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Hydel Bullet

A Monthly Publication of the Kerala State Electricity Board Engineers Association

Please be serious and do not attempt to take us for granted.....

We are aware of the fact that the power sector scenario of the country is fast changing. KSEB too is not different. The wind of change had been blowing since the 2nd part of the last decade of the previous century. We welcomed the 21st century with "Vision 2000" and it is a fact that the organizational culture has been slowly adapting to the dynamic situation in the power sector by staying within the organizational framework ever since. However the changed law of the land required to change the organizational framework though we are not behind any other sister utilities that were unbundled into new suits; in fact we are ahead in accomplishing the declared goals than most of those utilities that are dismembered and corporatized.

It is a reality that 'a company' by name KSEB Ltd was registered with the intention to transfer the Assets & Liabilities vested in the Government as required under the Electricity Act 2003. A Company was registered utilizing the provision under the law with the declared intention of the Government to maintain the status of the organization as a single entity under the law. However, as per the transfer scheme prepared by the agency outsourced by PFC, the proposed "a company" was pregnant with three embryo companies christened as "SBUs" which would be delivered at any time one year after the vesting of the Assets & Liabilities into the new company. Also the scheme was inconspicuously cunning about shifting the liability of pension payment from the company to another entity by name "Pension Trust" which has zero Asset base. The intended pension system was implicitly contributory in nature and the company's liability to pension payment was limited to a series of contributions the proposed company would make for a period of 20 years by way of interest and principal repayment on a kind of paper Bond that the Company would issue to the so called Pension Trust. The Bond is called the paper bond because the buyer of the bond, that is the Trust or the Government, does not pay any cash to buy the Bond; so the issuer of Bond - the company does not receive any cash either from Government or from the Trust. So, any time in future, either the Regulator or the Auditor can object to the payment of interest and principal on an amount which the company never received.

Contd. to page 3

Issue - 2

Vol - 1

February 2013



Sri M. Sivashankar IAS, Chairman, KSEB inaugurating the Special Seminar Series-4 competition of Thiruvananthapuram District conducted at IMG Hall, Thiruvananthapuram on 15.2.2013.



Sri. M.P. Vincent., Hon. MLA of Ollur Constituency inaugurating the seminar series-4 conducted by Thrissur unit at Hotel Motimahal.

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We had clearly made known in writing our apprehensions about the workability of the proposed pension fund and the danger of trifurcation hidden in the transfer scheme. It was clearly pointed out with material evidence that although the Board is corporatized, it is still possible to continue the present practice of giving statutory pension under "defined benefit plan" as provided under Accounting Standard 15 (AS 15) applicable to corporate accounting. Under defined benefit plan, creation of a fund is desirable, but not mandatory and the company's liability in discharging its pension liability is not limited to the contributions it would make to the pension fund. For any future shortfall in the income from the fund to meet the increased pension liability due to higher inflation or pension revision as per the plan formula, the company is bound to meet those additional commitments from its revenue stream. Hence we requested an Irrevocable Guarantee from the Government to the above effect either through legislation or by entering into a tri-party agreement. However, no further discussions happened in this direction and with the succession of the present Government, the onus of Revesting shifted to the present Ministry.

This Government also declared that the Board would be restructured as 'a company' and started discussions on Revesting. But we found that the transfer scheme presented was the same old wine

in the same old bottle with a new label. All the above hidden dangers have been pointed out and the Hon Minister in his very first meeting assured in verbatim that the future pension payment to all pensioners and employees as on date of re-vestment will be continued after re-vesting also as per the provisions under "defined benefit plan". But when the Board Management quite hastily attempted a mis-adventure to corporatize the Board by midnight of May 30th last year without addressing any of those issues and by misguiding all those responsible authorities, the unseen thread of unity binding all the responsible Unions and Associations of KSEB at times of any real crisis enabled them to stand up and thereby averted a major catastrophe that would have otherwise crippled the State power sector.

Subsequently, the Government announced the formation of a high level committee consisting of Power Minister and Finance Minister as members to sort out the issues; but the same remained in papers and no purposeful meetings have been conducted with the employees so far. The latest meeting chaired by the Chief Minister was seen to be a ritualistic one without doing any meaningful homework by the concerned. It is clearly revealed in the meeting that the management is still adopting an illusory attitude in addressing the issues and nobody has any idea about what really is happening. Even the Unions/Associations were not shown the

draft agreement in which they are supposed to be one of the parties. The Chief Minister assured in clear terms that any decision in the matter of re vesting would be taken by the Government only after the employees are taken into confidence and directed to hand over the draft agreement within one week. The Unions were given two weeks time to study the draft before convening the next meeting to discuss the issues. The management subsequently handed over the draft on the 1st March 2013. The draft agreement is still silent on a Guarantee on pension payment and hence discussions at required levels are called for to arrive at a truce.

Meanwhile in an informal meeting with Chairman & Member (F), the latter clarified that the amount arrived at through actuarial valuation to assess the pension liability represents the amount that needed to be mobilized for investing in the pension fund for generating the required cash flow needed for disbursing the future pension as of today including the pension due for existing employees as and when they retire. But the fund could not be mobilized in hard cash and instead the liability will be acknowledged by issuing the Bond series. To our question as how the acknowledged liability in the Balance sheet by way of Bond would be balanced in the Asset side, he answered clearly that the balancing would be done by corresponding inflation in Asset side through appropriate revaluation. This

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gives credence to the argument that the asset, especially landed property of Board, is undervalued. It also underlines the fact that a portion of the Asset created by the Board so far is deemed to have been financed from the pension fund that should have been visible if the same had been properly accounted as in the case of GPF. In other words, the Pension Fund also should have been there accounted, but unfunded like GPF fund. Earlier, employees availing LWA for taking up employment abroad were made to remit 25% of the salary during leave period as pension contribution, but later dropped on the ground that the LWA period do not qualify for pension. The practice is still applicable for employees on deputation and where all those contributions are accounted? So the organization is contractually and financially bound to meet the pension liability in the present form which should be Irrevocably Guaranteed in unequivocal terms in the Transfer scheme. This is the implied spirit of section 133 (2) of the Act also which provided that "the terms & conditions on the transfer shall not in any way be less favorable than those which would have been applicable to them if there had been no such transfer under the transfer scheme". So the Government is bound to ensure the fulfillment of this provision and if the Government is sincere in safeguarding the interest of the employees sustainably, it should be by way of executing an Irrevocable Guarantee; lest the Act also provided further under the

same section that "the transfer can be provisional for a stipulated period". This is the minimum benchmark level from where the discussion should start and many other issues are also to be addressed like career prospects, future salary and pension revisions, leave surrender encashment etc which should be clearly inscribed. At this juncture, it is meaningless to debate whether the pension to be given from the cash flow or revenue of the company for the very reason that there is no other choice because a Fund of hard cash is simply not there to generate the real cash flow. The interest payment and principal payment on the fictitious Bond can be made only from the cash flow or from other source of revenue of the company.

All the SEBs so far restructured attempted restructuring only after addressing most of the above issues to the reasonable satisfaction of their employees. Providing of Government Guarantee to pension supported with fund in real cash was primary of them. It is perceived from the body language of the management that they may again try the misadventure of a preemptive re-vesting without hearing the employees and addressing their very reasonable demands. The recent press reports also suggest so. If that is the case, we are really afraid whether those responsible are planning to make use of this critical situation to shut down the State Power Sector with the vested intention of escaping the chronic power crisis facing the State???

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COMMENTS OF THE KSEB ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION ON
'ONLINE GENERAL TRANSFER 2013' IN K.S.E.BOARD SUBMITTED
TO THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HRM)

No. : KSEBEA/Letters/2012-13

28-01-2013

To

The Chief Engineer(HRM)
K.S.E.Board.

Madam,

Sub : Online General transfer 2013-comments - reg.

Ref : 1. B.O.No.3077/96/(HRD.86/96-97)/ dated 23.12.96

2. Meeting held on 15.1.2013 regarding Online General Transfer 2013

3. Letter No.CE(HRM)/Online transfer /2013 dated 15-01-2013 of the
Chief Engineer(HRM)

This has reference to the presentation on the Online General transfer 2013 made in the meeting held on 15-01-2013. At the outset, we would like to point out that at present there exists separate guidelines for transfer and postings of Officers and is governed by the guidelines issued as per ref (1) above. We suggest that the present system of separate guidelines for Officers and workmen may be continued, considering the nature of duty and responsibility.

We would like to furnish following general remarks to be considered in the general transfer guidelines so as to make the system more transparent and justifiable for the employees and with a view to compel the employees to be more adaptive to the stipulations in the guidelines rather than think of alternatives to evade the stipulations in the existing guidelines:

1. All the functions in KSEB are being handled by a team and no particular person is indispensable. Further, personnel attached to the offices of the highest authorities often create an image of inevitability and seek a permanent position for years together. There is nothing special for any of these posts and most of the task pertains to data collection from right places and provide information for making decisions. Since a team is there to function, the transfer of a particular person should not affect the function of that office. If any particular HOD insists that he/she cannot function in the absence of a particular person in his office, it speaks of the inefficiency of that particular HOD, which needs to be handled accordingly by the management in the wider interest of the organisation and the State. Hence the HODs may be

directed not to put up requests to the Board seeking Board orders to retain the full team of their functional area. It is pertinent to point out that as per the appointment order issued by the Board, all appointees are bound to work in any of the posts in KSEB for durations as per the existing rules and procedures and no one should be given any biased treatment on account of any privileges they acquire, very often on discretionary basis. In this regard we suggest the following :

- Board may issue necessary directions to the concerned to ensure that rotation policy in the posting of engineers is carried out strictly to the maximum extent possible in all the wings of Board so that every engineer gets exposure to various fields, which will help him/her in the decision making process in the long run.
 - It needs to be ensured that adequate back up human resources are developed in key functional areas like Tariff & Commercial, Load dispatch, planning, load flow, MIS etc so that in the event of an unexpected incident to any of these “perceived inevitable officers “ dealing with these matters, the Board is not left at cross roads.(In practice, none of these so called indispensable officers are inevitable in any of the posts as history has proved it time and again by virtue of the retirement of such persons)
 - Necessary orders may please be issued immediately to withdraw all such undesirable orders providing for “protection from transfer” other than that provided for in the guidelines.
 - Directions may be issued to all concerned to ensure that proper handing over is carried out between officers while transferring charge. Quite often it is noticed that charge transfer is done merely through CTC alone without any proper handing over report. This causes much inconvenience to the officers assuming charge while the relieved officers are literally free without any responsibility. This needs to be curtailed and it is suggested that the pay at the new office of relieved officers need be preferred only after receipt of detailed handing over report along with the CTC.
2. It needs to be ensured that online transfer software should be fully automated and fool-proof and there shall not be any human intervention in the preparation of transfer list. The list should be automatically generated by the system as far as possible.
 3. The modified transfer guidelines may be issued through a Board order in line with the existing transfer norms, by suitably amending / including / revising the relevant clauses of the existing transfer norms.
 4. Transfer procedures should be completed in all respects by April end every year.

Suggested guidelines for Transfer IN

1. Officers of the rank of Assistant Engineers ,on transfer, may be posted to the Division level offices, so that the concerned Deputy Chief Engineer can make suitable rearrangement within the divisions. Officers of the rank of Assistant Executive Engineers ,on transfer, may be posted to the Circle level offices, so that the concerned Chief Engineer can make suitable rearrangement within the Circle. This will ensure better administrative control over the subordinate officers. Officers of and above the rank of Executive Engineers may be continued to be posted to the respective places as done now, at Board level.
2. Definition and listing of station may be revised in such a way that geographical area confined to a division be considered as a station. Distance between stations should also be included in the station list.
3. All remote/isolated stations like Moozhiyar , Kochupampa, Poringalkuthu, Sholayar etc. having very limited transportation and other required basic facilities may be treated as separate stations.
4. Transfers within a station should not be permitted during general transfer.
5. Offices within the Corporate office should be treated as a single station.
6. Current station and station requested may be taken as the criteria for transfer IN.
7. Incumbent working for more than 5 years outside his home station should invariably be transferred to his native place , if requested, for which the senior most incumbent at that station is to be transferred out to the extent to accommodate the eligible requests of native incumbents. Incumbency change prior to three months of transfer request should only be considered for the above purpose. Request for postings at places other than native place of an incumbent are to be considered after considering the eligible requests of native incumbents.
8. All employees who have completed 3 years in a station are liable to be transferred out, if there is a request to that station from another eligible incumbent.
9. Incumbents completed 3 years in a station shall be permitted to give a choice "Transfer not required" as their first choice, if they don't intend for a transfer unless another eligible incumbent requests for a posting at that station . But upon completion of 5 years in a station, he should invariably be transferred out.

Comments on Slide-2 Fundamental concepts

- ❖ Home station concept is to be re-defined, and be considered for counting the out station service of an incumbent, not for giving transfer IN.
- ❖ Incumbent coming IN after outstation service may be allowed to opt the posting as per his choice to the extent possible.
- ❖ Only active out station service has to be considered for transfer IN and transfer OUT.

Comments on Slide-6 Station – Sub Units

- ❖ While defining station sub units isolated area/ difficult area /generation area may be specified clearly and the list be published in the website of KSEB.

Comments on Slide -14 Preferential Claims for Transfer

- ❖ Instead of Malabar, preferential claim proposed to be given to Difficult Areas, which are to be listed specifically such as :

Project Area / Generating Stations / Hill Tract Area /Isolated area

Comments on Slide-16 Publication of Office categories

- ❖ The name of all the offices with distance from the station in which the office is to be listed and their categorizations to be published in the official website.

Comments on Slide -17 Protection from Transfer

- ❖ Protection for three central office bearers of Recognized Officers' Associations is to be restricted for a maximum tenure of 5 years for each individual in their entire service in the Board.
- ❖ Employees who are elected to the Director Board of the District K.S.E.Board Employees' Co-operative Society alone need be granted protection from transfer in that District and such protection shall be limited only to one term in any district during their entire service in the Board.
- ❖ The above protection shall not be extended to any other Cooperative society including those formed by the Unions/Associations of Board employees.
- ❖ A protected incumbent shall not normally be transferred beyond 8 kms within the geographical area of the station at which the incumbent is presently working.

Comments on Slide -22 Protection from Transfer : Additional Proposals

- ❖ Protection based on Administrative reasons need not be permitted for those posts, if there are other trained / capable incumbents willing to take up the responsibility.
- ❖ Concept of Specialized areas and Sensitive Posts are to be avoided at any cost, the reason for which is elaborated in the first para of this remarks.
- ❖ There shall not be protection based on administrative reasons, except for completion of specific projects which is due for completion within the next financial year. That is, protection for a person will be eligible for one year only, for completing the final testing and commissioning of the project or settling the final bills for project closure.
- ❖ Information regarding the protected places, if any, are to be published in advance with specific reasons, so that unnecessary applications to that particular places can be avoided.

Comments on Slide-24 Eligibility to apply

Suitable relaxation shall be given to those who are transferred out / promoted in the last general transfer/promotion orders.

- ◆ For eligibility purpose, one month of Active Service in Difficult Areas may be reckoned as 1.5 months ,and for lady employees it may be taken as 1.6 months.
- ◆ Eligibility to apply for transfer may be arrived as follows.

Parameters	No. of years*
Generating station /Isolated / Project area / outstation service >250km	12 months
Hill tract area/ rural distribution section/ Outstation service >150km & < 250km	18 months
Within home station / current station	36 months

* completed current active service as on date of application for transfer

Guidelines for Transfer OUT -Comments on Slide -32

Employees with longer service in the present station/district shall be transferred out to distant places and those with lesser service at that station are to be transferred out to places of lesser distance. Distance to which any incumbent is transferred out shall be above 40km but below 250km .

Comments on Slide-39 Posting Rule

Incumbent shall be posted in an office, preferably as per their choice, if the same is not possible, then to an office near to that choice.

General suggestions for arriving at seniority

1. District wise final seniority of an officer shall be assigned by means of the following methodology so that the benefit of working in generation/outstation service etc. accrue to an employee when compared to an employee who do not have such experience.

✓ **Parameters to be considered for assigning district wise seniority**

Parameters	Weightage
Total service (T)	
Total out station service (X)	20%
Generation G1(35%) & Isolated area service (10%) (G2)	45%
Total outstation service >250km (O) (>9 months is taken as one year)	35%
Multiplication factor(F)	1 for male officer & 1.1 for female officer
Total seniority weightage (SD) (higher the weightage lower the seniority)	Standard deviation (SD)= $(X*.20+G1*.35+ G2 *0.1+ O*.35 + (1/T))*100 *F$

Illustration for fixing General Seniority in a district (except generation), to be considered for transfer out

Incumbent	Male/ Female	Multiplication factor (1 for male and *1.3 for female (F))	Total service (>9months is taken as one year (T))	out station service - 20% (X)	Generation service-35% (G1)	Isolated area service 10% (G2)	Out station service >250km 35%(O)	Total weightage (Sd)
A	male	1	13	5	5	2	5	477.69
B	male	1	13	8	1.5	1.5	1	270.19
C	male	1	13	2	1	1	0	92.69
D	female	1.1	16	0	0	0	0	6.88
E	female	1.1	15	15	2	0	8	722.33
F	female	1.1	16	0	2	2	8	413.88
G	male	1	16	1	0	0	7	271.25
H	male	1	15	0	0	0	0	6.67

In the above example the seniority position will be H,D,C,B,G,F,A,E with H (having lowest weightage) being seniormost and E(having highest weightage) the juniormost.

Procedure adopted for the above calculation

- ◆ District wise general seniority list should invariably be prepared and published in the KSEB website for all the Engineers & officers for all the districts (except generation area), as per the prevailing norms and apply the above criteria for finalizing the seniority.
- ◆ Tabulate the service history as shown above
- ◆ Total seniority weightage is arrived by applying the three stage weightage as shown above : $SD = (X*.20+G1*.35+ G2 *0.1+ O*.35 + (1/T))*100*F$ Final seniority list is prepared by taking the total weightage in ascending order, in such a way that the higher the total weightage, lower the seniority.
- ◆ If the total weightage is the same for more than one incumbent, preference should be given to ladies and the seniority among them may be assigned by considering their service history in generation, outstation >250km and out station service in order of preference respectively.
- ◆ If an officer is on working arrangement for some reason, the district in which place of working arrangement is situated is to be considered for arriving at the seniority.

2. Officers working in the generation area may be assigned seniority on FIRST IN FIRST OUT (FIFO) basis with all other conditions in the B.O cited remaining the same. It is to be ensured that the condition of compulsory generation service for electrical engineers, as stipulated in the present guidelines, is enforced strictly. However for the next 2 years period it is suggested that, if an Assistant Engineer is due for promotion and lacks the compulsory generation service then his/her promotion may be effected by posting the respective incumbent in generation service. Similarly, in the case Assistant Executive Engineer having no generation experience is due for promotion as Executive Engineer within next two years , then the same may be clearly stated in the nomination furnished to the Secretary and the incumbent may be promoted and posted in generation. It is also suggested that it needs to be ensured that all Executive Engineers , Deputy Chief Engineers have invariably completed their mandatory generation service at any stage of their service before their next promotion is considered.
3. Posting of Electrical Engineers to and from the generating stations may be carried out, strictly as per clause 7 (vii) of the current norms as per ref (1).
4. Officers, transferred out from generation /isolated area/ more than 250km away from their home town, may be posted by specifying their place of posting.
5. Substitutes should be posted invariably in all places and the transferred officer should be relieved within 15 days of the transfer order.
6. Junior most officer/Ladies transferred out from a district may be accommodated to the nearest available vacancy outside the district, but above 40 km where as the senior most should be posted to the farthest, but not above 250km.
7. Displacement transfer may be implemented in order to minimise the inconvenience to the incumbents being posted at far away places from his domicile during general transfer, in such a way that Officers transferred out from southern districts may be accommodated to the nearest available / vacant places outside the district, above 40 km, but not exceeding 250 kms by displacing incumbents who had completed 3 years at the station .The incumbents thus displaced may be accommodated further towards north, above 40 km but not exceeding 250 kms and so on. By this transferring of officers from southern part to extreme north Kerala say beyond Kannur can be avoided to the extent possible.
8. In order to accommodate the request of incoming officers, those who had completed 3 years at that place in the respective districts may be posted to the distant offices in the same district within 40km to the extent possible.
9. Apart from the above, eligible requests towards northern districts shall also be considered within the norms.

10. In a fully automated software driven transfer, there could be more than one iteration level. That is after the first level of transfer, some employees may not get the posting of their choice. They shall be given a second chance for giving option. But the place of choice will be limited to vacant positions and posts where employees are eligible for transfer out but not given transfer request in the first round.
11. Employees who are liable to be transferred out after 5 years in a station, but not given transfer request, will be transferred out automatically by the software to the nearest available vacant place, if there is a request from an eligible employee to that place.
12. If the working strength is less than the sanctioned strength, the places that will be kept vacant shall be decided by Chief Engineer(HRM) and published along with the notification. For eg., the Board may state that operators will not be posted in 66kV substations. These places will not be available in the drop down list of place of choice. Moreover, employees working in such places shall be included in the list of transfer out employees. They shall be transferred out based on their choice and eligibility or automatically by the software, if transfer request is not given.
13. Places which are unfavorable for posting ladies may be specified and published in the web site of KSEB and provision be given in the software to prevent posting of ladies to such places.
14. The latest ARU wise list of officers is to be published in the website before initiating the general transfer process.
15. Since the time available for the introduction of the online transfer 2013 is short , it is suggested that General transfer 2013 may be carried out simultaneously both by the manual method using district level seniority calculator and also by online method, so that this will give an opportunity for verifying the authenticity of the online software.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/-

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Copy submitted to: The Chairman, K.S.E.Board.

Letter to Chief Engineer(HRM)

No. : KSEBEA/Letters/2012-13

08-02-2013

To

The Chief Engineer(HRM)
K.S.E.Board.

Madam,

Sub : Pay fixation of Assistant Engineers(E) appointed under 10%
category- anomaly rectification- reg.

Ref : 1. B.O.No.2996/2011 (PS1/1757/2009) dated 24-12-2011
2. Circular No.2/Pay Revision 2008

This has reference to an unresolved anomaly in the pay revision 2008, meted out to Assistant Engineers (E) appointed under 10% category. As per clause I.8 of the B.O under reference, the pay of a new officer who joins Board service on or after 01-07-2008 will be stepped up by adding the first increment in the scale of pay on the date of joining duty. The same has been reiterated in the clause 3.3 of the circular under reference. In spite of these specific orders, the pay of the Assistant Engineers (E) appointed under 10% category through KPSC has not been fixed by adding the first increment to minimum of the scale. This is highly irregular and no explanation whatsoever has been provided for denying this benefit. We feel that there is absolutely no justification for denying this benefit. Infact, there is another serious anomaly of a senior graduate Assistant Engineer (appointed under 10% category) drawing lower pay than a junior graduate Assistant Engineer (appointed under 40% category).

We request that directions may please be issued to the concerned to immediately refix the basic pay of the Assistant Engineers (E) appointed under 10% category by adhering to the Clause I.8 of the B.O and clause 3.3 of the Circular cited above.

Yours faithfully

Sd/-,

GENERAL SECRETARY.

Grid Connectivity of Renewable Energy- Issues & Solutions

Er. George V. James

The promotion of renewable sources of energy is a vast area for public policy from many aspects as energy security, employment generation, clean energy, etc. Electricity Act 2003(EA) introduced a statutory mandate to promote renewable sources of Energy. They are:

1. Promoting co-generation and renewable while making regulations for tariff determination.
2. Promote co-generation and renewable by providing suitable measures for connectivity with Grid and sale of electricity to any person. Also a percentage of total consumption electricity shall be from renewable sources by purchase in each area of distribution licensee.
3. National policy for permitting standalone systems including renewable sources of energy in rural area.

The National Electricity Policy requires that the percentage for purchase of power from Non-conventional sources, known as Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) should be increased progressively and that electricity from renewable sources may be given a preferential tariff.

The statutory provisions in the EA 2003 have given a major boost to the promotion of renewables in India. The currently assessed potential of renewable energy in India, except solar is 87000MW. Central Govt. has launched an ambitious National Solar Mission which seeks to set up about 20,000MW of Grid connected

solar based connectivity by the year 2022 in three phases. At all India level, the share of electricity from renewables is presently about 4.13%.

The promotion of renewables presents challenges for policy makers and regulators since (i) the cost of Generation is much higher than that of long PPA for conventional resources, (ii) building up of transmission system for low PLF power plants in RE, (iii) ensuring Grid stability while injecting large quantum of non-firm power, particularly from wind, (iv) large coordination among the state & central agencies to implement the project. Though the wind has the problem of variability, the generation from solar power plants is also uncertain to some extent. These two sources are going to make a significant contribution in the future.

The challenges for transmission and dispatch of renewables - based electricity are on many accounts. (i) Issue of evolving appropriate technical standards for connectivity and Grid operations, (ii) Finances are scarce with state transmission utilities and the transmission infrastructure for renewables gets less priority due to lower capacity utilization, (iii) Scheduling and real time grid management and (iv) less time is available for the commissioning of transmission infrastructure to evacuate power from the sources because gestation period of generating station is hardly one to two years, whereas that of transmission



system for power evacuation is close to three years.

Action Plan to solve the above issues:

“Must run” priority to solar and wind based stations as long as Grid security is not threatened. The grid code has introduced a new concept of Renewable Regulatory charge for socializing the financial impact of deviations within $\pm 30\%$ band.

The transmission charges for solar power plants only the marginal cost of transmission utility. Central commission has completely waived transmission charges & losses for solar power plants setup by the year 2013 for use of interstate transmission system.

Renewable Energy Certificate (REC):

It is a market based instrument. It is intended to overcome the stagnation at the meagre level of RPO in many states. It was formally launched on 18/11/2010. On every one MWh of electricity generated from Renewable sources, generator is entitled to get once RE Certificate from the central registry, National Load Dispatch centre (implementing agency). There are two categories of REC, viz, Solar & Non-Solar.

1. It will bring market based efficiency in pricing of renewable based electricity with potential reduction of costs.
2. It will provide another dependable avenue for revenue realization to generators.
3. It could facilitate large scale deployment of renewable based standalones without government subsidy.

Standalone Systems/Micro Grids:

There are two possible business models, (i) Subsidy driven & (ii) REC driven. Subsidy driven model entails both capital

& tariff subsidy. Such subsidy given either as annuity or Generation Based Incentive (GBI) can reduce the electricity cost close to Rs.4~5/unit. The real difficulty in this first business model comes from the expectations of consumers for supply at subsidized rates comparable to typical rural supply by utilities in India (for example of BPL connections). Hence, the promotion is difficult.

In the second case, REC driven case, presently in India, REC mechanism covers only grid connected generators based on renewables. If this mechanism is extended to standalone/ off Grid systems through some institutional mechanism for verification and metering of generation, Renewable based Off-Grid/standalone has the potential to become financially viable without any subsidy. Grid connectivity of many small RE generators(eg: 1kW and above) will create lots of grid disturbance issues, which will be difficult to manage at this moment by the Utilities. Hence, based on generation, even for self-consumption, suitable REC shall be issued for 0.25Mwh/0.50Mwh/1Mwh. The same can be marketed even at floor price(nearly Rs 9/- per unit for solar). This will be attractive for the solar generators, even for roof top domestic solar consumers. Hence, return on investment (RoI) can be achieved at an early date and attract more consumers.

It is right time to formulate new strategy and regulations for more solar power (small & large scale) under standalone system/Off Grid under REC mechanism.



Grid Connectivity of Renewable Energy- Issues & Solutions - A Review

Er. M. Anil

History of Electric Power Generation & Distribution

- Thomas Alva Edison created incandescent lamp on 21st October 1879, which burnt for 40 hours.
- By the end of 1880, Edison formed *Edison Electric Illuminating Company* to build Central Station Generating Plant in New York city.
- First Central Power Plant in the world - *Pearl Street Station* in Lower Manhattan began on 4th September 1882.

Generation

Conventional	- Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear
Non-conventional	- Wind / Tidal / Solar / Biomass / Geothermal.
Renewable	- Hydel / Wind / Tidal / Solar.
Non-renewable	- Thermal, Oil / HFO / LSHS, Naphtha / Diesel etc. based.

IEEE, an association dedicated to advancing innovation and technological excellence for the benefit of humanity, is the world's largest technical professional society. It is designed to serve professionals involved in all aspects of the electrical, electronics and computing fields and related areas of Science & Technology that underlie modern civilization.

The history of IEEE goes back to 1884 when electricity was just beginning to become a major force in the society. The forerunner organization 'AIEE' - the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, had its beginning in 1884. The Institute of Radio Engineers (IRE) was found in 1912; which was modelled on the AIEE, but was devoted to Radio and then increasingly to Electronics.

On 1st January 1963, the AIEE and the IRE merged to form the IEEE. At its formation IEEE had 1,50,000 members, out of which 1,40,000 members were from U.S.A. Now the IEEE has more than 4 lac members and more than 1,07,000 student members. The IEEE has 38 societies and 7 technical councils representing a wide range of IEEE technical interests.

IEEE has developed its standard IEEE 1547, as early as in 2003 entitled 'Technical Requirements & Tests for Grid-connected Operation' for interconnecting RE based sources of generation to an existing power grid at various voltage levels. But in India we do not have a grid connectivity standard for voltage levels below 33 kV and this is one of the major issues in connection with the grid connectivity of RE based sources.

Considering the lack of time available, we will limit the presentation to 15 minutes and at the end of 12 minutes,

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an alarm shall be sounded and as far as possible, please limit your presentation to the stipulated 15 minutes. The presentation will be judged by a panel of 3 judges and the basis of judgment shall be (1) the presentation proper, (2) the subject content, (3) usage of available space on the dais and (4) effective utilization of audio-visual aid.

Er. M. Anil Executive Engineer Transmission Circle Poovathuruthu, Kottayam was the moderator of the Seminar Series presentations of Engineering College students held at Kottayam on 22.02.2013

Moderator's Post-presentation Address Main Issues of Grid Connectivity of Renewable Energy Sources

1. Lack of standard - Though IEEE 1547/2003 is in existence internationally, we in India ought to have standards drafted by Central Electricity Authority or Central Electricity Regulatory Commission/State Electricity Regulatory Commissions in order to promote large scale integration of Renewable Energy sources to Grid.

The standards for Grid Connectivity exist only for connecting voltage levels of 33 kV and above to the Grid. We ought to have regulation for integrating power at 11 kV or LT to the Grid to promote large scale Grid integration of Renewable Energy sources.

2. High cost of infrastructure: In order to integrate offshore and onshore wind generation system to the existing Grid, we may have to build transmission lines of which the cost may rise to prohibitively high values. Solar PV

Panels' commercial operational efficiency is only 22%, which needs to be increased through various R & D activities and innovative methods utilizing the wide possibilities of nano science, nano materials and such other options.

3. For any power production technique to be commercially viable in the initial stages, the Government has to heavily subsidize the cost involved. The wind and solar means offer almost zero operational cost as no fuel charges are involved.

Metering constraints : Metering is another difficult task to integrate RE based generation to the existing Grid. Net metering involves only one meter for measuring both energy export and import, whereas branch metering employs separate meters for export to the Grid and import from the Grid. ABT metering requires to measure and share the demand/generation in time slots of 15 minutes and other integrated values of active energy, apparent energy, reactive energy, power factor (instantaneous and average) etc., for which a meter of -/110V, -/1 or 5A capacity would cost over '2 lac per meter.

4. Loss of Generation and consequent PQ issues

As regards wind based generation, the flow of wind may stop abruptly and a system with large share of wind based generation in the generation mix is likely to collapse due to loss of generation. Smoothing effect of grid operation is lost in such a consequence. The State of Tamil Nadu with an observed Maximum

Demand of about 12000 MW and installed wind capacity of 7000 MW suffers greatly on this account which sets an optimal limit over the wind based or RE based generation.

Probable Solutions:

1. Viable standards of grid connectivity to be framed by CEA or SERC/CERC as the case may be, to promote Large Scale integration of RE based generation to the grid.
2. Subsidies are a must and they should be offered generously by the government in the initial stages of development and commercial operation of RE based plants.
3. Grid connectivity standards should explicitly states the percentage of RE based generation as a means of mitigation of power quality problems consequent upon loss of generation.
4. Grid consumption standards have evolved in India as regards share of energy from renewable sources. In respect of solar harnessing of power, .25% of total consumption should be obtained from solar. Large Scale solar generation and utilization of solar based power should be promoted at individual consumer level through subsidies of Ministry for Non-Conventional and Renewable Energy, Government of India and the concerned State Ministry for Power to give maximum possible impetus to the development and use of renewable energy, which is a clean and green source of power. The utilities' obligation to purchase renewable power should be mandated by statute and rural energy certificate (REC) should be issued to individual consumers employing solar based generation. 1 kW installed capacity of solar PV array can generate 5 units of energy per day on a sunny day and nearly 3 units of energy per day on a cloudy day. RECs should be made tradable and it can be purchased by utilities generating power through conventional means to satisfy their renewable purchase obligation (RPO).
5. In the State of Kerala, we have hydel reservoirs devoid of shade from vegetation and solar PV array should be made to float on dam top water level. This decelerates the rate of evaporation of water from the dam's top surface also, which means loss of water through evaporation also could be saved by this means. High efficiency solar PV cells with multi-layered cells to tap energy content in the infrared and ultraviolet region of the solar spectrum should be developed through productive R & D works and by employing suitable Nano materials and by using slow deposition techniques in concentrated sunlight environment in the production of solar PV cells. If efficiency breakthrough of more than 50% is obtainable, that is wonderful as it matches the efficiency of any best available conventional fossil-fueled generating plant. It is advised to refer to Page No. 12 and 14 of the IEEE Spectrum December 2012 issue and the article on 'Alternate Energy is a Mirage' in the IEEE Spectrum July 2012 issue. A special issue of power and energy magazine on wind based energy published in 2012 also may please be referred by the winners.

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DISTRICT LEVEL REPORTS ON SEMINAR SERIES-4 - COMPETITIONS

Kasargod



KSEB Engineers Association Kasaragod Unit conducted District Level Competition On 16.2.2013 at Sadguru Sree Nityananda Institute of Technology (SSNIT) Kanhangad. 6 students from various Engineering Colleges in the district participated in the seminar. Mr. Kamaljith K.E, S8 Electrical and Electronics Engineering, College of Engg. Trikaripur, Cheemeni is the first winner, Mr. Samith M.V, S8 Electrical and Electronics Engineering, College of Engg. Trikaripur, Cheemeni is the second winner and Mr Pranav. A & Mr.Sujithkumar K.S,S4 EC ,SSNIT Kanhangad was the third winner.

Kannur



Seminar series-4 was conducted on 13.2.2013 at Engineers' House, Kannur. It was inaugurated by Er.Damodaran Nayanar (Chief Engineer Rtd). 5 teams representing 4 colleges took part in the seminar. Smt. Tesni K Alex representing Govt. Engineering College, Kannur bagged the first prize and Sri Shbas.K representing Government Engineering College, Wayanad bagged the second prize. Mementos and certificates were issued to the participants.

Kozhikode

Seminar Series-IV for Engineering College Students of Kozhikode & Wayanad Districts was held on 16-2-2013 at Hotel Renaissance, Kozhikode. Ten teams participated. The winners are:

1. First Prize: Ms. Archana S., S8, EEE, AWH Engineering College, Kozhikode.
2. Second Prize: Ms. Ayisha Kunammed, S8, EEE, AWH Engineering College, Kozhikode.
3. Third Prize: Mr. Nithin U.K., S8, EEE, Calicut University Institute of Engineering & Technology, and Mr. Basil M.T., NIT, Calicut.

Palakkad



Seminar series-4 conducted on 22.2.2013. Er.V.U.Venugopalan, Chief Engineer (Rtd) inaugurated the function. Three teams from the colleges of Palakkad district participated in the seminar. Kum.Sruthi.P.of Prime College of Engg Palakkad is the first winner and Mr. Jayanarayan Unni.V.K. N.S.S.College of Engg, Palakkad is the

second winner. Er.V.K.Velayudhan, Dy.CE (Rtyd) distributed certificate and mementos to the winners.

Malappuram



This is the first time Malappuram Unit conducting Seminar for the Student Community of Engineering colleges in the Malappuram District. At present there are only 3 Engineering colleges in the District. Out of these three, two colleges are participated in the Seminar conducted on 28-02-2013 at MES Engineering College, Kuttipuram. There were totally 3 teams in the programme consists of two students each. The function was inaugurated by Prof.Moidheen Kutty ,HOD, Electrical and Electronics Dept of MES College of Engineering, Kuttipuram.

Sri.Jaya Mohan M and Sri.Faseen K.MES College of Engineering,Kuttipuram won 1st, Sri.Mobi Mathew & Sri.Sachin Babu MEA Engineering College,Perinthelmana won 2nd The team which came first was given a cash prize of Rs.1000/-each and for the second Rs.500/- each. All participants were given Certificates.

Thrissur



The Seminar was conducted at Hotel MotiMahal , Thrissur. Er. Haneesh A.S. Secretary of Thrissur unit made the welcome address. Sri. M.P. Vincent., Hon. MLA of Ollur Constituency inaugurated the seminar in the function presided by Er. T.A. Kuriakose, unit Chairman. The felicitations were made by Er. K. Venugopalan, Dy. CE, Transmission Circle Thrissur and Dr. Sasidharan Sreedharan , IEEE Thrissur Chapter. Er. M. Padmakumar, Convener of the seminar committee made vote of thanks. 10 teams from 7 colleges all over Thrissur District made presentations.

Kum. Hasna V.K. and Kum. Savithry T.S. of Jyothi Engineering College, Cheruthuruthy won the first prize. Kum. Jerin James and Kum. Geethu M. of Government Engineering College Thrissur became first runner up and Kum. Reshma K. Menon and Sri. Rahul Jayaraj of Royal College of Engineering and Technology, Thrissur became Third runner up.

Ernakulam



Seminar series conducted at Engineers' House, Ernakulam on 16-2-2013

Winners of the seminar competition are Arjun Unni.A.S & Minu Maria Tom of Model Engineering College, Thrikkakkara is the 1st winner, Mohammed Saheer P and John Joy Chiramel of SCMS School of Engineering and Technology as second winner and Ashmi Mani M and Gowtham Anand K A of TOC H Institute of Science and Technology as third winner. Certificates and mementos were distributed to the winners.

Muvattupuzha



The Seminar series-2013- Idukki (Parliamrntary Constituency) District level competition was held at Mar Basalios Instuute of Technology and Science, Nellimattom, Kothamangalm on 23.02.2013. Er. Gayathri R. Nair, Chief Engineer (System Operation) inaugurated the function. 7 Teams from 5 colleges participated in the seminar. The winners are

- 1st Jince Jose and Vivek P.V - Viswajyothi college of Engineering and Technology
 - 2nd Anu Jose and Neenu Jose- Viswajyothi college of Engineering and Technology
 - 3rd Skandakumar and Jose T.A. - College of Engineering, Munnar
- Winners were given certificate, memento and cash awards

Kottayam



Seminar series conducted at Mangalam College of Engineering, Ettumanoor on 22.2.2013. The seminar was inaugurated by Sri Alex.C.Levin, presided by Er.G.Mohana Nadha panicker, Chairman of Kottayam Unit. 10 teams from 5 Engineering Colleges of Kottayam District participated in the seminar. Kum.Swathy Venugopal of RIT, Kottayam won the 1st prize, two teams ie.Athira Elizabeth & Jesna Hakkim of Mangalam college of Engineering and B.Varun Nair & Seetha Lekshmi of Kidangoor Engineering Colleges got 2nd prize. Certificates and Mementos were presented to the winners.

Alappuzha



The Special Seminar Series-IV- 2013 organized by KSEB Engineers' Association, Alappuzha unit held on 25-02-2013 at College of Engineering & Management Punnapra. The seminar was formally inaugurated by Er.James M. David, Dy. Chief Engineer, Transmission circle, Alappuzha and chairman of KSEBEA, Alappuzha unit. Eleven teams from various Engineering colleges in Alappuzha district presented papers in the seminar. Team from Cochin University College of Engineering, Pulincunoo consisted of Mr.Nawazish Nehal and Mr. Ravikumar both eighth semester, Electrical and Electronics Engineering students bagged the First prize. Ms. Aparna C. Sekhar and Mr.Ajmal A.M, a team from the host college bagged the second prize and Team from Archana College of Engineering represented by Mr. Arun Thomas and Mr.Shahanshah Nazir was selected for the third prize. The complete sessions of seminar was well attended by over 200 students, faculty members and professional Engineers

In the inaugural address Er. James M David introduced the activities of KSEBEA and the concept behind the seminar series. Dr. Binu Sankar, Convener of the programme introduced the theme and relevance of the topic in details. Er, Gangadhara Kurup (Consultant officer, College of Engineering & Management Punnapra and Dy CE (Rtd, KSEB) welcomed the gathering. Er. Abdul Vahid (AEE, TCSUB Division, Vadakara) was the moderator.

In the concluding session Er. N R Balakrishnan , Rtd Dy. CE gave the feedback of the presented papers. Er. Reghu B (Rtd CE, KSEB) addressed the students on necessity of non conventional energy in Kerala and various project undertaken by KSEB in this area. The certificates were given to the winners and participation certificates were given to all students participated in the seminar.

Pathanamthitta



Seminar series conducted on 26.2.2013 at Musliar College of Engineering, Pathanamthitta. 4 teams from 3 Engineerinf Colleges namely Musliar Engineering Collge, College of Engineering, Kalloorpara and Carmel Engineering Collge, Perunad were participated.

M.S Fousiya salim of Musaliar Engineering College won the first place & Mr. Akshaj and Mr. Arun S of College Of Engineering kalloopara won second place.

Kollam



Kollam Seminar series-4 competition was held on 14.2.2013 at TKM College of Engineering . Arya Lakshmi.T. & Akhila of TKM College of Engineering, Shine Pillai.H.S & Nevin Raj.V. of Younus College of Engg, Kollam and Mohammed Sajin & Vishnu Raj of MES Institute of Science and Technology, Chathannur won 1st, 2nd and 3rd prize.

Trivandrum



The seminar series-4 was conducted on 15.02.2012 at IMG hall, Thiruvananthapuram. In a function chaired by the Director of CEEBA Er.G.S.Ajikumar, the chairman of KSEB Sri M.Sivashankar IAS inaugurated the function. Dr.Jayaprakash,HOD, Ele.Engg.Dept,Govt.Engineering college, Bartonhill, Er VRP Varior, HOD Ele.Engg Sarabhai Institute of Science and Technology, Uriakode, Vellanad, Trivandrum , Er.E.Muhammedsherrif, President KSEBEA were felicitated the function. Unit chairman Er T.R Bhuvanendra Prasad delivered the welcome speech and Er.V.Ranjithkumar, General Secretary delivered Vote of thanks

Nine teams from various Engg colleges were participated in the presentation on the topic "Grid connectivity of Renewable Energy- Issues & Solutions. Kum.Vani P.D& Geedhu Mohan, C Shankar & M Sudeesh both team from Mohandas college of Engg, Anad, Mohandas college of Engineering, Anad,baged 1st and 2nd prize. N.Abhilash& RG Krishnan of Govt.Engineering college, Barton hill was placed 3rd place. Er.E.Elisa, Retd.CE distributed the certificates and trophy to the winners.

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നേതൃത്വ നോം

കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യിൽ പൊതുസ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ എല്ലാ വർഷവും ഫെബ്രുവരി മാസത്തിലാണ് സ്വീകരിക്കാനുള്ളത്. ഈ വർഷം അത് ഓൺലൈൻ ആക്കാനുള്ള ശ്രമം നടക്കുന്നു എന്നല്ലാതെ മറ്റു വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളില്ല.

പൊതുസ്ഥലംമാറ്റത്തിന് വ്യക്തമായ മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ (നോം) പ്രഖ്യാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പലപ്പോഴും സംഘടനാശക്തിയും സ്വാധീനവും മാറ്റുരയ്ക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രക്രിയയായിട്ടാണ് രാഷ്ട്രീയ ചായ്വ് പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സംഘടനകൾ ഇതിനെ കാണുന്നത്. ഇതിൽ ഏക വർണ്ണ (ഇടതു) - ത്രിവർണ്ണ (വലതു) ഭേദമില്ല. ഇതൊക്കെയാണെങ്കിലും ഇരു വിഭാഗങ്ങളിലേയും നേതാക്കൾക്ക് എപ്പോഴും ഇളവുകൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നു എന്നത് ആരെങ്കിലും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചുവോ? ഈ പ്രതിഭാസത്തെ നേതൃത്വ നോം എന്ന് വിളിക്കാം.

തൃശ്ശൂർ ജില്ലയിൽ ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ചില രസകരമായ നോമുകൾ ഈ ധാരണയ്ക്ക് അടിവരയിടുന്നു. അവയിൽ ചിലത്:

1. മീറ്റർ റീഡർമാരായി സർവ്വീസിൽ കയറി പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിച്ച് ഒരാൾ സബ് എഞ്ചിനീയറും അടുത്തയാൾ അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറുമായി. ഇവർ രണ്ടുപേരും പ്രമുഖ ട്രേഡ് യൂണിയൻ സംഘടനയുടെ പ്രധാനികളായ വക്താക്കളാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പതിനഞ്ച് (15) വർഷമായി ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ പോയിട്ട് തൊട്ടടുത്ത ഡിവിഷനിലേക്ക് പോലും ഇവർക്ക് ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. സ്ഥാനക്കയറ്റം ലഭിച്ച വേളയിൽ പോലും 40 കിലോമീറ്ററിന് അപ്പുറത്തേക്ക് ഇവരെ മാറ്റിയിട്ടില്ല. തരം കിട്ടുമ്പോഴൊക്കെയും ഇവർ വാക്യോരണിയാലും പ്രവർത്തികളുമായി എതിർയൂണിയനിൽ പെട്ടവരെ പ്രഹരിച്ചിട്ടും അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറായി സർവ്വീസിൽ കയറി പതിനാല് വർഷം തൃശ്ശൂർ സിറ്റിയിലെ വിവിധ

കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി ഓഫീസുകളിൽ മിക്കവാറും ഭരണപരമായ (Administrative) ജോലികൾ മാത്രമുള്ള തസ്തികകളിൽ സസുഖം വാണിരുന്ന പ്രമുഖ ഓഫീസർ സംഘടനയുടെ നേതാവ് 2011ൽ ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ വഴി തൊട്ടടുത്ത ജില്ലയിൽ എത്തി. അപ്പോഴേക്കും AEE ആയി കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നു കക്ഷി. എന്നാൽ 2012ലെ ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറിൽ നേതാവ് തിരിച്ച് തൃശ്ശൂരിലെത്തി. അതും കോർപ്പറേഷൻ പരിധിയിലുള്ള ഓഫീസിൽ. മറ്റൊരു ജില്ലയിൽ നിന്ന് ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫർ കിട്ടി കഷ്ടിച്ച് രണ്ടു വർഷം മാത്രം അവിടെ പണിയെടുത്തിരുന്ന അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയറെ ദൂരെയുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തേക്ക് ഇളക്കി പ്രതിഷ്ഠിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്! അതും നേതാവിന്റെ ഓഫീസർ സംഘടന പുലർത്തുന്ന രാഷ്ട്രീയ കുറിന് വിരുദ്ധ രാഷ്ട്രീയ നിലപാടുള്ള മുന്നണി സംസ്ഥാനം ഭരിക്കുമ്പോൾ! ഇത്ര നടപടിയിലെ പക്ഷപാതം ഒരു സംഘടനയും ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തില്ല! മറ്റു ജില്ലകളിലും സമാനമായ സ്ഥിതിവിശേഷം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും, അല്ലേ?

ഇതിൽ നിന്നും എന്താണ് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നത്? എല്ലാവരും തുല്യരാണ്. ചിലർ കൂടുതൽ തുല്യരും ജനറൽ ട്രാൻസ്ഫറിന്റെ ചട്ടങ്ങളും മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും ട്രേഡ് യൂണിയൻ/ ഓഫീസർ സംഘടനകളിലെ കുഞ്ഞാടുകൾ (സാധാരണ അംഗങ്ങൾ)ക്ക് പാലിക്കാനുള്ളത്. നേതാക്കൾക്ക് ഇതൊന്നും ബാധകമല്ല. പരസ്യമായി നോമുകൾക്കും ക്രമക്കേടുകൾക്കെതിരെയും നേതാക്കൾ പോരാടുമെങ്കിലും സ്വന്തം കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ നേതാക്കൾ കൈകോർത്ത് രഹസ്യധാരണയാക്കുന്നു. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 15 വർഷത്തിനിടെ മൂന്നു പ്രാവശ്യം ഭരണം മാറിയിട്ടും ചിലർ ഇളക്കി പ്രതിഷ്ഠിച്ചില്ലാതെ തുടരുന്നതെങ്ങനെ?

ചിന്തിക്കുക! ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ കണ്ടെത്തുക!
ഗുരുജി
✽

അടിത്തറയിളക്കിയ ധൂർത്ത്

ഇന്ത്യൻ ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ആക്ട് 2003 നിലവിൽ വന്നതു മുതൽ കെ. എസ്.ഇ.ബി.യ്ക്കും അത് ബാധകമായി. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് 2005ലെ കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി. ട്രോസ്റ്റ് ആന്റ് കണ്ടിഷൻസ് ഓഫ് സപ്ലൈയും രൂപീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിലെ സെക്ഷൻ 4 പ്രകാരം ഉപഭോക്താവിന് വൈദ്യുതി കണക്ഷൻ നൽകുന്നതിന് ബോർഡ് സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിഷ്ഠാപനങ്ങളുടെ ചിലവ് ഉപഭോക്താവിൽ നിന്ന് മുൻകൂർ ഈടാക്കാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥയുള്ളതാണ്.

ചില സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉപഭോക്താവിന് വൈദ്യുതി കണക്ഷൻ എടുക്കുന്നതിന് ആവശ്യമായ ലൈനുകളും മറ്റും സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിന് വരുന്ന ചിലവ് തദ്ദേശസ്വയംഭരണ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെ ഫണ്ട്, MLA-MP ഫണ്ട് എന്നിവയിൽ കൈമാറിയാൽ ലൈനുകളും മറ്റും പണികൾ ധൃതഗതിയിൽ പൂർത്തീകരിച്ച് വൈദ്യുതി കണക്ഷൻ നൽകാറുണ്ട്. ഫണ്ട് കൈമാറുന്നതിനോടൊപ്പം ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും രാഷ്ട്രീയക്കാരും ആവശ്യമായ സാധന സാമഗ്രികൾ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട ഓഫീസുകളിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നതിനും ബോർഡിനു മേൽ സമ്മർദ്ദം ചെലുത്താറുണ്ട്. ഇതാണ് പതിവായി കണ്ടു വരുന്ന രീതി.

എന്നാൽ 2009-ാം ആണ്ട് മുതൽ 2011 വരെയുള്ള കാലയളവിൽ ഈ നിയമാനുസൃതമായ രീതികളെല്ലാം കാറ്റിൽ പറത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണ മാമാങ്കം ഭരണത്തിലിരുന്ന ഗവൺമെന്റ് നടത്തി. തുടക്കത്തിൽ നിയോജക മണ്ഡലാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും പിന്നീട് ജില്ലാടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലും സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണ പ്രഖ്യാപനം തുടർന്നു. രാഷ്ട്രീയത്തേക്കാൾ സ്ഥാപനത്തോട് കൂറുള്ളവർ നടപടികൾ ക്രമപ്രകാരമാണോ എന്ന് പലവട്ടം ആരാഞ്ഞു.

പണികൾ തുടരുക, ഫണ്ട് കൈമാറുന്നതായിരിക്കും എന്ന തദ്ദേശസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളു

ടേയും ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടേയും വാക്ക് വിശ്വാസത്തിലെടുത്ത് ബോർഡ് പ്രവർത്തിച്ചു. തിരുവായ്ക്ക് എതിർവായില്ലല്ലോ.

പക്ഷേ ബോർഡിന്റെ ചിലവിൽ പ്രശംസനേടിയ മിക്ക ജനപ്രതിനിധികളും തദ്ദേശസ്ഥാപനങ്ങളും ഫണ്ട് ഇപ്പോഴും ബോർഡിലേക്ക് കൈമാറാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. **അങ്ങനെ ബോർഡ് അതിഭയങ്കരമായ സാമ്പത്തിക ഞെരുക്കത്തിലായി.** സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണ യജ്ഞത്തിന് ബോർഡിന്റെ ഫണ്ട് എത്രമാത്രം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുവോ അത്രയും തുക ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ക്നിലും ബോർഡിലേക്ക് വകയിരുത്തിയാൽ ജീവനക്കാരുടെ, കോൺട്രാക്ടർമാരുടെ ക്ലെയിമുകൾ കൊടുക്കാൻ ബോർഡിനു കടമെടുക്കേണ്ടി വരില്ല. അത്യാവശ്യ സാധനസാമഗ്രികളും വാങ്ങാൻ സാധിക്കും.

രസകരമായ വസ്തുത നോർമൽ ഡെവലപ്മെന്റ് സ്കീം (Normal development scheme) വഴി നൽകുന്ന കണക്ഷനുകൾ (അതായത് കണക്ഷന്റെ ചിലവ് സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാർ വഹിക്കുന്നത്) മാർച്ച് 2011 വരെ നൽകിയാൽ മതിയെന്നും അന്നത്തെ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഉത്തരവിട്ടു. അതായത് നിയമസഭ ഇലക്ഷൻ പ്രഖ്യാപനം വരുമെന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്ന സമയം വരെ മാത്രം. കേരള രാഷ്ട്രീയം പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഒരു രാഷ്ട്രീയ മുന്നണിക്ക് രണ്ടാമൂഴം തുടർച്ചയായി ലഭിക്കാറില്ല എന്ന കണക്കുകൂട്ടൽ കൂടി ഇതിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചതിലേറെ നിയമസഭാ സീറ്റുകളിൽ ജയിച്ചപ്പോൾ ഭരണം ഏറ്റെടുക്കേണ്ടി വരുമോ എന്ന് നേതാക്കൾ ഭയന്നു. ഏതായാലും അത്തരമൊരു സ്ഥിതി വിശേഷം ജനത്തിന് നേരിടേണ്ടി വന്നില്ല.

KSEBEA Thrissur Unit ✽



Er. Gayatri. R. Nair, Chief Engineer (System Operation) inaugurating the seminar series-4 conducted by Muvattupuzha Unit at Mar Basilio Institute of Technology & Science, Nellimattom, Kothamangalam on 23.2.2012.



A view of Family meet conducted by Idukki Unit at Circuit House, Moolamattom on 9.2.2013. Er. J Baburaj, CE(SCM) inaugurated the function and Er. N N Shaji gave the keynote address. Rtd Engineers were also presented.

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PHONE : 0471 - 2330696, FAX : 0471 - 2330853



A view of participants in the District Level Seminar series conducted at IMG, Thiruvananthapuram on 15-2-2013.



A view of participants in the District Level Seminar series conducted at Mangalam College of Engineering, Ettumanoor on 22-02-2013

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