Hydel Bullet

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

Wither SAFETY ?????

Safety is a major issue that requires utmost importance in the working of Power System. Any lapse in safety measures leads to accidents causing loss of life to human beings as well as damage to equipment. It may often result in prolonged supply outages also. That is why most advanced organisations consider safety as a core function and invest more to ensure safe working environment to its resources.

In view of the continuing electrical accidents to its employees and the public, Board has to review the present safety measures that are being undertaken in KSEB. Consequent to the tragic accident in Thrissur during February 2011, wherein two persons (one a Board employee and other a Fire force employee) were electrocuted, Board had taken some positive steps in this direction. It was noted that, the absence of Safety and Training officers in KSE Board is one of the reasons for the frequent accidents. A Safety Commissioner in the rank of Chief Engineer directly under the control of Chairman was posted at head quarters to coordinate the safety activities in Distribution, Generation and Transmission wings. Three Executive Engineers were also posted in the offices of Chief Engineer (Distribution) in all the three regions as Regional Safety Officer to coordinate the activity in the respective regions. In addition, a proposal to post Safety & Training Officers (Assistant Executive Engineers) in all the 23 Electrical Circles was adopted by the Board subject to the Government approval. Board also ordered to convene monthly safety review meeting at Division level and to ensure proper training to all Safety officers.

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5th Seminar Series of KSEBEA Kottayam Unit was conducted at Govt. R.I.T. Engg. College, Pampady, Kottayam on 24th January 2014. The Seminar Series was inaugurated by Dr K.P. Indiradevi, Principal of R.I.T., Pampady

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Apart from the above steps, no further progress was noticed in improving or strengthening the safety wing of KSE Board. Though the safety meetings are conducted at different levels as a routine exercise, the desired results were not seen forthcoming as is evident from the continuing accidents. Whenever accidents happen, the concerned come up with some sort of excuses, often not revealing the real facts that lead to the incident. Instead of the proposed posting of Safety & Training officers in Electrical circles, the Assistant Executive Engineers of Electrical Sub divisions were designated as Safety officers. The AEE's of Distribution Subdivisions could not devote more on safety affairs as they are engaged with their other routine works.

The posting of a dedicated Safety Commissioner is also stalled and continues as a designated post. The post of Safety Commissioner was many times degraded and upgraded at the will and pleasure of the management, which in a way clearly shows the importance attached to this key functional post by the management. The posting of a lone Executive Engineer as Regional Safety Officer without any supporting staff or vehicle for conducting inspection is another example of the importance assigned to safety aspects by the management.

Recently a decision has been taken by the Board to abolish the post of Regional Safety Officers for the sake of forming new Electrical Divisions and Electrical Circle offices flouting all the prescribed norms that have been hitherto followed while forming new offices. There is no difference in opinion to the fact that required number of new offices are to be formed for providing better service to customers and to improve customer satisfaction. If the management was absolutely serious in forming the new offices, the responsibility also lay with the management to sanction required number of additional posts. Mere Shifting of places, that too having functional importance, will not lead the organization in the right direction. It is interesting to note that, the only posts newly sanctioned for the new offices is that of Electricity workers, whose qualification is anything between class IV and IX. As we all know, the pass percentage in SSLC examination in our State is always above 95 percent and the management ensures that only candidates outside this high success rate alone are inducted. The CEA norms stipulate that the personnel working in electrical installations should have at least a trade certificate.

According to CEA (Safety Requirements for Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Electric Plants and Electric Lines), Regulations, 2011, it is mandatory to appoint one qualified safety officer where the number of employees, including contract workers, exceeds five hundred and where the number of employees is less than five hundred, a suitable officer shall be designated as safety officer. Hence the present decision for designating the Executive Engineer in the office of the Chief Engineer (Distribution) of three regions as safety office is against the CEA Regulations. Further, as per the regulations for every additional one thousand employees, one more safety officer shall be appointed. Where the number of safety officers appointed exceeds one, one of them shall be designated as Chief Safety Officer who shall have higher ranking than the others and he shall be in-charge of the safety functions and the other safety officers shall work under his control. The Chief Safety Officer shall be given the status of a senior executive and he shall work directly under the control of the Chief Executive.

We strongly feel that it is not fair to create posts and then deploy/ abolish posts in key functional areas akin to the legendary story of 'Naranathubhranthan'. We expect that the Board management will rise to the occasion and consider all the facts and wisely review its decision in the matter of safety in the better interests of the organisation, its employees and the public.

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THE SHALE GAS REVOLUTION

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Energy security have remained at the forefront of national policy makers across the world as we have seen wars being fought for an increased hold over energy resources.In this context, the revolution in shale gas explorations have turned around the geopolitics of the world.As the reserves of conventional sources of energy are dwindling, the boom in extraction of shale gas have enabled new hopes for the policy makers.

What is shale gas?

The traditional sources of energy consisted of coal and petroleum oil.Coal was used to fire steam boilers which subsequently produced electricity from steam turbines. Petroleum oil mostly found in the shallow seas across the world was extracted in the form of crude oil which is then refined using crude distillation process and subsequently producing petrol, diesel, kerosene, naptha,paraffin wax and other products used in petrochemical industries.But the reserves of these traditional sources are decreasing day by day due to large scale exploitation.

Natural gas is the most leading energy source in the contemporary world,with large reserves being discovered across the world.

Shale gas is an unconventional natural gas trapped between shale rocks,which is a type of sedimentary rock.These rocks are formed because of compression and solidification of clay especially in river basins as well as in the shallow oceans.While the shale rocks are formed, organic matter also get embedded in these layers,which ultimately gets transformed into oil and gas.So shale oil and gas is found almost in all river basins and ocean coasts.

Even though shale oil and gas exploration started in 19th century, recent advancements in the technology of extraction made it an important energy resource.Anything which we extract from the earth's surface is useful only if we develop the appropriate technology to make it an energy intensive material.According to experts, the shale oil and gas production can compleletly alter the oil and gas scenario of the world.

The technology used for shale gas exploration is known as hydraulic fracturing or fracking process.Since shale rocks are very hard,vertical movement of oil and gas is not possible. In fracking,fractures are created in the interior of rocks by using pressurised liquid,which is a mixture of water,sand and chemicals.These cracks are created horizontally and drilling is also done horizontally and not vertically as in the traditional exploration.The gas and oil is then extracted along the horizontal layers subsequently.

This decade is witnessing the boom in shale gas exploration due to the advancements in technology for fracking and horizontal drilling.Moreover the rapid increase in natural gas prices across the world in the last couple of years have made its production viable.

Reserves

China has got the largest reserves of Shale oil and gas in the world with a technically recoverable capacity of 36 trillion cubic metres,followed by US,Argentina,Mexico,Australia and Canada. The US and Canada with their advanced exploration technologies have become leaders in shale gas production.It is estimated that US will be self sufficient in energy needs by 2020 and will not have to depend on any other countries for energy import.

India has also got considerable reserves of 6 trillion cubic metres according to the US Geological survey.The Govt of India published the Shale Gas Exploration Policy in September 2013,in which participation of both public sector companies and private sector companies are envisaged for exploration. Accordingly, ONGC and OIL decided to go for explorations in six major basins - Cambay, Assam-Arakan, Gondwana, Krishna-Godavari, Kaveri and the Indo-Gangetic plains,out of a total of 26 sedimentary basins where shale oil and gas have been discovered.ONGC had announced that it will be starting the commercial drilling from next year and will be taking the technical help from Boston based company Conoco Philips.

The another big development is the export of guar gum from India to USA,which is used in the fracking process.It helps in improving the viscosity and flow of water in the fracking process.Guar gum extracted from guar plants, is mainly grown in Haryana and Rajasthan.Earlier, there were no demand for these plants,but now prices have soared due to the increased demand,which has largely benefitted our farmers in terms of export revenue.

The biggest advantage of shale gas discovery will be in the power generation,because it is cheaper to generate electricity from gas.They are relatively cheap to build ,compared to the capital costs of nuclear power plants and in most cases,they are also less expensive than renewables.Experts are of the view that use of shale gas in production of electricity can decrease the global greenhouse gas emissions by 50%, since the shale oil and gas has very low carbon content compared to the traditional fuels.

ONGC have started investigations in the Kerala Konkan basin.Any discovery may help the energy scenario of Kerala which is finding it very diffcult to generate new resources for power generation.

Criticism

But the shale gas explorations are also caught in environmental disputes.The huge quantity of water required for the fracking process and possibility of contamination of the ground water due to seepage of chemicals from the fracking well to the water table have invited criticisms from environmentalists.This argument is critical in India's context ,since India is likely to face a huge deficit in water demand supply.Hence experts predict an acute water scarcity in areas

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രണ്ടായിരാമാണ്ട് വരെ രാഷ്ട്രീയക്കാരും മാധ്യമങ്ങളും സാമൂഹിക പ്രവർത്തകരും എന്തുചെയ്യുന്നതും പാവപ്പെട്ടവർക്കുവേണ്ടി യാണെന്നാണ് പറയുമായിരുന്നത്. അതി നൊരു ബലം കിട്ടാനായി ഗാന്ധിജിയുടെ ഒരു സൂക്തവും ഉപയോഗിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. നമ്മൾ എന്തുകാര്യത്തിലും തീരുമാനം എടുക്കു മ്പോൾ അതുകൊണ്ട് പാവപ്പെവർക്ക് എന്ത് ഗുണം കിട്ടുമെന്നു ചിന്തിക്കണം. ഇതുകഴിഞ്ഞ് 21-ാം നൂറ്റുണ്ടായപ്പോൾ നമുക്ക് കിട്ടിയ ഒരു പുതിയ വാക്കായിരുന്നു 'ജനപക്ഷം' അതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം അറിയാവുന്നവരും അറിയാത്തവരു മൊക്കെ ഈ വാക്ക് സ്ഥാനത്തും അസ്ഥാന ത്തുമൊക്കെ ഒരു നിയന്ത്രണവുമില്ലാതെ ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. അങ്ങനെ അതൊരു ഫാഷനായി മാറി, സംസാരത്തിലൊക്കെ കൂടക്കൂടെ ഈ വാക്ക് പ്രയോഗിച്ചില്ലെങ്കിൽ അതൊരു കുറവായിട്ടാണ് ജനം കാണുന്നത്. അങ്ങനെ ജനപക്ഷത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ കുറെ സമരങ്ങൾ നടത്തി ഗവൺമെന്റിനെയും കമ്പനികളെയും പലകാര്യത്തിലും നമ്മൾ മുട്ടുകുത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിൽ പ്രധാനമായ ചിലതാണ് കൊക്കോകോള, കരിമണൽ, വയൽ നികത്തലും മണലൂറ്റും, മാലിന്യ സംസ്കരണം, എൻഡോസൾഫാൻ, ഭൂമി വിതരണം, ടോൾ പിരിവ് എന്നീ സമര ങ്ങളും പിന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ നടത്തുന്ന ആറന്മുള വിമാനത്താവളം, പശ്ചിമഘട്ട പരിസ്ഥിതി സമരങ്ങൾ, ഇങ്ങനെ പലതും. പരിസ്ഥിതി പ്രശ്നം ഇതെല്ലാമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് കിടക്കുന്ന തുകൊണ്ട് അതിനെ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് എടുത്ത് പറയേണ്ട കാര്യമില്ല.

കൊക്കോകോള കാര്യത്തിൽ അതൊരു ബഹുരാഷ്ട്ര കമ്പനി ഉൽപ്പന്നം ആയതു കൊണ്ട് നമ്മൾ അഹമഹമികയ ഏതാണ്ട് എല്ലാപേരും പങ്കെടുക്കുകയായി രുന്നു. പ്ലാച്ചിമടയിലെ ജനങ്ങളുമായി നമ്മളങ്ങ് താദാത്മ്യം പ്രാപിക്കുക ആയിരുന്നല്ലോ; ആ കമ്പനിക്കു അനുമതി കൊടുത്തവർ വരെ അതിനെതിരെ സമരം ചെയ്തു. മാധ്യമങ്ങളൊ ക്കെ ഈ വിഷയത്തെ ഒരു സപര്യ ആയിട്ടാണ് കൊണ്ട് നടന്നത്. ചില പാർട്ടികളുടെ യുവജന വിഭാഗം കമ്പനിയുടെ ഉൽപ്പന്നങ്ങൾ ഒരു വൈരാഗ്യ ബുദ്ധിയോടെയാണ് കെയ്സു കണക്കിനു റോഡിലും കടലിൽവരെ വലിച്ചെ റിഞ്ഞത്. അവസാനം കമ്പനിപൂട്ടി, സർക്കാർ ഒരു നഷ്ടപരിഹാര റിപ്പോർട്ടും അനുമതി ക്കായി കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിനു നൽകി. അതിന്റെ തർക്കങ്ങളും ചർച്ചകളും ഇപ്പോഴും നടക്കു ന്നുണ്ട്. നേരത്തെ സൂചിപ്പിച്ചതുപോലെ

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where the exploration is going to happen..Moreover there is a danger of leakage of methane gas,which is poisonous from the wells.But one decade of exploration in USA haven't seen any of these issues at a critical level.

Conclusion

It is estimated that the petroleum resources across the world will be finished by 40 yrs.Earlier,USA heavily depended upon the OPEC countries for meeting their energy needs. Moreover the entire European continent depended upon the pipelines laid from Russia for gas supply.Now with USA achieving self sufficiency,it can export to western European countries thereby reducing the Russian influence over Europe.This is bound to shift the energy politics.

But India still needs to depend upon other countries for meeting its energy needs until it places some stable policies and mechanism to utilize its indigenous resources.

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കമ്പനി പൂട്ടിയത് വിജയമാണെങ്കിൽ സമരം വിജയിച്ചു. ഒരു ബഹുരാഷ്ട്ര കുത്തകയെ കേരളത്തിലെ ഒരു ചെറുഗ്രാമം തോൽപ്പിച്ച വീരഗാഥ മാധ്യമങ്ങൾ പാടി പുകഴ്ത്തി. ഇവിടെ പ്രസക്തമായ ചോദ്യം, സമരം കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കൊക്കൊകോള ലഘുപാനീയങ്ങളുടെ ഉപഭോഗം ഒരു ബോട്ടിലെങ്കിലും കുറഞ്ഞോ ? അത് കുറഞ്ഞില്ലെന്ന് മാത്രമല്ല കൂടുകയും ചെയ്തു. എവിടെ ഏതു കടയിൽ നോക്കിയാലും വളരെ ആകർഷകമായ രീതിയിൽ കുപ്പികൾ അടുക്കി വച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ആർക്കും കാണാം. യുവാക്കളുടെ ഇഷ്ടപാനീയമാണിന്നും ഈ ഉൽപ്പന്നം. സമരത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുത്ത പാർട്ടികളുടെ മീറ്റിങ്ങുകളിൽ എല്ലാപേരുടെ കൈയിലുമിരിക്കുന്നതു കുപ്പി വെള്ളമാണ്.

മാലിന്യപ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് പല സ്ഥലത്തും സംസ്ക്കരണ പ്ലാന്റുകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ സർക്കാർ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിരുന്നു. അതൊക്കെ നമ്മൾ ജനപക്ഷസമരങ്ങൾ നടത്തി തകർത്തു. എന്നിട്ട് മാലിന്യ പ്രശ്നത്തിൽ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഒന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്ന് പരിദേവനം പറഞ്ഞ് നടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോഴും മാലിന്യത്തിന്റെ ഉൽപ്പാദനത്തിൽ ഒരു കുറവും നമ്മൾ വരുത്താറില്ല. പാർട്ടികളിലും സദ്യകളിലുമുള്ള ആഹാരത്തിന്റെ വേസ്റ്റേ ജിനെ കുറിച്ച് പറയാതിരിക്കുന്നതാണ് നല്ലത്. ജനം കഴിച്ചതിനെക്കാളും കൂടുതലാണ് എച്ചി ലാക്കിക്കളയുന്ന ആഹാരം. നാം വാങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു സാധനത്തിന്റെയും മുഴുവൻ ഉപയോഗമൂല്യം നമ്മൾ ഒരിക്കലും പ്രയോജനപ്പെടു ത്താറില്ല. അതിനാൽ അതൊക്കെ പെട്ടെന്ന് മാലിന്യമായി മാറുന്നു.

വയൽനികത്തലും മണലൂറ്റുമാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വലിയ ജനപക്ഷ എതിർപ്പുള്ള മറ്റൊരു പരിപാടി. അതേസമയം നാട്ടിൽ മുഴുവൻ പുതിയ വീടുകളുടെയും കെട്ടിടങ്ങളുടെയും നിർമ്മാണം തകർത്ത് നടക്കുന്നുമുണ്ട്. ഇതെങ്ങനെ യോജിച്ച് പോകുന്നുവെന്നാണ് മനസ്സിലാകാത്തത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെയാണ് ടോൾ പിരിവ്. നമുക്കെല്ലാ പേർക്കും വാഹന ങ്ങൾ വേണം, അതിന് നല്ല റോഡുകളും വേണം. അതേ സമയം റോഡു നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റിനെ അനുവദിക്കില്ലായെന്നുള്ള (ടോൾ കൊടു ക്കില്ലായെന്നുള്ള) ജനപക്ഷ തീരുമാനവും നമുക്കുണ്ട്. ഏതാണ്ട് ഇതേ സമീപനം തന്നെയാണ് കരിമണൽ ഖനന കാര്യത്തിലും നമ്മൾ എടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെയുള്ള ആരേയും അത് ചെയ്യാൻ അനുവദിക്കില്ല; അതേസമയം അന്യ സംസ്ഥാ നക്കാർ കളളക്കടത്തായി മണൽ കൊണ്ടു പോകുന്ന തിൽ നമുക്കൊരു വിഷമവുമില്ല. ഈ ഖനനം ഇവിടെ പൊതുമേഖലയിൽ വേണോയെന്നുള്ള ജനപക്ഷ ചർച്ചയിലാണ് നമ്മളിപ്പോഴും.

വിപ്ലവ വായാടിത്തങ്ങൾകൊണ്ട് ഒരു സമൂഹ വും ഇന്നുവരെ രക്ഷപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല. ഒരു വലിയ ലക്ഷ്യം നേടാനായി നമ്മൾ ചിലപ്പോൾ ചില കാര്യങ്ങളൊക്കെ ത്യജിക്കാനും തയ്യാറായേ മതിയാകൂ. അവിടെ ചിലപ്പോൾ നമ്മളിന്നു അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ചില പൊങ്ങച്ച സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കേണ്ടിവരും. അതുപോലെ എല്ലാ പേരും അവരിൽ അർപ്പിതമായ ഉത്തരവാദി ത്വങ്ങൾ പൂർണമനസ്സാലെ നിറവേറ്റാനും തയ്യാറായേ മതിയാകൂ. ഇതൊന്നും ചെയ്യാതെ ഉറപ്പില്ലാത്ത മുന്നണി സർക്കാരുകളെ കണ്ണുരുട്ടി കാണിച്ചിട്ട് അതാണ് ജനപക്ഷ സമരമെന്ന് ഘോഷിച്ച് നടക്കുന്നത് ശുദ്ധ ഭോഷ്ക്കാണ്. ഉറപ്പില്ലാത്ത ഗവൺമെന്റിന് സ്വൈരം കിട്ടുകയെന്നുള്ളതാണ് മുഖ്യം. അതുകൊണ്ട് ആ ഗവൺമെന്റുകളെ സമരത്തിൽക്കൂടി മുട്ടുകുത്തിക്കാൻ വളരെ എളുപ്പമാണ്. അപ്പോൾ പ്രബുദ്ധ സമൂഹമെന്നു അവകാശപ്പെടുന്ന നമ്മൾ നമ്മുടെ പ്രവർത്തികളിൽ അതിന്റെ ഗരിമ കാണിക്കണം. ദിവസവും ഹർത്താൽ നടത്തി വീട്ടിൽ ഉല്ലസിച്ചിരുന്നാൽ നാട് നന്നാകില്ല. കാപട്യങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടി നേടുന്നതൊന്നും ശാശ്വതമല്ലെന്നു ഓർക്കുക. ജനപക്ഷ നേതാക്കന്മാരെന്നു പറഞ്ഞ് നടക്കുന്നവരുടെ കളളക്കളികൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുക. രാഷ്ട്രീയക്കാർക്ക് വോട്ടിലേ താൽപ്പര്യമുള്ളൂ. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഭരണപക്ഷത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ എടുക്കുന്ന തീരുമാനങ്ങളെ പ്രതിപക്ഷ ത്തിരി ക്കുമ്പോൾ എതിർക്കുന്നത്. അത് ജനങ്ങളും മനസ്സിലാക്കുക.

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SERVICE CONNECTION AND APPLICATION OF TARIFF BY KSEB – ANALYSIS BASED ON ELECTRICITY ACT 2003 AND SUBORDINATE REGULATIONS.

Er. C.P.George

Dy. CE

The Electricity Act, 2003 seeks to bring about a qualitative transformation of the electricity sector through a new paradigm. Protecting interest of consumers, supply of electricity to all areas and rationalization of electricity tariff has been given among its major objective in the preamble itself. In the aims and objectives in the National Electricity Policy, it has been made clear that protection of the consumer interest is of paramount importance while ensuring the realization of the cost of service. Even the competition in the electricity sector is also aimed at consumer benefit while encouraging better efficiency. Thus relevant sections in IE Act and KSERC supply code is analyzed here based on the spirit of the electricity act 2003.

STATUTORY FRAME WORK

According to Section 2 (51) of the EA Act 2003; "premises" includes any land, building or structure.

According to Section 42(1) of the EA Act 2003; it shall be the duty of a distribution licensee to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated and economical distribution system in his area of supply and to supply electricity in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act.

According to Section 43(1) of the EA Act 2003; save as otherwise provided in this Act, every distribution licensee, shall, on an application by the ***owner or occupier of any premises****, give supply of electricity to such premises, within one month after receipt of the application requiring such supply:*

Provided that where such supply requires extension of distribution mains or commissioning of new sub-stations, the distribution licensee shall supply the electricity to such premises immediately after such extension or commissioning or within such period as may be specified by the Appropriate Commission:

According to Section 43(3) of the EA Act 2003; if a distribution licensee fails to supply the electricity within the period specified in sub-section (1), he shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to one thousand rupees for each day of default.

According to Section 45(1) of the EA Act 2003; the prices to be charged by a distribution licensee for the supply of electricity by him in pursuance of section 43 shall be in accordance with such tariffs fixed from time to time and conditions of his licence.

According to Section 45(2) of the EA Act 2003; the charges for electricity supplied by a distribution licensee shall be -

(a) fixed in accordance with the methods and the principles as may be specified by the concerned State Commission ;

(b) published in such manner so as to give adequate publicity for such charges and prices.

According to Section 45(5) of the EA Act 2003; the charges fixed by the distribution licensee shall be in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations made in this behalf by the concerned State Commission.

According to Section 46 of the EA Act 2003; the State Commission may, by regulations, authorize a distribution licensee to charge from a person requiring a supply of electricity in pursuance of section 43 any expenses reasonably incurred in providing any electric line or electrical plant used for the purpose of giving that supply.

According to Section 55 of IE Act; no licensee shall supply electricity, after 10/06/2005, except through installation of a correct meter in accordance with the regulations to be made in this behalf by the Authority (CEA).

According to Section 67 of the EA Act 2003; a licensee may, from time to time but subject always to the terms and conditions of his licence, within his area of supply, carry out all necessary works and all other acts necessary for transmission or supply of electricity.

According to the explanation given in Section 126 of IE Act; "unauthorized use of electricity" includes usage of electricity for the purpose other than for which the usage of electricity was authorized or for the premises or areas other than those for which the supply of electricity was authorized.

According to Section 173 of the EA Act 2003; nothing contained in this Act or any rule or regulation made thereunder or any instrument having effect by virtue of this Act, rule or regulation shall have effect in so far as it is inconsistent with any other provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 or the Railways Act, 1989.

According to Section 174 of the EA Act 2003; Save as otherwise provided in section 173, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any law other than this Act

According to Clause 29(1) of CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010; no electrical installation work, including additions, alterations, repairs and adjustments to existing installations, except such replacement of lamps, fans, fuses, switches, domestic appliances of voltage not exceeding 250V and fittings as in no way alters its capacity or character, shall be carried out upon the premises of or on behalf of any consumer, supplier, owner or occupier for the purpose of supply to such consumer, supplier, owner or occupier except by an electrical contractor licensed in this behalf by the State Government and under the direct supervision of a person holding a certificate of competency and by a person holding a permit issued or recognised by the State Government.

According to Clause 29(2) of CEA (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010; no electrical installation work which has been carried out in contravention of Clause 29(1) shall either be energised or connected to the works of any supplier.

According to Clause 42 of CEA regulation (Measures relating to Safety and Electric Supply) 2010; the supply of electricity to every electrical installation other than voltage not exceeding 250 V below 5 kW and those installations of voltage not exceeding 250V, shall be controlled by an earth leakage protective device so as to disconnect the supply instantly on the occurrence of earth fault or leakage of current. According to Clause 5 of KSERC Supply Code; Licensee shall acknowledge the receipt of an application, intimate deficiencies, and requirement of distribution mains and construction of substation, within 7 days from the date of receipt of the application.

According to Clause 6 of KSERC Supply Code; the Licensee shall provide electricity connection to the owner or occupier of any premises requiring supply as per the timeframe under clause 8 subject to the payment of required fees, charges and security and satisfying the conditions stipulated in the approved 'terms and conditions of supply' of the Licensee by such owner or occupier of the premises. If the Licensee fails to comply with the time frame stipulated under clause 8, he shall be liable to pay penalty as may be determined by the Commission in accordance with sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Act and the liability of the Licensee to pay penalty under this Regulation shall be without prejudice to the liability to pay compensation to the affected person as per the regulation notified under sub-section (2) of section 57 of the Act.

According to Clause 8(1) KSERC Supply Code; in case where no extension of distributing main is required, The Licensee shall inspect the applicant's premises and prepare cost estimates including initial security deposits and notify the applicant within 7 days from the date of application. The electricity connection shall be provided within one month of the receipt of application in accordance with clause 5 of Supply Code.

According to Clause 3(6) of the KSERC (Licensees Standards of Performance) (First Ammendment) regulation 2009; in case of delay in release of supply where service is feasible from existing line, Rs.50/- to be paid to the affected consumer for each day of default.

Duty of the Licensee to Supply Electricity on request

Section 43 of the EA Act 2003 read with Clause 6 of KSERC Supply Code has made it very clear that it is the duty of the licensee to provide electric connection within the specified time frame on an application submitted by the **owner or occupier** of any premises, subject to the payment of required fees, charges and security. This means the licensee is duty bound to provide electric supply to an occupier of the premise on payment of required fees, charges and security and ownership is not a prerequisite.

Failure to provide electric supply within the time limit shall be treated as a violation of the Act and attracts penalty. Thus the spirit of the Act is to provide Electricity to an applicant without a tussle subject to the payment of cost of connection and payment of charges as specified by the SERC.

According to Section 42(1) of the EA Act 2003; it shall be the duty of a distribution licensee to **supply electricity in accordance with the provisions contained in this Act**. Again as per Section 173 & Section 174, **Electricity Act 2003 have overriding effect over any other law** except the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 or the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 or the Railways Act, 1989. Hence licensee is guided by the Electricity Act and its subordinate regulations while delivering his duty to supply electricity except in those areas where railway Act and Atomic Energy Act have relevance. Thus to provide an electric connection, only the licensee himself need to be satisfied on the credential of the application and need not wait for the submission of any document or certificates from other departments or local body.

According to Section 2(51) of the EA Act, "premises" includes any land, building or structure. Thus **premise in an application for electric connection shall be decided by the layout diagram and wiring diagram accompanying the installation report.** This can be a part of the building, land or structure and can be a combination of all three. The important point is that the usage of the electricity beyond the premises or areas other than those for which the supply of electricity was authorized by the by the layout sketch and wiring diagram shall be treated as unauthorised use under section 126 of EA Act. Thus the scrutiny of the application and the accompanied documents including the installation report and test report shall be carried out according to the Electricity Act and its Subordinate regulations in force. In short an application by the owner or occupier of any premises, to give supply of electricity to such premises cannot be denied or delayed by the licensee (subject to the payment of the required fee, charges and security) citing requirement of documents from any other department which is not specified by the electricity act or its subordinate regulations. According to section 43(2) of the EA act the delay/denial is liable for penalisation and hence need to be treated with due seriousness.

Application of Tariff

According to Section 45(1) of the EA Act 2003; the prices to be charged by a distribution licensee for the supply of electricity by him in pursuance of section 43 shall be in accordance with such tariffs fixed from time to time and conditions of his licence. Thus the licensee shall be guided by the tariff notification of the honourable SERC for fixing the tariff and not by any certificates issued by any other authority.

The KSERC has classified tariff according to the purpose of the service connection and it is subject to modified from time to time. But the purpose remains the same (unless modified through a supplementary agreement with the approval of the licensee) and the tariff should be classified accordingly. Any unauthorized use for a different purpose

is to be charged under Section 126 or Section 135 of the Electricity Act. Thus the tariff of a new service connection is to be fixed according to the purpose for which the service connection is requested if the premise is suitable for the requested purpose.

The argument of the subsidized tariff do not have any relevance in the present scenario with the revenue and power purchase expenditure of the licence being governed through ARR & ERC and subsequent truing up. Thus **the tariff of a consumer is solely decided by the purpose classified by tariff notification of the SERC and not by any certificates issued by any other authority or department**.

Evaluation of practices in KSEB.

According to the present practices, KSEB is insisting a lot of documents from other departments including Local Bodies, Agricultural Department, Industrial Department, Animal Husbandry etc. Actually supply of electricity to premises should be decided in accordance with the provision of the electricity act with its subordinate regulations and the officers of KSEB are competent to decide the requirement. As far as an owner or occupier of a premises is ready for the payment of the required fee, charges and security for an electric connection and ready to comply all relevant statutes in electricity an officer of KSEB cannot deny his request for the electric connection. The tariff to be fixed for a new connection is according to the purpose for which the applicant requested as far as the premise is suitable for the purpose. As far as honourable KSERC do not specify any documents in the tariff notification for a subsidised tariff, the officers of KSEB shall not insists for any extra documents, but self convinced of the purpose and allow the tariff. Any unauthorized use for a different purpose is to be charged under Section 126 and hence no point in insisting any documents by any other department. In short **the service connection and tariff is to be decided by the officers of KSEB and not by officers of any other department as Electricity Act 2003 have overriding effect over any other laws.**

Thus there are enough room for improvement in the service connection procedures and tariff application which shall make the system more efficient, end many tussles with the consumer and help to provide better & speedy service to the consumer.

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS TO INVESTIGATE THE FAILURE OF 220 KV AND ABOVE VOLTAGE CLASS SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT HELD ON 26.11.13 in CEA, NEW DELHI, IN CONNECTION WITH REPORTED FAILURES FROM APRIL 2013 TO SEPTEMBER 2013 AT VARIOUS SUBSTATIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

Chief Engineer-I/C (SETD), and Chairman of the standing Committee of Experts to investigate the failure of 220 kV and above voltage class substation equipment. Welcomed the participants. No representative from TRANTRANSCO.APGENCO & PGCIL attended the meting.

Failure of 315 MVA, 400/220/33 kV Power Transformer at Jodhpur S/s of RVPNL, Rajasthan on 20-05-13.

Repersentative of RRVPNL informed that the power transformer was damaged with heavy sound and fire was seen all around. It was observed by staff of RRVPNL, that HV bushing(B-Phase) fell down on emulsifier system with explosion and changed the direction of emulsifier nozzles. Differential trip isolated the transformer from the power system. This transformer did not have any non-return conservator valve due to which oil came out of the damaged bushing and caught fire. Fire was external and it damaged the tank. All bushings, nearby 400 kV side Las, clamps & connectors were also damaged. After fault, LV tests were performed on the transformer and results were found to be generally in order indicating that no fault took place inside the transformer. Capacitance and Tan delta tests were performed on the transformer in July 2012 and results were same as obtained in Pre-commissioning test. However, results were near the limit recommended in standards. Due to non-availability of shut down, these tests could not be repeated later on. Adjacent transformer narrowly escaped damage. Representative of BHEL, manufacturer of the transformer, also inspected the damage transformer and as per their view transformer is beyond repair. RRVPNL is of the view that since LV results are in order indicating that the core winding structure is intact, transformer can be repaired. It was informed by RRVPNL that the utility in future plans to procure both water emulsifier system and nitrogen based fir prevention system for all new transformers, which is a good move and was appreciated by the committee. RRVPNL felt that the oil sump should be 30 meter away from the transformer with vave near the sump. Further, one bay separation between transformers was considered as a must for future.

Failure of following equipment at various substations of Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB):

1. B-Phase & Y –phase, 220kV Current Transformer (CT) of Bhakra Beas Management Board(BBMB):

2. B-Phase, 220kV Potential Transformer (PT) of Jamalpur-11 feeder at 200 kV jaandhar substation on 17.06.13

3. R-phase 220kV Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CVT) of Narela-111 feeder at 400 kV Panipat substation on 01.07.13

4. Y-phase, 198 kV Lightning Arrester (LA) of 220 kV Panipat-Kurukshetra feeder at 400 kV Panipat substation on 08.08.13.

5. r-PHASE, 220Kv Current Transformer (CT) of bus sectionalizer at 220 kV Samaypur substation on 16.09.13

Representatives of BBMB were requested to provide missing information in the draft report at the earliest. BBMB informed that tan delta was performed in all the substations of BBMB in 2011. It was also informed that IR measurement and tan delta test kits are available with BBMB. However, it is not a common pratice in BBMB to conduct tan delta and other tests regularly on equipment other thab transformer apart from tightening of connections and cleaning etc. The Committee recommended that BBMB should conduct regular maintenance tests on all substation equipment. The Committee felt that B-phase CT on Badshshpur-1 feeder at 220 kV Samaypur substation could have deteriorated during approximately five years' storage, and the manufacturer should invariably be consulted in regard to storage condition and pre-commissioning tests.

Utilities reported that they are facing problem of shortage of staff due to which it becomes very difficult to carry out maintenance of substation equipment regularly.

The committee was of the view that various diagnostic tools as suggested in Central Electricity Authority (Technical standards for Construction of Electrical Plants and Electrical lines) Regulations, 2010, should be used regularly for periodic maintenance and conditions based maintenance of substation equipment. The Committee is also of the view that every utility should make a list of tests needed to be performed for periodic maintenance ofe ach equipment along with defined periodicity. For comprehensive details CBIP Manual on Substation equipment and more should be tested more frequently and utility should be prepared for replacement of the equipment it trend of deteriorating results is observed. Chairman of the Committee advised that when equipment fails, Original equipment manufacturer (OEM) should also be consulted. CPRI suggested that before procuring the instrument transformer utilities should make sure that the same have been subjected to type tests such as short circuit test and temperature rise test. CPRI also recommended periodic oil testing in case of CT/PT/CVT, and utilizing the services of mobile testing lab of CPRI.

The Chairman of the Committee thanked all participants.

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വൈദ്യുതിയിൽ ഒരൊറ്റ ഇന്ത്യ

രാജ്യത്തെ വൈദ്യുതി പ്രസരണ രംഗത്തെ ഒരു കുതിച്ചുചാട്ടമെന്നു വിശേഷിപ്പിക്കാവുന്ന ദേശീയ വൈദ്യുതി ഗ്രിഡ് പുതുവത്സരദിനത്തിൽ നിലവിൽ വന്നു. ഇതുവരെ നോർത്ത്, ഈസ്റ്റ്, വെസ്റ്റ് സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ന്യൂഗ്രിഡും (New Grid) ദക്ഷിണ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ദക്ഷിണ ഗ്രിഡും ആയി രണ്ടായി നില്ക്കുകയായിരുന്ന രാജ്യത്തെ വൈദ്യുത ശൃംഖല ഇതോടെ ഒന്നായി മാറി. കടുത്ത വൈദ്യുതിക്ഷാമത്താൽ വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ദക്ഷിണ ഗ്രിഡിന് ഇത് വളരെയധികം സഹായകരമാകുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു. ദക്ഷിണ ഗ്രിഡിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ 12.5 ശതമാനം വരെ ഊർജ്ജകമ്മിയുണ്ടെന്നാണ് കണക്ക്. മറ്റു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പുതിയതായി കമ്മീഷൻ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട റയിച്ചൂർ – സോളാപ്പൂർ 768 കെ.വി. ലൈൻ സഹായകരമാകും.

ലോകത്തിലെ തന്നെ വലിയ വൈദ്യുതി ശൃംഖല കൂടുതൽ സുദൃഢവും വിശ്വസനീയവും ആകുന്നുവെന്നതാണ് പ്രധാന നേട്ടം. എന്നാൽ ഇത് പൂർണമായും സാധ്യമാകണമെങ്കിൽ വിവിധ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലെ ഉത്പാദനക്ഷമതയിൽ സംതുലിതമായ വളർച്ച ഉറപ്പാക്കണം. ഇതിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞു കാണുന്നില്ല.

കേരളം കടുത്ത വൈദ്യുതി കമ്മിയിലാണ്. ജനറേഷൻ കപ്പാസിറ്റിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം മറ്റു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളേക്കാൾ വളരെ പുറകിലാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ മൊത്തം കപ്പാസിറ്റിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ പങ്ക് ഒരു ശതമാനം മാത്രമാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഇതുപതു വർഷമായി ഒരു വലിയ ജനറേഷൻ പ്രോജക്റ്റ് പോലും കമ്മീഷൻ ചെയ്യാൻ പോയിട്ട് തുടങ്ങാൻ പോലും നമുക്ക് ആയിട്ടില്ല. നാഷണൽ ഗ്രിഡ് വരുമ്പോൾ പോലും അന്തർസംസ്ഥാന ലൈനുകളിലെ ഞെരുക്കംമൂലം നമ്മുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ തുടരുക തന്നെ ചെയ്യാനാണ് സാധ്യത. കൂടുതൽ ഉത്പാദന പദ്ധതികൾ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഉണ്ടായാൽ മാത്രമേ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന് ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നേരിടാനും വിപണന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തി നമുക്ക് പ്രയോജനമുണ്ടാക്കാനും കഴിയൂ. രാജ്യത്ത് വൈദ്യുതോത്പാദനരംഗത്ത് ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വലിയ വളർച്ചയിൽ നിന്നും കേരളം മാത്രമാണ് പുറത്തെന്ന ഞെട്ടിക്കുന്ന വിവരം എല്ലാവരുടേയും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വരേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

2003 ലെ പുതിയ വൈദ്യുത നിയമനത്തിന്റെ കാതലായ തത്വം വൈദ്യുതിയും അതിന്റെ പ്രസരണവും സ്വതന്ത്രമാക്കുകയെന്നതാണ്. അതോടെ വൈദ്യുതി വിപണി പൂർണമായും സ്വതന്ത്രമാക്കാനും അതുവഴി കൂടുതൽ വികസനം സാധ്യമാക്കുകയെന്നതും ആയിരുന്നു ലക്ഷ്യം. രാജ്യം ഒറ്റ ഗ്രിടാക്കുന്നത് ഒരു ദേശീയ വൈദ്യുതി വിപണിക്ക് കളമൊരുക്കും. എന്നാൽ സ്വതന്ത്ര വിപണി ഉപഭോക്താവിനു പ്രയോജനകരമാകുമോ എന്നതിൽ സംശയം ഉന്നയിക്കുന്നവരുണ്ട്. സ്വതന്ത്ര വിപണി ആരോഗ്യകരമായ മത്സരം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നതിനു പകരം കുത്തകകളുടെ കാർടൽ രൂപീകരണത്തിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരാനുള്ള സാധ്യത ഇന്നത്തെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതലാണെന്ന് പലരും സംശയിക്കുന്നു. പെട്രോളിയം ഉത്പന്നങ്ങളിൽ സംഭവിച്ച പോലെ വില വർദ്ധനയിലേക്ക് സ്വതന്ത്ര വിപണി രാജ്യത്തെ കൊണ്ടുപോകുമോ എന്നാണ് സംശയം. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ കമ്പോളമനുസരിച്ച് വിലയിൽ ഇത്രയധികം ചാഞ്ചാട്ടമുള്ള മറ്റൊരു ഉൽപന്നവുമില്ല. വൈദ്യുതോല്പാദന രംഗത്ത് കുത്തകകൾ വൻതോതിൽ കടന്നു വരുന്നുമുണ്ട്. വിലയിലെ ചൂഷണം

One Nation-One Grid

The Indian Power system for planning and operational purposes is divided into five regional grids. The integration of regional grids, and thereby establishment of National Grid, was conceptualized in early nineties. The integration of regional grids which began with asynchronous HVDC back-to-back inter-regional links facilitating limited exchange of regulated power was subsequently graduated to high capacity synchronous links between the regions.

The initial inter-regional links were planned for exchange of operational surpluses amongst the regions. However, later on when the planning philosophy had graduated from Regional self-sufficiency to National basis, the Inter-regional links were planned associated with the generation projects that had beneficiaries across the regional boundaries.

By the end of 11th plan the country has total inter-regional transmission capacity of about 28,000 MW which is expected to be enhanced to about 65000 MW at the end of XII plan.

Synchronization of all regional grids will help in optimal utilization of scarce natural resources by transfer of Power from Resource centric regions to Load centric regions. Further, this shall pave way for establishment of vibrant Electricity market facilitating trading of power across regions. One Nation One Grid shall synchronously connect all the regional grids and there will be one national frequency

Evolution of National Grid

- Grid management on regional basis started in sixties.
- Initially, State grids were inter-connected to form regional grid and India was demarcated into 5 regions namely Northern, Eastern, Western, North Eastern and Southern region.
- In October 1991 North Eastern and Eastern grids were connected.
- In March 2003 WR and ER-NER were interconnected.
- August 2006 North and East grids were interconnected thereby 4 regional grids Northern, Eastern, Western and North Eastern grids are synchronously connected forming central grid operating at one frequency.
- On 31st December 2013, Southern Region was connected to Central Grid in Synchronous mode with the commissioning of 765kV Raichur- Solapur Transmission line thereby achieving

' ONE NATION'-'ONE GRID'-'ONE FREQUENCY'. ❖

തടയാൻ രൂപീകൃതമായ റഗുലേറ്ററി കമ്മീഷനുകൾ പരാജയമാണെന്ന് പരക്കെ അഭിപ്രായവുമുണ്ട്.

എന്ത് തന്നെയായാലും വൈദ്യുതി പ്രസരണ രംഗത്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ വലിയ നേട്ടം പ്രശംസനീയമാണ്. ഈ സൗകര്യം കുത്തകകൾ ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കാനുള്ള മുൻകരുതലുകളും ഉത്പാദന വിതരണ രംഗങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി സംതുലിതമായ വളർച്ച ഉറപ്പാക്കാനുമുള്ള നടപടികൾ കേന്ദ്ര സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാരുകളിൽ നിന്ന് ഉണ്ടാകേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

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TIMES OF INDIA, 03 JANUARY, 2014

Indian power system becomes largest operating synchronous grid in the world

Pankaj Shah,TNN | Jan 2, 2014, 08.22 PM IST

LUCKNOW: The All India Power Engineers Federation (AIPEF) has congratulated the power engineers of the country for synchronizing southern grid with national grid making Indian power system as the largest operating synchronous grid in the World.

Shailendra Dubey, secretary general of AIPEF said that the historical feat has been achieved on the evening of Dec, 31 2013 through commissioning Of Raichur-Solapur 765 KV transmission line. He said that with this, the mission of 'One Nation - One Grid - One Frequency' has been successfully completed. This line of 208 circuit kilometers (ckm) and 765/400 kV substations at Raichur and Sholapur has been commissioned five months ahead of its contractual schedule, that is, May 31, 2014 at a cost of approximately Rs 815 Crores. With this interconnection, Indian power system has entered into a new era and become one of the largest operating synchronous grids in the world with about 232GW of installed power generation capacity.

He said that Synchronous integration of southern grid with rest of the national power grid shall not only augment the inter-regional power transfer capacity of southern region but also relieve the congestion being experienced in few transmission corridors. This will be a great boost for further economic growth of the country. It is likely to take a few months before power flow over this line is stabilized.

Indian power system is operating through five regional grids and a pan India synchronous grid was envisaged for optimal utilization of the generation resources in the country. Till now, four regional grids namely northern, eastern, western and north-eastern regions (NEW grid) were connected synchronously and southern region (SR) was connected to this NEW grid throughHVDC links. Synchronous interconnection of SR with NEW grid was envisaged through high capacity 765 kV Raichur - Sholapur lines, as an ultimate step towards establishment of an "All India Synchronous National Grid" facilitating bulk transfer of power across regional boundaries.

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Power trading set to get a boost as India gets a national grid

SUMMARY *India has finally connected the southern region with rest of the country for unhindered electricity flow, achieving the goal of a national grid after a long wait.*

In what may give a big boost to power trading business in the country, India has finally connected the southern region with rest of the country for unhindered electricity flow, achieving the goal of a national grid after a long wait.

"The central transmission utility, Power Grid, has successfully commissioned the Raichur-Solapur 765-KV single-circuit transmission line on Tuesday evening, interconnecting the southern grid synchronously with the rest of the national power grid –- a move that would facilitate bulk transfer of power across regional boundaries. With this, the mission of 'One Nation – One Grid – One Frequency' has been successfully accomplished," the power ministry said on Wednesday.

The national grid will help southern states, especially Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, which are facing huge shortages, lift surplus power from other regions. In the absence of a national grid, these states were paying exorbitantly high prices for buying electricity from the open market because of uncertainty about power evacuation due to congestion in the transmission network.

The Indian power system is operating through five regional grids and a Pan-India synchronous grid was envisaged for optimal utilisation of the generation resources in the country. Till now, four regional grids — northern, eastern, western and north-eastern — were connected synchronously and the southern region was connected to the other four grids via HVDC links.

"The 208-circuit-km-long transmission line and 765- and 400-KV substations at Raichur and Sholapur have been commissioned five months ahead of the contracted schedule. The project has been completed at the cost of Rs 815 crore, Power Grid said.

"Synchronous integration of the southern grid with the rest will not only augment the inter-regional power transfer capacity of the southern region, but also relieve congestion seen in a few transmission corridors. This will be a boost for growth of the country," Power Grid added.

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KSEBEA/Letters/2013-14 16-12-2013

To

The Honourable Minister for Power & Transport Government of Kerala

Sir,

Sub : Creation of new offices- arbitrary deployment of technical places - protest –reg.

Ref : 1. Decision of the Director Board of KSEB ltd. On 12-12-2013
2. Order No.EB3(a)/AFO/Pro/2013 dated 27-11-2013 of the Chief Engineer (HRM)
3. B.O No. (MF) No. 2223/2013(Estt.III/3253/2012) dated 18-10-13.

This has reference to the decision of the Director Board of KSEB Ltd. as per ref (1) above for creation of two new Electrical Circle offices, four new Electrical Division offices and sixteen new Electrical Section offices. Though we fully support the creation of new offices which are essential consequent to the system growth as well for catering the expanding consumer base, we express our strong protest to the manner in which posting of technical personnel to such new offices are ordered. The creation of new offices by arbitrary deployment of certain technical places is totally uncalled for and we demand that necessary directions may be issued to the KSEB Ltd. to review the decision for deployment of places and to consider creation of additionally required places for the proposed new offices. It is pertinent to point out that the present organization structure is based on the need-based pattern adopted by the Board during 2002 after detailed study and discussions at various levels. Further additions to the above structure were made purely based on the system requirement and that too through reviving of places kept in abeyance / upgradation of posts. However of late, it is observed that the deployment of technical places is made without any study and at the same time no such effort is seen taken for deployment in the case of non-technical posts. Rather, non-technical posts at various levels are seen created without any study or specific orders and at the whims and fancies of certain section. For example, in the recent promotion to the post of Finance Officers (order ref (3) above), at least two postings are seen made to non-existing posts of Finance Officers and no orders are seen issued for such creation of posts by deployment/ otherwise and these officers are drawing salary for the past three months for officiating in non existing posts. Similarly, as per ref (2) above, several postings of Assistant Finance Officers (AFO) are seen made to non-existing posts (eg. in Electrical Divisions) and such postings are also seen made without any specific orders for deployment. In short, it appears that in a technical organization like KSEB Ltd., the rules are made applicable only for the technical wing and there seems no rule framework for the non-technical wing.

We express our strong displeasure in this regard and demand that such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. We also would like to reiterate that a satisfied workforce can be created only through creation of adequate career growth and we are sure that creation of new offices provides ample opportunities for ensuring career growth to a certain extent.

Considering the above stated facts, we request your goodself that necessary directions be issued to the Director Board of KSEB Ltd. for immediate stoppage of such arbitrary deployment in the technical side and to resort to any sort of rearrangement only after adoption of the work-study currently being undertaken by the IIM, Kozhikode.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

No.KSEBEA/Letters/2013-14 16-12-2013

To

The Hon. Minister for Power & Transport

Government of Kerala.

Sir,

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

Ref : 1. S.R.O No. 871/2013 issued as per G.O (P) No.46/2013/PD dated 31-10-2013.

2. Discussions held on 02-12-2013

This has reference to the discussions held as per ref (2) above on the draft tripartite agreement. A copy of the modified draft tripartite agreement, based on the discussions, has been provided to us. In this regard we furnish the following comments on the same as well as the connected second transfer scheme for due consideration and incorporation as provided in Clause 9(2) of the second transfer scheme:

1. In the 1st page 3rd para The wordings beginning with " The Unions representing…." To be replaced with **"The Unions and Associations representing……." . Similar modification is also to be incorporated in the second column of the signatory table on last page.**
2. In the discussions it was unanimously agreed by all that the proposed Master Trust will consist of only the Directors of the company and representatives of employees of KSEB Ltd. and will function in line with the existing KSEB Employees Welfare Fund. However nothing is seen incorporated in this regard in Clauses 4(1) iv) and 4(2) k). Necessary modifications in this regard need to be incorporated to avoid unnecessary confusions later on.
3. In clause 4(2) q) in the second line the words "will continued to be managed " to be replaced with " **will continue to be managed** "
4. In the Second Transfer Scheme(Revesting), inconsistencies in several clauses of the transfer scheme with the tripartite agreement were pointed out. It is requested that these inconsistencies may be rectified so that none of the clauses of the transfer scheme and tripartite agreement are in contradiction.
5. Apart from the above, the following discrepancies noticed in the second transfer scheme are pointed out for rectification

a. In clause 2(1) m, the word "power systems" may be replaced with "power system including the power house, its appurtenant structures like connected penstock, valve house, power channel, intake structure, dam"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), it was unanimously agreed in the discussions that 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", needs to be deleted.

e. It was generally agreed in the discussions that the functioning of the proposed Master Trust shall be in the same lines as of the Governing body of the KSEB Employees Welfare fund presently functioning.

f. It was unanimously agreed in the discussions for properly rewording the **Clause 10** of the second transfer scheme for avoiding ambiguity, contradictions and for clearly bringing out the intended matters.

g. The 33 kV lines are seen included in the Schedule A1 (Transmission undertaking) as well as Schedule A3 (Distribution undertaking).This contradiction needs to be rectified.

h. In the Schedule B clause I.4, the sentence "The personnel needed by the SBUs shall be deputed to them and their cost shall be accounted as part of the cost of the SBUs" may be reworded as "The personnel needed by the SBUs shall be **posted to the concerned SBU** and their cost shall be accounted as part of the cost of the **concerned** SBUs ". This was also generally agreed to in the discussions.

i. 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 needs to be deleted. This is in line with the suggestions already made as per 'c' and 'd' above.

j. Dam, employee/officer/ workmen /personnel need to be defined properly to avoid any ambiguity in future.

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

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-
GENERAL SECRETARY

Congratulations!

Mohammed Yaseen, (S/O Er. K.J.A.Vahid) of Std.VIII, SN Central School, Kayamkulam won the second place in district level and received A- grade in state level in CBSE Kalotsav 2013 for Mappilappattu (boys) in High School category

Ms. Hiba Sulthana (D/o Er. S.M.A. Latheef, Assistant Executive Engineer), Std VIII C, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Adoor has participated in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Bharath Scouts and Guides Golden Jubilee State Rally at Lucknow. She is one among the16 guides selected for this event from Kerala.

KSEB Engineers Association, Alappuzha Unit Activities during December, 2013

1. Energy Conservation Day

KSEBEA Alappuzha unit celebrated -National Energy Conservation Day- 2013 to send the message of importance of conserving energy among people. **Dr. Sreekumar** (District Coordinator, National Green Corps, Ministry of Environment and Forests of Government of India and national Children's' Science Congress, Sr. Scientist, *Environmental Resources Research Centre*, Thiruvananthapuram) inaugurated the function. He appreciated the Alappuzha unit for organising a meeting to spread the message of energy conservation. He explained how we can save the mother earth by conserving energy and using renewable energy sources. Er. S. Rajendran gave the keynote address. The first prize winners of Kerala Children's' Science congress, five students of NRPMHSS school, Kayamkulam presented their study report on the topic Energy: Explore, Harness and Conserve. A discussion on the topic was lead by Er. S.Rajendran,CE (Rtd.), Er.James M David, Dy Chief Engineer, Electrical Circle ,Pathanamthitta and Er. George Mathew, Project Manager ,220kV Substation Construction, Punnappra.The Association appreciated the winners for their achievement and for spreading the message of Energy Conservation among the villagers' of Pathiyoor and distributed trophies and certificate of appreciation. The trophies and certificates were distributed by Er. S. Rajendran ,Dr.Sreekumar and Er. James M. David. Mrs. Maya, HM, NRPMHSS well-regarded KSEBEA for taking an initiatives for appreciating the students for their outstanding achievement .Er. George Mathew presided over the function. Er. Abdul Vahid welcomed the gathering and Dr. Binu Sankar expressed the vote of thanks.

2. Prize Distribution for winners of E. Thought

As part of the 46th Engineers' Day celebrations KSEB Engineers' Association, Alappuzha Unit launched an **E-THOUGHTS** - 'Engineering Idea Contest' for the engineering student community on the theme FRUGAL ENGINEERING .The contest aims at popularizing the importance of Engineers' day and encourages young talents to apply their imagination and critical thinking in the area of *Frugal Engineering*. The contest was held during the months of September – October, 2013. Certificates were

distributed to the winners of the contest by Er. S.Rajendran and Dr. Sreekumar . Er. Krishna kumar M., explained the theme of the contest and give a brief description on the judgment and feedback. The following students were declared as prize winners. Participation certificates were distributed to all participants of the contest.

Title	Investigators	Prize
Mobile charging without Electricity	Sidharth Rajeev, Nimya.N. Sree Buddha College of Engineering	Consolation Prize
Intelligent Speed Governing System	Vishnu S, College of Engineering, Karunagappally	Consolation Prize
Helping hand during destruction	Shrishruthi Nampoothiri, College of Engineering, Karunagapally	Consolation Prize
Rubber-rain forests of Engineering and Technology,	Akhil T.Pillai , St.Thomas College Kozhuvaloor	Consolation Prize

3. Retirement Celebrations honoring Er. Rajendran S., Chief Engineer (Transmission South) and Unit Meeting.

Retirement showers to Er. S.Rajendran was arranged along with the unit meeting. The meeting was presided by Er. George Mathew. He briefed on the second reinvestment plan , notification and part of KSEBEA in the dissuasions. The memento as token of our love and respect towards Er. S. Rajendran was presented by Er. Abdul Majeed. Many members appreciated and felicitated. In his reply to the toast he explained the professionalism of the association and thanked the association for the helped rendered by the association during his career and added that the retirement is only from the official life not from the association.

❖

പുതുവർഷത്തിൽ

പുത്തൻ പ്രതീക്ഷകളുമായി പുതുവർഷം വന്നുചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു. പ്രതീക്ഷകളോടൊപ്പം മുൻകാലങ്ങളിൽ അനുവർത്തിച്ചിരുന്ന ജീവിത രീതികളും വീക്ഷണങ്ങളും മാറ്റി നേട്ടങ്ങൾ കൈവരിക്കാൻ പലരും പുതുവർഷം ഉചിത സമയമായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചിലർ യാതൊരുവിധ മാറ്റങ്ങളും വരുത്താൻ തയ്യാറാകാതെ കെട്ടിനിൽക്കുന്ന ജലം (Stagnant Water) പോലെ തുടരുന്നു.

കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യിൽ കരിയർ സ്റ്റാഗ്നേഷൻ എന്ന വിപത്തിന്റെ കയ്പുനീർ കുടിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഇലക്ട്രിക്കൽ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരും സബ് എഞ്ചിനീയർമാരും പുതുവർഷത്തെ പ്രതീക്ഷയോടെയാണ് നോക്കിക്കാണുന്നത്. മറ്റു ചില വിഭാഗക്കാരും കരിയർ സ്റ്റാഗ്നേഷൻ നേരിടുന്നതായി പറയപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ആവശ്യമായ, കൃത്യമായ യോഗ്യതയുണ്ടായിട്ടും സർവ്വീസിൽ കയറിയിട്ട് ഒരു പ്രമോഷൻപോലും ലഭിക്കാതെ ഉഴലുന്നവർ ഇവർ മാത്രം. അതും തങ്ങളേക്കാൾ സർവ്വീസും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ യോഗ്യതയും കുറഞ്ഞവർക്ക് കൃത്യമായി പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിച്ച് തങ്ങളുടെ മേലുദ്യോഗസ്ഥരായി അവർ അവതരിക്കുന്ന ദുഃസ്ഥിതി ! ഭൂമിയോളം ക്ഷമിച്ച ഈ ഹതഭാഗ്യർക്ക് 2013ൽ വേക്കൻസികളുണ്ടായിട്ടും ഒരു പ്രമോഷൻ ഉത്തരവുപോലും ഇറക്കാൻ ബോർഡ് തയ്യാറായില്ല. പുതുവർഷത്തിലും വഞ്ചി തിരുനക്കര തന്നെ!

2012 – ൽ ഇതേ മരവിപ്പ് ഭാഗികമായി തരണം ചെയ്യാൻ നടപടിയെടുത്ത ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട വൈദ്യുതി മന്ത്രി സ്വതസിദ്ധമായ ശൈലിയിൽ അന്നത്തെപ്പോലെ ഇപ്പോഴും നോട്ട് എഴുതി വച്ച് വ്യവസ്ഥകൾക്ക് വിധേയമായെങ്കിലും പ്രമോഷൻ ഉത്തരവ് എത്രയും വേഗം ഇറക്കും എന്ന് ദുരവസ്ഥയനുഭവിക്കുന്നവരെ അദ്ദേഹം ആശ്വസിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ലോകസഭാ ഇലക്ഷൻ വിജ്ഞാനപനം ഇറങ്ങിയാൽ പിന്നെ അതിന്റെ പേരുംപറഞ്ഞ് വീണ്ടും പ്രമോഷൻ വൈകിക്കാതിരുന്നാൽ മതിയായിരുന്നു. 2013 –2014 സാമ്പത്തികവർഷം അവസാനിക്കും മുമ്പെങ്കിലും പ്രമോഷൻ ഉത്തരവ് ഇറങ്ങണം.

മറ്റൊരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട വിഷയം പുതുവർഷത്തിൽ കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യിൽ നടക്കാനിരിക്കുന്ന ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറാണ്. ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ എന്നത് രാഷ്ട്രീയ ചായ്വുള്ള, സംഘടനാകരുത്ത് മാറ്റുരയ്ക്കുന്നതും, നേതാക്കൾ പരസ്യമായി ആരോപണ പ്രത്യാരോപണങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ സ്വന്തം കാര്യത്തിന് രഹസ്യമായി ധാരണയിലെത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രതിഭാസമായി തുടരുന്നു. ഇതു മനസ്സിലാകാതെ കുഞ്ഞാടുകളും നിഷ്പക്ഷമതികളും ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ എന്ന പേരിൽ തട്ടിക്കളിക്ക് വിധേയരാകുന്നു. 2014 ലിലെങ്കിലും ഇതിനൊരു മാറ്റം വരുത്തുന്നതിന് താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ എല്ലാ സംഘടനകളും സൻമനസ്സ് കാണിക്കണം.

1. ഒരു ജീവനക്കാരൻ/ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ജോലിചെയ്യുന്ന ഓഫീസിൽ നിന്നും 40 കിലോമീറ്ററിൽ കൂടുതൽ ദൂരത്തുള്ള ഓഫീസിലേക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ജനറേറ്റിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷനിലേക്കോ (40 km കുറവാണെങ്കിൽ) മാറ്റപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറായി കരുതേണ്ടതുണ്ട്.

2. ഒരു ഓഫീസിലോ 40 km ദൂരത്തിനകത്തുള്ള ഓഫീസിലോ തുടർച്ചയായി അഞ്ച് വർഷത്തിലധികം കാലയളവ് ജോലി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥർ / ജീവനക്കാർക്ക് സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം സീനിയോറിറ്റിയനുസരിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാകണം. ജനറേറ്റിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പൊതുവെ താൽപര്യക്കുറവ് കാണുന്നതി നാൽ അവിടെ തുടർച്ചയായി രണ്ടുവർഷമെ ങ്കിലും ജോലി ചെയ്തവർ അപേക്ഷിക്കുക യാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം അവിടെ നിന്നും സ്ഥലം മാറ്റിയാൽ മതി.

3. ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറിൽ നിന്ന് സംരക്ഷണം സർവ്വീസിൽ ഒരിക്കൽ (അഞ്ച് വർഷത്തേക്കുമാത്രം) അല്ലെങ്കിൽ റിട്ടയർമെന്റിന് വെറും രണ്ടുവർഷം ബാക്കിനിൽക്കുന്ന വർക്കുമാത്രമായി പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തണം. ആരോഗ്യപരമായി അവശതയുള്ളവർക്ക് (Physically Challenged as declared by registered Medical Practitioner) സംരക്ഷണം പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതില്ല. റിട്ടയർമെന്റിന് രണ്ട് വർഷത്തിൽ കുറവേ ബാക്കിയുള്ളുവെങ്കിലും തുടർച്ചയായ അഞ്ച് വർഷത്തിലധികം ഒരു ഓഫീസിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നവരെ 40 Km ൽ കുറഞ്ഞ ദൂരത്തേക്ക് സ്ഥലം മാറ്റാവുന്നതാണ്. (ജൂനിയർമാരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിക്കാതെ)

4. Transfer Out ആയി പുറത്ത് പോകേണ്ടവരെ Transfer Order ഇറങ്ങുന്നതിന്റെ തൊട്ടുടുത്ത പ്രവൃത്തി ദിവസം Releive ചെയ്യാൻ നടപടിയുണ്ടാകണം.

5. വിദൂരസ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ദീർഘകാലം ജോലി ചെയ്ത് സ്വദേശത്തേക്ക് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് (Place of Choice) Trannsfer in ആയി വരുവാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്ന അർഹതയുള്ള എല്ലാവർക്കും Transfer Out വഴി പകരക്കാർ ലിസ്റ്റിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം.

6. Transfer Out പ്രക്രിയക്ക് Seniority കണക്കുകൂട്ടുമ്പോൾ ജനറേറ്റിംഗ് സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്ത കാലയളവ് മറ്റൊരു സ്റ്റേഷനിൽ ജോലി ചെയ്തതായി കരുതണം.

2013 ലെ ജൂലൈ മാസം അവസാനിച്ച കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യിലെ സേവന വേതന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ പരിഗണിച്ച് പുതുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം കേരള സർക്കാർ ചാരിറ്റിയെങ്കിലും ലഭ്യമാക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ജോലി സ്വഭാവത്തിലെ പ്രത്യേകതകളും അനിശ്ചിതത്വങ്ങളും അപകട സാധ്യതകളും പരിഗണിച്ച് ഫീൽഡ് ഓഫീസർമാർ/ ഫീൽഡ് സ്റ്റാഫ് എന്നിവർ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന MVA/Length of lines / No. of equipments എന്നിവയിലേതിനെയെങ്കിലും അടിസ്ഥാപ്പെടുത്തി Special Duty Allowance നിർണ്ണയിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഒരു ഓഫീസിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ പൂർണ്ണ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ഓഫീസ് മേധാവി അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഓഫീസ് മേധാവിയാകാൻ സാദ്ധ്യതയുള്ള തുല്യ തസ്തികകളിലുള്ളവർക്ക് മാത്രമേ Scale of Pay ഒരേപോലെയാകാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. ഓഫീസിലെ ഭാഗിക ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം വഹിക്കുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന് ഓഫീസ് മേധാവിക്കു തുല്യമോ, ഓഫീസ് മേധാവിയേക്കാളോ ഉയർന്ന Scale of Pay ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പാടില്ല. ഈ തത്വം ഉൾക്കൊണ്ടു വേണം ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണം ഉത്തരവാകാൻ.

പുതുവർഷത്തിൽ ഇതെല്ലാം നടപ്പിലാകും എന്ന് ആശിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്,

KSEBEA,TSR

❖

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956)
Registered Office : Vydyuthi Bhavanam, Pattom,
Thiruvananthapuram – 695 004

ABSTRACT

Dearness Allowance/Dearness Relief to Employees/Pensioners – Revision with effect from 01.07.2013 – Sanctioned - Orders issued.

CORPORATE OFFICE (PERSONNEL)

B.O. (DB) No. 147/2014 (PSI/2081/2013) Thiruvananthapuram, Dated 17.01.2014

Read:- 1. G.O. (P) No. 629/2013/Fin. TVPM, dated 23.12.2013.
2. G.O. (P) No. 630/2013/Fin. TVPM, dated 23.12.2013.
3. Circular Resolution dated 13.01.2014.

O R D E R

The Government have revised the rates of Dearness Allowance to its Employees and Dearness Relief to the Pensioners with effect from 01.07.2013 vide the Government Orders read above. Having considered the matter a resolution was moved for adopting the above Government Orders for implementation in Kerala State Electricity Board Limited. As per the Circular. Resolution read as 3rd paper it was resolved to adopt the Government Orders read as 1st and 2nd for implementation in Kerala State Electricity Board Limited for sanctioning Dearness Allowance and Dearness Relief to the employees and Pensioners/Family Pensioners of Kerala State Electricity Board Limited respectively with effect from 01.07.2013 at the enhanced rates as shown below.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO EMPLOYEES

1. The Government have revised the rate of Dearness Allowance to its employees with a hike of 10 % with effect from 01.07.2013. As per clause (1), Article V of the Long Term Settlement, 2011 [B.O. (FB) No. 641/2011 (PSI/6047/2008) dated Thiruvananthapuram 28.02.2011] and Clause (1) under Article II of the Officers Pay Revision 2011 [B.O. (FM) No. 2966/2011 (PSI/1757/2009) dated, Thiruvananthapuram 24.12.2011] the rate of Dearness Allowance in KSE Board will be determined by multiplying the factor of 1.1310 with the rate of Dearness Allowance announced by the State Government with effect from 01.07.2010 onwards. The revised rate of Dearness Allowance payable to the employees of the Board with effect from 01.07.2013 will be as follows:-

Date from which payable	Percentage increase of	Revised DA DA per month
01.07.2013	11.310 %	84.253 %

2. In respect of workmen and officers continuing in the pre-revised scale as per B.O.(FB) No.628/2007 (PSI/101/2006) Dated 19.03.2007 and B.O.(FM) No.2075/2007 (PSI/OPR/2007) Dated 12.09.2007 respectively Dearness Allowance will be sanctioned as given below:-

Date from which payable	Percentage increase of DA per month	Revised DA
01.07.2013	17 %	174 %

3. The revised rate of Dearness Allowance will be payable to the Part- time contingent employees also on the basis of the pay drawn by them.

4. In the case of those who have opted to remain in the pre-revised scale of 1998 Pay Revision (1993 pay scales) even after 01.01.2011, DA will be sanctioned as given below:

Date from which payable	Pay Range	Revised DA
01.07.2013	Basic pay upto ₹ 3500/- pm Basic pay above ₹ 3500/- upto ₹ 6000/- pm Basic pay above ₹ 6000/-	725 % of pay 628 % of Pay subject to minimum of ₹ 25,375/- 589 % of Pay subject to minimum of ₹ 37,680/-

5. For those who are continuing in the 1998 pay scales even after 01.07.2013, DA will be sanctioned as follows:-

Date of effect	Percentage increase of	DA Revised DA
01.07.2013	17%	233 %

6. The accounting and drawal of arrears of DA will be regulated as follows:-

a. The DA at the revised rates will be paid in cash with the salary due for the month of January 2014 onwards.

b. The arrear for the period from **01.07.2013 to 31.12.2013** will be drawn and credited to the PF account of the employee along with the salary bill for any of the months of **January 2014 to July 2014.**

c. The permission to draw arrears along with the salary bill is given in relaxation to Rule 176 of Kerala Treasury Code.

d. The procedure as stated in para 6 (a) and (b) will also be applicable to the employees continuing in the pre-revised scale.

e. Where the employee is not eligible to subscribe to any PF Account before 31.12.2013 the drawal of arrears of DA shall be deferred. As and when the PF account is opened, it shall be drawn and deposited in it.

f. For claiming the salary for the month of August 2014, a certificate shall be attached to the salary bill to the effect that 'the arrears as per DA revision from 01.07.2013 to 31.12.2013 have been claimed and credited to the PF Account of the employee".

g. The procedure as stated in 6 (f) will also be applicable to the employees continuing in the pre-revised scale of pay.

h. Interest on DA credited to the PF Account of the employee will accrue from the 1st day of the month in which the bills are presented to the appropriate authorities.

i. No withdrawal, other than final withdrawal, shall be made before the date specified below, from the arrears of DA credited to the PF account.

Period of arrears of Dearness Allowance		Date on which the amount will be permitted to be withdrawn
01.07.2013 to 31.12.2013		30.11.2017 or retirement, which ever is earlier

j. The condition mentioned under clause 6 (i) above will be applicable 'mutatis mutandis' to Provident Fund other than GPF also.

k. The following categories of employees will be paid arrears of DA in cash.

i. Those, in whose cases, it is not obligatory to maintain PF Account.

ii. Those who have opted not to subscribe to the PF account during the last one year of their service prior to retirement

A. DEARNESS RELIEF TO SERVICE PENSIONERS AND FAMILY PENSIONERS

1. The Dearness Relief to Service Pensioners/Family Pensioners with effect from 01.07.2013 will be revised as follows:-

Date of effect	Percentage increase of Dearness Relief	Revised Dearness Relief
01.07.2013	11.310 % of Pension/ Family Pension	84.253 % of Pension/ Family Pension

2. In respect of the Pensioners/Family Pensioners whose pension has not undergone revision as per Board Order dated 31.05.2012 and are drawing pension/family pension as per pension revision order dated 11.11.2008, Dearness Relief will be sanctioned as follows:

Date of effect	Percentage increase of Dearness Relief	Revised Dearness Relief
01.07.2013	17 % of Pension/ Family Pension	174 % of Pre- revised Pension/ Family Pension

3. In respect of the Pensioners/Family Pensioners whose pension has not undergone revision as per Board Order dated 11.11.2008 and are drawing pension/family pension as per pension revision order dated 23.02.2001, Dearness Relief will be sanctioned as follows:

Date of effect	Percentage increase of Dearness Relief	Revised Dearness Relief
01.07.2013	17% of Pension/ Family Pension	233 % of pre-revised Pension/Family Pension

4. The enhanced rate of Dearness Relief due from 01.07.2013 will be paid along with the pension of January 2014 and arrears from July 2013 to December 2013 will be released in four quarterly equal instalment along with the Pension for the months of February 2014, May 2014, August 2014 and November 2014.

5. Payment of Dearness Relief involving fraction of a Rupee shall be rounded off to the next higher rupee.

By Order of the Board of Directors
Sd/-
M. Shahul Hameed
Secretary (Administration)

Kozhikode unit

District Level Seminar series competition held on 22-01-2014 at Govt Engineering college Kozhikode. 8 teams from various Engineering Colleges participated in the event.

KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD LIMITED

(Registered with Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India
CIN: U40100KL2011SGCO27424)
Registerd Off: Vydyuthi Bhavanam, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram

Abstract

Formation of New Electrical Circles and Divisions under Distribution Sector- Sanctioned -Orders issued.

DISTRIBUTION STRATEGIC BUSINESS UNIT

B.O.(FB) No.2825/2013 (D(D&GE)/D5/AEE/ New Offices/3437/13-14) TVM, Dtd.31.12.2013

Read:- Proceedings of the 12th meeting of the Board of Directors of Kerala State Electricity Board Limited held on 12/12/2013 (Agenda Item No. 24-12/2013).

O R D E R

Various representations have been received for the formation of new Electrical Circles and Electrical Divisions under Distribution Wing. The Distribution Chief Engineers (South, Central and North) have forwarded certain proposals for the formation of new offices.

At present, there are 23 Electrical Circles all over the State in which Electrical Circles Manjeri and Alappuzha are having more than 5 lakh consumers and spread over a wide area of geographical terrain. Considering the above aspects, these Circles are proposed to be bifurcated to form two new Circles namely Electrical Circle Nilambur and Electrical Circle, Harippad.

Considering the vast area of jurisdiction, no. of sections and employees under the existing Division, terrain conditions, increasing consumer strength of the existing Divisions and for ensuring better governance, it is proposed to form four new Electrical Divisions, three at Northern Region and one at Southern Region.

The names of proposed Divisions are given below.

1. Electrical Division, Kondotty bifurcating Electrical Division, Manjeri.
2. Electrical Division, Wandoor bifurcating Electrical Division, Nilambur.
3. Electrical Division, Pattambi bifurcating Electrical Division, Shoranur.
4. Electrical Division, Kattakkada bifurcating Electrical Division, Nedumangad.

Since the entire area of jurisdiction of Electrical Section, Aranmula is coming within the purview of Pathanamthitta District, it is proposed that Electrical Section, Aranmula which is now working under Electrical Subdivision, Aranmula/Ele.Division, Chengannur/ Electrical Circle, Alappuzha shall be shifted to Electrical Subdivision, Kozhenchery which is coming under Electrical Division/Circle, Pathanamthitta for administrative convenience. This will necessitate shifting of Mulakkuzha Section, which is the only section remaining in the Aranmula Subdivision, to Chengannur Subdivision

as Mulakkuzha area comes under Alappuzha District. Consequent to the shifting of Mulakkuzha and Aranmula sections, Aranmula subdivision will become automatically redundant and hence will cease to function. The place will be shifted to form a new Electrical Sub Division at Kalikavu under Electrical Circle Nilambur.

When the proposed offices (2 Circles, 4 Divisions) are sanctioned, there will be 25 Electrical Circles, 70 Electrical Divisions, 211 Electrical Subdivisions under the Distribution Wing.

Normally, Circles coming under one District are pooled within one region to have better monitoring and to have better liaison with other Government Offices including the District Collectorate. Also, such arrangement is essential considering the implementation of Centrally Aided Project like RGGVY which is being monitored District wise. However, the Circles now coming under Kottayam District viz. Kottayam and Pala are coming under Southern and Central Region respectively. Also, one Electrical Circle, Harippad now proposed is coming in the area of Central Region making the number of circles under Central Region to 8 whereas 6 circles are only available under Southern Region. Considering the above facts, it is suggested that the Electrical Circle Pala now coming under Central region may be attached to Southern Region. The newly formed Electrical Circle, Harippad will come under Central Region and Nilambur under Northern Region.

Having considered all the above, the Board of Directors Meeting of the Kerala State Electricity Board Ltd. held on 12.12.2013 resolved to accord sanction for the following :

1. To form two numbers of New Electrical Circles as detailed below to impart better services to the consumers.
    a. Electrical Circle Nilambur bifurcating Electrical Circle Manjeri
    b. Electrical Circle Harippad bifurcating Electrical Circle Alappuzha

The details after the bifurcations are given below:

i. The newly formed **Electrical Circle, Nilambur** shall consist of 2 Electrical Divisions : Nilambur and Wandoor (New) with 4 Sub Divisions and 16 Electrical Sections.

   The Electrical Circle Manjeri shall consist of 3 Electrical Divisions : Manjeri, Kondotty (New) and Perinthalmanna with 6 Sub Divisions and 24 Electrical Sections.

   The organization charts after bifurcation are attached as **Annexure IA & IB**.

ii. The new **Electrical Circle, Harippad** shall consist of 3 Electrical Divisions: Mavelikkara, Chengannur & Harippad with 6 Sub Divisions namely Mavelikkara, Charumoodu, Chengannur, Kollakkadavu, Kayamkulam & Harippad and 21 Sections (including new Section Arattupuzha). The Electrical Circle Alappuzha shall consist of two Divisions Alappuzha and Cherthala with 8 Sub Divisions and 24 Sections.

   The organization charts after bifurcation are attached as **Annexure II A & II B.**

2. To form four numbers of Electrical Divisions as detailed below for better governance and enhanced consumer satisfaction.
    a) Electrical Division, Kondotty bifurcating Electrical Division, Manjeri
    b) Electrical Division, Wandoor bifurcating Electrical Division, Nilambur
    c) Electrical Division, Pattambi bifurcating Electrical Division, Shornur
    d) Electrical Division, Kattakada bifurcating Electrical Division, Nedumangad

    The details after the bifurcations are given below :

i. The newly formed **Electrical Division, Kondotty** shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Kondotty and Areacode. Kondotty Sub Division shall consists of 4 Electrical sections ie Kondotty, Pulikkal, Kunnumpuram and Karad. Areacode Sub Division shall consists of 4 Electrical sections ie Areacode, Keezhuparamba, Edavannappara and Kizhisseri.

    The Electrical Division Manjeri will remain with 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Manjeri(South) and Malappuram. Manjeri (South) Sub Division shall consists of 4 Electrical sections ie Manjeri(South), Manjeri(North), Anakkayam and Thrikkalangod. Malappuram Sub Division shall consists of 4 Electrical sections ie Malappuram (East), Malappuram (West), Chattiparamba and Valluvambram.

ii. The newly formed **Electrical Division, Wandoor** shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Wandoor and Kalikavu (New). Wandoor Sub Division shall have 5 Electrical sections ie Wandoor, Thiruvali, Vaniyambalam, Edavanna and Pandikkad. Kalikavu Sub Division (New) shall consists of 3 Electrical sections ie Kalikavu, Karuvarakundu and Melattoor.

    The Electrical Division Nilambur shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Nilambur and Edakkara. Nilambur Sub Division shall consists of 4 Electrical sections ie Nilambur, Akambadam, Pookottumpadam and Karulai. Edakkara Sub Division shall also have 5 Electrical Sections ie Edakkara, Chungathara, Vazhikkadavu , Moothedam (New) and Pothukallu (New).

iii. The newly formed Electrical Division, Pattambi shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Pattambi and Thrithala with 11 Electrical sections. The Pattambi subdivision shall comprise of 6 sections viz. Pattambi, Vallapuzha, Koppam, Thiruvegapura, Ongallur and Muthuthala. Thrithala Sub Division shall consist of 5 Electrical sections ie Thrithala, Koottupatha, Chalissery, Peringode and Padinjarangadi.

    The Electrical Division Shornur shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Shornur and Cherpulassery with 8 Electrical sections. Shornur Sub Division shall have 4 Electrical sections ie Shornur, Ottappalam, Vaniyamkulam and Ambalappara. Cherpulassery Sub Division shall also consist of 4 Electrical sections ie Cherpulassery, Kothakurissy, Sreekrishnapuram and Pengattiri.

The Electrical Circle Shornur shall consist of 3 Electrical Divisions Shornur, Mannarkkad and Pattambi with 6 Sub Divisions and 26 Electrical Sections.

iv. The newly formed **Electrical Division, Kattakkada** shall consist of 2 Electrical Sub Divisions Kattakkada and Peyad with 7 Electrical Sections. Kattakkada Sub Division shall consist of 3 Electrical Sections Kattakada, Maranalloor and Ottasekharamangalam. Peyad Sub Division shall consist of 4 Electrical Sections Peyad, Vellanad, Aryanad and Malayinkeezh.

The Electrical Division Nedumangad shall consist of 2 Sub Divisions: Nedumangad & Venjaramood and 11 Electrical Sections including Electrical section, Vamanapuram (New).

The Electrical Circle Thiruvananthapuram (Rural) shall consist of 3 Electrical Divisions : Neyyattinkara, Nedumangad and Kattakada with 8 Electrical Sub Divisions and 35 Electrical Sections(including the new Electrical Sections Poovachal, Vamanapuram and Kamukincode).

The organization Charts after the bifurcation are attached as **Annexure IIIA & IIIB.**

3 a) To deploy staff to each new offices as detailed in **Table-A** (attached as **Annexure IV**).

b) To provide accommodation for the proposed offices detailed in **Table-B** (attached as **Annexure V**).

4 a) To shift Aranmula Section from existing Aranmula Subdivision (Electrical Division, Chengannur under Electrical Circle, Alappuzha) to Kozhenchery Subdivision (Electrical Division/Circle, Pathanamthitta)

b) To shift Mulakkuzha Section from existing Aranmula Subdivision (Electrical Division,Chengannur under Electrical Circle, Alappuzha) to Chengannur Subdivision (Electrical Division, Chengannur/Electrical Circle , Harippad)

5. To form a new Electrical Sub Division at Kalikavu under Manjeri Division by shifting Aranmula Electrical Sub Division now under Electrical Division Chengannur of Alappuzha Circle which will become redundant and cease to function due to the shifting of Aranmula and Mulakkuzha sections.

6. To shift the Electrical Circle Pala now under Central region to Southern Region and to include Harippad Circle to Central region & Nilambur Circle to Northern region for administrative convenience.

7. To provide telephone facilities as given below:

a) One BSNL landline phone and two CUG phones each (one for EE and the other as FCT) to the newly formed Divisions.

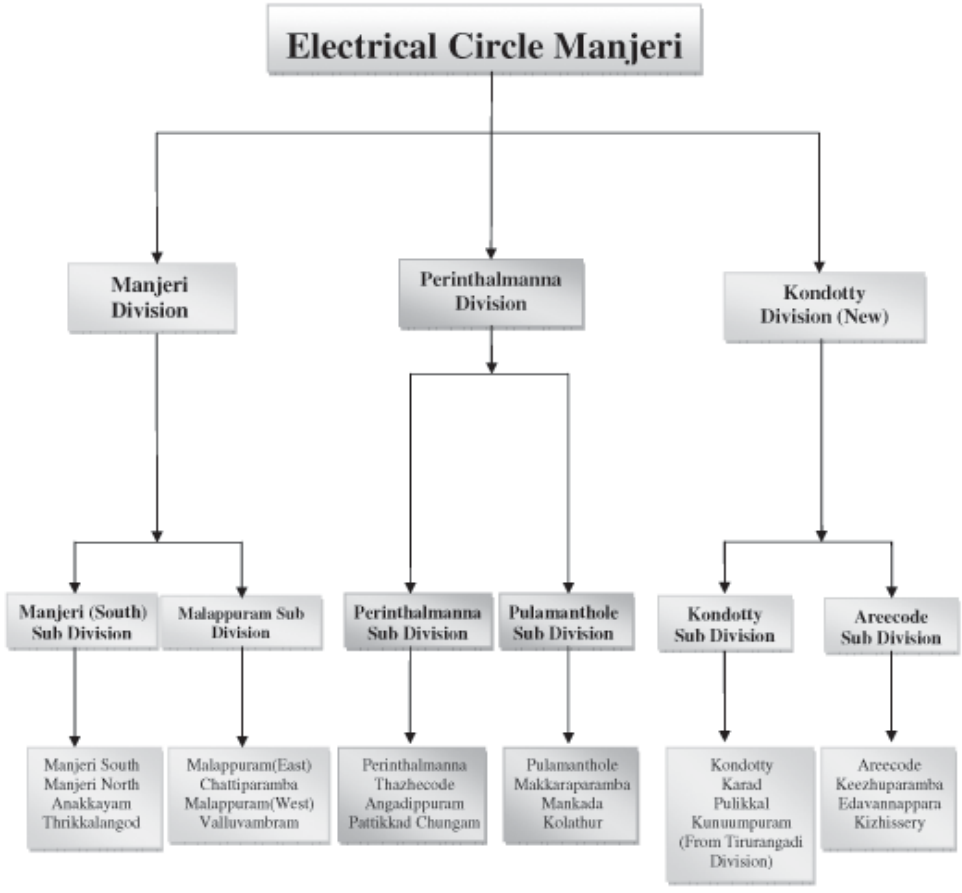
b) One landline and Three CUG phones (one for Dy CE, One for EE and the other as FCT) to the newly formed Circles as per rules.

8. To provide transportation facilities as given below:
   a) Jeep /Car on hire for the use of Executive Engineer of the new Electrical Divisions and one Lorry on hire for the use of Sections under the Divisions.
   b) Car on hire for the use of Deputy Chief Engineer of the new Electrical Circles and one Lorry on hire for the use of Circle Store.
9. To provide the required number of computer & peripherals for the use of the new offices.

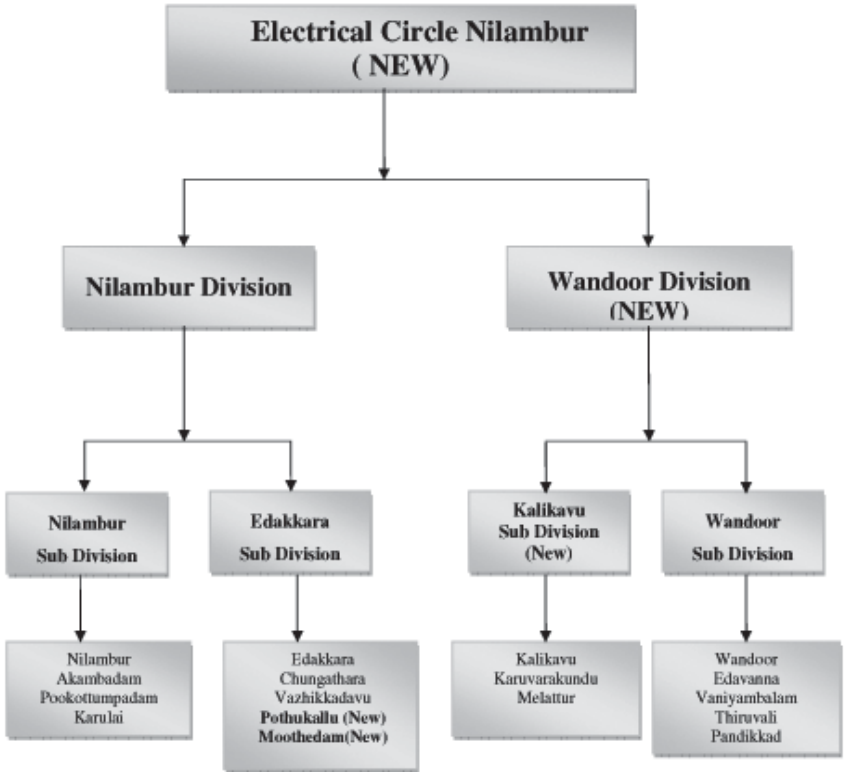
Orders are issued accordingly.

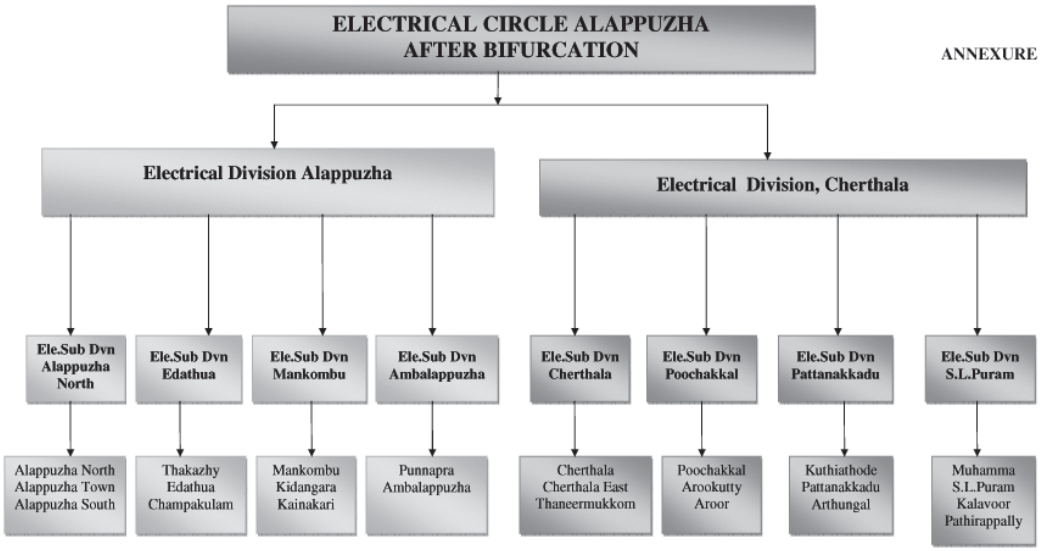
By Order of the Board of Directors,
Sd/-
M.Shahul Hameed
Secretary In- Charge for CMD

Annexure 1A **1A**

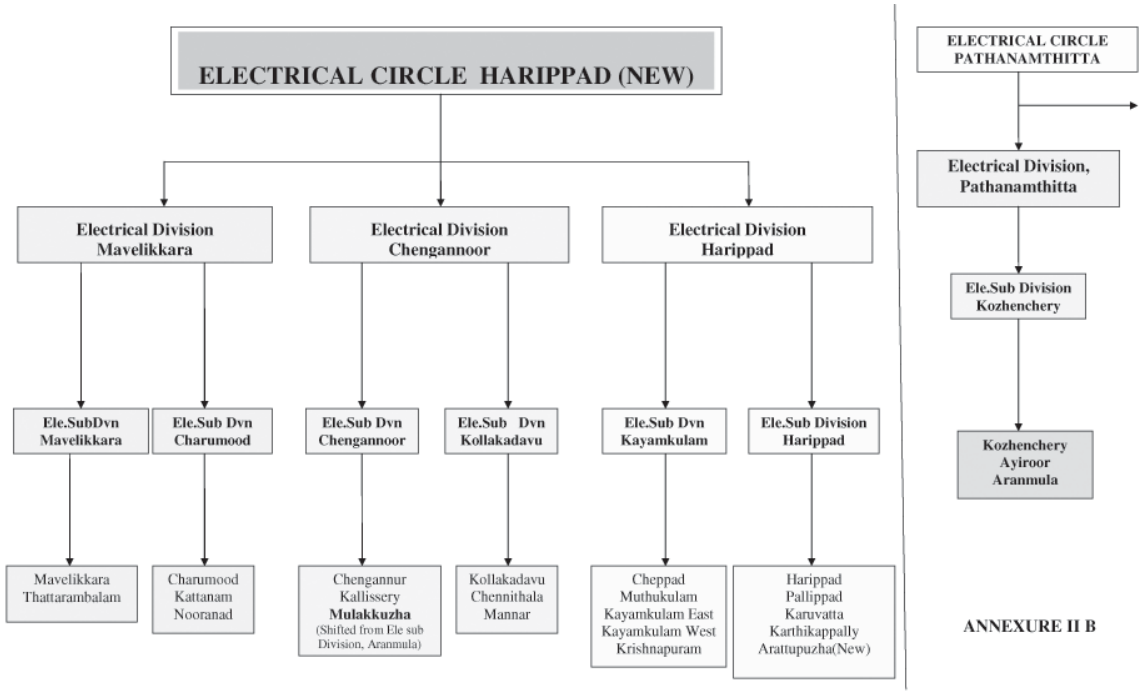


Annexure IB



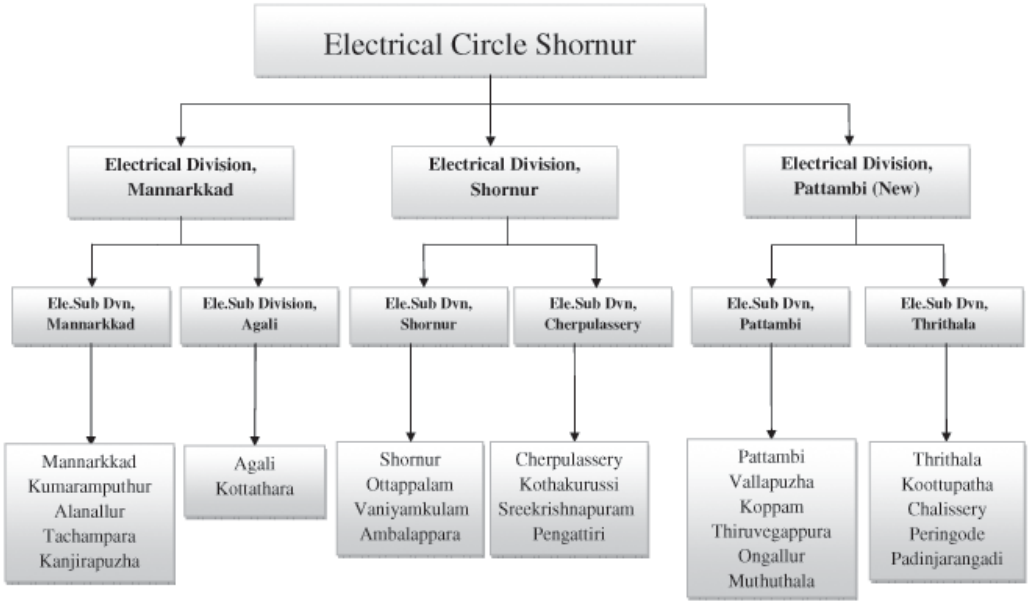


ANNEXURE II A

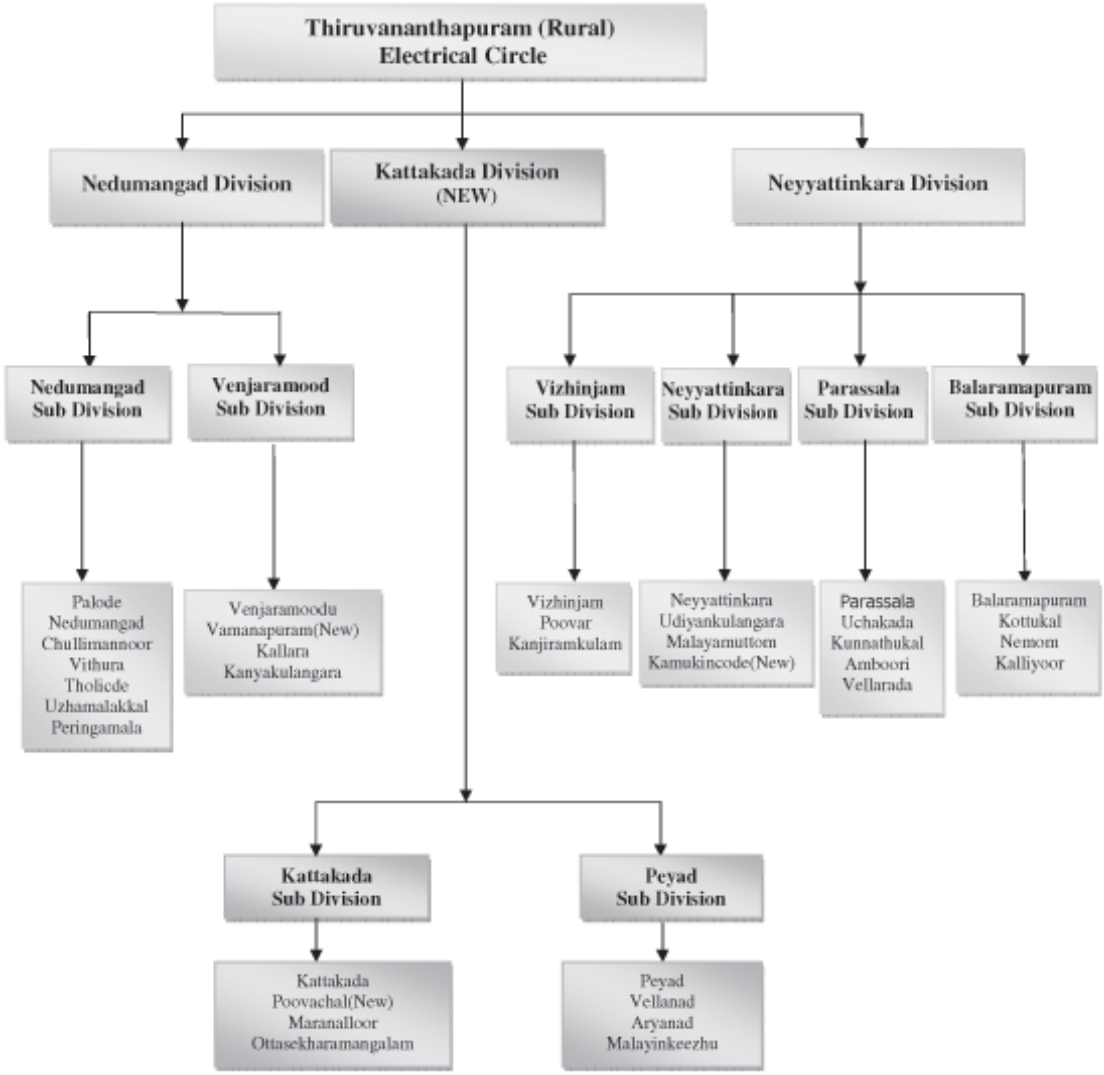


ANNEXURE II B

Annexure IIIA



Annexure IIIB



5th Seminar Series of KSEBEA Kottayam Unit was conducted
at Govt. R.I.T. Engg. College, Pampady, Kottayam on 24th January 2014.
The Seminar Series was inaugurated by Dr K.P. Indiradevi, Principal of R.I.T., Pampady

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Family Meet Moolamattom Unit on January 18, 2014

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