances and other conditions of service.

d) All matters necessary or expedient for regulation the operation of the Board under section 20 of the Electricity Supply Act 1948 as power to Board to engage in certain under taking and power to acquire projects etc.

e) The making f contribution by the Board to certain association.

f) The procedure to be followed by the Board in inviting, considering and accepting tenders.

g) Principles governing the fixing of Grid Tariffs.

h) The making of advances to licensees by the Board under section 23 and the manner of repayment to such advances.

i) Principle governing the making of arrangement with licensees under section 47.
j) Principle governing the supply of electricity by the Board to persons other than licensees under section 49.

k) Expenditure sum not included in statement submitted under section (1) or subsection (5) of section 61 or under subsection (2) of section 62.

l) Any other matter arising out of the Board's functions under this Act for which it is necessary or expedient to make regulation.

But that the regulation above mentioned (a), (d) and (j) shall be made only with the previous approval of the State Government and regulation above mentioned (f) shall be made with the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority.

7) Decision on Major financial matters:

Many important questions have financial implications control over the purse string affords the Board an opportunity to give decisions on these questions. All important financial questions relating to new capital investment, recurring and non-recurring expenditure beyond a particular limit, raising a capital creation of management of reserve funds, consideration of the way and means of the enterprise and decided by the Board. The Board has powers to make decisions in financial matters like

(1) acquiring property

(2) undertaking manufacturing of some goods

(3) conducting investigations if necessary

(4) relating to water power
(5) relating to borrowing money for other agencies.

8) Public Relation:

One of the most important functions of the Board is to maintain public relations and consumers relations. The consideration of serious criticism by State Assembly, consumers or the public and to take action regarding the same, to Act as liaison organisation between various departments are important function of the Board.

9) Function related to Trade Union and Employees:

To give bonus provident fund to the employees of the Board, to decide the results of negotiation with or demand by trade unions, is an important matter. It is to create the fund for the welfare of the employees of the Board.

10) Other functions of the Board:

The Board has powers and duties as provided in various Acts and electricity such as Indian Electricity Act 1910, 1948 and so on, to maintain liaison with Government and state legislature and general for people or the consumers of the electricity Board.

The above descriptions of the Board’s functions and powers give a broad picture of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board. All above matters, generally, come within the orbit of responsibility of the Board of directors of M.S.E.B. and it is the function of a self-respecting Board to approve, decide and supervise these matters much in the same way as the proper control of the rudder is necessary to guide a ship in a definite directions. These take also suggestions
that right choice of the member of the Board of directors is imperative for the success of the enterprises.

III] Limitation:

All above powers and functions of the management Board of the MSEB can not be freely enjoyed. There are some limitations on powers and functions of the management Board. These limitations are as given below.

1) Firstly MSEB enjoys the power and functions within spheres of its own jurisdiction provided by the Electricity (supply) Act 1948; Indian Electricity Act 1910 and Maharashtra Electricity (supply) Rules 1963.

2) Secondly management Board is bound to the issues of general policy directions on matters like development programmes capital investment, personnel policies and other questions affecting national interest by State Government.

3) Thirdly Board has to assume obligation of the State Government in respect of matter financial both basic policy such as new schemes, budget, all debts, all schemes and expenditure of the Board and other financial matters. In above mentioned matters Board cannot exercise powers without previous sanction of the State Government.

4)Fourthly Board has to assume obligation of Central Electricity Authority recommendations given by them from time to time in respect of new power schemes, power development, national programme of electricity
generation and development, like as rural electrification or any other decided by Central Electricity Authority in cases of some new plans previous sanction of Central Electricity Authority is necessary.

5) Fifthly there are other restrictions over the MSEB by the central electricity Board. The Central Electricity Board may like rules to regulate the generation transmission, supply and use of energy. These all rules are binding on the MSEB.

6) Binding the decision taken by Central Electricity Regulatory Commission and State Regulatory Commission about the matter of to regulate power generation utilities, to regulate tariff of generating and transmission and to determine retail tariff of electricity powers.

7) Finally in the matter of personnel policy, such as wages, welfare of employees, disputes, morale, retirement benefits, gratuity etc. The MSEB is directed by various Acts framed by Central Government and State Government such as Industrial Dispute Acts, Worker’s Compensation Act, Indian Penal Code, etc.

5) State Electricity Consulative Council

The state electricity consulative council is an advisory body of management Board of the M.S.E.B.. The government has constituted a State Electricity Consulative Council consisting for the purpose of interstate agreement to extent Board jurisdiction to another state. The State Government concerned can constitute such one or more State Electricity
Consulative Council or councils and such areas they may by agreement determines.

A) Composition:

The state electricity consultive council consists of the members of the Board and such other persons being not less than eight and not more than fifteen as the State Government concerned may appoint after consultation with such representative bodies which represent the following interest like local self government, electricity supply industry, commerce, industry and consumer of electricity, Transport, Agriculture and other interest.

The chairman of the Board is ex-officio chairman of the council. An officer of the Board not being a member there of may be appointed by the Board to be ex-officio secretary of the council.

B) Term of office of member of the council:

The member of the council, who are not members of the Board, hold office for a period of four years.

C) Meeting of the council:

The council meets at least once in a every three months. The chairman preside at every meeting of the council. In his absence the council elects a chairman from amongst the other members of the Board present at the meeting. The quorum for a meeting of the council is one third of the members. The proceeding of every meeting of the council is recorded in a minute book, kept for the purpose, any point of order raised at a meeting of the council is decided
by the chairman of the meeting and his decision thereon is final. The chairman may bring or course to bring any new matter, which in his opinion is urgent before any meeting of the council without notice.

D) Powers and Functions of Council:

Powers and functions of council as mentioned in Electricity (supply) Act 1948, as per section 16(4) of the said Act as given below,

1) To advice the Board an major questions of policy and schemes.

2) To review the progress and the work of the Board from time to time.

3) To consider such as other the Board may place before it. It is mentioned in Maharashtra Electricity (supply) Rules 1963. The Board shall place before the council:

a) The annual financial statement of the next year of account, not later than the tenth day of January of each year.

b) A supplementary statement for the current year of account as and when necessary, but not latter than the tenth day of January of each year.

c) A (provisional) profit and loss account of the preceding year of account as soon as may be the end of year.

d) The annual report of the preceding year of account not later than the fifteen day of September of each year.

e) Any proposal relating to or any matter concerning its tariff policy.

4) To consider such matters as the State Government may prescribed by rules.
In short, council is a subordinate authority in M.S.E.B. It has second position in M.S.E.B. And its main objects is to assist the Board in various matters.

6] LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Local advisory committee is the third authority with Board power structure. Its main object is to give advice to the local M.S.E.B. affairs. The State Government from time to time constitute for such areas as it may determine local advisory committee, consisting of such members or person as it may think fit in each case and on such terms and conditions determined by State Government.

The Board if it thinks fit, consult the local advisory committee concerned on any business coming before it and also does so in respect of such business as the State Government may be general or special order in this behalf specify or when required by the regulation so to do.

The chairman of the Board or such other member of Board as may be nominated in this behalf shall be ex-officio chairman of a local advisory committee and an officer of the Board may be appointed by the Board to serve as the ex-officio secretary to any of the committees.

Meetings of the committee:

Meetings of the committees held on such dates and such places as may be notified by the secretary to the committee concerned between two such meetings, there shall be an interval of more than six months for the transaction
of urgent business on such other occasions as the chairman of the Board may require. The meeting is limited, because there are some restriction on committee not withstanding any thing in these rules, the Board is not bound to furnish any information to a meeting of the committee, if in the opinion of the chairman or other of the Board presenting at the meeting it would be contrary to public interest to furnish such information. The chairman of the Board fore with reports in full to Government every such instance.

There are three authorities of the M.S.E.B., (1) Governing Board of the M.S.E.B., (2) State Electricity Consultive Council and (3) Local Advisory Committee. But Governing Board is much powerful and supreme than the other two authorities and full powers vested in the hands of chairman as well as members. Chairman is responsible for properly carrying out the directions and decision of the Board. He is to serve as the liaison officer between the government and the Board in all matters arising out of the administration.

7] Committee System in M.S.E.B.

With a view to avoiding delays and achieving greater administrative efficiency in discharging the Board’s obligation and responsibilities by providing for closer association of the members with the affairs of the Board. The Board decided to appoint the following committees of the members of the Board46.

The constitution, scope and functions of these committees are as given below:
1) Standing Committee:

The Standing Committee is an executive committee in the M.S.E.B., because this committee carries the whole function of the Board.

Constitution of the standing committee:

In this committee the following persons are members
i) Chairman of the Board
ii) Accounts member
iii) Technical member

Secretary of committee, Deputy Secretary of other Board.

Functions:

i) To perform generally such of the executive functions of the Board as are in excess of the powers exercisable by the chairman and the officers of the Board within the scope and limits that may be specified from time to time.

ii) To Examine all business that is being submitted to the Board for transaction and to make its recommendations.

iii) to examine all proposals going to the Board regarding purchase tenders, works contracts and all other contracts and to make its recommendations.

iv) To take steps to execute the decision of the Board and call for periodical compliance reports from the heads of departments concerned.

v) To arrange for the stocking of the materials in keeping with the schemes on hand and these proposed and or provided in the budget subject to
the limits prescribed in rule.

vi) To select conditions for appointments as well as promotions to pay group I, II and also III posts and as specified from time to time.

vii) To attend, in anticipation of the ex-post facto sanctions to other urgent matters which in the standing committee's view are such that immediate decision and or disposal of these matters would be in the Board's interest, provided that such decisions taken in excess of the limits specified, shall be placed before the Board for ex-post facto approval.

2) The Finance Committee:

In financial committee include the account members and two of the members of the Board to be nominated by the Board.

Financial advisor and chief accounts officer is the ex-officio secretary of the finance committee.

Functions:

Budget, accounts and audit statistical review and returns, arrears, financial aspect of the programme of expansion, investments and other cognate matters including those involving expenditure beyond delegated limits.

3) The Planning and Progress Committee:

Constitution of Planning and Progress Committee:

i) The technical member

ii) One of the members of the Board to be nominated by the Board

iii) Regional member
Concerned secretary: Superintending Engineer (Planning and Progress)

Functions:

i) To consider all proposals relating to power projects including expansion of existing facilities and taking over undertaking of private licensees.

ii) To propose priorities to various schemes to be undertaken.

iii) To consider priorities to be given to areas and villages to be electrified.

iv) To watch the progress of the schemes to see whether the progress is according to schedule and to keep the Board informed periodically about the progress of the major schemes and

v) To attend other cognate matters.

4) The General Committee

Constitution

i) The accounts member

ii) The technical member

iii) Two members of the Board to be nominated by the Board.

iv) Secretary: Secretary of the Board.

Functions:

To attend to all matters not covered by the aforesaid assignments and move attend to -

i) Compensation cases exceeding Rs. 1000/-

ii) Disputes involving legal implications

iii) Staff matters, such as labour amenities, grants to staff societies and
clubs, labour demand and office and housing accommodation.

iv) General administrative staff setup

v) Staff Proposals

vi) Draft, rules, regulations, general standing order etc..

All adhoc committees setup to deal with specific problems reporting to the Board on the conclusion of their work, have on the whole, proved useful committee they give specific tasks within a clearly defined area of functions and responsibilities on behalf of the Board have done extremely well. Therefore we conclude in the words of S. S. Khera, He states, "Where as standing committee of Boards of management setup to exercise the functions and responsibilities of the Boards are bad and have proved bad, advocation committee dealing with specialities of work are useful and perhaps, there is room for extending this method."

The Administrative set up in all its details from Head Quarter to lower local level is studied in the next chapter.
8] REFERENCES:


3. L.D. White: Introduction to The Study of Public Administration, Ch. III.


7. The Constitution of India, Seventh schedule, Item No. 43 of Union list.

8. The Constitution of India, Seventh schedule Concurrent list, Item No. 38.


11. The Electricity (supply) Act 1948, Government of India, New Delhi, P-1.

12. R. K. Jain: Management of State Enterprises In India, Bombay 1967-


24. Ibid.


27. *Maharashtra State Electricity (supply) Rules 1961*, Section 53, 54, 56, and 57 and the *Electricity (supply) Act 1948*, Section 75 (i) and 61.


31. *Ibid* - Section 22.

32. *Ibid* - Section 21.


34. *Ibid*, Section 29-3, Clause (i).


38. *The Electricity (supply) Act, 1948*.


43 *Ibid*, Section 18.

44. *The Electricity (supply) Act, 1948*, Section 17.
