



Hydel Bullet

A Monthly Publication of the Kerala State Electricity Board Engineers' Association

SUPPLY CODE 2014 – REAL BENEFICIARY ?...

The Electricity Act-2003 seeks to create liberal framework of development for the power sector by distancing Government from regulation. The objectives of the Act are *"to consolidate the laws relating to generation, transmission, distribution, trading and use of electricity and generally for taking measures conducive to development of electricity industry, promoting competition therein, protecting interest of consumers and supply of electricity to all areas, rationalization of electricity tariff, ensuring transparent policies regarding subsidies, promotion of efficient and environmentally benign policies, constitution of Central Electricity Authority, Regulatory Commissions and establishment of Appellate Tribunal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."* As such, the Electricity Act empowers and entrust different statutory responsibilities with different agencies and they are supposed to deliver their statutory responsibilities as specified in the Act and without losing the spirit of the Electricity Act.

Accordingly, Government of India (GoI) is entrusted with preparing the policies and plans for the all round development of the sector and rules as specified in section 176. Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is entrusted with advising GoI on matters related to National Electricity Policy, formulate short term and long term perspective plan, and coordinate the activities of the planning agencies for optimum utilization of the resources to subserve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity for all consumers. CEA is responsible for framing construction standards, connectivity standards, grid standards, metering standards and safety standards in the power sector. According to section 73 (n), the CEA is responsible to advise the Appropriate Government and the Appropriate Commission on all technical matters relating to generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

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Farewell ceremony of Er.V.V.Sathyarajan,Chief Engineer,Distribution(Central)



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Similarly the functions of CERC are specified under section 79 and that of SERC under Section 86 of the IE Act. According to Section 86(3), the State Commission shall ensure transparency while exercising its powers and discharging its functions and Section 86(4) says "*in discharge of its functions, the State Commission shall be guided by the National Electricity Policy, National Electricity Plan and tariff policy published under section 3*" The Electricity Act, National Electricity Policy and Tariff Policy ensure and stress the financial viability and financial security of the licensee for delivering its duties and responsibilities entrusted to it.

Thus it is very much established through guidelines, orders and clarification that the regulations framed by the SERCs shall comply with the policies framed by the GoI, standards specified by the CEA and methodology adopted by CERC. It is mandatory that the methodology adopted by CEA and CERC shall be followed by the SERCs while framing its regulations and shall not cause a conflict for licensee, consumer and users.

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 50, the KSERC has now published the Kerala Electricity Supply Code 2014 on 31st January 2014. According to Section 50 of the Electricity Act; "*the State Commission shall specify an electricity supply code to provide for recovery of electricity charges, intervals for billing of electricity charges, disconnection of supply of electricity for non-payment thereof, restoration of supply of electricity; measures for preventing tampering, distress or damage*

to electrical plant, or electrical line or meter, entry of distribution licensee or any person acting on his behalf for disconnecting supply and removing the meter; entry for replacing, altering or maintaining electric lines or electrical plants or meter and such other matters" Again Section 181 specifies the power of the SERC to make regulation. Thus the SERC need to limit itself to the subjects and powers conferred to it through the Electricity Act and should avoid conflicts with the powers conferred to other agencies by encroaching on their areas of responsibilities.

As such, it is observed that KSERC has encroached in to the jurisdiction of CEA by diluting many standards and methodologies adopted in its regulations. It encroached upon the duties and responsibilities that are entrusted to the licensee by the Electricity Act . It also weakened the spirit of many CERC regulations. The SERC intrudes in to the jurisdiction of Electricity Act by directing and dictating the methodology for assessment and revising the definitions of unauthorized use of electricity. By dictating and directing the statutory officers in 126 and 127, the SERC has belittled the stature of these statutory authorities. The SERC has encroached on the powers of Hon. High Court and/or the Hon. Supreme Court, by providing a provision for review of the civil liability by the compounding officers (which is not envisaged in the Act). It should be remembered that the compounding officers need not be officers of the licensee and hence this provision shall have far reaching consequences for prevention of theft by the licensee.

All licensees, consumers and users of electricity shall comply not only with the regulations of the KSERC but also the regulations framed by the CEA, CERC and rules framed by the GoI and the GoK. Thus the clauses in the Supply Code 2014 framed by KSERC beyond Section 50 and Section 181 of Electricity Act 2003 do not have regulatory firmness if any of the clauses conflict with the spirit of the Act or contravenes the CEA or CERC regulations. In such cases, the central regulation shall prevail. According to Section 181(3) of the Electricity Act 2003, all regulations made by the State Commission under this Act shall be subject to the condition of previous publication. Thus it is for the KSERC to make a relook into the conflicts and other issues immediately and do necessary roll back or amendments at the earliest.

Though the Supply Code is meant to make the Kerala power sector a vibrant one, the sector will soon become sick and it provides no hope for law abiding citizens of the State. The code has fallen into the trap and liaison of the pressure groups in the State power sector and provides nothing to improve the quality and reliability of the supply to the consumers. Instead of tackling the real issues in the State power sector, the code evaded the ground realities and tried to score goal to the galleries through some gimmicks and licensee bashing. The end result shall be degradation and deterioration of the State power sector and further lowering the morale of the officers and staff of the KSEBoard Ltd., the major licensee. It is to be remembered that no General can win a war without the

confidence of the soldiers and no country can afford to risk a war without a well structured armed force.

The schedule of rates for the distribution works w.e.f 1-4-2014 was also published. The drafting of Supply code 2014 and the estimation of new schedule of rates for distribution works are seen arrived defeating the objective of the Act. The supervision charges for the material used for the works were denied without any justification. The suppression of the cost of service shall cause loss to the Board not only from the applicants for the new services, but also from the centrally aided schemes like RGGVY, RAPDRP ,other funded projects etc. The real beneficiaries are the promoters of the highrise buildings and other contractors and not the general public. The loss in supervision charges shall reduce the 'income from other business' and can ultimately lead to a hike in tariff. The rates for the distribution works should have been arrived at based on market rate or the PWD schedule of rate for materials. Instead of this, the SERC considered the bulk purchase rates offered by the manufacturers to the utility. When the materials are purchased at the Electrical Circle level to meet the urgent requirements, the rate will naturally be high. Due to all these reasons, the financial health of the licensee will be ruined. Now a days, the Board is executing turn key projects for certain central aided schemes. It is very much established that the material cost the companies are realizing in such projects are quite high. There is no regulation for it, be it private or public utilities. Section 46 of Electricity Act empowers the distribution licensee to

charge from a person requiring supply of electricity, any expenses reasonably incurred in providing any electric line or electric plant used for the purpose of giving that supply, but this is done away by the SERC through the supply code. The duty of the SERCs should have been to monitor that the distribution licensees are following the guidelines and rather than arbitrarily fixing the cost of each materials.

Over the years, during the finalization of the ARR, the per unit employee cost is projected as high by certain corners for publicity. In the ARR of the previous year also, a portion of the employee cost was denied by the KSERC and wide publicity was given for the same.

Certain clauses of the supply code are more dangerous to the Board. Even clauses which did not find a mention in the draft notification are seen included in the final notification. This questions the very spirit of previous publication. The functional independency of the licensee is not seen allowed while framing the regulations. For eg. The procedure mentioned in the sub section "supply of electricity in the case of reconstruction of existing premises", is very cumbersome and the consumer has to full fill at least four formalities to have a regular electric connection. The clause 95 of the supply code 2014 is inconsistent with the CEA Safety regulations. As per the CEA regulation for safety, if at any time subsequent to the erection of an electric over head lines, whether covered with insulating material or not, any such person who requires an alteration is liable to pay the cost of alteration of the OH line and plants. The cost of alteration of OH lines

includes the construction of materials required for such alteration, wages of labour employed in effecting the alteration plus supervision charges to the extent of fifteen percentages of the labour charges. But as per the supply code the licensee is entitled to recover only the labour charges. Section 135 of the Act and subsequent amendments deals with the theft of electricity, whereas the supply code introduces a new concept "suspected theft" that is inconsistent to Electricity Act and that can tempt for theft of electricity.

It would be a wasteful exercise to analyze the supply code clause by clause since rather than a regulation it is a guideline explaining the procedures of some of the distribution activity that is not in the ambit of the SERC. If someone alleges that, the SERC is trying to control the Board with certain ulterior motive to destabilize the organization, no one can counter it in the present scenario. The media have already started hue and cry against the proposed tariff petition. The regular hike in user charges will invite public protest as was seen in New Delhi in the recent past. It is not fair to frame policy or regulations without taking all the stake holders into confidence and its impact on society have to be viewed seriously. As regulations have a far reaching effect in the society, it shall not be framed according to the whims and fancies of someone. Since the ultimate responsibility rests with the Government, it will tarnish their image. Hence we urge the Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd to bring the actual facts before the State Government and to approach the Appellate Tribunal for seeking appropriate remedy at the earliest.

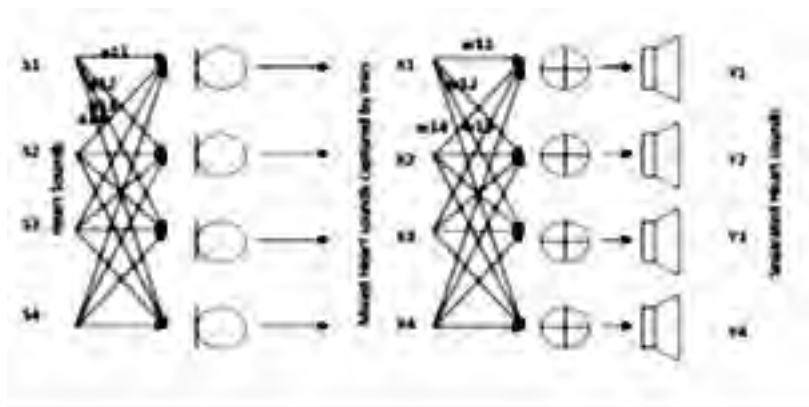
Introduction to Independent Component Analysis

Er. Krishna Kumar M, Assistant Engineer, 110 kV Substation, Mavelikara

1. INTRODUCTION

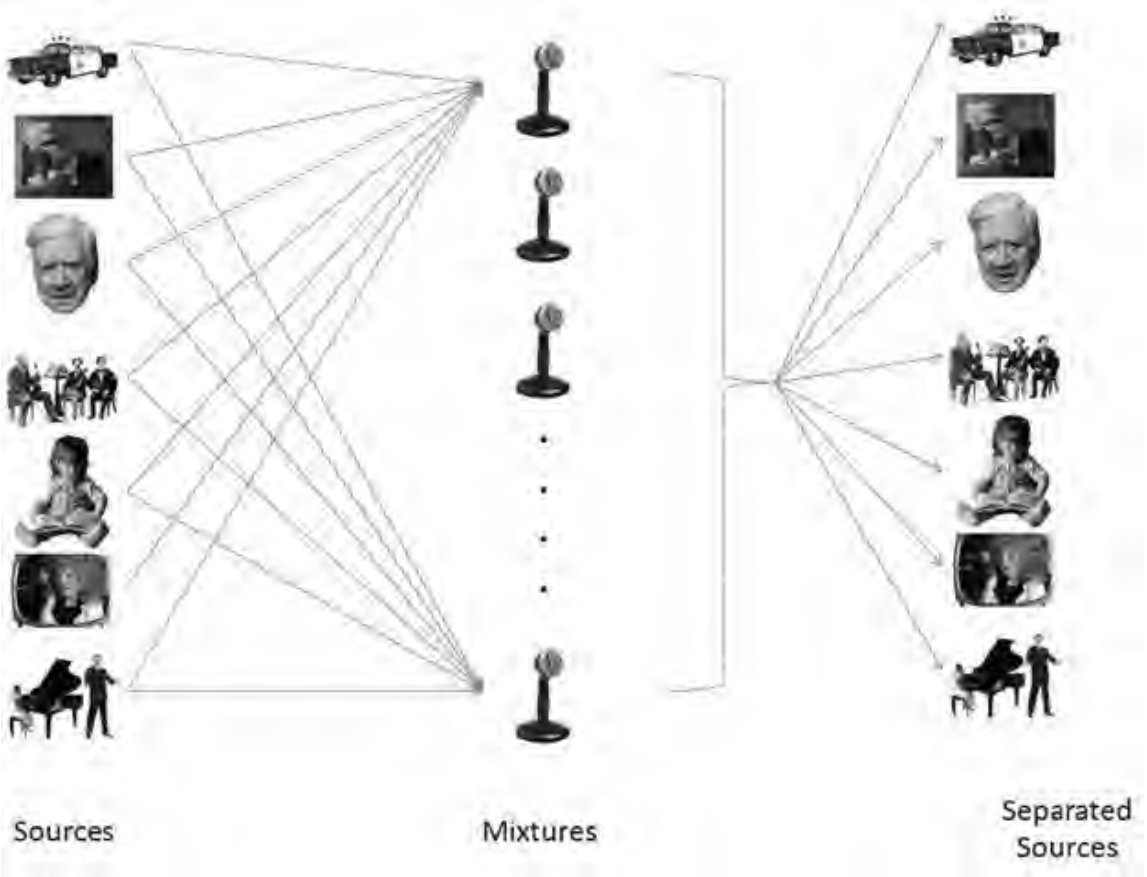
Independent component analysis (ICA) is a computational method for separating a multivariate signal into additive subcomponents. This is done by assuming that the subcomponents are non-Gaussian signals and that they are statistically independent from each other. ICA is a special case of blind source separation. The separation of a set of signals from a set of observed signal mixtures, without the information about the source signals or the mixing process is known as Blind Source Separation (BSS). BSS depends on the assumption that the source signals do not correlate with each other i.e. the signals are statistically independent or de-correlated.

A four source –sensor system is given below. The mixing and demixing matrix for only one channel is labeled for easy understanding. Co efficient of other channels can be written in similar way.



Schematic of acquisition and source separation of ground borne vibrations

ICA separates multivariate signal into additive subcomponents supposing the mutual statistical independence of the nongaussian source signals. ICA is based on the standard and physically realistic assumption that if different signals are from different physical processes then those signals are statistically independent.. The implication of this assumption can be reversed: if statistically independent signals can be extracted from signal mixtures then these extracted signals must be from different physical processes. ICA maximizes non-gaussianity. The problem as depicted in figure above is similar to cocktail party problem. The **cocktail party effect** is the phenomenon of being able to focus one's auditory attention on a particular stimulus while filtering out a range of other stimuli, much the same way that a partygoer can focus on a single conversation in a noisy room. This effect is what allows most people to "tune into" a single voice and "tune out" all others. It may also describe a similar phenomenon that occurs when one may immediately detect words of importance originating from unattended stimuli, for instance hearing one's name in another conversation.



Cock Tail Party Problem

The source signals s_1, s_2, s_3 , and s_4 and the captured signals x_1, x_2, x_3 and x_4 at sensor can be given as:

$$x_1 = a_{11}s_1 + a_{12}s_2 + a_{13}s_3 + a_{14}s_4 \quad (1)$$

$$x_2 = a_{21}s_1 + a_{22}s_2 + a_{23}s_3 + a_{24}s_4 \quad (2)$$

$$x_3 = a_{31}s_1 + a_{32}s_2 + a_{33}s_3 + a_{34}s_4 \quad (3)$$

$$x_4 = a_{41}s_1 + a_{42}s_2 + a_{43}s_3 + a_{44}s_4 \quad (4)$$

a_{11} to a_{44} are constant coefficients that give the mixing weights. They are assumed to be unknown, since the properties of the physical mixing system are not known. The source signals are also unknown. The original source signals are required to be found from the mixtures x_1 to x_4 . This is the blind source separation problem. The equations (1) to (4) can be written as:

$$X = A \cdot S \quad (5)$$

The coefficients a_{ij} are assumed different enough to make the matrix that they form invertible. Thus, there exists a matrix W with coefficients w_{ij} , such that we can separate s_i as

$$Y = W \cdot X \quad (6)$$

where y is as close to s as possible. If the signals y_1 to y_4 are independent, then they are equal to the original signals s_1 to s_4 .

Two methods for measuring nongaussianity are Kurtosis and Negentropy. The FastICA method is based on negentropy. The proceeding sections discuss the method briefly.

The classical measure of nongaussianity is kurtosis or the fourth-order cumulant. The kurtosis of y , a random variable, which is centered and has unit variance, can be defined as

$$kurt(y) = E\{y^4\} - 3(E\{y^2\})^2 \quad (7)$$

Since by assumption y is of unit variance, we can write

$$kurt(y) = E\{y^4\} - 3 \quad (8)$$

This shows that kurtosis is simply a normalized version of the fourth moment $E\{y^4\}$. For a Gaussian y , the fourth moment equals $3(E\{y^2\})^2$. Thus kurtosis is zero for a Gaussian random variable. For nongaussian random variables, kurtosis is nonzero.

1. Fast ICA ALGORITHM

FastICA is a computationally efficient algorithm. It uses a fixed point iteration scheme. This is in contrast to ordinary ICA algorithms based on (stochastic) gradient descent methods, where the convergence is linear. It has been found in independent experiments to be 10-100 times faster than conventional gradient descent methods for ICA.

The FastICA algorithm is based on a fixed-point iteration scheme which maximizes nongaussianity as a measure of statistical independence. It can be also derived as an approximate Newton iteration. The data is preprocessed by centering and whitening. The FastICA algorithm for one unit is given below. By a "unit" in Fast ICA refer to a computational unit, eventually an artificial neuron, having a weight vector w that the neuron is able to update by a learning rule. The FastICA learning rule finds a direction, i.e. a unit vector w such that the projection $w^T x$ maximizes nongaussianity. The FastICA is based on a fixed-point iteration scheme for finding a maximum of the nongaussianity of ,

Step 1. Choose an initial (e.g. random) weight vector w .

Step 2. Let $w^+ = E\{xg(w^T x)\} - E\{g'(w^T x)\}w$

Step 3. Let $w = w^+ / ||w^+||$

Step 4. If not converged, go back to Step 2.

Convergence means the old and new values of w point in the same direction. It is not necessary that the vector converges to a single point, since w and $-w$ define the same direction. This is because the independent components can be defined only up to a multiplicative sign. Pre processing steps centering, PCA and whitening is performed on the signal before application of algorithm.

2. APPLICATIONS

- Vibration analysis of Rotating machines like hydro generators, Diesel generators etc.
- Vibration analysis of Power Transformers and Circuit breakers
- Optical Imaging of neurons
- Neuronal spike sorting
- Face recognition
- Modeling receptive fields of primary visual neurons
- Predicting stock market prices
- Mobile phone communications
- Color based detection of the ripeness of tomatoes
- EEG,MEG, fMRI data analysis. Etc.

CONGRATULATIONS



Er. George Mathew

former Vice President &
General Secretary ,
EA has been elected as
Joint Secretary of AIPEF

WORKPLACE BULLYING

Er. G. Chandran Pillai

Bullying is becoming increasingly common in the workplace. The frequency and form of bullying in professional environments is alarming and often goes unreported or unnoticed or is swept under the rug. It is more devastating and stressful and makes individuals demeaned and inadequate not only within their working environment but also in their domestic life.

Workplace bullying is the repeated acts and practices that are directed intentionally or unconsciously and that cause embarrassment and humiliation to the victims. It negatively influences job performance, causes an unhealthy work environment and leads employees spend time away from work trying to figure out how to survive or cope with the abuse at work.

Haven't you come across a bully? Someone who annoys you or antagonizes you? He/she is a browbeater who wants to bulldoze you into agreeing or doing something you really don't want to do. Moving up the scale, a bully is a coercer, harrier, hector and insolent. Off the scale, a bully is an intimidator, oppressor, persecutor and tormentor. People become bullies because at some stage in their life they have been bullied and know its power. They can also be in different stages of emotional and psychological disasters.

Bosses who are berating their workers and setting unrealistic targets or deadlines that are difficult to achieve, colleagues withholding information or supplying incorrect information, employees who take credit for others' work, assign blame or spread rumours and co-workers who exclude teammates from networks and inflict physical abuse are the commonly found bullies at workplace.

Bullying at work can have adverse impact on organizational productivity, work-life balance, job satisfaction and team spirit. Employees become less creative when they feel disrespected. Bullying damages customer relationships. People are less likely to buy from an outlet with employees they perceive as rude, whether the rudeness is directed at them or at other employees. Whether it is waiters berating fellow waiters or salesmen criticizing colleagues, disrespectful behaviour makes people uncomfortable and they are quick to walk out without making a purchase.

Danny Meyer, owner of many successful restaurants in Manhattan, Newyork fire talent for rude behaviour. Gifted but rude chefs don't last at his restaurants because they set off bad vibes. Meyer believes that customers can *taste* employee incivility, even when the behaviour occurs in the kitchen.

Managing abusive incidents is expensive. According to a study conducted among managers and executives of *Fortune 1000 Firms* they spend 13% of their work time- the equivalent of seven weeks a year- mending employee relationships or otherwise dealing with the aftermath of incivility.

To understand the impact of toxic colleagues on performance, a study was conducted among several thousand employees and managers from a diverse range of US companies about their responses to rudeness at work and learnt that among those on the receiving end, there were some important findings:

- 48% intentionally decreased their work effort.
- 47% intentionally decreased the time spent at work.
- 38% intentionally decreased the quality of their work.
- 80% lost work time worrying about the incident.
- 66% said their performance declined.
- 78% said their commitment to the organization declined.
- 63% lost work time avoiding the offender.
- 12% said that they left their job.
- 25% admitted to taking their frustration out on customers.

Poor workplace management is almost always the root cause of bullying. If bullies think they can get away with it, they will. Good management should act promptly and stamp it out.

As managers you can counter rudeness at work both by monitoring your own actions and by fostering civility in others. Strategies for managing yourself comprise modelling good behaviour and asking for feedback. If employees see that you are behaving rudely, they are likely to follow suit. So turn off your mobiles during meetings, pay attention to questions and follow up on promises. Ask for feedback. You may need a reality check from the people who work for you. Premier business schools take students' feedback for faculty appraisal! Personal notes expressing your appreciation can go a long way to help create a culture of respect and bring out your employees' best.

When it comes to managing the organisation, you should hire for civility (Is it possible through PSCs?), teach it, create group norms, reward positive behaviour, penalize rudeness and seek out for an honest assessment of your company's culture. Some companies put positive behaviour at the fore when they interview applicants. At one hospital in Ohio, USA temperamental doctors have to attend "**charm school**" to decrease their brashness. A large power utility has adopted what it calls "**the10/5 way**": If you are within 10 feet of someone, make eye contact and smile. If you're in five feet, say hello. Consequently, the company has seen greater employee and customer satisfaction.

Failure to keep tabs on habitually offensive employees can allow rudeness to creep into everyday transactions and

could cost your organization dearly in lost productivity, lost employees and lost customers.

CYBER BULLYING

Cyber bullying is no different from any other bullying. A cyber bully just uses technology to do it. The anonymity that technology provides makes it much easier for bullies to operate. They use e-mail, instant messaging, web pages and digital photos for this electronic aggression. Cruel or embarrassing rumours, threats, harassment or even stalking are made much easier at the touch of a button. Thus they wreak havoc in peoples' lives sitting behind a computer screen.

The way people present themselves online does matter in professional life. Even private electronic communication can easily become public. What do your Facebook page, text messages and e-mail name say about you? What impression will others have of you based on what you post on online social networking sites such as Facebook and MySpace? Is your image online different from the image you present in person. Do you have any pictures posted on the web that could potentially lead to a negative impression? Understanding the importance of technology on your communication is critical to achieving professional excellence and protection from online aggression.

How do you protect yourself from cyber bullying? The simple solution is to confront the bully and ask him to stop right here, right now. But this is always not

possible. If you use social media, think very carefully what you post. Many individuals use these sites to meet new friends, make connections and upload personal information. It is no small wonder that employees crave a place to unwind and play electronically after hours. But remember the "Mother Test". Don't put anything on your Facebook page, Tweet or any other social media site that you wouldn't be happy for your mother to read!

By limiting the number of people who know about your life style, habits and preferences it is more difficult for a bully to pick up enough information to attack and may limit your risk of becoming a victim. Limiting the number of so-called online friends will also make it easier to identify a bully.

Depending on how bad the situation is, consider changing your e-mail address and closing social media sites. You can always open a new account later. If the bully still follows you, report it to your superior, your superior's superior and the HR department. Inform the police if you receive physical threats or your photos and videos are changed in Photoshop to give a false impression. LinkedIn could be a better option for managers and people in business.

Bullying is bullying no matter if it is on the internet or in the office. Take prompt action, don't delay.



കവിത

വഴിമാറിപ്പെടുകുന്ന പാഴ്വ

K.P. Gopalakrishnan

ഇവിടമൊരു പുഴയായിരുന്നു പണ്ട്
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ക്കണയുവാൻ വെമ്പുന്ന കാഴ്ചയും

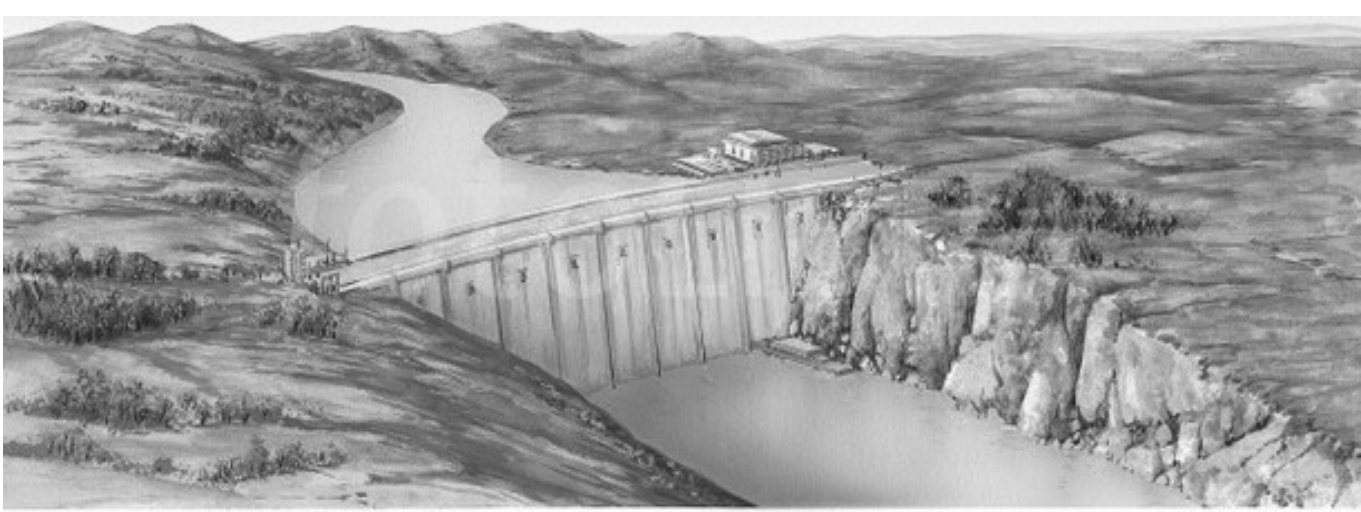
നോക്കിത്താൻ

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കുടിനീരു നല്കി കുളിർമ പകർന്നതും

ഇനിയുമെന്നോർമ്മകൾ മാത്രമായ്ത്തീരുമോ
ഇനിയും വരില്ലേ ? യാ സൗഭാഗ്യനാളുകൾ

* * * *

മേലേ അണക്കെട്ട്, പായും ജലത്തിനെ
നേരെ ഒഴുകുവാനാകാതെ നിർത്തുവാൻ
വഴിമാറിയൊഴുകവേ കുഴലുകൾക്കുള്ളിൽ നീ
ഇരുൾമുടുമന്ധകാരത്തിലകപ്പെട്ട്
പിടയുന്ന പാച്ചിലിന്നതിശക്തിയെങ്കിലും
ചിതറിചിതറിയാ വൈദ്യുത യന്ത്രങ്ങൾ -
ക്കിരയായി നാട്ടിൽ വെളിച്ചംപരത്തുവാൻ
നിയതിയേല്പിച്ചൊരു വിധിവൈപരീത്യമോ?
വഴിമാറിയൊഴുകവേ ബാല്യകാലത്തിലെ
സഖികളെ, കരയിലെ പൂക്കളെ, കായ്കളെ
ഇനിയൊന്നു കാണുവാൻ, സല്ലാപിച്ചീടുവാൻ
വിധിയില്ല; ദുഃഖങ്ങളുള്ളിലടക്കിയി-
ട്ടതിവേഗമമ്മതൻ സവിധത്തിലെത്തിയി-
ട്ടിനിയും നീരാവിയാത്, പർവ്വതസാനുവിൻ
വധുവായി ഗർഭം ധരിച്ചു നിൻ പുത്രരാം
മഴവെള്ളത്തുള്ളികൾ വീണ്ടുമീഭൂമിയെ
കുളിരണിയിക്കുവാൻ, ദാഹം കെടുത്തുവാൻ
നിയതിയേല്പിച്ചൊരു ദൗത്യവുമേന്തി നീ
പുനർജന്മരൂപിയായെത്തുമെന്നോർക്കെയെൻ
തരളിതമാനസം പുളകങ്ങളണിയുന്നു.



മദ്യവരുമാനത്തിന്റെ ധാർമ്മികത

രാജൻ വി.

ഡെ.സി.ഇ.

ഇന്ത്യൻ സമൂഹത്തിൽ വിശേഷിച്ചും കേരളത്തിൽ മദ്യം ഒരു അവിഭാജ്യ ഘടകമല്ലായിരുന്നു. ആദ്യകാലം മുതൽ ഇവിടുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ഉത്തേജക പാനീയങ്ങളായിരുന്നു കള്ളും ചാരായവും. അത് പ്രാദേശികമായി ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഗുണമേന്മയില്ലാത്തതും വ്യാജനും ഇല്ലായിരുന്നു. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യാനന്തര ഭാരതത്തിൽ പല സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും മദ്യ നിരോധനം ഒരു നയമായിതന്നെ തീരുമാനിച്ചിരുന്നു. അപ്പോഴുണ്ടാകുന്ന വരുമാന നഷ്ടം നികത്താനായിരുന്നു സെയിൽ ടാക്സ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയത്. അതിൽ പിന്നെ ഭരണകക്ഷിയുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്കനുസരിച്ചു പല മാറ്റങ്ങളും ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായി. അങ്ങനെ ഇവിടെയും അറുപത്തേഴിലെ ഇടത് മന്ത്രിസഭയാണ് നിരോധനം നീക്കിയത്. അതിന് അവർക്ക് അവരുടേതായ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ അപ്പോഴും സെയിൽ ടാക്സ് നിലനിന്നു. ഇന്നിപ്പോൾ മദ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനമില്ലെങ്കിൽ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾക്ക് നിലനില്പില്ലായെന്ന തലത്തിലായി കാര്യങ്ങൾ. നമ്മുടെ കൊച്ച് സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് തന്നെ ഏതാണ്ട് 8000 കോടി രൂപയാണ് ഇതിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനം. റവന്യൂ ചിലവുകളായ ശമ്പളം, പെൻഷൻ, പലിശ എന്നിവയൊക്കെ ഈ വരുമാനത്തിൽ നിന്നാണ് നൽകുന്നത്. ഇത് കൈയൊഴിയാൻ ഒരു സംസ്ഥാനവും തയ്യാറല്ല. അത് നേരിട്ട് പറയാൻ ധൈര്യം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് പല രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികളും വേറെക്കുറെ മുടന്തൻ ന്യായങ്ങളാണ് പറയുന്നത്. അത് അറിഞ്ഞാ അറിയാതെയോ മദ്യ ലോബിയാണ് സഹായകമാകുന്നത്. പെരുപ്പിച്ച് കാണിക്കുന്ന മദ്യ (ബാർ) തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ കണക്കും അവരുടെ കദന കഥയുമാണ് പ്രധാന ആയുധം.

ഏതാണ്ട് പത്ത് ലക്ഷത്തോളം അന്യസംസ്ഥാന തൊഴിലാളികൾ പണിയെടുക്കുന്ന നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് മറ്റ് തൊഴിലുകൾ ലഭ്യമല്ലായെന്നു പറയുന്നത് എന്തിനാണെന്നതിൽ ആണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. ഏതാണ്ട് എല്ലാ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികളും അവരുടെ അനുയായികളെ മദ്യ വർജ്ജനം പ്രേരിപ്പിക്കുന്നുവെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നത്. അപ്പോൾ പിന്നെ ബാറുകളിലേയും ബിവറേജ് കടയിലേയും തളള് ആരുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണെന്നാണ് സാധാരണ ജനം ചോദിക്കുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ട് മദ്യ നയത്തിലെ ഇരട്ടത്താപ്പ് രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികൾ വിശേഷിച്ചും പ്രധാന പാർട്ടികളെങ്കിലും ഒഴിവാക്കുക. ഇതിനിടയ്ക്കാണ് മദ്യലോബിയുടെയും അവരുടെ പിന്നിയാളുകളുടെയും ഗീബർസ്യൻ തന്ത്രം പുറത്തു വരുന്നത്; വ്യാജ മദ്യവും അതിനോടനുബന്ധിച്ച മദ്യദുരന്തത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള അവരുടെ ആകാംക്ഷയും വെളിവാകുന്നത്. നേരത്തെ പറഞ്ഞ 8000 കോടി ഇല്ലാതായാൽ നിലനില്പിനായി സർക്കാരുകൾ പ്രയാസപ്പെടും. വിശേഷിച്ചും ശമ്പളവും പെൻഷനും നൽകാൻ.

മദ്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അതിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനം മാത്രം നോക്കിയാൽപ്പോര. അതുകൊണ്ട് സമൂഹത്തിനുണ്ടാകുന്ന ദോഷങ്ങളും പരിഗണിക്കണം. ഈ ദോഷങ്ങൾ അറിയാൻ ഇന്നിപ്പോഴുപാഴുർപ്പടി വരെയൊന്നും പോകണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല. വെറുതെ ചുറ്റുമൊന്ന് നോക്കിയാൽ മതിയാകും. പക്ഷെ മദ്യലോബി ചില മാധ്യമങ്ങളുടെയും രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികളുടെയും സഹായത്തോടെ ഇതൊക്കെ തമസ്കരിച്ചിട്ട് ഏതാണ്ട് 20000 തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ (10000

ത്തോളമേ വരുയെന്നാണ് മറ്റൊരു കണക്ക്) യാതനകളെയാണ് പെരുപ്പിച്ചു കാണിക്കുന്നത്. ഒരിക്കലും ശരിക്കുള്ള അളവ് മദ്യം ഒരു ബാറിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് മദ്യപന്മാരുടെ പരാതി; അവിടെ നടക്കുന്ന പല കശപിശയുടെയും പ്രധാന കാരണവും ഇതാണ്. പത്ത് ലക്ഷത്തോളം അന്യസംസ്ഥാന തൊഴിലാളികളുള്ള നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ തൊഴിലിനൊരു പത്തുവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ തൊഴിലാളി സ്നേഹമൊക്കെ കാപട്യമാണ്. ലക്ഷ്യം മറ്റ് പലതുമാണ്. ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹിതപരിശോധന നടത്താൻ ഇവരാരും തയ്യാറുമല്ല. മദ്യലോബിയുടെ അപ്രമാദിത്വം കാരണം പാർട്ടികൾക്കകത്ത്വരെ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസം ഉണ്ടാക്കാൻ അവർക്ക് സാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

മദ്യനിരോധനം ഉടനെ സാധ്യമല്ല. ചില നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിൽ തെറ്റൊന്നുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ മദ്യത്തിന്റെ സുലഭമായ ലഭ്യതയാണ് ഉപഭോഗം ഇത്രയും കൂടാൻ കാരണം; വിശേഷിച്ചും യുവാക്കൾക്കിടയിൽ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആദ്യപടിയായി ലഭ്യത കുറയ്ക്കാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ എടുക്കുന്നതിൽ തെറ്റൊന്നുമില്ല. അതുപോലെ പ്രധാന റോഡുകളിൽ ബിവറേജ് കടകൾ ഒഴിവാക്കാൻ നോക്കുക, ആഴ്ചയിൽ ഒരു ദിവസം എല്ലാ ബാറുകളും അടയ്ക്കുക, പ്രവൃത്തി സമയം രാവിലെ 11 മുതൽ രാത്രി 10 വരെ ആക്കുക, അങ്ങനെ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാം. കൂടുതൽ ബാറുകൾക്ക് നിലവാരവും നിശ്ചയിക്കുക. അതിപ്പോൾ ഒരു വലിയ തർക്ക വിഷയമാണല്ലോ. മനുഷ്യാവകാശത്തിനും വ്യക്തിസ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനും വലിയ വില കല്പിക്കുന്ന സമൂഹത്തിൽ അതിനെ മാനിക്കുന്ന രീതിയിൽ വേണം എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യാൻ. അന്നേരം തൊഴത്തായാലും കുഴപ്പമില്ല വില കുറച്ച് മദ്യം കിട്ടിയാൽ മതിയെന്ന് പറയുന്നത് മുട്ടാപ്പോക്കാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾത്തന്നെ ബാറിൽ കുപ്പിവെള്ളമാണ് അധികം ആളുകളും ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്ന കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക.

ഗിക്കുന്നതെന്ന കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക.

പുതുതലമുറയെ ഈ വിപത്തിൽ നിന്നും രക്ഷിക്കേണ്ട ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം എല്ലാ പേർക്കുമുണ്ട്; വിശേഷിച്ചും സർക്കാരിന്. അതുകൊണ്ട് മദ്യത്തിന്റെ ലഭ്യതയിൽ ചില നിയന്ത്രണങ്ങൾ ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയേ മതിയാകൂ. ആരെങ്കിലുമൊക്കെ കണ്ണുരുട്ടി കാണിക്കുന്നത് കണ്ട് ഗവൺമെന്റ് അതിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തിൽ നിന്നും ഒരിക്കലും ഒഴിഞ്ഞ് മാറരുത്. തല്പര കക്ഷികൾ പലതും പറയും, അതവരുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കണം. അവർക്ക് സമൂഹത്തോടും വരുതലമുറയോടും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് താല്പര്യമൊന്നുമില്ലായെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുക.

കേരള സമൂഹം ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാ കാര്യത്തിലും ഒരു നിസ്സംഗഭാവമാണ് കാണിക്കുന്നത്. അത് ഇക്കാര്യത്തിലെങ്കിലും ഒഴിവാക്കണം. സർക്കാർ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കിടയിൽ ഒരു ഹിതപരിശോധനയോ റഫറണ്ടുമോ നടത്തുന്ന കാര്യം ഗൗരവമായി ആലോചിക്കണം. വിഷയം അത്രയ്ക്ക് പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ളതാണ്. ഉയർന്ന ജനാധിപത്യം നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രധാന വിഷയങ്ങളിലൊക്കെ ഇത് ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അറുപത്തിയഞ്ചു വർഷത്തോളം പ്രായമുള്ള നമ്മുടെ ജനാധിപത്യത്തിനും, വിശേഷിച്ചും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പാർലമെന്റു തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഏറ്റവും കൂടിയ വോട്ടിംഗ് ശതമാനം നേടുകയും ചെയ്ത സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം കൂടി അറിയാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാം. അപ്പോൾ വേഗത്തിലും ഉച്ചത്തിലും സംസാരിക്കുന്നവരെ ഒരു പരിധി വരെ ഒഴിവാക്കാനും സാധിക്കും. നേരത്തെ പത്രങ്ങൾ പൊതുജന അഭിപ്രായം സ്വരൂപിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നതില്ലെന്നു പ്രത്യേകം ഓർക്കുക.

✱

ACHIEVEMENT

Dr. Annamma George, daughter of **George Thomas (Rtd. Dy. CE, KSEB)** and wife of Mr. Nibu Toms Ninan, Poozhikalayil, Thadiyur, has been awarded **PhD** for her research work : "Effectiveness of Web Based Instruction in Learning Scientific Skills among Higher Secondary Students" from Karunya University Coimbatore. Dr. Annamma George is presently working as a Lecturer in Science Education, ALFAISAL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY, Riyadh, KSA.



FAREWELL

Er V.V. SATHYARAJAN Chief Engineer (Distribution Central) and former chairman of Ernakulam and Muvatupuzha unit of our Association, retired from service on 30-04-2014 after a successful service of 24 years in KSEB Ltd. After completion of B.Sc. (Engg.) from M.A. College of Engineering, Kothamangalam, he worked as Asst. Engineer in United Electrical Industries, Kollam and then he joined Electrical Inspectorate, Govt. of Kerala as Asst. Elec. Inspector and then in 1990 he entered KSEB as an Asst. Engineer.



His contribution to KSEB includes Construction of 220kV Transmission line from LP Power House to Brhamapuram, Construction of Lower Periyar 3x60MW Hydro Electric Project, construction of 33kV Substations viz, Puthenvelikkara, Varapuzha; commencement of 110kV Substation works at Pothanicad & Cherai, 33kV Substation works at Koovappady, Alangad, Kalloorkad, DPR for the 110kV Rayonpuram Substation & timely completion of City Automation scheme at Kozhikode was remarkable. **KSEBEA expresses gratitude and wishes a prosperous and happy retired life.**

To the Members...

Hydel bullet is a monthly Publication for information dissemination among the members of the Engineers' Association about the various activities of KSEB and in general about the power sector. Recently, the editorial board has come to notice that the participation of the members has decreased in terms of article contribution. Apart from the regular column writers, no new members are sending their articles. Particularly the young Engineers are not contributing in the Hydel Bullet. There has been views that many of them are not aware of the procedure to publish an article in Hydel Bullet. Hence we have decided to start a separate gmail account **hydelbulletin@gmail.com**, for members to send in their articles. Members who are interested in sending the articles through hard copy can reach us through the postal address printed on the back cover page. We envisage the participation of all the members.

Editorial Board
Hydel Bullet



The Editorial Board would like to start a separate column to include the views of the members regarding the articles published in the Hydel Bullet. We assure that all such letters/views/criticisms/disagreements will be published .

Editorial Board
Hydel Bullet

ഘോഷം തുടരുന്നു

Er. കെ. ഗംഗാധരക്കുറുപ്പ്

കാലമാം നീലക്കാട്ടാ -
രാവം മുഴക്കിയ -
ക്കുലവും കുലുക്കിക്കൊ-
ണ്ടലസം കുതിയ്ക്കവേ
ഞാനിരിയ്ക്കയാണസ്ത-
പ്രജ്ഞനായ്, കുരുക്ഷേത്ര
ഭൂമിയിൽ - കബന്ധങ്ങ-
ളുരുളും രണഭൂവിൽ
ഘോരയുദ്ധത്തിൽ ജീവൻ-
വെടിഞ്ഞ ധൃതരാഷ്ട്ര-
രാജപുത്രന്മാർ - ദുഷ്ട
കൗരവപ്പരിഷകൾ
ഒന്നല്ല നൂറല്ലയു-
തായുതമായിട്ടുയി-
ർത്തുമാദനൃത്തമാടി-
ത്തിമിർത്തുല്ലസിക്കുന്നു.
അർജ്ജുനൻ ഗാണ്ഡീവത്തിൻ
ഞാണൊലിമുഴുക്കുവാ-
നൊക്കാതെ, തളർന്നിരി-
പ്പാനൊരുമുലയ്ക്കെങ്ങോ?
കൃഷ്ണനെ കാണാനില്ല
വേണുനാദവുമില്ല,
പൈക്കുലങ്ങളോഗോപ
സ്ത്രീകളോ കാണാനില്ല.
ഉത്സവം-എങ്ങും മദ-
നോത്സവം, മധുപാന
മത്സരം കൊഴുക്കുന്നു
ദാരുകാപുരിയാകെ.

വ്യാജവാറ്റുകാർ, കള്ള
ച്ചൂതുകാർ, തമസ്സിന്റെ
ശ്യാമഗന്ധങ്ങളിൽ
തേർവാഴ്ചനടത്തുവോർ
നാടടക്കിവാഴുന്നു
നന്മതൻതീരങ്ങളിൽ
തീമഴപെയ്യിക്കുന്നു
താണ്ഡവം തുടരുന്നു
ദേവരാതനിപ്പോഴും
ശരശയ്യയിൽ - തീവ്ര
വേദനവിഴുങ്ങി
നിർന്നിട്രനായ്ക്കിടക്കുന്നു
വേദനയറിയാത്ത
സ്വഹൃദമൃത്യു വരി-
ച്ചിടുവാനാകാതെശ്ശു
ധാരതൻതോരാമഴ
ഇടയ്ക്കും മുറയ്ക്കുമെൻ
കാതിലെത്തുന്നു, നേർത്ത
സ്വരത്തിൽവിദൂരവാ-
ക്യത്തിന്റെ തേരൊച്ചകൾ
“ധർമ്മമെന്താണെന്നി-
യ്ക്കറിയാമശക്തനാ-
ണിന്നതിനൊരുചെറു
തുണയേകുവാൻപോലും”
“അധർമ്മമെന്താണെന്നു-
മറിയാമെതിർക്കുവാ-
നൊരുകൈവിരൽപോലും-
മനക്കാനാവുന്നില്ല”



വൈരുദ്ധ്യങ്ങൾ

ഇ.എം. നസീർ
ചിറയിൻകീഴ്

വലിയതരം യാത്രാവിമാനങ്ങളാണ് ഏയർ ബസ്സുകളെന്നറിയപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ കെ. എസ്.ആർ.റ്റി.സി.യുൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള ബസ്സുടമകൾ ടൂറിസ്റ്റ് / ആർഭാട ബസ്സുകളെ ഏയർ ബസ്സുകൾ എന്ന് നാമകരണം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു. റോഡിലൂടെയോടുന്ന ബസ്സ് എങ്ങനെ ഏയർ ബസ്സാകുമെന്ന് അങ്ങനെ പേരിട്ട വർക്കേ അറിയാവൂ.

ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരൊഴിഞ്ഞമൂലയിലൊ കെട്ടിടത്തിന്റെ അറ്റത്തോ, പാചകം ചെയ്ത കോഴി വിഭവങ്ങൾ വിറ്റിരുന്ന കച്ചവട സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളാണ് ചിക്കൻ കോർണറുകളെന്നറിയപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നത്. ഒരേ കെട്ടിടത്തിലെതന്നെ നിരവധി 'കടമുറികളുടെയിടയിലുള്ള' ഇത്തരം ഭക്ഷണശാലകളും ഇപ്പോൾ ചിക്കൻ 'കോർണർ' എന്നറിയപ്പെടുന്നു.

Good Friday എന്നത് മലയാളത്തിലേക്ക് തർജ്ജമ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ദുഃഖവെള്ളിയാഴ്ച ആകുന്നതിന്റെ കുഴപ്പം ഏതുഭാഷയിലെ തകരാറുകൊണ്ടെന്ന് ആരും അന്വേഷിച്ചതായി അറിവില്ല.

സ്വാഭാവിക പ്രസവത്തെ പൊതുവെ സുഖപ്രസവമെന്നാണ് പറയാറ്. സുഖിച്ചു കൊണ്ട് ഇന്നേവരെ ആരും പ്രസവിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് പെറ്റിട്ടുള്ളവർക്കേ അറിയൂ.

തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിന്റെ പേരാണ് 'കുന്നുകുഴി' കുന്നും കുഴിയും എങ്ങനെ ഒന്നിക്കും. ?

വളരെ വലിയ ഒരിനം മാങ്ങയെ ചില ഗ്രാമപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ 'ചക്കമാങ്ങയെന്നാണ് വിളിക്കുന്നത്. ചക്കയും മാങ്ങയും കൂടി ചേർന്ന ഒന്നാണെന്ന് ഇതിന്റെ അസാധാരണ നാമകരണം തോന്നിപ്പിക്കും.

✱

ഹസ്തിനപുരിയിലെ
കൊട്ടാരസദസ്സില-
ന്നെത്രയോവട്ടംപ്രതി
ധനിച്ചതാണീമന്ത്രം
ഇന്നുമീപ്രപഞ്ചത്തി-
നജ്ഞാതഹൃദങ്ങളിൽ
നിന്നത്രേമുഴങ്ങുന്നു-
ണ്ടീമന്ത്രമിടയ്ക്കിടെ
നന്മതന്നുറവ, വ
റ്റാത്തസുമനസ്സുകൾ

ഒന്നുനിന്നൊരുമാത്ര-
യോർക്കുമോ വല്ലപ്പോഴും
ഭാരതം-സനാതന
ധർമ്മത്തിന്നീറ്റില്ലമായ്
പാറാകെ പുകൾപെറ്റ
പുണ്യഭാരതഖണ്ഡം
ഈവിധമധോലോക-
മാഫിയവിഹരിയ്ക്കും
ഭീകര തമോഗർത്ത-
മാകുവാനെന്തേബന്ധം ?

✱

ഉടമ്പടി പുതുക്കുമ്പോൾ

കെ.എസ്. ഇ. ബോർഡിൽ 2008-ാം ആണ്ട് മുതൽ 2013 വരെ പ്രാബല്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന വേതന കരാർ 30-ാം തിയ്യതി ജൂൺ 2013ന് അവസാനിച്ചുവല്ലോ. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ പുതിയ കരാർ രൂപീകരിക്കുമ്പോൾ മുൻ കരാറുകളിൽ തുടർന്നിരുന്ന ന്യൂനതകൾ പുതിയതിൽ തുടരാതിരിക്കാൻ അവ എന്തെന്നും അവ ലംബിക്കേണ്ടപരിഹാര മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ എന്തെന്നും നമുക്ക് നോക്കാം.

അടിസ്ഥാന ശമ്പളം (Basic Pay)

ആദ്യമായി ക്ലിപ്ത ഓഫീസ് സമയത്തിന് അപ്പുറത്തേക്കും ഇപ്പുറത്തേക്കും ജോലികളിൽ മിക്കവാറും ഏർപ്പെട്ട്, അപായസാധ്യതകളും അനിശ്ചിതത്വങ്ങളും നേരിടുന്ന, വൈദ്യുതി പ്രവാഹം നിലനിറുത്തുവാൻ രാപ്പകൽ ഭേദമില്ലാതെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെ പരിഗണിക്കാം. ഇത്തരക്കാർ ഇതിനുപുറമെ ബോർഡിന്റെ സാധനസാമഗ്രികൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഉത്തരവാദിത്വംപേറുന്ന ഓഫീസ് മേധാവികൾ ആകയാൽ തങ്ങളുടെ ഓഫീസിലെ അച്ചടക്കം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുവാനും നിലനിർത്തുവാനും ബാധ്യസ്ഥരാണ്. എന്തിന് ഒരിലയനങ്ങിയാലും അതിനും സമാധാനം പറയേണ്ടിവരുന്നവരാണ്. അതായത് ഓഫീസ് പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഇവർക്കാണ്. ഭാഗികമായ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വങ്ങൾ നിർവഹിക്കുന്നവരുടെ വീഴ്ചകൾ പോലും ഓഫീസ് മേധാവികളായ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെ ബാധിക്കുന്നതായാണ് കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്. മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിലെ കുറവുകൾക്കും എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ സമാധാനം ബോധിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. ഓഫീസ് മേധാവികളായി ഓഫീസിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളസ്കെയിലിനു തുല്യമാണ് ഭാഗികമായ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വങ്ങൾ വഹിക്കുന്ന മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ സ്കെയിലുകൾ എന്നതാണ് കെ.എസ്.ഇ. ബോർഡിലെ

ഇതുവരെയുള്ള വേതനകരാറുകളിലെല്ലാമുള്ള ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ന്യൂനത.

ഉദാഹരണത്തിന് സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസുകളിൽ റവന്യൂ പിരിച്ചെടുക്കലിൽ കാര്യക്ഷമത കുറഞ്ഞാൽ സീനിയർ സൂപ്രണ്ടിനൊപ്പം അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറോടും ബോർഡ് വിശദീകരണം തേടാറുണ്ട്. RAO, AG വിലയിരുത്തലുകൾക്കും നടപടികൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടത് AE തന്നെ. മറിച്ച് ഫീൽഡിലെ വൈദ്യുതി തടസ്സം, ആസ്തിവൽക്കരണ ജോലികളുടെ പുരോഗതി, വൈദ്യുതി അപകടങ്ങൾ ഇത്യാദി കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കൊന്നും AEയ്ക്ക് പകരം സീനിയർ സൂപ്രണ്ട് ഒരിക്കലും സമാധാനം പറയേണ്ടിവരുന്നില്ല. അവിടേയും AE തന്നെ നോട്ടപ്പുള്ളി. മുകളിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള തസ്തികകളിലും സമാന സ്ഥിതി തന്നെ.

ഉത്തരവാദിത്വത്തിലെ ആധികൃത്തിന് ആനുപാതികമായി ശമ്പള സ്കെയിലിലും ആധികൃത എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് അവകാശപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. അടിയന്തിര സ്വഭാവമുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വങ്ങൾ (emergency nature of duties), അപായസാധ്യതകൾ (risks), പ്രവർത്തികളുടെ നിർണ്ണായകത [Inevitable duties] എന്നിവ കണക്കിലെടുത്താൽ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളസ്കെയിൽ മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടേതിനെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് വളരെ വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ച തലത്തിൽ എത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. ഇതര കേരള സർക്കാർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുകളിലെ തങ്ങളുടെ സമൻമാരുമായി താരതമ്യം ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഒരു വിധ ജോലിക്കുടുതലും അപായസാധ്യതയും ഇല്ലാത്തവരാണ് ബോർഡിലെ മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാർ. എന്നാൽ ഫീൽഡുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന, ഫീൽഡിലെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കൊപ്പം ഓഫീസ് അച്ചടക്കത്തിനും റവന്യൂ പിരിച്ചെടുക്കൽ സംബന്ധമായ പ്രവർത്തികളിലും വിലയിരുത്തൽ അവലോ

കനങ്ങളിലും നിർണ്ണായക പങ്കുവഹിക്കുന്ന ബോർഡിലെ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ തങ്ങളുടെ സർക്കാർ സമൻമാരേക്കാൾ വളരെയധികം ജോലിഭാരമുള്ളവരാണ്. പക്ഷേ ശമ്പള സ്കെയിലിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ബോർഡിലെ എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ കേരള സർക്കാർ വിഭാഗം എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരുടെ വളരെ പിന്നിലും ബോർഡിലെ മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാർ കേരള സർക്കാർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിലെ മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാരെയപേക്ഷിച്ച് വളരെ മുന്നിലുമാണ്. ഇതിനെ വൈരുദ്ധ്യാത്മിക പ്രതിഭാസം എന്ന് വിളിക്കാം. കാലഹരണപ്പെട്ട മുൻ ശമ്പള കരാറുകളിലെല്ലാം ഈ ബോധ പൂർവ്വമായ അപാകത അങ്ങേയറ്റം പ്രകടമായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും ഇതു പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ബോർഡും കാലാകാലങ്ങളിൽ സർക്കാരും ഒരിക്കലും ഇച്ഛാശക്തി കാട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അതല്ലെങ്കിൽ 70% എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ തങ്ങളുടെ സംഘടനാംഗങ്ങൾ ആണെന്ന് അവകാശപ്പെടുന്ന അവിതൽ സംഘടന ബോർഡ് മാനേജ്മെന്റിനും സർക്കാരിനും കൂച്ചുവിലങ്ങിട്ട് തെറ്റിദ്ധരിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ വിജയിച്ചു. മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയലു കാരെയും എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെയും ഓഫീസർ എന്ന പൊതുവായ സംബോധന എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് ഓരോ ശമ്പളകരാറുകളിലും തുടർച്ചയായി വലിയ നഷ്ടം വരുത്തി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു.

എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ബോർഡിൽ ഇദംപ്രഥമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കിയ ON-LINE പൊതു സ്ഥലം മാറ്റം ഒരു വിധം എല്ലാ പഴുതുകളും അടച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ളതായിരുന്നു. മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളിൽ ചില കുട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലുകൾ കൂടി ആവശ്യമായിരുന്നു എന്നതൊഴിച്ചാൽ ബോർഡ് മാനേജ്മെന്റിൽ സമീപനം പുരോഗമനപരവും ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഐതിഹാസികവുമായിരുന്നു. ഈ പ്രവണത ശമ്പളപരിഷ്കരണ ഉദ്യമത്തിലും തുടരും എന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്

കെ. എസ്. ഇ. ബോർഡിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുന്ന വിവിധ തസ്തികകളിൽപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് നൽകുന്ന മൊത്ത ശമ്പളത്തിലെ ഒരു ഘടകം മാത്രമാണ് സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്. ഇത് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ വിഭാഗം ഫീൽഡ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്കും ഫീൽഡ് ജീവനക്കാർക്കും മാത്രം ബോർഡ് നൽകുന്ന അലവൻസാണ്. ഫീൽഡ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ അടിയന്തിര സ്വഭാവമുള്ള -ജോലികളിൽ ഏർപ്പെടുന്നവർ -അതായത് വൈദ്യുതി പ്രവാഹം നിലയ്ക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ദിവസത്തിന്റെ ഏതു യാമത്തിലും പണിയെടുക്കാൻ ബാധ്യസ്ഥർ, വൈദ്യുതി തടസ്സമുണ്ടായാൽ ഫീൽഡുമായി നേരിട്ട് ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട പുന:സ്ഥാപിക്കാനുള്ള നടപടി ഉടനടി തുടങ്ങാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ; ഇത്തരത്തിൽ ഏത് സമയത്തും ഇവർ സേവനസന്നദ്ധരായിരിക്കണമെന്ന് ബോർഡ് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

ബോർഡിന്റെ ഓഫീസ് സമയമായ 10am മുതൽ 5pm വരെ മിനിസ്ട്രീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർമാർക്കും ഓഫീസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്കും ഒപ്പം റൈനംദിന (Routine) ജോലികൾ നിർവ്വഹിക്കുകയും അതിനു പുറമെയുള്ള സമയത്തും അത്യാവശ്യ ഘട്ടങ്ങളിൽ ജോലിസ്ഥലത്തെത്തി കാര്യങ്ങൾ നിയന്ത്രണ വിധേയമാക്കാൻ യത്നിക്കുന്നതിന് നൽകുന്ന തുകയാണ് സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്. എന്നാൽ ഇത്തരത്തിൽ അധികസമയ ജോലികൾ ഫീൽഡിലെ വിവിധ വിഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ വ്യത്യസ്തമാണെന്ന് കണക്കിലെടുക്കാതെ ഈ അലവൻസ് നാമമാത്രമായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിച്ചു പോരുന്നു എന്നതാണ് ഇതുവരെയുള്ള ശമ്പള ഉടമ്പടികളിലെല്ലാമുള്ള ഏറ്റവും വലിയ അപാകത.

താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചില ഉദാഹരണങ്ങളിൽ ഇതു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നതാണ്. ജനറേഷൻ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ 780MW സ്ഥാപിത ശേഷിയും പ്രവർത്തന സജ്ജമാക്കി നിർത്താൻ ബാധ്യസ്ഥരായ മെയിന്റനൻസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്കും

(ജനറേറ്റർ, ട്രാൻസ്ഫോർമർ, വാട്ടർ കണക്ഷൻ, ടർബൈൻ, 220KV സിമ്ലാർഡ് മുതലായവ) വെറും 1.25MW പരിപാലിക്കുന്ന പീച്ചിയിലെ മെയിന്റനൻസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കും ഒരേ തുകയാണ് നിലവിൽ സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്.

ട്രാൻസ്മിഷൻ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ മാടക്കത്തറ 400KV സബ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ മെയിന്റനൻസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കും ചെറിയ 66KV വട്ടിയൂർക്കാവ് സബ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലെ മെയിന്റനൻസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കും ഒരേ തുകയാണ് സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്. ട്രാൻസ്മിഷനിലും ജനറേഷനിലും ഒരേപോലെ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന റിലേ, മീറ്റർ ടെസ്റ്റിംഗ്, കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷൻ, E.H.T. ലൈൻ മെയിന്റനൻസ്, ഇത്യാദി വിഭാഗക്കാർക്കും ഇതേ തുക തന്നെയാണ്. വിതരണ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ സെക്ഷൻ ഓഫീസുകളിലെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് അധികാര ഭൂപരിധിയിലെ കണക്ടഡ് ലോഡ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ പരിപാലിക്കേണ്ട HT, LT ലൈനുകളുടെ നീളം എന്നതൊന്നും കണക്കിലെടുക്കാതെ 500 രൂപ എന്ന് നിശ്ചയിച്ചു വെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റു സമാന തസ്തികക്കാർക്ക് അലവൻസ് 320 രൂപയും ഉയർന്ന തസ്തികയിലുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് 345 രൂപയും ലോഡ് ഡെസ് പാച്ച്, 400KV സബ് സ്റ്റേഷൻ, ടെക്നിക്കൽ സെൽ ഇത്യാദി അതിനിർണ്ണായക തസ്തികകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്ന എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്കുള്ള സ്പെഷൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ് ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ സെക്ഷനിലെ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയർക്കുള്ള തിന്നേക്കാൾ കുറവാണ് - - 395 രൂപ.

മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ അപാകതകൾ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ താഴെ സൂചിപ്പിക്കുന്ന തരത്തിൽ സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ് പരിഷ്കരിക്കണം.

1) Generation/Transmission Stations

Rs. 10 per MVA x MVA handled എന്നത് AE ക്കും

Rs. 6per MVA x MVA handled എന്നത് AEE ക്കും

2) **Generating / Transmission stations under construction** Rs. 5 per MVA x capacity in MVA planned എന്നത്

AE ക്കും AEE ക്കും

3) **Line Maintenance (Transmission)** ൽ

Rs. 20 per KM x Length of lines in km maintained എന്നത് AE ക്കും

Rs. 10 per KM x length of lines in km maintained എന്നത് AEE ക്കും

3) **Relay/Meter Testing/TMR/PET/APTS**

Rs.30 x Equipments for inspection and certification

Equipment (relay/Energy meter/transformer other power equipments) എന്നത് AE ക്കും AEE ക്കും

4) **Electrical Section** Rs.5 per KM x Length of lines in KM maintained for AE

Rs.2 per KM x Length of lines in KM maintained for AEE

അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

b) Rs. 50 per MVA x MVA handled (for AE)

Rs. 20 per MVA x MVA handled (for AEE)

സ്പെഷ്യൽ ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ് കുറഞ്ഞത് 500 രൂപ ആയും കൂടിയത് മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ പ്രകാരവും ഇനിയുള്ള ശമ്പളക്കരാറുകളിലെങ്കിലും നിജപ്പെടുത്തണം. ജനറേറ്റിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിലും ട്രാൻസ്മിഷൻ സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിലും എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് ജോലി ചെയ്യാൻ പ്രചോദനമാകണം ഈ അലവൻസ്. തങ്ങളുടെ ജോലിഭാരത്തിന്റെ ഒരംശംപോലും ജോലിഭാരമില്ലാത്ത സമൻമാരാക്കപ്പെട്ട മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ ഓഫീസർ, ഓഫീസ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ എന്നിവർ നിലവിൽ തങ്ങളേക്കാൾ ഉയർന്ന മൊത്ത ശമ്പളം കൈപ്പറ്റുന്ന അവസ്ഥാവിശേഷം ഇവരുടെ മനോവീര്യം കെടുത്തുന്നതാണ്.

KSEBEA Thrissur



ഒറ്റയടിക്ക് എഴുപത്

ഗുരുജി

ഒറ്റയടിക്ക് ഏഴെണ്ണത്തെ തട്ടിയെന്ന് ഒരു കാലത്ത് ഒരു ചായക്കടക്കാരൻ വീരസ്യം പറഞ്ഞ കഥ നമ്മളെല്ലാവരും കേട്ടിരിക്കും. ഇതിൽ എണ്ണം എന്നത് ഈച്ചകളെയാണ് എന്ന് കഥാന്ത്യത്തിൽ അറിയുമ്പോൾ ആകാംഷ പോയി എല്ലാവർക്കും ചിരിക്കാൻ വകയായി എന്നതാണ് ഏറെ രസകരം.

നമുക്ക് കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യിലേക്ക് വരാം. ഇവിടെ ഒരു ഓഫീസർ സംഘടന കെ.എസ്. ഇ.ബി.യിലെ എഴുപത് ശതമാനം എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർ തങ്ങളുടെ സംഘടനാംഗങ്ങളാണെന്ന് നിരന്തരം പ്രഖ്യാപനം നടത്തി ഊറ്റം കൊള്ളുന്നു. സ്വതന്ത്ര ചുമതലകൾ, സാധനസാമഗ്രികളുടെ ബാധ്യത, വൈദ്യുതി പ്രവാഹം തടസ്സമില്ലാതെ നിലനിർത്തുന്നതിനായുള്ള ജോലി സ്വഭാവത്തിലെ പ്രത്യേകതകൾ ഏതു സമയത്തും ജോലിസ്ഥലത്ത് എത്താൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളവർ എന്ന ഫീൽഡ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാർക്ക് മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയൽ (ഗുമസ്ത) ഓഫീസർമാരെയപേക്ഷിച്ച് ശമ്പളഘടനയിൽ മുൻതൂക്കമുണ്ടാകണം എന്ന് ആരെങ്കിലും ആശയം പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചാൽ കാറ്റഗറി വാദം - കാറ്റഗറി വാദം എന്ന് ഈ സംഘടന കാടടച്ച് വെടിവയ്ക്കും. എത്ര മനോഹരമായ ഇരട്ടത്താപ്പ് !

ജോലിഭാരം കൂടുതലുള്ള, സമയം ക്ലിപ്തമല്ലാത്ത എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെയെല്ലാം ഓഫീസർ എന്ന ഓമനപ്പേര് നൽകി മിനിസ്റ്റീരിയിലുകാരോടൊപ്പമോ അതിലും കുറവോ ശമ്പളത്തിന് അർഹതയുള്ളൂ എന്നാണ് ഈ സംഘടന പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നത്. മറിച്ച് ചിന്തിക്കുന്നതു തന്നെ കാറ്റഗറി വാദമാണെന്ന് ഇവർ ആവർത്തിച്ച് വ്യക്തമാക്കുന്നു.

ഇനി പ്രമോഷന്റെ കാര്യമെടുക്കാം. ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ വിഭാഗത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയും സർവ്വീസ് സീനിയോറിറ്റിയും കൂടുതലുള്ള അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെ മറികടന്ന് ഇതു രണ്ടും കുറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ ഉത്തരവാക്കുന്നതിന് ഇവർ കോട്ട പ്രമോഷനെക്കുറിച്ച് തെറ്റായ വിവരങ്ങൾ പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോൾ ബോർഡ് പുതിയ തസ്തിക സൃഷ്ടിക്കൽ, തസ്തിക upgradation, ഒഴിവുവന്ന തസ്തികകളിലേക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ എന്ന് മുന്നോട്ട് പോകാനൊരുങ്ങുമ്പോൾ കാറ്റഗറിക്ക് അതീതമായി കരിയർ സ്റ്റാഗ്നേഷൻ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്ന് ഇവർ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. ഉദ്ദേശം പ്രത്യക്ഷത്തിൽ നല്ലതുതന്നെയെന്ന് തോന്നും. എന്നാൽ ഭൂമിയോളം ക്ഷമിച്ച അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരെ ഇനിയും കാത്തിരിക്കൂ എന്ന് കൊഞ്ഞനം കുത്തുകയാണിവർ. അങ്ങനെ ഒറ്റയടിക്ക് എഴുപതിനേയും പറ്റിച്ചേയെന്നു പറയാതെ പറയുന്നവരാണ് ഈ സംഘടനക്കാർ. എഴുപത് എണ്ണമല്ല എഴുപത് ശതമാനമാണെന്നോർക്കണം.

പ്രിയ എഴുപത് ശതമാനക്കാരായ എഞ്ചിനീയർ സഹോദരന്മാരെ:

1. ചിലരെ എല്ലാക്കാലത്തും കബളിപ്പിക്കാം
2. എല്ലാവരേയും ചില കാലത്തേക്ക് കബളിപ്പിക്കാം
3. എല്ലാവരേയും എല്ലാക്കാലത്തും കബളിപ്പിക്കാനാവില്ല.

മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞവയിൽ (1) ലെ ചിലതിലൊന്നോ അതോ (2) ലെ ചിലതിലൊന്നോ നമ്മൾ എന്ന് ഗഹനമായി ചിന്തിക്കുക



KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LTD.

Abstract

Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 - implementation of various Regulations in the Code - providing connections to SC/ST and BPL categories - clarification - orders issued

Corporate Office (Tariff and Regulatory Affairs Cell)

B.O.(FTD) No.1344/2014 (KSEB/TRAC/SupplyCode2014/R2/2014) Thiruvananthapuram
dated 09-05-2014

- Read: 1. Gazette notification No. 215/DD/T&D (Rev.) 2014/KSERC dated 13-02-2014
2. Letter No. KSEB/TRAC/Supply Code2014/R2/2014 dated 01-03-2014 addressed to field officers
3. B.O. (FTD) No. 1065/2014 (KSEB/TRAC/SCode-New/R2/2014) dated 28-03-2014
4. Note No. KSEB/TRAC/Supply Code 2014/R2/2014 dated 05-04-2014 of the Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff)

O R D E R

Kerala State Electricity Regulatory Commission notified the Kerala Electricity Supply Code, 2014 after due process vide notification cited (1) above. The new Code has come into force with effect from the first day of April, 2014 as per regulation 1(3) of the Code.

Major changes are introduced in the procedures for processing applications for new connection as well as processing various other service requests like change of ownership, change of tariff, change in connected load or contract demand etc. There are also major changes in the principles regarding recovery of cost of providing new connections.

At present, service connections which do not require line extension from the distribution mains in respect of SC/ST applicants with connected load upto 1000 W and BPL applicants with connected load upto 500 W are effected without realizing the cost in accordance with the provisions of the erstwhile Supply Code, 2005.

The new Supply Code, 2014 envisages collection of cost of providing supply from all categories of consumers. However, as per Regulation 32 of the Electricity Supply Code 2014, KSEB can exempt certain group of applicants from remitting the cost based on the directions of the State Government, provided that the Government pays in advance the expenditure at the rates in the cost data approved by KSERC. It is also noticed that SCP / TSP funds are available for providing new connections to applicants in the SC/ST categories. For those non-SC/ST applicants under BPL category, the annual budget requirement for meeting such expenses is expected to be not large. In the senior officers' meeting dated 22-03-2014, it was decided to prepare a proposal for submission to Government and also to give directions to field officers on the methods to be followed in this regard.

Based on the decisions in the meeting held on 22-03-2014 and the suggestions of the Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff) vide note cited (4), the Board accords sanction to the following:

1. The present facility of providing new electric connections in respect of SC/ST applicants with connected load upto 1000 W and BPL applicants with connected load upto 500W may be continued without realizing the cost of providing such connection in the following manner.

- i. The field officers are directed to accept the application form for electric connection from SC/ST applicants whose connected load is below 1000 W and from BPL applicants whose connected load is below 500W and where no line extension is needed, without realizing the cost of providing connection.
- ii. Connections shall be released to these categories as per the targets set by the Board from time to time.
- iii. The field officers are directed to forward the consolidated monthly estimate cost for providing electric connection to these categories and the region wise estimate shall be submitted to the Board in every 3 months by the respective Chief Engineers of the Distribution wing.
- iv. A proposal for providing free connection to SC/ST category shall be submitted to the SC/ST department in Government for funding the same.
- v. A separate proposal for providing free connection to BPL category shall be submitted to the Government for funding the same.
2. Chief Engineer (Corporate Planning) is authorised to take up with Government the proposal for providing service connections as above by availing the expenditure from Government at the rates approved by KSERC on a quarterly basis from applicable budgetary provisions.

Orders are issued accordingly.

By order of the Full Time Directors

Sd/-

M. Shahul Hameed
Secretary (Administration)

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED

(Incorporated Under the Indian Companies Act, 1956)

Registered Office: Vydyuthi Bhavanam, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram-695 004.

Abstract

Incentive for high load factor, prompt payment, high power factor and improvement in TOD billing system –sanction accorded- Orders issued.

CORPORATE OFFICE (Commercial & Tariff)

B.O.(CMD)No.1327/2014 (KSEB/TRAC/HT&EHT/Incentive/2014-15) Dt.08.05.2014

Read: 1. KSERC order dated 13-03-2014

2. Note No. KSEB/TRAC/HT&EHT/ incentive/ 26.04.2014 of the Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff).

ORDER

KSERC vide order dated 13-03-2014 in the matter of 'Incentive for high load factor, prompt payment, high power factor and improvement in TOD billing system, has ordered the following.

- (1) The HT and EHT consumers in the state will be eligible for an incentive of 0.3% [zero point three percent] of the invoice amount (excluding Duty and other levies payable to Government), if payment of electricity charges is made **in full** before 5 clear days from the due date.
- (2) The plea to provide incentive for high load factor cannot be granted in the present power situation in the state and therefore the request to provide incentive for high load factor is declined.

- (3) The plea to increase the existing power factor incentive cannot be granted at present in the prevalent power situation in the State and therefore the request to increase the power factor incentive is declined.
- (4) The methodology of calculating MD charges as specified in the Schedule of tariff order dated 30.04.2013 for the period from 01.05.2013 as approved and published by the Commission need not be reviewed.
2. As detailed above, the KSERC has ordered to provide incentive of 0.30% of the invoice amount (excluding duty and other levies payable to the Government), to all HT and EHT consumers who are not in arrears provided the consumer made the payment before 5 clear days from the due date. Further, the Commission has issued the following general instructions on the procedures to be followed for implementing the prompt payment incentive.
- 2 (i) The early payment incentive shall be implemented in the case of HT and EHT consumers, as a first step, **with effect from 01-04- 2014**. The same shall be rolled out to other major consumers later with the approval of the Commission, after the necessary infra structure is ready and experience is evaluated.
- (ii) All the licensees including KSEB are directed to make available the invoice details of all HT and EHT consumers through **their website** and also to send a copy of the invoice to the consumers **by email on the date of issue of the invoice**.
- (iii) Early payment incentive will be allowed to all HT and EHT consumers **who are not in arrears**, the arrears being defined as any payments due to the licensee , unless it is **stayed by a court of law**.
- (iv) The incentive will be computed by the licensee based upon the **date on which the invoice amount in full is credited to the bank account** of the licensee and the incentive amount shall be credited to the account of the consumer immediately. This amount shall be adjusted in the first subsequent invoice raised against the consumer. Any **delay** in adjusting the incentive amount shall attract penal interest at twice the bank rate.
- (v) Incentive shall not be payable on Electricity duty and other levies payable to Government.
3. Chief Engineer vide note under reference(2) cited above has brought the matter before the Board and recommended the following in order to implement the incentive scheme to the HT&EHT consumers.
- (i) *KSEBL has to make available the invoice at the website of the KSEB as soon as the same is ready.*
- (ii) *KSEB has to send a copy of the invoice to the consumers **by email on the date of issue of the invoice**.Hence necessary direction has to be given to the Director (IT) and Special Officer (Revenue) to ensure that, (a) The invoice of all HT&EHT consumers shall be make available at the website on the date of invoice itself, and, (b) Send a copy of the invoice to all the HT&EHT consumers by email on the date of issue of the invoice itself.*
- (iii) *KSERC has directed to provide incentive to the HT&EHT consumers not in arrears, the arrears being defined as any payments due to the licensee , unless it is **stayed by a court of law**.Hence necessary direction is to be issued to the Special Officer Revenue to sort out the HT&EHT consumers not in arrears, as on 1st day of every month. This details may be made available to the website of the Board. This has to be updated everymonth.*
- (iv) *For availing the incentive, the following procedure shall be followed.*
- (a) *the consumer has to remit the invoice amount in full to the bank account of KSEB.*
- 3 (b) *If the invoice amount is credited in full, before 5 clear days from the due date, the incentive @0.30%*

of the invoice amount shall be credited to the account of the consumer.

- (c) *The incentive so credited shall be adjusted in the first subsequent invoice raised against the consumer.*
- (d) *Any delay in crediting the incentive shall attract penal interest at twice the bank rate on KSEB.*

Hence, in order to smoothly implement the incentive scheme, KSEB may request to all the consumers to effect the payment through RTGS (Federal Bank Virtual Account) or RTGS of other scheduled banks. The consumers shall provide the account number and other details. Hence SOR may be directed to issue circulars/ notice on the same individually to all the consumers to provide the bank account of the consumers and also to make the payment through RTGS.

- (v) *KSEB has also to make changes, if any, in the HT&EHT billing software for implementing the incentive scheme as ordered by the Commission. Deputy Chief Engineer (IT) may be authorized to make changes if any required in the HT&EHT billing software for implementing the incentive scheme immediately.*
4. Having considered the request of Chief Engineer (Commercial & Tariff), Board hereby orders to (1) implement the incentive @0.30% of the invoice amount (excluding duty and other levies payable to the Government), to all HT and EHT consumers who are not in arrears, provided the consumer has made the payment before 5 clear days from the due date as per the invoice.
- (2) the Deputy Chief Engineer (IT) and Special Officer (Revenue) that, (i) The invoice of all HT&EHT consumers shall be made available at the website on the date of invoice itself, and,
 - (ii) Send a copy of the invoice to all the HT&EHT consumers by email on the date of issue of the invoice itself.
 - (3) the Special Officer (Revenue) to prepare and update the list of HT&EHT consumers not in arrears, as on 1st day of every month and the details may be made available to the website of the Board.
 - (4) the Special Officer (Revenue) to ensure that,
 - (i) The consumer has remitted the invoice amount in full to the bank account of KSEB.
 - (ii) If the invoice amount is credited in full, before 5 clear days from the due date, the incentive @0.30% of the invoice amount shall be credited to the account of the consumer.
 - (iii) The incentive so credited shall be adjusted in the first subsequent invoice raised against the consumer.
- 4 (iv) Notice shall be issued to all consumers individually to provide the bank account and also request them to make the payment through RTGS.
- (5) the Deputy Chief Engineer (IT) to make changes if any required in the HT&EHT billing software for implementing the incentive scheme immediately.

By Order of the Chairman and Managing Director

Sd/-

M.Shahul Hameed

Secretary (Administration)

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956)
Registered Office : Vidyuthi Bhavanam, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 004.

ABSTRACT

Monthly and Quarterly ceiling on Traveling Allowance - Exemption in respect of certain category of employees of KSE Board Limited - Sanctioned - Orders issued.

CORPORATE OFFICE (PERSONNEL)

B.O. (FTD) No. 1296/2014 (PSI/1303/2008) Thiruvananthapuram, Dated 03.05.2014

Read:- 1. B.O. No. TC-2-1775/87 dated 28.10.1988.

2. B.O. (FM) No. 1772/2008 (PSI/1303/2008) TVPM, dated 17.07.2008.

3. B.O. (FM) No. 755/2011 (PS 1/1303/2008) TVPM, dated 11.03.2011.

4. Circular No. CIA/GAD/GL/TA/2012 dated 04.10.2012.

ORDER

The rates of Traveling Allowance has been revised in the Board as per Board Order read as 2nd paper above in line with the TA revision made applicable to State Government employees. Subsequently the State Government has issued Orders fixing ceiling limits on TA to its employees and Board has also issued orders fixing ceiling limits on TA as per Board Order read as 3rd paper above.

Following the introduction of the applicability of TA ceiling limits in KSE Board, many representations have been received from various field offices to the effect that certain employees are traveling extensively as a part of performance of their official duty and the ceiling limits on TA fixed as per Board Order referred 3rd paper above in their case will be crossed once they complete very few journeys within their jurisdiction and requested that ceiling on TA limits fixed in such cases may be lifted.

Having considered the above, the Board is pleased to exempt the employees working in the following offices who are supposed to travel extensively as part of the performance of their official duty from the purview of ceiling limit made applicable as per B.O. read as 3rd paper above.

1. Regional Audit Offices.
2. Relay & PET Sub Division and Meter Testing Sub Divisions.
3. Protection Monitoring Division, Moolamattom.
4. Line Maintenance Sub Divisions and Sections.
5. Communication Wing, Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) & Telecommunication Network Management System (TNMS).
6. Energy Service CO-Ordination Team (ESCOT).
7. O/o the Chief Engineer, Dam Safety, Vidyuthi Bhavanam, TVPM.
8. O/o the Deputy Chief Engineer, Research & Dam Safety Organisation, Pallom.
9. Innovation group.
10. Executive Engineers working in the O/o the three Distribution Chief Engineers who assigned with the charge of Regional Safety Officers.
11. Transformers & Meter Repairing Unit.
12. Officers and Staff Members of Vigilance and APTS Wings and
13. Drivers.



Indian Power Sector Roundup

INDIA CONSIDERING SPLITTING OF POWER UTILITIES TO CUT LOSSES

India is considering breaking up its power distribution utilities to stem losses that have saddled the mostly state-controlled industry with more than \$32 billion in debt. The nation plans to separate the wire-network business from electricity retail and privatize the latter, power secretary Pradeep Kumar Sinha said in an interview. The proposal will need approval of the next government in New Delhi and would require a change in the law. "The plan is to gradually move to a regime where power tariffs are market-based and the regulator only sets the ceiling," said Sinha. Consumers will have an option to choose their electricity supplier. Competition to woo consumers will lead to better services and reduced distribution losses.

Record additions in generation capacity have failed to bring electricity to Indian households, as retailers hamstrung by price controls struggle to purchase enough power. The shortfall deprives citizens of health and education facilities, and crimps economic growth by raising costs at factories. India's electricity distributors run the local wire network in their licensed areas as well as sell electricity to consumers. On an average, 27% of the electricity distributors supply is unpaid for, because of leakages from an archaic network, theft and slack billing. On the other hand, increase in cost of coal for power generation has raised their purchase costs, contributing to losses. "The separation could take as many as five years to implement," said Sambitosh Mahapatra, India-based partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers, who advised the power ministry on the plan.



In cases where TA claims of employees belonging to the above mentioned offices exceed the ceiling imposed vide B.O. cited 3rd, the Head of Office concerned shall certify each TA bill to the effect that "The journeys performed were genuine and in the interest of KSE Board Limited and in the event of any bogus claim being found out later, it shall be my sole duty and responsibility to compensate KSE Board Limited to the extent to which such payment has been made against bogus claim". The Head of Office concerned shall affix full signature on the above certificate with his/her name, designation and date.

TA claims shall be preferred as per the provisions contained in Part II KSR and the instructions issued as per circular read as 4th paper. This Board Order shall have prospective effect.

By Order of the Full Time Directors

Sd/-
M. Shahul Hameed
Secretary (Administration)

The nation's distribution utilities had accumulated losses of Rs.2.16 trillion (\$36 billion) as of March 2012, a 41% increase from the year earlier, according to a report by Power Finance Corp. Ltd, a state lender to power projects. Average cost of supplying electricity rose 24% in the two years to March 2012, widening the revenue deficit, according to the report.

The split may face opposition from some state governments that use power tariffs as a tool to attract votes. In the current election season that ran from April to May, at least four states, including Delhi, announced a reduction in electricity tariffs to woo voters.

"Many states might be reluctant to unbundle the network and retail supply initially," said Mahapatra. "We believe some progressive states with the right governance motives and infrastructure would consider it. When the benefits become apparent, more states will follow."

The unbundling plan draws from successes in the UK, Argentina and parts of Australia.

"So far, the response from the states seems positive," secretary Sinha said. "States now realize that ailing distributors have become a burden on their own balance sheets and that something needs to be done urgently to revive them."

(Source: Livemint)

PEAK POWER DEFICIT DROPS TO 5.4% IN APRIL: CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Peak power deficit in the country fell to 5.4% at 7,556 megawatts (MW) in April from 7.4% a year ago due to increased capacity and lower electricity consumption by states. The decline in consumption in certain north Indian states was due to a weak intra-state network for dissemination of electricity.

According to the latest data by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the total requirement in the country last month was 1,40,998 MW, as against the supply of 1,33,442 MW – a peak power deficit of 5.4%. The peak power deficit – shortfall in supply of power when the demand is maximum – was 7.4% or 9,720 MW in April 2013.



The electricity shortage last month in the northern region comprising Uttar Pradesh (UP), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, and Jammu and Kashmir was 7.4%. The demand was 41,222 MW, of which 38,163 MW was met. "The sub-transmission and distribution network within Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is not adequate due to which they cannot absorb more power, thereby leading to load shedding in most parts of the state," a CEA official said. "Another reason for lesser absorption of power in UP is non-realisation of money from the end consumer, which has also impacted the state discom's financial health," he added.

The deficit in the northern region was 5.1% in April last year. Western region states including Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra reported a power deficit of 2.1% or 853 MW in April 2014, as against 1.4% or 531 MW in April 2013. However, the remaining states of the country reported substantial decrease in peak electricity shortage.

Southern region states – Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Lakshadweep – reported a drop in April's peak power deficit at 8.2% or 3,252 MW from 16.7% or 6,508 MW a year ago. The electricity requirement in eastern states including West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand in April this year was 16,327 MW as against a supply of 16,087 MW, leaving a shortfall of 1.5%. It was 3.8% in April 2013. There was an improvement in the peak power shortage in the seven sister states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Tripura and Mizoram in the northeastern region from 9.5% in April last year, to 6.9% this time. Electricity demand in the region last month was 2,197 MW and supply was 2,045 MW. CEA is a government body tasked with facilitating the overall development of the sector.

(Source : LiveMint)

GOVT TO BUY POWERGRID ARM FOR RS 35 CRORES

The road to an independent grid manager is now clear with the government deciding to take over Power System Operation Corporation Ltd (Posoco), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the PowerGrid Corporation of India.

In a meeting last week, an inter-ministerial group approved buying out PowerGrid's equity in Posoco. A senior government official told Business Standard that the matter would now be put up to the Cabinet for approval. "The government will be buying the equity at book value of around Rs 35 crore and it will be a non-profit company," he said.



Power transmission utilities will be required to charge a small levy on every unit of power, which would go towards meeting the working expenses of Posoco. The company, which has five Regional Load Despatch Centres (RLDCs) and the National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC), was set up in 2010 as a subsidiary of PowerGrid on the recommendations of a committee under G B Pradhan, then additional secretary in the power ministry and now the chairman of Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC).

The panel had suggested independent and sustainable revenue streams for the grid operator through separation of commercial interests from load management functions. According to experts, liberalised power markets require the system operator to be independent entities so as to ensure impartial system operation.

“In India, PGCIL (PowerGrid) has been playing the role of a central transmission utility, owner of transmission assets and the system operator. Since now we have significant number of private transmission utilities and, going forward, even more is expected – it is important that POSOCO is made an independent entity,” said Debasish Mishra, senior director, Deloitte.

He added that typically, system operators are government-owned entities or owned by all sector players to avoid any influence over them. Apart from PowerGrid, two large private firms–Reliance Power Transmission and Vedanta Group’s Sterlite Technologies – are also executing independent transmission projects awarded by the Power Finance Corporation (PFC) and Rural Electrification Corporation (REC).

The idea behind hiving off Posoco with its load dispatch function from PowerGrid was mooted in the aftermath of the national grid collapse of July 2012. By granting full autonomy to Posoco, the government hopes to insulate the grid operator from pressures from other players in the transmission sector which is fast opening to private participation. It would be required to ensure grid discipline, discourage overdrawal of power by the states and impose a fine on defaulters. For this, it would be governed by the guidelines of CERC.

(Source : Business Standard)

NHPC AND KSEB SIGN AN AGREEMENT FOR SOLAR POWER PROJECT

State owned NHPC and Kerala State Electricity Board have signed an agreement for development of solar power projects. NHPC said in a statement that in the first phase under this agreement, NHPC shall take up implementation of 50 MW grid-linked solar power project at West Kallada Panchayat in Kollam District of Kerala. However, it did not elaborate financial details of the agreement between the 2 parties.

NHPC has an installation base of 5,702 MW from 17 hydropower stations on own-ership basis including projects taken up in JV. The company is presently engaged

NHPC has an installation base of 5,702 MW from 17 hydropower stations on ownership basis including projects taken up in JV. The company is presently engaged in the construction of 7 projects aggregating to a total installed capacity of 4,095 MW. It has drawn up a massive plan to add over 10,000 MW of hydropower capacity by the end of XIII plan.

(Source: PTI)

STATUTORY NODS BARRIER FOR INDIAN POWER SECTOR

Compliance with statutory clearances is the “greatest barrier” for developing power infrastructure in India, where 300 million citizens do not have access to electricity, according to IEA. The Paris-based International Energy Agency (IEA) on Monday also said that the practice of providing free electricity can lead to wasteful use of energy.

“Very few countries have been faced with challenges of the magnitude that confront India in its quest to maintain strong economic growth while providing electricity to its 300 million citizens who currently lack access,” it said. In its report ‘Energy Technology Perspectives’, IEA said that to increase power generation capacity, India should have more effective procedures to resolve in a timely manner the issues related to land acquisition and building on or near protected areas.

“Compliance with statutory clearances is the greatest barrier to the development of India’s electricity infrastructure. These have been put in place to recognise the critical importance of community rights, environmental protection and sustainable development in India’s growing economy,” it noted. Some power projects are facing hurdles, especially related to environmental clearances, which has also adversely impacted overall capacity in the country. India has an installed generation capacity of more than 2,40,000 MW.

“A core challenge is that while the FYPs (Five Year Plans) provide a framework, neither the central government nor the Planning Commission itself is in a position to ensure that the stated targets are met.” In practice, due to India’s federal structure, much of the actual work involved is delegated downwards to individual states, with direct engagement and support from central government,” the report said. According to IEA, the Five Year Plans include strategic goals for energy as well as the economy, health, agriculture and industry. “FYPs include measures to improve energy efficiency and increase domestic supply by embracing renewables and nuclear energy,” it added.

Making a strong case against doling out free power, IEA said such practices could result in wasteful use of energy. “Power tariffs could be set at levels that prompt utilities to improve the performance of power generation plants while also allowing for reasonable profits on generation. The practice of providing free or heavily subsidised electricity can lead to wasteful use of energy and should be reviewed,” IEA said. India is not a member of IEA but has close co-operative working relationship with it, as per the agency’s website.

(Source: Business Line)

CENTRE FINALISES PROPOSAL TO EXTEND TARIFF POLICY FOR HYDEL PROJECTS TILL 2022

In a move likely to benefit the stressed hydropower projects in the country, the newly-elected Government at the Centre would have the opportunity to provide them relief if it clears the proposal to extend the existing tariff regime for such projects till 2022.

Official sources said that the Power Ministry has already finalised the Cabinet Note on extending the tariff policy (which is applicable till 2015) till 2022, they expressed hope that it would be only too happy to clear the proposal. Once extended, the cost-plus option available in the tariff policy would allow hydro projects to avail the benefit of selling 40 per cent of electricity generated by them at merchant rates till 2022. Also with merchant power prices being normally higher than those offered to customers with which companies have long-term contracts, the move will benefit private sector developers.

In lay man's terminology, instead of selling electricity generated through hydro projects to customers through long-term contracts, the companies have the freedom to sell it as a commodity at market rates or merchant rates. Sources pointed out that as the Cabinet Note seeking the tariff policy's extension has already been circulated, fresh approval would be required from the new Cabinet which would be formed once a new dispensation comes at the Centre.

While seeking extension of the cost-plus tariff policy, the Note circulated by the Power Ministry also aims at increasing participation of private sector in transmission of electricity. The note also carried another option which would ensure that variation in fuel and power purchase cost is recovered by the power generating firms. Sources privy to the development said that as of now State-owned PowerGrid has the monopoly in terms of handling transmission of electricity in the country. Now the Government is trying to bring in greater participation of private sector players in this field by facilitating their entry through bidding. This would ensure multiplicity of agencies in transmission of power, they added.

Also the Cabinet Note seeks to strengthen the renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) of discoms, wherein distribution companies would have to purchase an increased share of electricity which is generated through renewable energy. With Government having realised the significance of renewable energy as an essential requirement in the power sector in the near future, it wants discoms to increase the share of electricity (which they purchase from power companies) produced through such sources.

The stakeholders which had submitted their feedback on the Cabinet Note included Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC), Principal Secretaries of all the state governments and chairpersons of power generation, transmission and distribution utilities.

(Source- Pioneer)

**ARUP ROY CHOUDHURY FLOATS POOLED TARIFF CONCEPT: NTPC'S
UNREQUISITIONED POWER DOUBLES TO 43 BILLION UNITS
CHAIRMAN SUGGESTS POOLING OF PRICES
AMONG ALL NTPC STATIONS**

A major issue worrying NTPC is the increasing amount of unrequisitioned surplus power at its various stations with discoms backing down on purchase of power. The unrequisitioned surplus power that has gone up from 21 billion units in 2012-13 has doubled in one year's time and was 43 billion units in 2013-14. Discoms are not buying power from NTPC stations as they find it costly and also they have to furnish their must buy commitments made to private developers who have been selected through bidding. Accordingly, NTPC's top brass has been putting heads together to resolve this issue and reduce the available surplus at NTPC stations. NTPC Chairman Arup Roy Choudhary has therefore suggested pooling of prices among all NTPC stations to the Ministry of Power as a possible solution to the problem. The concept of tariff pooling envisages selling of power produced by NTPC coal based stations at a common rate to all beneficiaries. He has further suggested that pooling of tariffs should be for all NTPC coal based stations irrespective of their year of commissioning, location, PPAs amongst other things. Implementing this will help utilising surplus power and will also help electricity boards manage their finances better if they have the bulk availability of cheap power, NTPC has contended.

Rationalising its proposal for pooling of electricity prices among all NTPC stations, the state run thermal company has pointed to the various benefits like lower tariff and uninterrupted supply that will be made possible for power consumers with pooled tariffs. NTPC has stated that applying the concept of pooling will ensure that beneficiaries get reliable power at a reasonable cost. The state run company has contended that financial audits and regulation by CERC ensure that the tariff of its stations is reasonable. Pooling of these tariff will further ensure larger availability of power which will help discoms provide power to all consumers at reasonable rates. This will also result in considerable reduction in load shedding. To reduce the power procurement cost, the discoms resort to load shedding. However, as the power will be available at the same rate under pooled tariff, load shedding is expected to be reduced. Another benefit of pooling of tariffs will reduction in tariff shock due to new capacity. NTPC has stated that when new capacity will get added as its price will be pooled into the existing pool for power, the tariff shock will be minimised. The pooled tariff will be revenue neutral to NTPC but will result in optimum utilisation of generating capacity

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

07-04-2014

To

The Chief Engineer- IT Projects,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Inclusion of compensatory allowances in the HRIS module for payment of Earned leave surrender -reg.

Ref:- 1. Letter PSI.3301/99/583 dated 21-6-2000 of the Chief Personnel Officer to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Civil Circle, Pallom

2. Letter EB1/Gen/2013-14/1042 dated 31-01-2014 of the Deputy Chief Engineer, Generation Circle, Kothamangalam to the Personnel Officer

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that no kind of compensatory allowances are paid to engineers working at generating stations while they surrender their earned leave. The reason being cited is the non availability of these compensatory allowances in the HRIS module that is used for processing the earned leave surrender. A copy of the letter indicating one such instance is attached herewith. In this regard attention is invited to letter under ref(1) above, wherein it is clarified that pay and allowances that are admissible to an officer while on earned leave are admissible while surrendering earned leave also. In view of the above, it is requested that necessary directions may please be issued to the concerned for including the compensatory allowances also in the HRIS module for processing earned leave surrender and to make it available at the ARU's of all generating stations at the earliest. Acc. A/a

Yours faithfully

Sd/-

GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

08-04-2014

To

The Director(Transmission & System Operation)
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Formation of a separate Substation subdivision and reorganization of present subdivision -reg.

Ref:- Letter from the Secretary, Kollam Unit of the Association.

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that at present there are three 110 kV substations and two 33 kV substations apart from the 220 kV substation Kundara under the jurisdiction of Substation Subdivision, Kundara. This is causing much difficulty in carrying out the O&M activities of these stations. It is pointed out that even though all 220 kV substations have a separate Substation Subdivision, the 220 kV substation, Kundara is not having a dedicated subdivision and also the sanctioned staff pattern of the substation is that of a 110 kV substation. Considering the technical importance of the 220 kV substation Kundara, it is requested that action may please be initiated for limiting the operational jurisdiction of the present Substation subdivision, Kundara to the 220 kV substation, Kundara alone and also for providing operation staff for 220 kV substation, Kundara in the same pattern as for other 220 kV substations. Also, a separate new subdivision may be sanctioned for the O&M of the three 110 kV substations and two 33 kV substations presently under the control of Substation Subdivision, Kundara.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

21-04-2014

To

The Chairman & Managing Director,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Inclusion of compensatory allowances for payment of Earned leave surrender -reg.
Ref:- 1. Letter PSI.3301/99/583 dated 21-6-2000 of the Chief Personnel

Officer to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Civil Circle, Pallom
(copy attached)

2. Letter EB1/Gen/2013-14/1042 dated 31-01-2014 of the Deputy

Chief Engineer, Generation Circle, Kothamangalam to the Personnel Officer

It has been brought to the notice of the Association that none of the compensatory allowances are being paid to engineers working at generating stations while they surrender their earned leave. The reason being cited is the non availability of these compensatory allowances in the HRIS module that is used for processing the earned leave surrender. A copy of the letter indicating one such instance is attached herewith. In this regard, attention is invited to the letter under ref(1) above, wherein it is clarified that pay and allowances that are admissible to an officer while on earned leave are admissible while surrendering earned leave also. In view of the above, it is requested that necessary directions may please be issued to the Personnel Officer to issue necessary clarifications for including the compensatory allowances also while surrendering earned leave and to inform the same particularly to the ARU's of all generating stations at the earliest. It is also requested that the Chief Engineer- IT Projects may be directed to make necessary arrangements for incorporating provision for the same in HRIS also. Acc. A/a

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

21-04-2014

To

The Chairman & Managing Director,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Restoration of seniority in the list of Executive Engineers-
representation of Sri George V James – due consideration-reg.

Ref:- Representation of Sri George V James

This is to bring to your kind notice that a representation made by Sri George V James against altering his seniority position in the list of Executive Engineers has not yet been considered by the Chief Engineer (HRM) properly and at the same time the provisional list of Executive Engineers (E) to be considered in the DPC for promotion to the cadre of Deputy Chief Engineer(E) is being finalized. It is requested that the request of Sri George V James for restoring his seniority in the list of Executive Engineers may be considered favourably, as was done in similar cases. It is also requested that the nomination of Sri George V James may also be included in the list of Executive Engineers to be considered in the DPC for promotion to the cadre of Deputy Chief Engineer(E). A copy of the representation submitted by Sri George V James is attached for perusal.

Yours faithfully,

Sd-

GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

21-04-2014

To

The Chairman & Managing Director,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Gross injustice meted out to Sri Shibu Mathukutty, Assistant Executive Engineer(E) – remedial action -reg.

Ref:- Letter No. VIG/B2/4770/2002/1218 dated 14-06-2013

This has reference to the review petition submitted by Sri Shibu Mathukutty , AEE (E) which was declined by that office as per letter cited under reference. It is felt that the above declining has been made without considering the merits of the case. A casual introspection of the case itself glaringly indicates that the then Chief Engineer (HRM) had grossly erred in understanding the case properly and consequent imposition of punishment on Sri Shibu Mathukutty is against all the principles of natural justice. We request your good-self to please reopen the case and review the matter so as to rectify the injustice meted out to Sri Shibu Mathukutty. For your information , an abstract of the case is given below :-

Sri Shibu Mathukutty joined the services of KSEB as Assistant Engineer on 01-02-1999 at Electrical Major Section, Edathua. The matter pertains to the issue of a penal bill to Con. No.3437 subsequent to the surprise inspection by the VACB in the section on 27-01-2001. It is pointed out that the penal bill issued to Con. No 3437 by back assessing for 92 months was stalled by the Hon. Addl Munsiff Court, Alappuzha in O.S 432/01 and the revised penal bill issued based on the judgement was realized from the consumer 3437. The recovery of amount (ie difference in amount between the original bill and revised bill) by supposing the same to be loss sustained by the Board from select employees including Sri Shibu Mathukutty needs to be reviewed on the following grounds.

1. The meter of Con.No. 3437 which was faulty since 05/1993 was replaced once on 24-01-1998. The back assessment was made for the period from 05/93 to 01/2001 . Why the employees during this period 5/93 to 01/1999 were spared from any action
2. Sri Shibu Mathukutty joined the services of KSEB only on 01-02-1999.
3. Why no appeal was preferred by the Board when the original assessment made against the Con.No. 3437 for 93 months was stalled by the Hon.Munsiff Court.
4. When the Board itself was quite sure that there was no merit in filing an appeal against the orders of the Hon. Munsiff court, how can the unrealised amount (ie difference between the original bill and revised bill) can be treated as loss sustained to the Board and made liability of Sri Shibu Mathukutty
5. At the time when Sri.Shibu Mathukutty joined at EMS, Edathua there were 2543 faulty meters out of total 7944 consumers ie approximately 32 % meters were faulty. When Sri Shibu Mathukutty left the EMS, Edathua during 09/2003 the no. of faulty meters were only 563 No.s out of total 9603 consumers ie roughly 5.86%. It is a pity that the Board is not inclined to consider such positive actions from employees.

6. It is worthy to point out that faulty meter replacement could be carried out effectively only when Board provides adequate quantity of working meters over and above the quantity needed for effecting service connections. It is a well accepted fact that at no point of time was the Board able to provide all the meters required for replacing faulty meters, even in a phased manner. In the above context it is absolutely discriminative to punish select employees in such matters.

In view of the facts mentioned above, we strongly feel that the punishment imposed on Sri Shibu Mathukutty is without considering the facts of the case properly and is against the principles of natural justice. We feel that such discriminative impulsive actions by disciplinary authorities will only affect the morale of the employees and will lead to non performance by employees.

An appeal petition from Sri Shibu Mathukutty is attached herewith for kind consideration.

Hence we request you to kindly look into the matter again and do the needful for eliminating the punishment imposed on Sri Shibu Mathukutty.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/ Letters/2014-15

30-04-2014

To

The Chairman,
Committee for Redressal of Grievances (CRG), Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Committee for Redressal of Grievances (CRG) – grievances of
employees - intimation - reg.

Ref:- 1. Discussions with the Hon.Minister for Power held on 02-12-2013
2. G.O(Ms) No.56/2014/PD, dated 17-02-2014
3. BO(CMD) No. 584/2014(D(F)/RC/CRG/2013-14) 04/03/2014

In connection with the revesting of the assets of the KSEB into KSEB Ltd., the Hon. Minister for Power in the discussions cited under reference (1) had assured to protect the interests of the employees while revesting and only based on this all the employees unions and Associations had extended their support for the smooth transition. Accordingly, a tripartite agreement was to be executed with the representatives of the unions and Associations. But till date the tripartite agreement has not been executed. The matter of delay in execution of tripartite agreement has already been taken up by us with the Chairman and Managing Director, Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. As per orders cited under reference (2) and (3) above, all grievances relating to revesting is to be brought before the committee so constituted.

Accordingly, we place before the committee the grievance of our members regarding the matter of non execution of a tripartite agreement for protecting the interests of the employees and pensioners of the KSEB consequent to revesting. We would also like to reserve our right for taking up further grievances, if any, in due course after the execution of the tripartite agreement

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

08-05-2014

To

The Chairman & Managing Director,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Electrical accidents in our organisation – revamping of Safety- reg.

Ref:- Increasing number of electrical accidents

As we all are aware, electrical accidents in our organization has been on the rise over the past few months. This is highly unfortunate and should not be allowed to continue. We are of the opinion that it is high time that the management carry out a serious introspection of its attitude towards safety aspects and adopt a safety policy that can practically be put in place in all sense and which can act towards curtailing the occurrence of electrical accidents. In this regard, we wish to highlight that while adopting such a policy, due consideration needs to be given to the Safety Regulations published by the Central Electricity Authority particularly with regards to the appointment of Safety Officers and Chief Safety Officer.

We expect that the management will act in a proactive manner with the larger interests of the organization in mind.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

No.KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

13-05-2014

To

The Chairman & Managing Director,
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub : Second transfer scheme & tripartite agreement-comments -reg.

Ref : 1. Our letter No.KSEBEA/Letters/2013-14 dated 16-12-2013

2. G.O (P) No.11/2014/PD dated 11-04-2014.

3. Discussions held on 12-05-2014

This has reference to the discussions held as per ref (3) above on the tripartite agreement and the transfer scheme published as per ref (2). In this regard we would like to inform that the following comments are not seen incorporated in the final version even though these were agreed to be included during the discussions held by the Hon.Minister for Power on 02-12-2013:

1. In the tripartite agreement clause 2 (q) in the second line the words “will continued to be managed “ to be replaced with “ **will continue to be managed** “
2. Apart from the above, the following discrepancies noticed in the **second transfer scheme** are pointed out for rectification :
 - a. In clause 2(1) m, under property the words “power house, its appurtenant structures like connected penstock, valve house, power channel,intake structure, dam” may also be included.
 - b. In clause 5(vi), the opening balance sheet of KSEB Ltd. as on 1st April 2012 has been drawn based on provisional balance sheet of KSEB as on 31st March 2012.We suggest to draw up the opening balance sheet of KSEB Ltd as on 01st April 2013 based on provisional balance sheet as



on 31st March 2013. This is suggested considering the exorbitant power purchase that was necessitated during 2012-13 due to poor water availability and the fact that the entire power purchase cost has not yet been fully approved by the KSERC.

- c. In clause 6(5) (a), as agreed in the discussions the words **"till the date of revesting and thereafter by the Transferee"** at the end of the clause was to be deleted. But the modifications are not seen incorporated and a new addition to the clause is seen made to the effect that "subject to the provisions of subclause 9(e) of Clause 6". We wish to inform that the payment of dues such as salary, wages provident fund etc. are not covered in the said subclause 9(e) of Clause 6. Hence we request that the modification as suggested earlier may be incorporated ie. the words **"till the date of revesting and thereafter by the Transferee"** at the end of the clause needs to be deleted.
- d. Similarly in clause 6(8), the wordings **"but before the arrangements are put in place"**, at the end of the sentence beginning with "Till such arrangements are made", was demanded to be deleted. The same is not seen incorporated.
- e. The 33 kV lines are seen included in the Schedule A1 (Transmission undertaking) as well as Schedule A3 (Distribution undertaking). This contradiction is not seen corrected.
- f. In Schedule B, clause I.5(a), the words **"till the date of revesting and thereafter by the Transferee"** at the end of the clause was to be deleted. This is in line with the suggestions already made as per 'c' and 'd' above. But the modifications are not seen incorporated and a new addition to the clause is seen made to the effect that "subject to the provisions of subclause 9(e) of Clause 6". We wish to inform that the payment of dues such as salary, wages provident fund etc. are not covered in the said subclause 9(e) of Clause 6. Hence we request that the modification as suggested may be incorporated ie. the words **"till the date of revesting and thereafter by the Transferee"** at the end of the clause needs to be deleted.
- g. **Dam, employee/officer/ workmen /personnel** needs to be defined properly to avoid any ambiguity in future.

Apart from the above, a major omission is observed in Clause 2 of the Tripartite Agreement wherein the sentence as per the draft tripartite agreement was **"The State Government and the KSEB Ltd. hereby guarantee that "** is seen replaced with the sentence "The State Government and the KSEB Ltd. hereby **agree** that ". As this tantamounts to a breach of the agreement arrived jointly in the discussions with the Hon.Minister, we demand that the sentence as per the draft itself be reinstated in Clause 2 of the final tripartite agreement viz. **"The State Government and the KSEB Ltd. hereby guarantee that "**

We expect that the above suggested modifications in the tripartite agreement as well as the second transfer scheme will be incorporated as per provisions contained in Clause 9(2) of the second transfer scheme.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

KSEBEA/Letters/2014-15

16-05-2014

To

The Chief Engineer (HRM)
Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd.

Sir,

Sub:- Transfer & Posting of Asst. Exe. Engineer (Ele.)- request -reg.

Ref:- Request from Smt. Betty Treesa Jose, AEE, ESD, Vatakara This is to inform you that husband of Smt. Betty Treesa Jose, Asst. Executive Engineer (E), ESD, Vatakara, expired in a road accident on 07-04-2014. She has a daughter studying in 9th standard and has to look after the aged mother of her husband. In the above circumstances, it is requested that Smt. Betty Treesa Jose, Asst. Executive Engineer (E), ESD, Vatakara may please be given a transfer and posted to the open place at Communication Sub division, Madakkathara. The above request may be considered on priority on humanitarian grounds. Copy of request from Smt. Betty Treesa Jose, Asst. Executive Engineer (E), ESD, Vatakara along with copy of death certificate of her husband is attached herewith.

Acc. a/a

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

GENERAL SECRETARY



Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

രണ്ടായിരത്തി പതിനാല് ഏപ്രിൽ ഹൈഡൽ ബുള്ളറ്റ് വായിച്ചു. റിട്ടയേർഡ് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ യു.എസ്സ്. രവീന്ദ്രൻ സാറിന്റെ "Neel (Neil) വളരെ മനോഹരം. നീലയുടെ സവിശേഷതയിൽ തുടങ്ങി മഹാമാരുടെ വ്യക്തി പ്രഭാവത്തിലൂടെ കടന്ന് ഇന്നത്തെ ഇന്ത്യയുടെ നേർ ചിത്രം ദൈവവുമായി സംവാദിച്ച് ഏകമത ചിന്ത വരുത്തി ഭൂമിയിൽ സ്വർഗ്ഗം പണിയാൻ അവസരമൊരുക്കുവാൻ സന്ദേശം നൽകി അവസാനിപ്പിച്ച ലേഖനം ഗംഭീരം. ശിവനും യമനും കൃഷ്ണനും വിഷയമായി. അർജുന കൃഷ്ണസംവാദവും ആംസ്ട്രോങ്ങിലൂടെ വെളിപ്പെടുത്തി. പ്രതീകാത്മതയുടെ പ്രതീകമായ ശിവന്റെ വേഷഭൂഷാദികളുടെ അവതരണം വിഞ്ജാനപ്രദം. ശങ്കര മാഹാത്മ്യം മറന്നില്ല. നമ്മുടെ രാഷ്ട്രീയക്കാരെ

വെറുതെ വിട്ടില്ല. നിയമം കൈയിലെടുത്ത് കൊലവിളി നടത്തുന്നവർ യമന്റെ ജോലിയിൽ സഹായിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഭഗവാൻ കൃഷ്ണന്റെ ഇടക്കുള്ള ബ്രെയിക്ക് ഡാൻസ് സുനാമി രൂപത്തിലും ക്ലാസിക്കൽ ഡാൻസ് ഭൂകമ്പരൂപത്തിലും പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുന്നതിനാൽ വൃദ്ധരുടെ സാധാരണ മരണത്തിൽ മാത്രമേ യമൻ ഇടപെടേണ്ടിവരുന്നുള്ളൂ.

ആ..... ഹ... എന്ത് മനോഹരമായ അവതരണം. എഞ്ചിനീയർ രവീന്ദ്രൻ സാറിന് എല്ലാവിധ ആശംസകളും നേരുന്നു.

K. Sasidharan
Assistant Executive Engineer (Rtd.),
Kannur



This is in reference to the Editorial published in Hydel Bullet of March 2014 named "Supply Chain Management". As an SCM

functional committee member, implementation committee member and a project coordinator for SCM (after my retirement), I am obliged to answer the following criticisms and suggestions enlisted in the article.

1. Strength and weakness of the existing system is not understood.

The SCM project is not an IT project but a proposal to improve the inventory management system in KSEB with the assistance of a software. But before a software can be implemented, certain functional/process level changes have to be carried out so as to change the old system. Before the initiation of any project, the old system is studied and reported. Here also the consultant, Deloitte India Ltd. have submitted the Situation Analysis and Inception reports, where the strengths and weaknesses of the existing system were well understood.

2. Level and competency of employees supposed to handle the system and the best way to implement the system should have been ascertained.

The functional committee was well aware of the field realities existing in the Section Offices where many of the staff members **does** not even have the basic knowledge to touch the computer. The final recommendations of the consultant had clearly laid out the qualifications required for the personnel handling the inventory system. But other than recommending it, the functional committee cannot insist that the section offices should be headed by highly qualified officers.

3. It should be verified how such systems work in other similar organisations.

Comparative study of the Inventory management of other state utilities were studied by both the functional committee and the consultant. And the best of the systems were only recommended.

4. Need of a separate functional speciality for real time transactions and not a multifunctional officer.

This is an unwarranted criticism. The functional committee from its initial days itself, was very clear that the Supply Chain Management system in KSEB cannot be that of a manufacturing industry for eg. of that of an automobile manufacturing industry. There we can have specialised agencies for dealing with material transactions but KSEB as a state utility engaged in electricity sector our primary need is to provide electricity to the consumer and in this process, the section officer needs to be a multifunctional officer.

5. Section level officer does not have a staff at his disposal.

For implementing SCM system, a section level officer does not need the help of supporting staff. We have implemented the Reverse logistics, where materials are being delivered by SRS to the concerned section offices as per their request and the taken back materials are picked by SRS from the section offices using their own vehicles. Hence no staff/vehicle is required from the Section office for transportation of materials. This system has been successfully running in many Electrical Circles namely Palakkad, Shornur, Ernakulam, Sreekanthapuram, Kannur etc. The contractor can collect the materials from the section offices, which is issued to the work by the concerned Assistant Engineer.

6. Introduction of functional team under AEE, SRS

No need for a separate functional team as the AEE in SRS is entirely responsible for the material flow. In earlier system, the AE in section offices were responsible for materials, but now in SCM system the entire responsibility of delivery of materials has been given to the AEE of SRS.

7. Concept of Section store w/o any actual infrastructure.

In the reports of the functional committee, it has proposed the Board management to provide Section offices with U-type stores to handle all materials according to the emergency needs. But nothing has been carried out in this

respect and if implemented, this will require a massive expenditure for the management.

8. Implementation should be from top to bottom and not from bottom to top.

This is a highly wrong concept. Implementation of all projects are carried out at the bottom level, where reforms and modifications are most essential. Only information is passed from bottom to top. Decision making has to essentially come from top (decision makers) to bottom based on the information that they get from bottom. In earlier system, there were no avenue for information to flow from bottom to top. But now in the SCM System, even the Chairman himself can view any Section data. Many round of trainings and awareness meetings were given to the Chief Engineers, Dy.CEs and EEs of Distribution offices at Conference hall in HQ and RPTI centres.

9. Need for decentralisation of purchases.

During the making of the software, there were clear instructions from the top management that the local purchases should be minimised as much as possible. And hence the software had several restrictions in the initial stages, which had to be loosened during the implementation process, since it faced strict opposition from the users. Now provision has been provided for local purchases at different levels.

10. Supply of materials by a bulk supplier at various sites/Abolishment of regional stores/Virtual SRS

The Recommendations Report submitted by the consultant had pointed out the problem of multiplicity of stores in KSEB, which was adding to the time in the delivery of the material at the site. Right from purchase initiation to material delivery at site, some materials were taking more than a year. Hence to reduce the delivery time, the intermediate stores were abolished.

11. Non-integration with our Planning Department

Right from the initiation of the project, we had conducted discussions with the Planning Department. At each stage of implementation, feedback from the Planning Department were taken. Even now, the software has a Planning module, which has the Chief

Engineer(Corporate Planning) as the final Planning approval authority.

12. Software not user friendly

During the initial run, it had certain software issues due to the non-sync with the existing field processes, network issues and due to lack of proper training. But after the software had been taken over by the Kochi IT Regional Unit, it has improved a lot and it is now the most stable centralised software in KSEB sans any network issues. Those who are complaining that it is not user friendly are either due to lack of any training or may be due to the state of mind to accept the change in the conventional system.

13. Software not capable of working with Different Operating System

From 2006 itself, KSEB has adopted the Open Source policy where by it uses only free Operating systems and does not use the proprietary software. Hence all section offices mandatorily uses the Linux systems which also works with the inhouse softwares. So in SCM project also, it was mandated that the software should run only in Open Source OS. But inspite of that, the SCM Software runs in Linux and Windows systems, in open source browsers namely Mozilla Firefox and Google Chrome.

14. Capability of custom and specific reports.

During the rollout of the project, there was confusion regarding the reports required by the users. Hence feedback was taken from all level of users right from sections to Member (Distribution) and Member(Finance) offices. Now all standard reports used in KSEB have been provided in the SCM Software.

15. Data export to various office software documents

Integration of SCM Software with other softwares is being done in the RAPDRP Part-A project. Export to standard spreadsheet documents like Open Office Libre in Linux and Microsoft Excel in Windows is already present. Moreover export to pdf is also provided apart from direct print facility.

16. Unwanted data and Obsolete items need to be removed and updated

The Master Data of the Software has been prepared by a committee constituted by the Board separately for Distribution and Transmission. New materials and tasks are regularly updated.

17. SCM Software to be managed by competent professionals with better response.

The Software is managed by a competent IT team in Kochi under the control of Executive Engineer(IT). A separate helpdesk team is looking after the complaints and feedback of the user.

18. Re-introduction of Regional Stores concept.

The present inconvenience of bulk suppliers is temporary and will get accustomed with time. If they are able to supply the same materials via the same route to other utilities, why it can't be done in KSEB. The system will take time while shifting to the new process and hence small frictions can be neglected.

19. Not fair to combine Distribution and Transmission stores.

Transmission stores are largely redundant with very small no. of transactions taking place

regularly. Hence it would be economical for KSEB to club both these stores together and the space thus saved can be utilised for other income generating activities.

20. Execution of work has been made a nightmare for AE in electrical section.

It has not been made nightmare for AE, but made **accountable** and processes have been simplified. Also at the implementation time physical verification of materials in Section stores has been taken, verified by the concerned AEE along with the SRS AEE and got approved by the concerned Dy CE and then only the opening stock was entered in the Section. All the excess and shortfall in the stock as on 31/3/2011 has been accepted and approved by the Board. Earlier the works were executed in one month and the MCS was prepared in another month. But now, it has to be prepared in the same month as that of its execution.

This is not an attempt to idealise the SCM project, but to point out certain facts missed out by the editorial board. I too understand that the project has its inherent flaws, but we have put in our best efforts (day and night) to implement it within the limitations set out by the particular environment.

Er.C.V.Usha
Rtd. DyCE

Reply from the Editorial Board

While appreciating the concerns expressed by the esteemed member, it is to be understood that the editorial only intended to highlight the fact that the prevailing situation in the field definitely calls for a review and revamp of the SCM process. The views expressed by the reader reinforce the fact that such a situation has prevailed in spite of the ground work supposedly undertaken by the functional committee. This only shows the enormous task in hand to put the system back on the rails.



കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി എഞ്ചിനീയേഴ്സ് അസോസിയേഷൻ

61-ാം വാർഷിക പൊതുസമ്മേളനവും ദേശീയ സെമിനാറും

കേരളത്തിന്റെ സുസ്ഥിര വികസനത്തിന്
ആവശ്യമായ ഊർജ്ജ ആസൂത്രണം

(Energy Planning for the Sustainable Development of Kerala)

ജൂൺ 1 രാവിലെ 10 മണിക്ക്
കോഴിക്കോട്ട് ടാഗോർ സെന്റിനറി ഹാളിൽ



ഉദ്ഘാടനം

ശ്രീ ആര്യാടൻ മുഹമ്മദ്

ബഹു. കേരള ഊർജ്ജ വകുപ്പ് മന്ത്രി

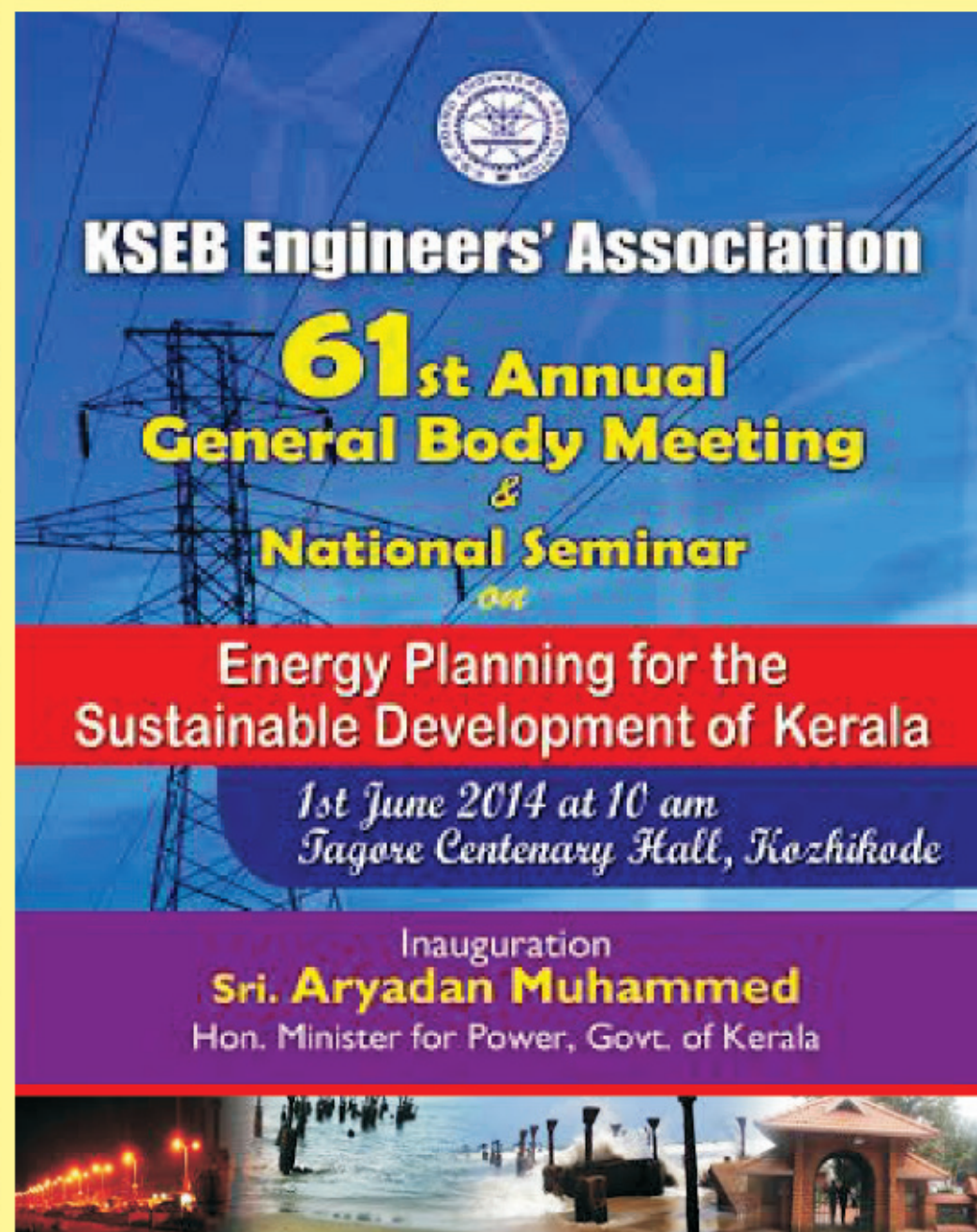
ഇന്ത്യയിലെ പ്രമുഖരായ സാങ്കേതിക
മാനേജ്മെന്റ് വിദഗ്ധർ പങ്കെടുക്കുന്നു.


ഊർജ്ജ സംരക്ഷണം
നമ്മയുള്ള നാളേക്കായ്

പങ്കെടുക്കുക, വിജയിപ്പിക്കുക.
കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി ഹാളിൽ ഓൺലൈൻ

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**61st Annual
General Body Meeting
&
National Seminar**

**Energy Planning for the
Sustainable Development of Kerala**

*1st June 2014 at 10 am
Tagore Centenary Hall, Kozhikode*

Inauguration
Sri. Aryadan Muhammed
Hon. Minister for Power, Govt. of Kerala



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