

Smart Meters Comprehensive Document_v4

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The Pros and Cons of Smart Meters

- 1) The Union Power Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar had in an answer to a Lok Sabha question on 02/04/2026 stated that Prepaid Smart Meters are voluntary and as per the choice of the consumer. This is in line with Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act 2003, which states that - if the person requiring the supply is prepared to take the supply through a pre-payment meter. But since all consumers already have an earlier post paid electronic meter that is functioning well, and they have not asked for a new Prepaid Smart Meter, there is no provision to force one on them.

But the Electricity Department of Goa claims that the installation of new Prepaid Smart Meters is Mandatory, and has issued a Public Notice in some newspapers to that effect. This is illegal, because it violates Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act 2003, and is against the Union Power Minister's statement.

The Electricity Dept of Goa (EDG) states that most consumer meters in Goa are not under 'own your meter' scheme, so the old electricity meter is the property of the EDG, therefore they can replace the meter whenever they want, and with whichever new type of Smart Meter they want. But EDG is not taking cognisance of the fact that every consumer has the right to refuse any dangerous technology from being put in their premises, under the Consumer Protection Act 2019, and choose a safer alternative electronic meter that is approved. These western technology Smart Meters have been proven to cause brain damage and health issues to people, and brought down the population of our food pollinators, such as butterflies and bees and birds, causing lower food production in our farms, as well as caught fire and burnt down homes over the last 15 years in other countries. The documentary 'Take Back Your Power 2017' <https://youtube.com/watch?v=8ZTiT9ZSg3Q> details how citizens of USA took their Elect Dept to Court and proved that their Smart Meters caused health issues, lower food pollinator population, thereby reducing food production, and burnt down houses, and they won the case and Smart Meters were removed.

The Smart Meter technology is launched by USA, which is the same country that launched the Covid Vaccine, which has had a devastating effect on people's health worldwide and has also taken millions of lives. The WHO website www.vigiaccess.org now shows that Covid Vaccines have over 2000 side effects, after the crime has been committed.

USA holds the patents for both, the Covid Vaccines and Smart Meters technologies developed jointly by their Department of Defense (DOD) and Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), allegedly as instruments of covert warfare against the populations of other countries, to assist World Economic Forum's Depopulation Agenda. This allegation is not without precedent, as USA first tested this technology 10 years back on its own citizens. The documentary *Take Back Your Power 2017*. Due to the seriousness of this issue, it will need to be escalated to the Department of Defence of India.

Why have public consultations not happened with regards to the Pros and Cons of these New Western Technology Smart Meter devices before putting them in Indian consumers' homes? The entire Smart Meters installation drive must be halted till this happens.

- 2) The other angle EDC is using, is stating that for now they are installing Smart Meters in the Post Paid mode, since their main Control Station for Smart Meters in Goa is not ready, and Smart Meters have not yet been installed at all the transmission towers and en route

transformers. But the fact of the matter is that all Smart Meters are designed to work in Pre Paid mode only, and various Electricity Departments across India have clearly stated that even if they temporarily install Smart Meters in Post Paid mode, they will eventually switch them to Pre Paid mode for the whole system to work properly. But consumers have not agreed to have Pre Paid Smart Meters.

- 3) In Seminars and Press Conferences and Interviews and Social Media platforms, officials of the Electricity Dept of Goa claim that they are informing the public of the benefits of Smart Meters before installing them. But as per 'Informed Consent' laws, one must state the positives as well as negatives of the technology, which EDG is not doing. That's the reason why better informed activists who have researched the performances of Smart Meters over the last 20 years, are now publicly stating the negatives of Smart Meters. Below are the points that are being argued between the EDG and Smart Meter Activists, who are engineers and technicians from the electrical, electronics, IT, computers, industrial and mechanical fields:
- a) In the Affidavit submitted by the Chief Electrical Engineer of Elect. Dept, of Goa, Sephen Fernandes has stated in point (10) that the Smart Meter is not a novel or untested device, but just an incremental upgrade in the Electricity Metering system already accepted by Consumers without any objection, but the facts on the ground are entirely opposite.
 - i) Smart Meters are an entirely new 2G, 3G, 5G, MMS, RF, SIM Card enabled vulnerable 2 way communication system that uses a new Meshed Network technology derived from the Artificial Intelligence system of the West, that is increasingly developing a dangerous reputation worldwide, of going beyond human control, and therefore has received widespread opposition from consumers across India, who have smashed up and burnt down Smart Meters due to their faulty functioning of generating astronomically high bills that are being called illegal and a theft by the Electricity Departments of India.
 - b) EDG personnel state that consumers will get hourly readings of consumption on the Smart Meters App installed on their Smart Phones, and this will show them how much electricity they are consuming, and also if excess units are being used by someone tapping their line after it comes to their meter box and stealing their electricity. But consumers are not interested in this info; neither do they have the time to see this on an hourly or daily basis. With existing meters also they are able to detect if someone is stealing their electricity, when they get their bill at the end of the month. All the consumers want is their bill at the end of the month that is in line with their monthly consumption.
 - c) EDG states that Smart Meters will take hourly readings to track 'Time of Day' consumption, and charge less for daytime and more for evening time. So when people come home tired after work and want the a/c on, or put on the geyser for a warm bath, and put the TV on or play some music just to relax, they should be penalized for it? People cannot do without these basics in life and will just end up paying the higher bills. It will not result in lower electricity consumption. So this appears to be just a method of extracting more money from people to pay for the unnecessary cost of this system. The Elect Dept should instead charge more for commercial premises where luxury activities and for profit are going on, like hotels with air conditioning, swimming pools, pubs, discos, audio video systems for public events, lighting for billboards & big LCD screens, etc. But they are already doing this with Commercial Meter connections, so the aspect of charging more for higher than basic needs has already been taken care of.
 - d) EDG states that Smart Meters will check for Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses at various stages. But this can be done without installing Smart Meters at consumer's premises. All EDG needs to do is, install their own Smart Meters at the supply

points and at distribution transformers to check the losses in between. For losses from the transformer to the consumers, they can tally their transformer Smart Meter reading with the total consumer billing linked to that transformer on a monthly basis, within the existing billing system. So there is no need to install a Smart Meter at every consumer's premise.

- e) EDG personnel state that the Smart Meters system will immediately inform the Control Center when some supply line has gone down, and then they will be able to depute their staff to that location to find the fault and rectify it. But presently also consumers call the related Electricity Division staff as soon as their electricity supply goes down, and quite often they tell them the fault as well, if a tree has fallen on the supply lines, or if a transformer burst, or an electricity pole fell down, etc. So there is not much advantage to be gained from a Smart Meter system doing this work.
- f) EDG states that the Smart Meters system will give the Department a minute to minute assessment of the load on their entire system, so they can adjust the supply accordingly. But the present system also gives them a good idea of the load in various places. The real problem is that EDG has issued excess connections to new houses and multi storied buildings, that are beyond their supply capacity and that's why there are power outages due to transformers tripping and also blowing up all across Goa. EDG should solve this longstanding problem in Goa first, before taking on the Smart Meters project.
- g) Smart Meter Naka Activists have been informing EDC via letters and memorandums that Smart Meters are violating the privacy of individuals, because Smart Meters record granular, real-time data on electricity consumption. This data can reveal intimate details of a household's daily routine, including when residents are not at home, what appliances they use, and their sleep patterns. Some articles state that the SIM Cards in Smart Meters can be programmed to interact with other AI devices in our homes and track their usage. This is like snooping in our private affairs, and is a violation of our Right to Privacy protected by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. This sensitive information could later be used for unauthorized surveillance or sold to third-party marketers. No technology, especially one installed inside private homes and linked to tariffs, data collection about the usage of home devices and remote control can be imposed without full disclosure, safety assurance, and voluntary informed consent.
- h) Smart Meter Naka Activists and consumers as well, have been informing EDC via letters that there is ample evidence that Smart Meters can be hacked and all this data stolen and sold to 3rd parties. But EDC personnel reply that their Smart Meters App that is designed by them is safe. It is well known that all digital systems in the world now are being hacked, whether it is mobile phones, various devices that run on SIM cards, computer networks, corporate MIS systems, banking systems, government systems, AI systems, satellite systems, airplane controls systems, etc. and Smart Meters will be no exception. Consumers do not want to be victims of such hacking some day, so they prefer to stay with the present electronic meter that does not have any hack able App linked to it.
 - i) Smart Meters in India have already been hacked, thus proving their vulnerability and potential to be a security threat for the country
https://www.indiatodayne.in/assam/story/assam-apdcl-smart-meters-are-easily-hackable-claims-bongaigaon-techies-555314-2023-05-09?utm_source=itneweb_story_share
- i) Smart Meter Naka Activists have also informed the Electricity Department of Goa that Smart Meters are susceptible to Cyber attacks, but they have ignored this warning. With the World War spreading to more countries over the last two years, threats have already been going on of Cyber Attacks between countries in order to effect a 'Power Grid Down' situation in target nations. Why are we allowing the power supply system of every home and government facilities and defence facilities as well, to have such vulnerabilities with

Smart Meters? Smart Meters could very soon become an instrument that threatens National Security.

- i) Electricity meters have become a new source of traffickers, as Smart Meters leak locations to Pakistan <https://www.amarujala.com/chandigarh/intelligence-inputs-reveal-electricity-smart-meters-become-smugglers-new-conduit-leak-locations-to-pakistan-2026-04-24>
 - j) Since the launch of 5G, the bees and butterflies population has reduced dramatically due to the constant presence of their Electromagnetic Fields, and the organic food production in home gardens has consequently fallen due to lesser pollination. Now the meshed network of the Smart Meters working on the 2G, 3G, 5G & MMS network will create an even denser blanket of EMF radiation and further reduce the population of these pollinators making growing food on our plots impossible. There is an increasing trend of people growing organic food in their home gardens now, due to the commercial produce being full of toxic chemicals that are adversely affecting our health. We can't be so foolish, so as to destroy our own capacity to grow healthy good in a toxic world, just for small conveniences of new technology.
 - k) There are reports stating that Smart Meters can be harmful to human health in the long run. Smart Meters use a Meshed Network of neighbouring Smart Meters to relay signals between each other and finally to the main towers, at 130 pulses per minute, 24 hrs a day, and that's close to 2,00,000 pulses per day. This creates a permanent maze of electromagnetic field radiation all around us that can negatively impact the human energy field and the human body over the long term. Section 53 of the Electricity Act 2003 directs the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) to ensure that the meters are safe for consumers. Article 47 of the Indian Constitution safeguards our health from all such things that can harm our health. Until EDG has reports that Smart Meters are safe, they should not be rolled out.
 - l) Replies from the Electricity Dept of Goa to Smart Meters Naka Team's RTI questions about whether they have any test reports that prove that Smart Meters and its Meshed Network are not harmful to humans and animals and plants, birds, butterflies, bees and other food pollinators, state that they do not have such test reports. Additionally, in the Affidavit submitted by the Elect Dept of Goa, in point (48) where they state that Smart Meters and their networks are non-ionizing radiation, and not harmful to health, their referenced Annexures R-7 and R-8 nowhere mention that Smart Meters and their Meshed Network Technology are safe for humans, animals, plants, butterflies and bees and birds and other food pollinators. This only means that they are implementing untested, experimental technologies in our homes that have a potential to damage us, just like the Covid Vaccines, where WHO website www.vigiaccess.org now shows that the Covid Vaccine has over 2000 side effects, which has been the major cause of sudden deaths and serious sickness all across the world. So, it is we the people, who have to be very wary and sceptical of all these western technologies and their hazardous effects on our lives, whilst the Elect Dept of Goa just takes a simplistic stand that they have been given a Smart Meters project from the center, so it should be implemented. Such a careless stand is just not acceptable to the electricity consumers of Goa.
 - m) In Goa most Electricity Meters are fitted on the wall of the balcony. Quite often they are barely 2-3 feet away from the heads or bodies of people sitting in the balconies, which is a common trend in the morning and evening time. Children spend a lot of time playing in the balcony, since they are not allowed to go outside when unattended, and these radiations are more harmful to their softer skulls.
- 4) The Revamped Distribution Sector (RDSS) Scheme launched by the Government of India is only for Government Companies, so private companies like BEST, Tata Power, Adani, Torrent, MSEDCL, etc. cannot implement Smart Meters for their consumers. In the case of Goa, the

Electricity Department of Goa supplies the power, so they can avail of this scheme. But the purpose of the RDSS scheme of installing Smart Meters is to bring down the Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) losses to 15%. Since Goa's transmission losses are already below 9% there is absolutely no need to install Smart Meters in Goa and incur an expense of Rs.890 crores that is ultimately going from the tax payer's money.

- a) In point (39) of the Affidavit submitted by the Elect Dept of Goa, the CEE has stated that they wish to bring down the losses below 7-8%. But down to how is not mentioned. What is the lowest AT&C loss achieved by any state in India? And does the saving by those lower AT&C losses offset the loss of 1200 crore?
- 5) When Consumers have perfectly working Electronic Meters, what is the need to replace them? At a time of Global Crisis due to impending increases in fuel and electricity prices due to the global war that is spreading, when Prime Minister Modi has advised all Indians to reduce expenses and conserve energy, why are functioning electronic meters being destroyed? About 300 crores of the taxpayers' money is being destroyed by removing and dumping the present electronic meters. Added to it are the 890 crores cost of the new Smart Meters, as well as the environmental damage that will be caused due to disposing of existing meters. Why has the Cost Benefit Analysis of this entire project not been made public? It is totally a loss of 1200 crores. In double this amount, Goa can have new Solar Power Plants in each of the Talukas of Goa that will give free electricity to all Goans for the next 20 years. There will be no need for Goa Govt. To buy electricity from other states on a daily basis. Why was this decision not considered for the benefit of consumers and the state?
- 6) Across India there are thousands of consumers who have got Smart Meter bills double or even 10 times their earlier bills, without any increase in consumption. Why is this happening? Why are such defective Smart Meters being installed?
- 7) There have been instances of Smart Meters catching fire as well burning down houses. Section 55 of the Electricity Act 2003 states that the meter should be an approved meter that is correct. So why have each of the Smart Meters not been checked and approved by the Legal Metrology Department of India or the State Metrology Department for accuracy and safety? The higher spikes in billing are precisely due to inaccurate meters, which will have to be considered as defective meters, and even worse, a financial fraud by the Electricity Dept on consumers. No private company certified Smart Meter is valid. The Smart in S.M.A.R.T. Meters means Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology.
- 8) The "prepaid" nature of Smart Meters allows for Remote Disconnection of power. This bypasses the fundamental right to give prior notice and a formal hearing during payment disputes. Most of the non-payment of dues now are arising from faulty high bill amounts of Smart Meters. Section 56 of the Electricity Act specifies that 15 days notice in writing must be given to the consumer before disconnecting their electricity supply, for non-payment of dues. The threat of cutting electricity, a fundamental right and essential service under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, without a grace period or human intervention, is a violation of Natural Justice. Internal Electricity Department targets or policies or executive circulars cannot override constitutional protections or Parliamentary statutes. Electricity disconnection or forced installation threats cannot be given by the Smart Meters installation team or the Electricity Department, as they violate the Electricity Act and the Consumer Protection Act (2019). Such lawless behavior must stop.

- 9) The problem with Pre Paid Meters is, when consumer's electricity gets prematurely cut off due to exhaustion of pre-paid units due to faulty high billing, and they go to the Electricity Dept to dispute it, they are being told to first pay the faulty amount and then their electricity supply will be resumed. This behaviour can have disastrous results for people on life-support systems, people who work from home, running water pumps to fill overhead tanks, children who need to study in the evenings for exams, etc. This is a clear malpractice, as it violates Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003 that mandates that SERC must balance the interests of the consumer with interests of the Electricity Supplier and the State.
- 10) The Electricity (Rights of Consumers) Rules (2020) give consumers the right to choose the type of electricity meter to be installed at their premises. So if their present electronic meter is faulty then consumers are free to install any approved electronic meter in its place. By installing Pre Paid Smart Meters against the wishes of consumers, often in their absence, the Electricity Department of Goa and M/s Digi Smart Network Pvt. Ltd. are violating sections of the above acts, as well as Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.
- 11) Section 171 and Supply Code 8.2 and 8.3. state that the Smart Meter installation team has to give each consumer prior intimation of the date & time they want to come to fix the Smart Meter, as well as any other conditions they have, and only when the consumer agrees to it, they can come to replace their existing meter with a Smart Meter. So if you don't want a Smart Meter, when the Digi Smart installation team comes to your premises to install a Smart Meter without your permission, tell them that you don't agree to replace your meter with a Smart Meter, and that they are committing illegal acts by violating Sections 47(5), 55, 61 of the Electricity Act 2003, as well as Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, and that you will file an FIR against them. The Smart Meter installation company cannot overrule any provision of the Electricity Act 2003. As soon as they come, start a video recording for the purpose of filing the FIR against trespassing and illegal removal and replacement of the meter against your consent, as well as for preparing false documents and criminal breach of trust. If the Smart Meter installation team comes with the police, ask the police for their Departmental Order that states under which section they are assisting the Smart Meter team in doing their illegal acts. Section 353 of IPC on obstructing the work of a public servant does not apply here, because installing a Smart Meter is a private act for a private consumer. If the police do not back off and go away with the Smart Meters installation team, go to the Police Station and get the Station Diary and other relevant documents that gave the police the orders to come to your house or society, and register an FIR against the SR & PI of the police station.
- 12) Building Societies have permission to do maintenance activities on the building. They are not the consumer in the case of your Electricity Meter. So they have no right to give any permission or NOC to replace your Smart Meter. You can file an FIR and a lawsuit against the Society for acting illegally on your behalf regarding this.
- 13) No GR. as on 1st April 2026 can overrule Sections 47(5), 53, 55, 61, 171 of the Electricity Act 2003
- 14) In reply to the RTI questions from the Smart Meters Naka Team, Goa, regarding the Cost Benefit Analysis of Smart Meters, the Elect Dept of Goa has given an incomplete reply, simply submitting 2 pages of the letter from REC Ltd, to the Power Secretary of Goa that gives the breakup of the 890 crores cost of the project.

- a) There is no statement of the money savings expected due to removal of 'Meter Reading Personnel'.
- b) There is no statement about how much EDG will save by bringing down their AT & C losses. And how much lower from 9% is EDC planning to bring down these losses to? How much have other Elect Depts in the past brought down their transmission losses to after having installed Smart Meters?
- c) There is no statement of the losses incurred by destroying 7.5 lac existing electronic meters.
- d) There is no statement about the financial costs that will be incurred for the safe disposal of existing electronic meters.
- e) How much of the cost savings will be passed onto the consumers by way of reduced charge per unit of consumption? Section 61 of the Electricity Act 2003 states that SERC must balance the interests of the consumer with interests of the State, so any cost saving must be shared with the consumer. But most Smart Meter consumers across India are receiving substantially higher monthly bills than before, even with the same amount of electricity consumption.
- f) What is the compensation scheme for all the Meter Reading Personnel who will lose their jobs, once Smart Meters are implemented? Will they be given a VRS scheme? What will be the entire cost of that scheme and how will the EDG recover that loss?
- g) If the Smart Meters project is a loss making venture, then why go ahead with it?

15) Smart Meters seem to be another scam of the PPP venture of Governments offloading their responsibility to the citizens, of supplying them with safe and economical power. In cities like Mumbai, the Government has given the power supply to Adani and Tata Power and other agencies, the manufacturer of the Smart Meter is some other company, and their meters are not tested and approved by the Metrological Department of the State, and the installation and maintenance of the Smart Meters is done by a third agency. So the liability is spread across three different private companies, who can change their policies anytime, increase electricity rates when they wish, for higher profits to benefit share holders, or upgrade the software of Smart Meters anytime like mobile phones, and ultimately passing on all the higher expenses to the tax payers and the state. We the people do not agree to be running after all these private agencies or taking them to court for violations, as we should only be dealing with the state and holding them responsible for the essential service of electricity supply.

16) Smart Meters is part of the Smart City scheme of the New World Order dictatorship that wants to treat every person like a criminal by tracking and tracing all their activities, in order to punish them for a higher carbon footprint. Their plan is for all our activities to be tracked with face recognition software and RFID tracking everywhere, even at the road traffic signals, that will track where we go all the time, what we do, and what comments we make on Social Media. People speaking against bad policies of the Government will get low Social Credit Scores. With a low social credit score, the Govt can put a limit through the Central Bank Digital Currency (already launched in India), on how much petrol you buy, how much meat and fish you are allowed to buy per week from the stores, or how much electricity you use daily. So via this Smart Meter, they can reduce your electricity supply because your low social credit score allows for a limited daily amount of power supply to your home, or they may even stop your electricity for some other violation you have done of their bad policies, just like they froze all the bank accounts of truck drivers in Canada for protesting. Indians reject the One World Order

and their One World Government plan, and their entire track and trace and control technologies, and we reserve our right to remain a Sovereign Nation where Democracy is of the people, by the people and for the people, where we decide the policies and technologies that are safe and beneficial for us.

- 17) Why has the Smart Meters project been launched without consultation with the public, especially since it is a remote communication device installed in our homes? Why has due process not been followed, and so many laws and safety checks been bypassed in such a hurry to illegally install Smart Meters when there are so many technical problems with it as well? The public must demand that joint consultations with the public be held immediately in every state and at the national level before any further rollout of Smart Meters, otherwise people will have no option, but to file Public Interest Litigations.
- 18) The Electricity Dept of Goa has given the work of replacing our electricity meters with Smart Meters to M/S Digi Smart Network Pvt. Ltd. If you are against having a Smart Meter for some or all of the above reasons, when Digi Smart personnel come to do the survey, take the name, number and designation their person, and tell them to note in their system that you are refusing the Smart Meter whether it is prepaid or postpaid, because you have the right to reject it as per Sections 47(5), 53, 55, 56, 61 & 171 of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Issue them the same 'No Consent' letter that you have sent to the Chief Electrical Engineer, Elect Dept of Goa, or to the Elect Dept official of your district.
- 19) Why has the Electricity Department of Goa not solved Goa's decades old problem of 4-5 daily power cuts in many places in Goa before taking up this initiative of Smart Meters? Goans demand that the bigger daily power problems be solved before any of these fancy and harmful and totally unnecessary global Smart systems are implemented in Goa.
- 20) Watch the following documentaries and videos to learn about the Hazards of Smart Meters:
 - a) Take back your power 2017 <https://youtube.com/watch?v=8ZTiT9ZSg3Q>
 - b) The Dangers of Smart Meters <https://youtu.be/GDUWoJEBBzg?si=kS927fbEN1IYKBVo>
 - c) The Effects of Smart Meters to Your Health <https://youtu.be/MrtzawH-HCc>
 - d) Smart Meters are a Scam <https://x.com/awakenindiamvmt/status/1906250837371883553>

Notice to Departments on Smart Meters

To,

The Chief Electrical Engineer,
Electricity Department, Government of Goa,
3rd / 4th Floor, Vidyut Bhavan, Panaji, Goa 403001

Superintendent of Police, Margao, South Goa / Panjim, North Goa

Address:

Collector, Margao, South Goa / Panjim, North Goa

Address:

Shri Pusapati Ashok Gajapathi, Raju, Governor of Goa,
Raj Bhavan, Dona Paula, Goa

Subject: Formal Objection to Illegal Installation of Smart Meters in Violation of the Electricity Act, 2003 and Threat to Consumers' Rights

Reference: Forcible Installation of Smart Meters by Electric Distribution Companies - Arbitrary Actions Against Larger Public Interest in Violation of the Electricity Act, 2003

Respected Sir / Madam,

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Nature and Purpose of this Representation

The undersigned is raising serious objections in larger public interest against the illegal, forceful, and coercive installation of Smart Meters affecting individual consumers across the distribution area.

1.2 Lack of Public Awareness and Transparency

No public awareness programs have been conducted at any point of time, nor has any information been provided to housing societies or individual consumers prior to the commencement of installation. Consumers have been kept entirely uninformed about:

- a. The legal implications and risks of Smart Meters.
- b. Their rights under the Electricity Act, 2003.
- c. **The financial implications, including Time-of-Day (ToD) i.e. heavy surging charges in peak period times which will loot the consumers.**
- d. **The smart meter expenses shall be recovered from consumers.**
- e. **That the postpaid meters shall be immediately converted in prepaid meters once all the smart meters are installed.**
- f. **That there shall be immediate disconnect of electric supply on the expiry of the amount paid violating Section 56 of the Electricity Act, 2003.**

1.3 Reference Video Evidence by Mr. Kamlakar Shenoy

The following video links document the illegal activities being carried out in the name of Smart Meter installation, including a meeting at the MSEB Mumbai office:

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/18d4BYpUZH/>

<https://kamlakarshenoy.com/updates/mr-gaonkar-from-go-a-wanted-me-to-address-t-042526/>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W_lguiG4Yic

https://youtu.be/XoKFcNmRL3Q?si=u9uqA_fKqSViaL3C

<https://youtu.be/JRzszF8QmpM?si=LDND64iliFqtmUC>

<https://youtube.com/shorts/orGEgL9GthU>

<https://youtube.com/shorts/hUsnom8KzDI?feature=share>

<https://kamlakarshenoy.com/updates/mseb-meeting-at-mumbai-office-shows-all-ill-03262>

2. SPECIFIC ILLEGALITIES IN THE INSTALLATION OF SMART METERS

2.1 Violations in General Installation

- a. Installation without the consent of the consumer violates Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b. No individual notice issued to the consumer violates the statutory safeguards under Sections 47(5) and 171.
- c. Installation in the absence of the consumer violates due process under Sections 47(5) and 55, and Supply Code Clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 15.2.1.
- d. Deployment of police force to coerce consumers violates the statutory framework and consumer protection provisions of the Act.
- e. Threats of disconnection without compliance with Section 56 (requiring 15-day prior notice) are illegal.
- f. Threat of section 163 Electricity act to disconnect the electric supply. There is no provision to disconnect the electric supply if the consumers oppose the illegal and forcible installation of smart meters
 - i. without following due process of law
 - ii. when their meter is in good condition
 - iii. when there is monopoly forced of a particular meter when the existing meter is good one installed just 4 years back thereby causing financial burden on consumers

2.2 Installation in New Buildings

- a. Installation without consumer consent violates Section 47(5), as the developer has no right to act on behalf of consumers. The public servants have threatened orally and forced the developers to install the smart meters or else their further sanction shall be stopped
- b. Installation without proper approval violates Section 55.
- c. Non-disclosure of material information violates:
 - i. Section 47(5)
 - ii. Section 61 (transparency and fairness); and
 - iii. Supply Code Clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 15.2.1.

2.3 Illegal Notices Issued to Housing Societies

The practice of issuing notices to housing societies is fundamentally illegal for the following reasons:

- a. A housing society is not a “consumer” within the meaning of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b. Statutory notices must be issued to individual consumers under Sections 47(5) and 171.
- c. A housing society has no authority to:
 - i. Waive individual consumer rights under Section 47(5); or
 - ii. Give consent on behalf of individual consumers under Section 55 and Supply Code Clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 15.2.1.

2.4 Defects and False Statements in Notices

The notices issued are defective, incomplete, and contain false and misleading statements, as detailed below:

- a. The notices were formerly pasted on the building and gates.
- b. No acknowledgment or consent is obtained from individual consumers on delivery of any such notice as required under section 171 of Electricity Act.
- c. No names or addresses of individual consumers are mentioned.
- d. Only photocopies are provided; no original notices are given.
- e. No visible signature, and no name of the issuing authority is disclosed.
- f. No outward reference number is included.
- g. No contact details (name, address, telephone) of the officer to whom objections may be addressed.
- h. Telephone numbers provided in the notice are non-functional.
- i. False representation that Smart Meters are being provided free of cost.
- j. Concealment of Time-of-Day (ToD) surging charges are applicable during peak periods(no limits of what percentage of extra charges will be levied is also not informed) .
- k. False representation that meters are post-paid, while consumers have been informed that all meters will be converted to prepaid after full installation.
- l. Many notices bear no date, signature, or name of the issuing officer.
- m. Illegal threats of police action.
- n. Illegal threats of disconnection under Section 163 of the Electricity Act.
- o. Circulation of Government Resolution dated 1.4.2026 that itself violates provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- p. No Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) disclosed for resolution of inflated bills.
- q. No time limit specified for replying to consumer objections.
- r. No penalty mechanism disclosed for failure to reply to consumer objections.
- s. False and incorrect information provided to induce and threaten the consumers to install smart meters.

3. VIOLATION OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTRICITY ACT, 2003

3.1 Overview of Violations

The installation drive violates Sections 47(5), 50, 53, 55, 61, and 171 of the Electricity Act, 2003, read with Supply Code Clauses 8.2, 8.3, and 15.2.1. No Government Resolution or executive circular can override the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003, which is a parliamentary statute.

3.2 Section 55 — Correct and Certified Meter

- a. Every meter must be tested, certified, and sealed by the State Legal Metrology Department before installation. The consumers are being compelled to rely upon and accept the internal testing of meters as accurate and conclusive, notwithstanding the evident conflict of interest, as such testing is conducted by the very authority responsible for installation and enforcement.
- b. Delegation of this statutory function to private agencies is illegal.
- c. Smart meters are susceptible to manipulation due to their remote communication mechanism:
 - i. External control and data interference is possible.
 - ii. Accuracy and reliability are thereby compromised.
 - iii. The installation and operation of such meters' result in unwarranted intrusion into the privacy of consumers, as their usage patterns and movement can be easily monitored and tracked, thereby violating their right to privacy.
 - iv. Consumer representations reveal serious defects, including:
 - v. Use of substandard and imported components, including Chinese-origin parts.
 - vi. Abnormal increase in readings during voltage fluctuations.
 - vii. Inaccurate readings in high temperature conditions.

3.3 Supply Code Violations — Clauses 8.2 and 8.3 and 15.2.1

- a. **15.2.1:** It is submitted that while the provision mandates that meters shall be replaced only in the presence of the consumer and upon prior notice as required under law, the same is wholly inadequate in safeguarding consumer rights, as it fails to address the fundamental issue of absence of necessity for replacement of meters that are already in proper working condition. Mere compliance with procedural requirements of notice and presence does not cure the illegality arising from arbitrary and unjustified replacement, particularly when no objective criteria, independent verification, or demonstrable consumer benefit—such as reduction in cost per unit—has been established. The provision, therefore, suffers from substantive unreasonableness and is liable to be reconsidered.
- b. Prior notice with a specific date and time of installation is mandatory.
- c. Personnel entering premises must display proper identification, including:
 - i. Job sheets and work orders.
 - ii. Batch numbers and identity badges worn on the chest.
 - iii. All other prescribed details of the persons entering the premises.

3.4 Section 53 — Safety

No safety audit or study has been disclosed to the public. Serious unaddressed concerns include:

- a. Radiation impact on consumers and residents.
- b. The presence of electronic components and/or any other components in such meters poses a significant risk of fire hazards, with the potential for rapid escalation and spread in the event of ignition, thereby endangering life and property.
- c. Risk of large-scale failure and mass damage to meters.
- d. Environmental impact, including:
 - i. Disposal of crores of discarded electronic meters.
 - ii. No environmental impact assessment has been conducted.

3.5 Sections 47(5) and 55 — Wrongful Replacement of Functional Meters

- a. a. No cogent or lawful justification has been provided for the replacement of meters that are in proper working condition, in clear violation of Section 47(5); the reasons cited are merely cosmetic and illusory (“window dressing”) and fail to demonstrate any real or proportionate reduction in cost per unit when weighed against the substantial investment and projected returns on investment.
- b. **Replacement of functional, defect-free meters violates Section 55.**
- c. Such arbitrary removal violates both Sections 47(5) and 55.

3.6 Central Electricity Authority (CEA) Directions — Subordinate to the Act

- a. CEA directions cannot override Sections 47(5), 50, 53, 55, 61, and 171 of the Electricity Act, 2003. Supply code 8.2. 8.3 and 15.2.1.
- b. CEA directions are subordinate to the parent statute, i.e., the Electricity Act, 2003, and must be read subject to its provisions.
- c. The directions of CEA cannot over rule the Electricity act 2003.

3.7 Amendment / change in rooftop solar energy systems violates Section 61 of Electricity Act

It is further submitted that the introduction of Time-of-Day (TOD) tariff through smart meters adversely impacts consumers who have invested in rooftop solar energy systems. Such consumers generate electricity during daylight hours, which coincides with the designated peak tariff period. However, the excess energy exported to the grid is credited at a lower rate, while grid power drawn during evening hours attracts peak TOD (Time of Day) surging charges. This asymmetry financially penalizes environmentally responsible consumers and discourages adoption of renewable energy, in direct violation of Section 61 of the Electricity Act, 2003, which mandates promotion of efficient and economic use of electricity including from renewable sources."

4. VIOLATION OF SUPPLY CODE

- a. **Non-compliance with Supply Code Clause 8.2:** No prior individual notice with specific date and time issued.
- b. **Non-compliance with Supply Code Clause 8.3:** No proper identification or work-order details provided by installation personnel.
- c. **Non-compliance with Meter Installation Code 15.2.1:** Meters installed without adherence to prescribed procedure.

Each of the above simultaneously violates Sections 47(5) and 55 of the Electricity Act, 2003.

5. MISUSE OF AUTHORITY AND POLICE FORCE

5.1 Illegal Use of Police

- a. Deployment of police force for meter installation violates the statutory scheme of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b. Threats invoking Section 163 of the Electricity Act to effect disconnection are illegal and without authority.

5.2 Forced Replacement — Specific Violations

- a. Section 163 does not permit replacement of correctly functioning meters under Sections 47(5) and 55.
- b. Replacement of functional meters violates:
 - i. Section 55 (correct and certified meter); and
 - ii. Section 47(5) (consumer rights).
- c. No provision of the Electricity Act, 2003 mandates the installation of smart meters exclusively.
- d. Section 61 promotes efficiency and competition; it does not authorise a monopolistic mandate. Yet smart meters are leading to inflated bills and increased financial burden on consumers.
- e. No certificate of correctness or functioning has been obtained for smart meters from the State Legal Metrology Department as required under Section 55.
- f. False information provided to consumers violates statutory obligations under Sections 47(5) and 61.

5.3 Mandatory Disclosures Required from Distribution Companies

The distribution companies are required to disclose:

- a. The specific provision of the Electricity Act, 2003 that permits forced replacement of meters.
- b. The specific provision mandating the use of smart meters exclusively.
- c. The specific provision permitting removal of a correctly functioning meter.

5.4 Inflated Bills — Complete Absence of Statutory Mechanism

No Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been prescribed or disclosed, thereby resulting in absence of uniformity, transparency, and accountability in implementation.

- a. No effective grievance redressal mechanism, as mandated under Section 42, has been specified or operationalized for the prompt resolution of inflated or erroneous billing, thereby subjecting consumers to undue hardship and harassment.
- b. It is further submitted that complaints pertaining to inflated or incorrect bills ought to be capable of being addressed and resolved without requiring the physical presence of the consumer, and should be processed upon a simple complaint made through email or any other consumer-friendly mode of communication.

c. No specific and reasonable time frame has been prescribed within which such grievances relating to inflated billing shall be resolved, resulting in unnecessary delay and compelling consumers to undergo avoidable hardship, including filing multiple applications and appeals.

- d. Section 56 has not been complied with:
 - i. No 15-day prior notice is being issued.
 - ii. Consumers are being immediately coerced into compliance.
- e. The following must be disclosed by the distribution companies:
 - iii. The grievance redressal mechanism under Section 42.
 - iv. Consumer protection against disconnection under Section 56.
 - v. Meter testing procedure under Section 55.

6. RIGHTS OF CONSUMERS

6.1 Statutory Rights under the Electricity Act, 2003

- a. **Section 47(5) and Section 171:** Right to prescribed conditions and safeguards prior to installation.
- b. **Section 55:** Right to a correct, tested, and certified meter by State Metrology department.
- c. **Section 56:** Right to protection from arbitrary disconnection.
- d. **Section 42:** Right to written reply and access to grievance redressal.

6.2 Financial Accountability

Consumers have the right to demand accountability and disclosure under Section 61, including:

- a. The quantum of investment made (reported to be approximately ₹1,800 crore).
- b. Studies and data showing cost reduction per unit for consumers.
- c. Evidence of actual consumer benefit and tariff reduction.
- d. Justification for recovering the investment with a reported 16% Return on Investment (ROI) from consumers with no corresponding benefit.
- e. Full disclosure of:
 - i. Time-of-Day (ToD) surging charges.
 - ii. Peak-period tariff implications.
 - iii. Whether the postpaid shall be converted to pre-paid at any point of time after the installing of all smart meters thereby cheating the consumers

6.3 Rights in Case of Forcible Entry

Every consumer has the right to:

- a. Demand proper legal notice as per section 171 Electricity act, supply code 8.2, 8.3 & 15.2.1.
- b. Refuse unauthorized entry into their premises.
- c. Demand written authorization before permitting entry.
- d. Verify the identity and authority of personnel seeking entry.
- e. Verify the legal correctness of your entry and the job electric company intends to carry out.
- f. Demand written communication along with sections and provision of Electricity Act 2003 and other relevant law for every objection raised. The signatory shall mention his office address, name and department and post held by him along with email ID and telephone numbers (which are in working conditions).

- g. Seek proof of compliance with:
 - i. Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - ii. Section 50 of the Electricity Act 2003
 - iii. Section 53 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - iv. Section 55 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - v. Section 56 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - vi. Section 171 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
 - vii. Supply code 8.2, 8.3, 15.2.1.

6.4 Rights in Case of Illegal Police Assistance

Where police force is unlawfully deployed, consumers are entitled to:

- a. **Demand the copy of the letter addressed to police station along with specific provision of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) / BNSS under which the police have been requisitioned by the electricity company.**
- b. Obtain a copy of the Station Diary entry from the local police station providing police protection.
- c. Lodge a First Information Report (FIR) against the Senior Police Inspector of the local police station if illegal force is applied.
- d. Thereafter file complaint before Zonal DCP for registration of FIR against the Sr PI of local police station.
- e. **Thereafter file complaint with Local Magistrate u/s 166A IPC / 199 BNS. No sanction is required to prosecute any police officer / public servant under this section as this act does not fall within ambit of discharge of official duty.**

7. CONTRADICTIONS IN THE POSITION OF ELECTRICITY COMPANIES

- a. **Distribution companies claim statutory authority as government-owned entities while simultaneously ignoring all consumer rights and statutory safeguards under the Electricity Act, 2003.**
- b. **The stated objectives of the RDSS Scheme (reduction of distribution losses) contradict the actual distribution loss figures, which are already well within the target, in violation of the efficiency mandate under Section 61.**
- c. **Selective implementation — excluding the agriculture sector where arrears, distribution losses, and theft are the highest — violates the principle of equality.**
- d. **The ₹1,720 crore financial burden imposed on urban consumers, with no corresponding reduction in cost per unit, violates the mandate of Section 61.**
- e. **Any company that is not a State-owned company, cannot claim the benefit of the RDSS Scheme mandate while bypassing the mandatory conditions of the Electricity Act, 2003.**

8. RDSS SCHEME AND DISTRIBUTION LOSS CRITERIA

- a. Present distribution losses in Goa are lesser than 10%, which is already below the RDSS Scheme target.
- b. The RDSS Scheme aims to bring distribution losses below 15%.
- c. Since losses are already well below the target:
 - i. No justification exists for the mandatory rollout of smart meters.

- ii. Such implementation is therefore arbitrary and unjustified.

9. VIOLATION OF ARTICLE 14 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- a. **Smart meters are not being installed in the agriculture sector, despite that sector having the highest distribution losses, arrears, and incidents of theft.**
- b. This selective and discriminatory implementation:
 - i. Violates the right to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution of India.
 - ii. Targets urban consumers while excluding the primary high-loss sector.
 - iii. Is therefore unconstitutional and liable to be struck down.

10. DEMANDS AND RELIEF SOUGHT

In light of the foregoing, the undersigned demands:

- a. Strict and immediate compliance with Sections 47(5), 50, 53, 55, 56, 61, and 171 of the Electricity Act, 2003.
- b. Strict compliance with Supply Code Clauses 8.2, 8.3, and Meter Installation Code 15.2.1.
- c. Immediate cessation of all forcible and coercive installation of smart meters without individual consumer consent.
- d. Immediate cessation of the use of police force in connection with smart meter installation.
- e. **Issuance of proper individual notices to each consumer as required under Sections 47(5) and 171. Any notice to society and not consumers is illegal, bad-in-law and amounts to making of incorrect documents and using these incorrect documents as genuine for purpose of cheating.**
- f. Full disclosure of the specific legal authority and sections under Electricity act 2003, for forced replacement of functional meters.
- g. Reinstall all electronic meters removed and remove all smart meters installed without following due process of law.
- h. **Disclosure of certification from the State Legal Metrology Department for all smart meters installed till this day and to be installed hereafter, as required under Section 55.**
- i. Disclosure of a clear Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for resolution of inflated bills arising from smart meter installation wherein the consumer need not go to electricity office but can communicate through the mode comfortable to consumer.
- j. **Disclosure of the specific time period within which the inflated bills issued shall be resolved without going in for litigation and appeals.**
- k. A detailed safety and environmental impact assessment as required under Section 53.
- l. Disclosure of the financial justification for the investment of ₹1,800 crore and recovery with 16% Return on Investment (ROI), in compliance with Section 61.
- m. Action against officials who have issued false, defective, and misleading notices to housing societies and consumers by concealing true facts and by misrepresentation of true facts.

It is made clear that if the above demands are not complied with forthwith, the undersigned reserves the right to take all legal remedies available under the Electricity Act, 2003, the Constitution of India, and other applicable laws, including approaching the Hon'ble High Court and/or the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by way of Public Interest Litigation or otherwise.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

[Name of Complainant]

[Address]

[Date]

Gram Sabha Resolution_v1

GRAM SABHA RESOLUTION NO:

Village Panchayat:

Taluka:

District:

Date of Meeting:

Subject: Opposition to the Forced Installation of Smart Meters

Whereas, the residents of [Village Name] have expressed serious apprehensions regarding the mandatory rollout of Smart Meters; and whereas, the Gram Sabha serves as the supreme decision-making body of the village under the Panchayati Raj framework, it is hereby resolved that the following concerns must be addressed by the Electricity Department of Goa.

RESOLUTION: The Gram Sabha of [Village Name] resolves that Smart Meters shall not be installed within our jurisdiction without the explicit, written, and informed consent of the individual household / consumer. This decision is based on the following critical grievances:

- 1) Sudden and Unexplained Billing Jumps: Observations from neighboring regions indicate significant, unexplained spikes in electricity charges immediately following the transition from earlier electronic meters to Smart Meters. This violates Section 55 of the Electricity Act regarding correctness and accuracy of a meter. Without a technical audit to explain these discrepancies, and resolution of the problem, the Gram Sabha views this as an unfair financial burden on the rural population.
- 2) Violation of Due Process and Remote Disconnection: The "prepaid" nature of these meters allows for Remote Disconnection of power. This bypasses the fundamental right to give prior notice and a formal hearing during payment disputes. Section 56 of the Electricity Act specifies that 15 days notice in writing must be given to the consumer before disconnecting their electricity supply, for non-payment of dues. The threat of losing electricity - an essential service - without a grace period or human intervention is a violation of Natural Justice.
- 3) Lack of Financial Transparency: There is a complete lack of clarity regarding the recovery of the massive rollout costs. The public has not been informed how the Annual Revenue Requirement (ARR) and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) costs are being passed on to the consumer through tariff hikes. RTI questions to the Electricity Dept of Goa about the Cost Benefit Analysis of Smart Meters remain unanswered.
- 4) Huge Financial Loss to the Taxpayers: At a time of Global Crisis due to impending increases in fuel and electricity prices due to the global war that is spreading, when our Prime Minister has advised all Indians to reduce expenses and conserve energy, why are functioning electronic meters being destroyed? It is causing a massive loss of thousands of crores of taxpayers' money. Added to it is the cost of the new Smart Meters, as well as the environmental damage that will be caused due to disposing of existing meters. The main purpose of the Central Government's RDSS scheme of installing Smart Meters is to bring down the transmission losses to 15%. But since Goa's transmission losses are already below 9% Goa does not qualify for this scheme. Therefore, there is absolutely no need to install Smart Meters in Goa at an unnecessary expense of Rs.890 Crores.
- 5) Right to Choice: The Gram Sabha asserts that the consumer must have the right to choose their meter type. No utility provider shall use coercive tactics or threats of disconnection to force the adoption of Smart Meters.

6) Safety and Accuracy: There have been instances of Smart Meters catching fire and damaging property. Due to this, as well as the billing spikes, the Gram Sabha asserts that as per Section 53 of the Electricity Act, regarding Safety, and Section 55 regarding Accuracy, unless each Smart Meter of a private company is not checked and approved by the Metrology Department of Goa for accuracy and safety, it cannot be installed. In case any Metrology Department approved meter upon installation, gives higher billing, it will have to be considered as a defective meter, and even worse, a financial fraud by the Electricity Dept of Goa on the consumers of Goa.

7) Health Concerns Regarding Electromagnetic Fields (EMF): Smart Meters utilize Radio Frequency (RF) signals to transmit data through a meshed network that relays signals from one Smart Meter to another and then to the main nodes. There is significant concern among the village residents regarding the cumulative effect of a constant EMF radiation blanket in close proximity to living quarters. The Gram Sabha demands an independent health impact assessment. In the absence of conclusive evidence that long-term exposure to these specific radiation frequencies is harmless - especially for children, the elderly, and those with medical implants, as well as our food pollinators such as bees, butterflies and birds, the principle of "Precautionary Health Safety" shall apply, and installations shall not proceed,

8) Infringement on the Right to Privacy: The Gram Sabha notes that Smart Meters are capable of recording granular, real-time data on electricity consumption. This data can reveal intimate details of a household's daily routine, including when residents are not at home, what appliances they use, and their sleep patterns. This sensitive information could later be used for unauthorized surveillance or sold to third-party marketers, or even stolen by cyber criminals for harmful uses. The Gram Sabha views this as infringement on the Right to Privacy protected by the Constitution.

9) Vulnerability of Smart Meters to Cyber Attacks: The Gram Sabha also notes that over the last year of the war situation that may spread to India as well by the end of this year, there have been threats from Hackers to cause Cyber Attacks on the Electricity Grids of rival countries to cause a 'Grid Down' situation. Smart Meters are notably more vulnerable to such attacks. The Gram Sabha views this as a threat to supply of an essential commodity protected by the Constitution.

10) The Union Power Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar has in an answer to a Lok Sabha question on 02/04/2026 stated that as per Section 47(5) of the Electricity Act 2003, unless the consumer gives consent, no meter should be forced upon the consumer.

11) Illegal Replacements of Existing Meters in Goa by M/s. Digi Smart Network Pvt. Ltd: Section 171 of the Electricity Act and Supply Code 8.2 and 8.3 specifies that the Smart Meter installation team has to give each consumer in writing, prior intimation of the date & time they want to come to fix the Smart Meter, and only when the consumer agrees, they can come to replace their existing meter. This has not been followed in Goa by M/s. Digi Smart Network Pvt. Ltd. for even a single Smart Meter replacement, and is therefore an illegal act on their part. Also, NOC by Society for installation of Smart Meters for flats is invalid, as society is not the consumer.

12) It is pertinent to note that the rollout of Smart Meters in USA was halted in 2015, after it was taken to court by citizens, after they presented evidence of harm to people's brains and overall health, and damage to food pollinators such as butterflies & bees, as well as reports of fires caused by Smart Meters. The documentary 'Take Back Your Power 2017' details all the events and its related proceedings <https://youtube.com/watch?v=8ZTiT9ZSg3Q>

Hence the Gram Sabha directs the Panchayat to forward a copy of this resolution to the Chief Electrical Engineer of the Electricity Department of Goa. No official or contractor shall proceed with installation within the village limits until these issues are resolved to the satisfaction of the Gram Sabha.

A copy of the resolution shall also be sent to the local Police station for information.

Proposed By: [Name of Member/Villager]

Seconded By: [Name of Member/Villager]

Individual No Consent Notice for Smart Meter_v3

Under Divine Jurisdiction

Disclaimer: No Dog Latin, Legalese, Diglossa or Doublespeak is used in this document.
All text is plain English. Any assumption otherwise will be reader's responsibility.

Notice to the Agent is notice to its Principal. Notice to the Principal is Notice to its Agents

Silence is Acquiescence and Agreement. This is a Self Executing Contract.

Date:

To,
The Chief Electrical Engineer,
Electricity Department, Government of Goa,
3rd / 4th Floor, Vidyut Bhavan,
Panaji, Goa 403001.

Subject: Installation of Smart Electricity Meter at my premises

Dear Public Servant,

I conditionally accept your offer of Smart Meter, provided you assure and confirm the following to me:

- 1) No personal data or data of the private usage of my home devices will be collected.
- 2) Smart Meters cannot be accessed wirelessly, manipulated, or hacked.
- 3) The Microwave Power Density at all times is below the maximum safe permissible level.
- 4) There is no risk of Transient Voltage Rise.
- 5) There is no harmful High Radio Frequency Radiation.
- 6) There will be no unexplained billing spikes.
- 7) There will be no disconnection without notice or hearing in case of untimely payment.
- 8) Provide me studies that prove Smart Meter has no adverse effect on Human Health.
- 9) Provide me studies that prove Smart Meter does not adversely affect plant life.
- 10) Provide me studies that prove Smart Meter does not adversely affect butterflies and bees and birds and other food pollinators.

I request you to address all the concerns I have listed above, and to submit all assurances and confirmations, along with all the research and studies done related to Smart Meters, providing certified documents along with an Affidavit within 14 days of recorded delivery of this notice.

Not responding within the stipulated time period given above will constitute a 'Tacit Agreement' that you cannot provide all the safety data requested by me and that you are unable to give me the assurances and confirmations I have asked above. This will secure my legal right to deny and reject your offer of Smart Meter installation.

Any coercive attempt from the date of your receipt of this letter will be considered as a violation of my Right to Privacy, Right to Health, Right to Life and Liberty, as well as a matter of Trespassing on my Private Property.

Any removal of my existing electricity meter or installation of a Smart Meter without my written consent will create a Tort Situation and Criminal Charges will be levied accordingly.

Waiting for your response,

Honorable Indian Republican

All Rights Reserved, Without Prejudice, No Consent No Contract, UCC 1 308

From: _____ CA No: _____

Address:

Ph No: _____

Electricity Meter Notice



**DO NOT FIT A
SMART METER**

The owner does NOT consent to the
installation of a Smart Meter.

NOTICE

To: Smart Meter Installer

**DO NOT INSTALL A
SMART METER
AT THIS PROPERTY.**

The owner does NOT consent to any electricity supplier sending you here to enter upon this property for the purpose of installing a 'smart meter'.

Contact the utility who has been advised in writing not to install a smart meter to this property. Any contact with the property owner must be in writing.

This is Private Property. No Trespassing. No Consent for the disconnection of Electricity Meter for its change to a Smart Meter without the written consent of the property owner, as per their terms & conditions.

You will be held accountable by the law for the breach of Sections 47(5), 53, 55, 56, 61, 171 of the Electricity Act 2003, and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

NOTICE BY PROPERTY OWNER.....