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Hydel Bullet

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Height of Intolerance.....

Our country is donned in a multicolored fabric of ethnic, religious and political multiplicities. The thread that unifies all these diversities is the deeply embedded element of intolerance in the mindset of Indians. This element which was manifested into the form of "Satyagriha" turned out to be the indefensible weapon which won Independence for this country from the mighty British. This polychromatic character is prevailing in all aspects of the country whether it is Organizational or Administrative or Socio-politico or even in temple/church affairs. History has been proving that any outfit that is alien to, or fails to honor the fundamental democratic value of intolerance will be unsustainable and will be portrayed as Fascists. Unfortunately, certain wicked elements belonging to certain outfits are dangerously showing the tendency of intolerance uncontrollably. Such a tendency becomes harmful to the society when such elements occupy the seat of public servants in a Government organisation. It is dangerously harmful when the outfit to which these elements belonging to, gets the power to Rule as well. So, all the right minded democratic forces should endeavor to discourage such dangerous tendencies by nipping from the bud.

KSEB as an organisation is too not different from the general characteristic and shows multiplicity in the organizational environment. There are many Trade Unions and Associations, politically affiliated as well as non-affiliated, co-existing here with their own programmes and strategies as per their own code of ethics. In fact there are mutual criticisms and accusations, but only few try to torpedo the programmes or events organized by their perceived rival through unethical means like character assassination.

KSEB Engineers' Association was formed as a Professional association in 1954 in the Central Hall of the Government Engineering College that was then functioning at PMG. While inaugurating the function by the Chief

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Minister of the State, Shri Pattom Thanupillai, he had not declared then that KSEB Engineers' Association will function as a Political Outfit. Later on, many prominent personalities from political, cultural, social, judicial, scientific and Engineering fields participated in the various activities and events organized by the Association all these years. When the veteran leader Shri M.N. Govindan Nair was the Electricity Minister, the Association faced the most challenging period in its history including imprisonment of its leaders when strike for the Power Engineer's Cause. Still his personal relation with the Association had been cordial and he never accused the Association's motive as Political. Except one, almost all the Electricity Ministers participated in at least any one of the major functions of the Association. All of them honored the Association as a professional Body and have been appreciating its activities as truly professional and beneficial socially and organizationally apart from the well being of its members.

With a view to strengthen its umbilical cord and to make aware the budding professionals about the current issues in power sector, the Association has been organizing seminars on competitive basis exclusive for Engineering college students for the last three years. There has been an enthusiastic response from the students who found the programme as adding value to their competency. The district level competition in Trivandrum has been conducting in the Institute of ⇨

ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ പ്രമോഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റി

എൻ.റ്റി.ജോബ്, ജനറൽസെക്രട്ടറി

അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനിയർ മുതൽ മുകളിലോട്ടുള്ള തസ്തികകളിലേക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ നല്കുന്നതിനായി ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റൽ പ്രമോഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റി രൂപീകരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് ബോർഡ് ഇറക്കിയിരുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ സർക്കാരിന്റെ കാലത്തു തന്നെ ഇത്തരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഉത്തരവ് ഇറങ്ങിയിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ സംഘടനകൾ ഇതിനെതിരെ ശക്തമായ വിയോജിപ്പ് പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചതിനെ തുടർന്ന് തുടർ നടപടികൾ നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരുന്നു. അന്ന് ഈ ഉത്തരവ് ഇറക്കിയപ്പോഴും സംഘടനകളുമായികൂടിയാലോചന നടത്തിയിരുന്നില്ല. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള കമ്മിറ്റികൾ സർക്കാർ വകുപ്പുകളിലെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും വൈദ്യുതി ബോർഡിൽ ഇത് നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ആലോചിക്കുമ്പോൾ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉൽക്കണ്ഠയാണ്. ഈ കമ്മിറ്റി ദുരുപയോഗം ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ നല്കുന്ന സാഹചര്യമുണ്ടാക്കുകയും മറ്റുള്ളവരെ തഴയുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്ന ആശങ്കയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ആ ആശങ്ക തീർത്തും അർത്ഥരഹിതമാണെന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുവാനും കഴിയില്ല. ചിലർക്കുവേണ്ടി കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലങ്ങളിലിറങ്ങിയ പ്രമോഷൻ ഉത്തരവുകൾ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഇത്തരം ആശങ്കകൾ അസ്ഥാനത്തല്ല എന്നു മനസിലാകും. ചില പ്രത്യേക ആളുകൾക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ നല്കുന്ന

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Management in Government seminar hall for the last two years and as usual this time also we booked the hall after ensuring the availability on 15th February. Surprisingly on 14th afternoon, it was telephonically informed that a responsible officer of the Institute objected to the conducting of the function in the venue as he is said to have received complaints from somebody from KSEB that this Association is a Political Association!!! Upon contacting him directly, he found to be adamant and prejudiced and refused to change his stand. Since the Director of the Institute was out of station, we were left with no choice but to take up the matter with the Chief Minister's Office from were Justice ensured through immediate action.

Such unwarranted and politically misguided actions of public servants raise many an eyebrows! Can a public servant infringe the rights of a legally existing Association simply on the basis of some ill motivated, unfounded and unsubstantiated information? Are there any guide lines in vogue which prevent politically affiliated Associations or Trade Unions from organizing events of academic/ management nature in the seminar hall of the Institute by paying the applicable rent? There is another Association in KSEB too that has been organizing similar programmes for students in schools and other public institutions. Such politically biased intolerances explicitly shown by public servants occupying seats of authority should not be allowed under any circumstances. We earnestly request the Government to order an enquiry on this issue and initiate disciplinary action against the erring officer so that such unlawful actions are not repeated.

തിനായി അതുവരെയുള്ളവർക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ നല്കുന്നത് നമ്മൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലങ്ങളിൽ കണ്ടിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതിനുശേഷം ആർക്കും പ്രമോഷൻ നല്കിയതുമില്ല. അത്തരക്കാരുടെ കയ്യിൽ പ്രമോഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയെന്ന ആശയം കിട്ടിയാൽ എന്തായിരിക്കും സ്ഥിതിയെന്ന് നമുക്ക് ഊഹിക്കാവുന്നതേ ഉള്ളൂ.

പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കണമെങ്കിൽ പാലിക്കേണ്ട പല മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളും ഇനി പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കാനായി കാത്തുനില്ക്കുന്ന പലർക്കും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതാണ്. പബ്ലിക് സർവീസ് കമ്മീഷൻ അഡ്വൈസ് ചെയ്ത് ജോലിയിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ച ഒരു ലിസ്റ്റിൽ നിന്നുള്ളവരിൽ കുറെയധികം പേർ പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിച്ച് അടുത്ത തസ്തികകളിലേക്ക് കയറിയപ്പോൾ ഇനിയും ബാക്കി നില്ക്കുന്നവർക്ക് പ്രമോഷൻ ലഭിക്കാത്ത തരത്തിലുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുമ്പോൾ സ്വാഭാവികമായും എതിർപ്പുകൾ ഉയരും. അത് ന്യായമാണ്.

പ്രമോഷനു വേണ്ടിയുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങളുടെ ഉത്തരവ് ബോർഡ് ഇറക്കിയപ്പോൾ, ഈ ഉത്തരവ് എഞ്ചിനീയേർസ് അസോസിയേഷൻ താല്പര്യമെടുത്ത് ഇറക്കിച്ചതാണെന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള പ്രചരണങ്ങൾ ചില ഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നുയർന്നിരുന്നു. സുതാര്യമായൊരു സംവിധാനം ബോർഡിന്റെ കീഴിൽ വരാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടാണെന്ന് അറിയാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രമോഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയെന്ന ആശയത്തെ നമ്മുടെ സംഘടന എന്നും എതിർത്തിരുന്നു.

ചെയർമാൻ 22.2.2012-ൽ സംഘടനകളുമായി വിളിച്ചു ചേർത്ത യോഗത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ സംഘടനയടക്കം എല്ലാസംഘടനകളും ഇതിനെ എതിർത്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള നിലപാട് എടുത്തതിനെ തുടർന്ന് ചെയർമാൻ പ്രമോഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിയെന്ന തീരുമാനം മാറ്റി വെയ്ക്കുവാൻ തയ്യാറായി. ഈ തീരുമാനം സ്വാഗതാർഹവുമാണ്.

ഈ യോഗത്തിൽ എല്ലാ തസ്തികകളിലേക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിൽ നിന്ന് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ തസ്തികകയിലേക്കുള്ള പ്രമോഷൻ നടത്തണമെന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടതിനെ തുടർന്ന് ഇതുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സംഘടനകളുടെ യോഗം വിളിച്ചു ചേർത്ത് പ്രശ്ന പരിഹാരത്തിന് ശ്രമിക്കാമെന്ന് ചെയർമാൻ ഉറപ്പു നല്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. **ഇവിടെ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ടകാര്യം, ഈ വിഷയം യോഗത്തിൽ ഉന്നയിച്ചത് നമ്മുടെ സംഘടന മാത്രമാണെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. മറ്റാരും തന്നെ ഇതുന്നയിക്കുകയുണ്ടായില്ല.**

കമ്പനിവൽക്കരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് ചെയർമാൻ യോഗം വിളിച്ചു ചേർത്തത്. ഓരോ സംഘടനയും അവരുടെ കാഴ്ചപ്പാടുകൾ യോഗത്തിൽ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു. നമ്മുടെ സംഘടനയുടെ നിലപാടുകളും വ്യക്തമാക്കി.

യോഗാവസാനം ചെയർമാൻ താഴെപ്പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ വ്യക്തമാക്കി.

- പ്രമോഷൻകമ്മിറ്റി എന്ന തീരുമാനം തല്ക്കാലം മാറ്റി വെയ്ക്കും.
- അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എഞ്ചിനീയറിൽ നിന്ന് അസിസ്റ്റന്റ് എക്സിക്യൂട്ടീവ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ തസ്തികകയിലേക്കുള്ള പ്രമോഷൻ വിഷയം പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനായ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട സംഘടനകളുടെ യോഗം വിളിച്ചു ചേർക്കും.
- കമ്പനിവൽക്കരണത്തിന്റെ ഭാഗമായുള്ള എഗ്രിമെന്റിൽ സർക്കാർ ഗ്യാരണ്ടി നല്കുന്നതിനെക്കുറിച്ച് തീരുമാനമെടുക്കും.
- ആസ്തികളുടെ മൂല്യനിർണ്ണയത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വളരെ സുതാര്യമായ നിലപാടു കൈകൊള്ളും.
- പെൻഷൻ ഫണ്ടിന്റെ അപര്യാപ്തതയെക്കുറിച്ച് പഠനം നടത്തി പെൻഷൻ ഫണ്ടിൽ ആവശ്യമായ തുക കണ്ടെത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിയെടുക്കും.
- വൈദ്യുതി ബോർഡ് പിരിച്ചു വിടുകയും കമ്പനിയാവാതിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ അവസ്ഥ അധികനാൾ തുടരാനാവില്ല.

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- കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിൽ നിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്ന ഫണ്ടുകളുടെ വിഹിതം കുറഞ്ഞു വരികയാണ്. വൈദ്യുതിയുടെ കേന്ദ്ര വിഹിതത്തിലും കുറവ് നേരിടുന്നുണ്ട്. കമ്പനിയായി മാറിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ കേരളത്തിന് ഇക്കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ പ്രതിസന്ധി നേരിടേണ്ടി വരും.

സെമിനാർ പരമ്പര-3

സംസ്ഥാന തലത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്ന സെമിനാർ പരമ്പരയുടെ ജില്ലാ തല മത്സരങ്ങൾ ഇതിനകം തന്നെ പല യൂണിറ്റുകളും വളരെ ഭംഗിയായി തന്നെ നടത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലാണ് ആദ്യത്തെ ജില്ലാതല മത്സരം നടത്തിയത്. പത്മശ്രീ.ജി.ശങ്കർ ആണ് ഉദ്ഘാടനം നിർവഹിച്ചത്. കൊല്ലം ജില്ലയിലെ പത്ത്എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജുകളിൽ നിന്നായി പതിമുന്ന് ടീമുകൾ പങ്കെടുത്തു. ജില്ലാതല മത്സരം വിജയമാക്കിയ എല്ലാവർക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് കൺവീനർ മുൻ ജനറേഷൻ മെമ്പർ രാധാകൃഷ്ണൻ സാറിന് അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ. സംസ്ഥാന തല മത്സരവും കൊല്ലത്തുവെച്ച് തന്നെയാണ് നടത്തുന്നത്. അതിനു വേണ്ട സഹായ സഹകരണങ്ങളും അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരത്ത് സെമിനാർ പരമ്പര നടന്നപ്പോൾ ചില നാടകങ്ങൾ അരങ്ങേറിയിരുന്നു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം ഐ.എം.ജിയിലാണ് നമ്മൾ പരിപാടി സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ പരിപാടിയുടെ തലേ ദിവസം ബോർഡിലെ ഒരു സംഘടനയുടെ ശ്രമഫലമായി ഐ.എം.ജിയുടെ അനുവാദം റദ്ദാക്കികൊണ്ട് അറിയിപ്പു വന്നു. നമ്മളുടേത് രാഷ്ട്രീയ സംഘടനയാണെന്ന ആരോപണം ഉയർത്തിക്കൊണ്ടാണ് അതിന് ശ്രമിച്ചത്. എന്നാൽ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ആഫീസിൽ നിന്നുമുള്ള ഇടപെടലിനെ തുടർന്ന് അന്നേ ദിവസം തന്നെ നമുക്ക് സെമിനാർ അവതരണത്തിനായി അനുവാദം നല്കി.

ബോർഡിലെ ഒരു സംഘടന പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള അസഹിഷ്ണത വെച്ചു പൊറുപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതല്ല. അത്തരം അസഹിഷ്ണതയും കൊണ്ട് എഞ്ചിനീയേർസ് അസോസിയേഷന്റെ നേരെ വരേണ്ടതില്ലെന്നുകൂടി വ്യക്തമായ ഭാഷയിൽ ഓർമിപ്പിക്കുന്നു.

മാർച്ച് 10 നകം എല്ലാ ജില്ലകളിലെയും മത്സരങ്ങൾ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണം. ഓരോ ജില്ലയിലെയും മത്സരങ്ങളുടെ തീയ്യതികൾ നമ്മുടെ വെബ് സൈറ്റിൽ ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മാറ്റമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നേരത്തെ തന്നെ അറിയിക്കണം. ജില്ലാതല മത്സരങ്ങളുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ കേന്ദ്രകമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്ക് അയച്ചു തരണം.

യൂണിറ്റ് ജനറൽ ബോഡി

വാർഷിക ജനറൽ ബോഡി മെയ് 6ന് കോട്ടയത്തുവെച്ചാണ് നടത്തുന്നതെന്നറിയാമല്ലോ. ജനറൽ ബോഡി വിജയിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി കോട്ടയം ജില്ലയിലെ സംഘടനാംഗങ്ങളെല്ലാം തന്നെ രംഗത്തിറങ്ങി കഴിഞ്ഞു. അവർക്കു വേണ്ടതായ പിന്തുണ എല്ലാ യൂണിറ്റുകളും നൽകണം. ജനറൽ ബോഡിയ്ക്ക് സംഘടനയിലെ സാധിക്കാവുന്ന എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും എത്തുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ക്രമീകരണങ്ങൾ നേരത്തെ തന്നെ ഏർപ്പാടാക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. വാർഷിക ജനറൽ ബോഡിക്കു മുമ്പായി മാർച്ച്-ഏപ്രിൽ മാസങ്ങളിലായി യൂണിറ്റുകളുടെ ജനറൽ ബോഡി സംഘടിപ്പിക്കണം. ഓരോ യൂണിറ്റ് ജനറൽബോഡിയിലും പങ്കെടുക്കുന്ന കേന്ദ്രഭാരവാഹികളുടെ പേരുകൾ വെബ് സൈറ്റിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവരുമായി ആലോചിച്ച് യൂണിറ്റ് ജനറൽ ബോഡിയുടെ തീയ്യതികൾ നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നത് നന്നായിരിക്കും.

പൊതു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം

പൊതു സ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തിനുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ബോർഡ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മൂന്നു വർഷത്തിലേറെയായി ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തിരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് സ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തിന് സാധ്യതയുണ്ട്. സ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നവർ യൂണിറ്റ് ഭാരവാഹികൾ മുഖേന സംഘടനയുടെ സർവീസ് കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്ക് അപേക്ഷകൾ നല്കണം. യൂണിറ്റ് വഴി ലഭിക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷകൾ മാത്രമെ പരിഗണിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. സർവീസ് കമ്മിറ്റിയ്ക്കായിരിക്കും ഇതിന്റെ പൂർണ്ണചുമതല..

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KERALA STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

Abstract

Establishment- Promotion of the officials of KSE Board- maintenance of Performance Appraisal Reports and Constitution of Departmental Promotion Committee- sanctioned- Orders issued.

ESTABLISHMENT SECTION

B.O.(FB) No.395/20122 (Estt/CR-Rules/2006) Dated, Thiruvananthapuram, 18.02.2012.

Read:- (1). Circular no. Estt.III/CR-Rules/2006 dated 19-06-2008 of the Chairman, KSE Board.
(2). Note No.Estt.III/CR-Rules/2006 dated 24.01.2012 of the Secretary, KSE Board.
(3). Proceedings of the Board Meeting dated 30-1-2012 in Agenda item No.07/2012.

ORDER

The KSE Boards is in the process of restructuring as per the provisions of Electricity Act 2003 and the assets vested with the Government for the time being are to be re-vested in the new Company. In the changed scenario the Board has to ensure maximum efficiency in its performance as a limited company. With a view to improving the efficiency of human resources a scheme for promotion to the categories of posts in cadre of officers in the Board including constitution of Departmental Promotion Committees (Higher) and departmental Promotion Committee (Lower) was placed before the Full Board. The Full Board vide proceedings cited 3rd above has approved the scheme. Accordingly the scheme for promotion to the categories of officers in the Board as given below is ordered to be implemented in the Board with effect from 01.04.2012.

1. **Departmental Promotion Committee (Higher) for Ttechnical Officers for promotions to the cadre of Executive Engineer (Ele)/ Executive Engineer (Civil; and above)**

1 Chairman, KSEB	Chairman of Departmental Promotio Committee
2 Member (Finance), KSEB	Member of Departmental PromotionCommittee
3 Member (Distribution), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
4 Member (Transmission & Generation Operation),KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
5 Member (Generation Projects)	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
6 Secretary, KSEB	Member Convener of Departmental Promotion Committee
7 Subject Expert nominated by Government	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee

2. **Departmental Promotion Committee (Higher) for Administrative and Financial Officers(for promotions to the cadre of Accounts Officer/ Finance Officer/ equivalent categories and above).**

1 Chairman, KSEB	Chairman of Departmental Promotion Committee
2 Member (Finance), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
3 Member (Distribution), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
4 Member (Transmission & Generation Operation), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
5 Member (Generation Projects), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
6 Secretary, KSEB	Member Convener of Departmental Promotion Committee
7 Subject Expert nominated by Government	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee

3. **Departmental Promotion Committee (Lower) for Technical, Administrative & Financial Officers (for promotions to the cadre of Assistant Engineer/ Senior Superintendent /equivalent categories and up to Assistant Executive Engineer/ Assistant Accounts Officer/Assistant Finance Officer/ equivalent categories**

1 Member (Finance), KSEB	Chairman of Departmental Promotion Committee
2 Member (Distribution/ Transmission /Generation), KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee
3 Secretary, KSEB	Member of Departmental Promotion Committee.
4 Chief Engineer (HRM), KSEB	Member Convener of Departmental Promotion Committee.

4. **The function of Departmental Promotion Committee**

(a) The Committee shall meet periodically to prepare select lists, in order of merit, of the Officers selected for appointment. The Committee may also hold adhoc meetings for the purpose of making selection to particular vacancies whenever occasion arises. The "Select List" shall be prepared as prescribed in Rule 28 of KS& SSR, from among the eligible officers on the basis of merit and ability, seniority being a consideration only when all the

qualifications are equal. The Departmental Promotion Committee shall specifically consider the following aspects among other relevant matters required for selection.

FUNDAMENTAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

(i) The officer has completed the prescribed continuous service for declaration of probation in the feeder category. Broken period will not be admissible for the purpose.

The prescribed period for declaration of probation as per rule is as follows.

- For Direct Recruitment/ By transfer appointment — Two years on duty within a continuous period of three years.
- For Promotion — One year on duty within a continuous period of two years

(ii) The Officer has completed the minimum service prescribed in the feeder category as per the special rules or orders for promotion to higher post.

As per the Kerala Engineering Service Rules the minimum service prescribed in the feeder category for promotion to higher post is as follows.:

- For promotion of Graduate Assistant Engineer to the post of Assistant Executive Engineer — Three years
- For promotion of Diploma holding Assistant Engineer to the post Assistant Executive Engineer — Seven Years
- For Assistant Executive Engineer To the post of Executive Engineer: — Three years

As per Rule 28 of Kerala State and Subordinate Service Rules every officer has to complete the prescribed period of service in the lower post for considering for promotion and after promotion the officer has to complete the prescribed period of service in the higher post for declaration of probation in that post. Accordingly the ministerial officers have to complete three years of continuous service in the feeder category for considering for promotion to higher post. The period spent on LWA of any kind will not count for calculating this minimum period of service in the feeder category.

(iii) The officer has satisfied the eligibility criteria fixed for the promotion to higher post as per the Circular dated 9.7.2008 and other orders.

As per Circular No. Estt.III/CR-Rules/2000 dated 9.7.2008, every assistant Engineer in the Civil Wing should have a minimum of 2 years of posting in the field (Investigation/ project execution) before he/she is promoted to the post of Assistant Executive Engineer and every Assistant executive Engineer should have worked at least for a period of two years as Assistant executive Engineer in the field before being promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer. Similarly an Executive Engineer should have worked for 2 years in the field before being promoted to the next level. Every Assistant engineer in the Electrical Wing shall have a minimum of 2 years of experience in the Generation Wing before he/ she is promoted to the rank of Assistant Executive Engineer. Every Assistant Executive Engineer should have one year experience in Generation Wing as Assistant Executive Engineer before being promoted to Executive Engineer.

(iv) The officer has acquired the additional qualification prescribed for promotion as per special rules of orders.

As per Kerala Engineering Service Rules and Kerala state and Subordinate Service Rules, the Engineers should have passed the following tests on the date of occurrence of vacancy for considering for promotion:

(a) Account Test (Lower)

(b) Departmental Tests for Ministerial and Executive staff of KSEB Similarly the ministerial officers also should have passed the above tests at the time of occurrence of vacancy for considering the promotion.

(v) The officer has successfully completed the specialized training stipulated as a precondition for promotion.

The Board has made mandatory that all direct recruited Engineers and officers should undergo induction level training courses.

GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The Departmental Promotion Committee shall consider and evaluate the followings.

(i) The Performance Appraisal Reports, for at least the minimum number of years in the feeder category, prescribed for promotion of the Officer, shall be submitted and made available to the Committee for evaluation.

(ii) Details of any disciplinary proceedings initiated or finalized against the officer with particulars of penalty, if any, imposed on the officer shall be made available to the Committee.

(iii) Any VACB case has been registered against the officer relating to KSE board since or regarding his previous service in other departments.

(iv) The officer is involved in any crime case or any other case relating to misconduct.

(v) The officer had availed LWA for employment or joining spouse abroad, if so, whether he is being considered for the vacancy which arose after his rejoining duty and whether he has completed the prescribed years of continuous service

in the feeder category and has submitted the Performance appraisal report for minimum period prescribed if any, preceding the date of occurrence of vacancy.

(vi) The officer has promptly filed his income tax returns and statement of movable/immovable properties.

(b) The Conveners of the Departmental Promotion Committee shall first ascertain the number of vacancies in different posts which may arise during the ensuing one year and also prepare a list of eligible officers who should be considered for inclusion in the field of choice. The number of persons to be included in the field of choice shall be three times the number of estimated vacancies for each post.

(c) The Conveners of the respective Departmental Promotion Committee shall obtain and submit the Performance Appraisal Reports, nomination duly filed up in the proforma to be prescribed by Full Time Members and all other relevant particulars required for the assessment of the Officers in the field of choice well in advance.

(d) Select lists shall be prepared during a calendar year for the vacancies estimated to arise in the ensuing one year period.

(e) Supplemental select lists may be prepared in case the lists already prepared get exhausted before the close of the year to which they relate so as to obviate the necessity for convening meting of Departmental Promotion Committees at short notice or keeping of posts unfilled and thereby causing administrative inconvenience.

(f) The "Select List" shall be reviewed annually and it shall remain in force until it is revised. Names of those officers who have already been appointed shall be removed from the list and the rest of the names along with those officers who may now be included in the field of choice, shall be considered for the "Select List" for the subsequent period.

(g) The claims of a person who qualifies himself for a post, after the select list in respect of that post has been prepared but before the date of occurrence of the vacancy in the higher post shall not be over looked.

(h) The select list shall be reviewed and revised for the purpose of above clause in cases where the acquisition of an extra qualification or the gaining of a prescribed period of experience is insisted on as a condition precedent to the selection to the higher post.

(i) Board or the appointing authorities shall have the right to defer the promotion of any officer included in the Select List, if any Criminal/ VACB/ Departmental

M V Jacob Memorial Innovation Award

Er. Premji Easaw Jacob, Retd. Deputy Chief Engineer and former Director, CEEBA has decided to institute an endowment award in memory of his father, late Shri M V Jacob, to be awarded to the winner of the seminar series being conducted by CEEBA every year. He has handed over a cheque for Rs. 50000/ as principal amount towards the fund. In order to commence the award from 2012 onwards, cash amount of Rs. 5000/ is also handed over in addition to the principal amount. This endowment award will be given in addition to the awards given by the Association to the winners of Seminar Series. The Association proposes to institute this as a special award by the name "M V Jacob Memorial Innovation Award" to be awarded to a participant of the State level seminar series, who comes up with the best innovative implementable idea in the concerned subject of presentation, who may or may not be one of the winners on the basis of overall valuation.

The Association places on record its sincere appreciation to Er. Premji Easaw Jacob who has beautifully blended his Personal Values with the Professional Ethics of his Association. The inspiration for this model gesture in his own words is copied here from his letter as below:-

" This is a special occasion to me that it was due to the fervent encouragement of my father that I took up my engineering studies at Calicut REC and later preferred for a career in KSEB, which eventually resulted in my association with KSEB Engineers' Association."

Congratulations to Er Premji Easaw Jacob and the Association is also proud of the Good values cherished by its members.

proceedings for major penalty has been commenced after inclusion in the Select List but before the issuance of the order of promotion.

The proforma for submitting nomination before the Departmental Promotion Committee will be issued separately

By Order of the Board
Sd/-
S.ROOPAKALAJAGATH SECRETARY

(N.B:-The implementation of the order kept in abeyance as per the decision taken in the meeting of the representatives of the associations and unions of the Board convened by Board Chairman on 22-2-2012.)

പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം വീണ്ടും .....

Er.V.Rajan, Dy.CE (Retd)

ഓരോ വർഷവും നമ്മൾ സ്ഥിരമായി ആഘോഷിക്കുന്ന ചില വിഷയങ്ങളുണ്ട്. അതിൽ പ്രധാനമായൊരു വിഷയമാണ് പെൻഷൻപ്രായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുകയെന്നുള്ളത്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഷയങ്ങൾ കിട്ടിയാൽ ചാനലുകൾക്ക് വലിയ സന്തോഷമാണ്. അവരുടെ സ്ഥിരം സായാഹ്ന ജഡ്ജിമാർക്ക് എന്തും പറയാനൊരു അവസരം അങ്ങനെ കിട്ടും. അങ്ങിനെയാണല്ലോ നമ്മൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസങ്ങളിൽ മുല്ലപ്പെരിയാർ അണകെട്ടും കൊണ്ട് നടന്നത്. പുതിയ ഡാമിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതൊന്നും അംഗീകരിക്കില്ലായെന്നായിരുന്നു നമ്മുടെ നിലപാട്. അങ്ങനെ കുറെ അഭിനവ വിധഗ്ദന്മാരുടെയും മാദ്ധ്യമങ്ങളുടെയും ജല്പനങ്ങൾ കേട്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇടുക്കി ഡാമിലെ കുറെ വിലപ്പെട്ട വെള്ളം അനാവശ്യമായി ഉപയോഗിച്ചു. അത് കൊണ്ട് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചൊരു ഗുണവും ഉണ്ടായതുമില്ല. പക്ഷേ ഇപ്പോൾ എല്ലാപേരും കൂടി കുറ്റം ബോർഡിന്റെ തലയിൽ വയ്ക്കുകയാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ വിഷയം നാം മറന്ന നിലയിലാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ നോക്കിയാൽ പലതുമുണ്ട്.

ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞു വന്നത് പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന കാര്യമാണല്ലോ. സർക്കാർ ഭരണയന്ത്രം പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയ കാലം മുതൽ തന്നെ പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം പ്രസക്തി നേടിയിരുന്നു. അന്നത്തെ ആയുർദൈർഘ്യം കണക്കാക്കി പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം 55 ആയി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. അതിനനുസരിച്ച്, പിന്നാലെ, പെൻഷൻ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും അനുവദിച്ചു. ജീവിത നിലവാരവും ജീവിത സാഹചര്യങ്ങളും ആയുർ ദൈർഘ്യവും മാറിയതനുസരിച്ച് കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റും മറ്റ് സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളും ഇത് 60 വയസ് വരെയായി നിശ്ചയിച്ചു പൊതുവെ ദേശീയ താല്പര്യങ്ങളോട് മുഖം തിരിഞ്ഞ് നില്ക്കുന്ന സ്വഭാവമുള്ളതു കൊണ്ട് നമ്മൾ 55-ൽ തന്നെ ഉറച്ചുനിന്നു; യുവജന സംഘടനകളുടെ എതിർപ്പും ഒരു കാരണമായിരുന്നു. (മറ്റ് സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഇങ്ങനെ സംഘടനകൾ ഇല്ലേയെന്നുള്ളത് വേറൊരു ചോദ്യം).

ഇതിനിടക്ക് കൂടെക്കൂടെ നമ്മുടെ ഇടത്-വലത് സർക്കാരുകൾ പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം കൂട്ടാൻ ചില ശ്രമങ്ങൾ നടത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്; അത് ജീവനക്കാരോടുള്ള സ്നഹം കൊണ്ടല്ല മറിച്ച് സാമ്പത്തിക പ്രതിസന്ധി കാരണം പെൻഷൻ ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ തല്ക്കാലം കൊടുക്കണ്ടാല്ലോയെന്നുള്ള ഗൂഢ ലക്ഷ്യമായിരുന്നു. അപ്പോൾ യുവജന സംഘടനകൾ കുറേ പൊതുമുതൽ നശിപ്പിക്കും, അതോടെ പ്രശ്നം വീണ്ടും പരണത്ത് വയ്ക്കും.

ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ യുവാക്കളുടെ വാദഗതിയിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് കഴമ്പൊന്നുമില്ല. നമ്മുടെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ പ്രധാന തൊഴിൽദാതാവ് സർക്കാരല്ല; പണ്ടും ഇന്നും. അതുകൊണ്ട് പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് യുവാക്കളുടെ ജോലി ലഭ്യതയ്ക്ക് (സർക്കാർ ഉദ്യോഗം) ഒരു കുറവും വരില്ല. (വെള്ളക്കോളർ ജോലിക്കാണ് ഈ തള്ള്. നമ്മുടെ സമൂഹത്തിൽ ഇന്ന് ധാരാളം ജോലികൾ ലഭ്യമാണ്, പക്ഷേ അത് ചെയ്യാനും ആളില്ല. യുവാക്കളെ മുഴുവൻ ബിരുദധാരികളാക്കണോയെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിക്കണം. തൊഴിലധിഷ്ഠിത പഠനത്തിൽ താല്പര്യമുള്ളവർക്ക് അത് നല്കുന്ന കാര്യവും ആലോചിക്കണം.)

അത് പോലെ ഉദ്യോഗം ലഭിക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രയാസവും ആനുപാതികമായി കൂട്ടിയാൽ ഈ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാം. പെൻഷൻ പ്രായം 58 ആക്കുന്നത് ഒരു നിബന്ധനയോടെ ചെയ്യാം. ആകെ സർവ്വീസ് 30 വർഷം അല്ലെങ്കിൽ 58 വയസ്, ഏതാണ് ആദ്യം എത്തുന്നത് അന്ന് റിട്ടയർമെന്റ്. അത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് താല്പര്യമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ നടപ്പാക്കാവുന്നതേയുള്ളൂ. കഴിഞ്ഞ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പെൻഷൻ ഏകീകരണം നടത്തി. അതിന്റെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴും തീർന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അത് മാറ്റി 56 വയസാക്കുമെന്ന് പറയുന്നു.

ഇവിടെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കാര്യം ജീവനക്കാരുടെ ഇന്നത്തെ സാമ്പത്തിക ഭദ്രതയിൽ ഇപ്പോഴൊരു പെൻഷൻ പ്രായവർദ്ധന ആവശ്യ

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PRESS NOTE BY PLANNING COMMISSION OF INDIA FOR SHUNGLU COMMITTEE REPORT

The Planning Commission had appointed a High Level Panel headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu, former Comptroller & Auditor General in July, 2010 to look into the financial problems of State Electricity Boards and to identify corrective steps. The terms of reference of this Committee included reviewing the accounts of State Electricity Boards and State Distribution Companies as on March, 2010 and to project their losses by 2017, reviewing the electricity tariff and also examining the role of the State Governments, Electricity Regulatory Commissions and Distribution Companies, assessing system improvement measures accomplished in distribution of power etc. and finally, to recommend a plan of action to achieve financial viability in distribution of power by 2017.

The Shunglu Committee presented its Report to the Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission on 15th December, 2011. The salient features of the Report are as follows:

- The accumulated losses for the preceding 5 years is Rs.1,79,000 crore before subsidy and Rs. 82,000 crore after subsidy. For the year 2009 10 alone, the financial loss of all distribution companies is Rs.57,000 crore before subsidy and about Rs.27,000 crore after subsidy.
- These losses are primarily on account of poor managerial and operational practices of distribution companies compounded by irrational tariffs fixed by regulators.
- The Panel has recommended that the State Electricity Regulatory Commissions should be made independent financially as well as in their functioning. Selection of Chairman and Members of Electricity Regulatory Commissions needs to be fine tuned and further, their functioning should be scrutinized by an Expert Group in order to determine to what extent the Commissions have discharged their statutory duties like timely and regular revision of tariffs.
- The Panel has suggested that in areas where losses are high, a loss surcharge should be imposed over and above the basic tariff.
- Losses of Discoms have been financed by commercial banks substantially and a large part of such loans have been guaranteed by the State Governments. The Report has suggested that subject to the State Government and its utilities agreeing to and implementing a set of measures listed in the action plan, these loans could be suitably rescheduled. In case of failure to meet the rescheduled obligations, such assets should be taken away from the banks and placed with the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be set up for the purpose. The SPV should be owned by the Reserve Bank of India and shall be empowered to suitably deal with the defaulting utilities/State Governments including debiting of State Government accounts.
- Some other important recommendations include introducing input based franchise models in about 255 more towns as listed in the Report, cautious use of Section 108 of the Electricity Act, 2003 relating to issue of Policy directions and proper energy accounting of all consumers.

*Source: http://planningcommission.nic.in/reports/genrep/hlpf/pr_note.pdf

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മുണ്ടോയെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ പല കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആഫീസുകളിലും ജീവനക്കാർ 60 വയസിനു മുമ്പേ സ്വമേധയാ പെൻഷൻ പറ്റുന്നുണ്ട്. ആരോഗ്യപരമായ കാരണങ്ങളും അണുകുടുംബങ്ങളിലെ കൊച്ചു മക്കളെ വളർത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രശ്നങ്ങളും മക്കൾ അടുത്തില്ലാത്തതുമായ പല കാരണങ്ങളും ഇതിന്റെ പുറകിലുണ്ട്. അപ്പോൾ ആ കാര്യങ്ങളും കൂടി പഠിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും നല്ലത്. ❋

Seminar Paper that got First in the seminar conducted at TVM Uniton 15-02-2012

TECHNO-ECONOMIC OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEM (SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC AND WIND) FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

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Abstract- At present, Stand-alone solar photovoltaic, wind systems are being promoted around the world, on large scale. These independent systems cannot provide continuous source of energy, as they are seasonal. Hence, energy storage systems will be required for each of these systems to satisfy the load demands. Storage system is expensive and size has to be reduced to a minimum possible, for renewable energy system to be cost-effective. Hybrid power system can be used to reduce energy storage requirements. A hybrid renewable energy system combines the generation of power through solar and wind systems, installed to meet the load demand of a particular location with adequate solar insolation and wind velocity. Case study is attempted on Poompuhar, Tamilnadu. The model developed is used for design, analysis and optimizing of a hybrid system. The effects of efficiency in module, inverter and battery are studied. The PV-Wind hybrid option is techno-economically viable for rural electrification.

INTRODUCTION

Today, with increasing energy demand and depleting fossil fuels, there is high demand for renewable energy sources. There is a growing interest in harnessing renewable energy sources, since they are naturally available, pollution free and inexhaustible. Traditionally, electrical energy for remote villages has been derived from diesel generators characterized by high running cost, moderate efficiency and high maintenance.

At present, standalone solar photovoltaic and wind systems have been promoted around the globe on a comparatively larger scale. These independent systems cannot provide continuous source of energy, as they are seasonal. For eg: solar PV cannot provide reliable power during non-sunny days. Hence, energy storage systems required will be large and expensive.

Hybrid power system can be used to reduce energy storage requirements. A hybrid renewable energy system (Solar photovoltaic and wind - WPS) combines the generation of power through solar and wind systems, installed to meet the load demand of a particular location with adequate solar insolation and wind velocity. It provides a more reliable and continuous source of energy than the standalone systems.

More than 200 million people live in rural areas without grid connected power. In India, over 80,000 villages remain to be electrified and particularly in the Bihar, Jharkhand, North Eastern States etc. In about 400 villages, due to inherent problems of location and economy, it is difficult to supply electricity. Also, there will be substantial increase in transmission line

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losses in addition to poor supply reliability. WPS is most applicable for Rural Electrification. A case study is attempted on Poompuhar, Tamilnadu. The model developed is used for design, analysis and optimizing of a hybrid system. In this paper, the standalone PV and wind systems are briefed initially, for the better and easy understanding of WPS system.

Grid supply to remote villages, situated far away from generating stations will involve huge transmission losses. For enacting

" SAVE ENERGY, SAVE ENVIRONMENT", its best to set up hybrid energy systems for Rural Electrification, with maximum utilization of renewable sources available over that particular geographical area. Further, use of PV Modules will help reduce greenhouse effect and thus, Global Warming.

HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEM

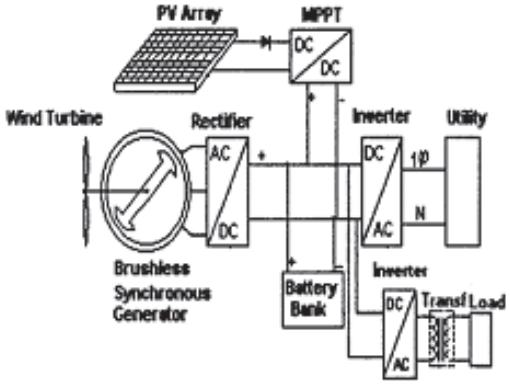
A hybrid energy system consists of two or more renewable energy sources used together to provide increased system efficiency as well as greater balance in energy supply. A Wind- Solar PV system(WPS) is an integration of individual solar PV and wind systems with battery banks and power conditioning units. Wind turbines can produce more during winter, whereas solar produces more during summer. The power output from wind system is usually greater than solar PV.

Outcomes:

- high level energy security(continuous supply)
- Increased system efficiency
- Reduced size of storage equipments.
- Best utilization of renewable energy.
- Afeasible energy option for rural India.

WORKING OF A WPS

SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION



OF A WPS SYSTEM

MODUS OPERANDI

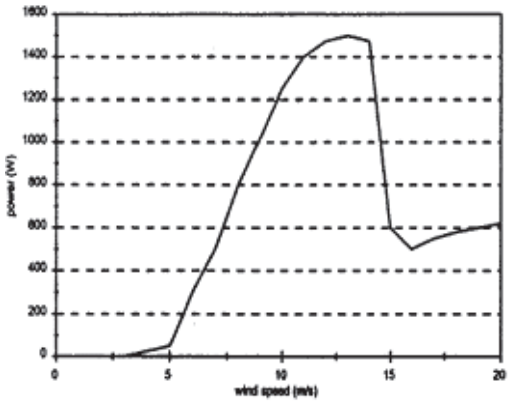
During period of bright sunlight, solar PV produces max output, whereas wind system gives its best during rainy season.

System consists of:-

- The battery backup system.
- The PV modules
- Wind turbine
- inverter with an inbuilt charge controller
- MPPT-Max power point tracker, is a microcontroller device which extracts max power from PV.
- A rectifier (to enable frequency matching).

The system has three energy sources, a PV array, a wind turbine and a battery bank. The DC output from the PV array is passed through an MPPT, which maximizes the output. It separates the array terminals from battery voltage and sets the solar generator at optimum operating ⇨

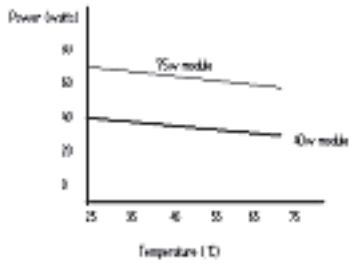
voltage at each insolation level. A dc-dc converter ensures constant dc voltage output. This is passed to an inverter, which converts it into ac supply of required frequency. The output from wind turbine(AC) is passed through rectifier, and then through the inverter, to obtain the desired frequency. The power is then fed to the load. The output from both wind and PV system is also connected to a battery bank. It charges up every time there is an excess power production. And discharges when the power produced cannot meet the load demands. The inverter has an inbuilt charge controller which controls the charging and discharging of battery bank.



4. Power curve of the wind turbine.

The wind power that is extracted from the turbine can be predicted from the curve. It is an upwind three-bladed, horizontal axis, maintenance-free wind turbine. After the rotor system has captured the energy from the wind, and converted it into rotational forces, the alternator converts the mechanical energy into electrical energy. The alternator is a permanent-magnets brushless synchronous generator. It has inverted configuration in that the outside housing rotates, while the stator windings are internal. The turbine has the capability of aligning itself to the wind direction until it reaches the furling wind speed of 13 m/s. To protect the wind turbine in high winds against mechanical stress, upon reaching the furling wind speed, the turbine will face away, out of the direction of the wind. It will repeatedly furl and unfurl. As a result, in high winds, the output power of the turbine is significantly reduced.

- Cut-in wind speed=3m/s; speed at which rotor starts rotating
- Rated wind speed=13m/s; speed of max output
- Cut off wind speed=15m/s; output power reduced.



The following graph shows the variation of output power of 40W and 75W PV module with temperature.

Under normal operating conditions, solar cells have a temperature of about 500 C as against characteristic 250C. As the operating temperature increases above this, solar cell efficiency decreases. Hence, as solar PV module temperature increases, its power decreases.

OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID SYSTEMS TERMS INVOLVED:

Deficiency of Power Supply Probability(DPSP)- Sum of deficit in power generated by hybrid system with respect to total annual load.

Life cycle cost(LCC)- It consists of initial capital investments, present value of operation, maintenance cost, battery replacement cost.

Levelised energy costs(LEC)- ratio of product of LCC with capacity rate factor(CRF) to energy generated per year.

Life Cycle Unit Cost(LUC)- ratio of LCC to total power generated for a given period of time.

Relative Excess Power Generated(REPG)- Ratio of total annual excess power by the hybrid system in a year to the annual load.

DESIGN

CASE STUDY ON POOMPUHAR , TAMILANADU

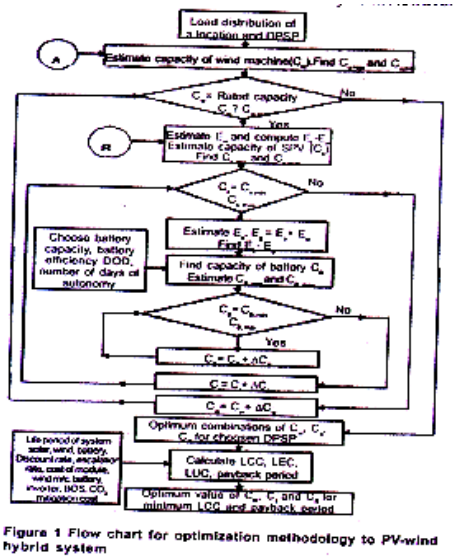


Figure 1 Flow chart for optimization methodology to PV-wind hybrid system

The algorithm developed here uses an iterative technique to determine optimum size of solar panels, wind machines, and capacity of batteries of a hybrid system based on LEC,LUC,LCC,DPSP and Relative excess power generated (REPG). We have to reduce the value of DPSP and REPG to an optimum minimum. Initially, the size of the wind machine required to meet the average daily demand is calculated on a daily basis throughout the year from which the max and min size of wind machine required is determined. Then, a loop is operated between the max size of wind machine chosen and the calculated min size of wind machine.

For each size of the wind machine, the size of solar panel is determined for difference in load (EL-EW) on a daily average basis, from which max and min size of PV panel is found out. Then an inner loop for each size of wind machine is operated between min and max size of chosen solar type. Next, size of battery system is calculated for deficit in energy generated by both systems on a daily basis throughout a year. Thus for each and every size of wind and solar PV system combination, max and min size of battery are calculated. It can be understood that optimization of hybrid systems are carried out in order to minimize deficiency as well as excess power generated, thereby reducing cost of the system.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

At Poompuhar (11°8'N,79°51'E),
mean daily insolation = 5.63kWh/m2
average wind speed = 4.8m/s at 25m height
daily energy requirement= 450kWh/day,
PV module(P=52Wp), cost= Rs.150-200/ Wp

- Wind energy system output = 50kW
- Wind system(dia 25m, height40m), cost=Rs45000/kW
- Battery cost=Rs 4000/kWh
- For 50kW system with 0.5 DPSP, LCC=Rs.445 lakh
- LEC= Rs72/kWh

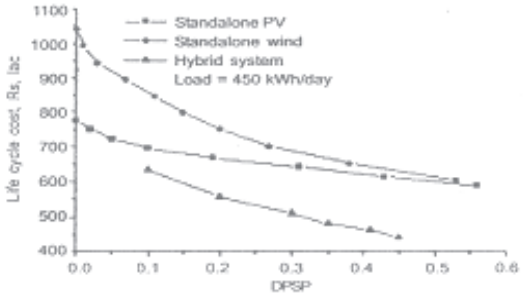


Figure 4 Variation of deficiency of power supply probability with respect to life cycle cost for standalone photovoltaic, wind and hybrid systems at Poompuhar

The above graph indicates that unlike the standalone PV and wind system, LCC of a hybrid system decreases with increase in DPSP.

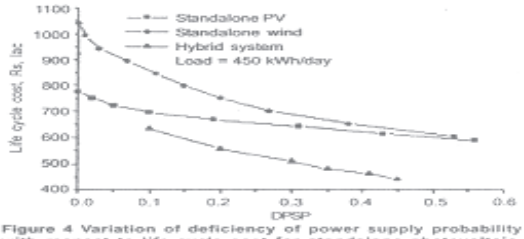


Figure 4 Variation of deficiency of power supply probability with respect to life cycle cost for standalone photovoltaic, wind and hybrid systems at Poompuhar

The graph indicates that as the capacity of the system increases, the DPSP decreases. It also shows that increasing the capacity of wind machine can decrease the LEC.

ADVANTAGES OF HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS

- high level energy security
- Increased system efficiency
- Reduced size of storage equipments.
- Best utilization of renewable energy
- High application in rural electrification
- Connection of system to grid is not a source of concern
- Effectively replaces diesel energy systems in rural electrification.
- Eco friendly

Power Briefs

Aggregate losses of state run distribution companies likely to cross"' 68000 Crores in 2010-11: Sh. Sushil Kumar Shinde

'As per the thirteenth finance commission report, the aggregate loss of state T&D utilities at 2008 tariff for 2010-11 has been projected as ` 68,643 crore,' said Shri. Sushil Kumar Shinde, Hon'ble Minister of Power, Government of India in a written reply to the Rajya Sabha in November 2010.According to Shinde, the Aggregate losses of state run distribution companies likely to cross ``` 68000 Crores in 2010-11: Sh. Sushil Kumar Shinde financial projections assume a reasonable reduction in transmission and distribution losses in each state. Sh. Shinde further said the projection is exclusive of the subsidies extended by the state governments to the utilities. 'These losses may reduce if tariff is rationalized in the ensuing years,' Shinde further said. As per Power Finance Corporation, the gap between actual realized revenue and actual costs of supply is, in fact, widening over time. As a result, net losses for DISCOMS are expected to escalate to `116,089 crore in 2014-15, up from ` 68,643 crore in 2010-11, as estimated by CAG

The Martyrs

Er. G. Syam Kumar

We have heard of the 'chaavers' of Valluvakonathiri who used to fight for the honour of their master and die heroic death at every mamamkoms conducted during the Zamorin era, but, could anyone believe that even now in this 21st century such a martyrdom is still going on !!!!!!!!!!!

Yes! It is a bitter truth that such martyrs are part of our everyday life and the worst fact is that they do die for keeping our pay packets intact! Unlike the 'chaavers' of Valluvakonathiri who were having the privilege of all available safeguards such as swords, shields, armour etc. these present day martyrs are sent to a war without any armour. Also, the biggest crime is that while the olden day 'chaavers' were fully aware of their destiny where as the modern era 'chaavers' are not at all aware of the destiny awaiting them.

Hope by now you may have some idea about whom we are talking about!

Our field staffs from Mazdoor to Engineers are a sort of 'chaavers' who are deprived of their armours. But they work round the clock to keep our Organisation running. In a way those unsung heroes are the bread winners for our families too. But what do they get in return for their sacrifice…. Nothing more, if not less than what others get while leading a peaceful life.

As members of a modern civil society we have the moral responsibility to at least arm those 'chaavers' with required armours for safeguarding their life during the work.

If we analyze the accidents in which our employees and contract workers are killed due to electrocution, it is very evident that those precious lives were lost just because three basic steps were not followed during the work. These three golden steps are 'ISOLATE', 'PROVE DEAD' and 'EARTH'. We are of the opinion that if we could create a situation wherein these three steps are followed before any work no accidents are likely to occur. But are we doing that? Do we have mechanisms to ensure safety in work? Instead what we do is find out a scapegoat for every incident and punish him and wait for the next accident to repeat this lame exercise. But are we really doing anything meaningful to prevent such accidents in future?

Implementation of a robust safety management system is the need of the hour. KSEB had started initiatives in this direction by appointing a Safety Commissioner and three Regional Safety officers to monitor safety aspects of the Board. In addition to the same what we require is a paradigm shift in the way works are being carried out in the field. To some extent, we have controlled working atmospheres in the Generation and Transmission wings of the Board at ⇨

The role of Intellectuals

Er. N.M.Shamim

We pay homage to remembrance of Sri Sukumar Azhikode, the Voice for public cause.

His sad demise made a vacuum to the intellectual scenario of Malayali society. He was known for his response to each cases or issues Keralites passing through. It was without considering political as well as other constraints. This was his speciality and widely admired with acceptance from all walk of life.

Last decade seen with his colleagues as well as upcoming new generation intellectuals accepting political as well as religious/caste based 'biased' agenda and either swallowing the propaganda of their vested interested groups or hiding themselves in rat holes fearing public. Otherwise some of our admired intellectuals faced with dirty physical assault while on their interaction with public making them away from the scene.

There comes the role of Sri Azhekode whatever he played in his life time specially in the last decade without any fear of groups and losing political as well as financial mileage. His intervention in each case justifies the role as an intellectual to the society.

The topic 'Role of Intellectuals to upkeep & Lead the society towards Prosperity' was a hot topic till late 1990s. The same think-tanks vanished from the picture with Globalisation. Globalisation of economic as well social life of individuals and the society as whole made each political, religious/caste groups awaken for their individual objective rather than considering the good & bad for the society. In our country each socio-political-religious-cast leaders forgot their objective and way of doing with public-peoples prosperity. It was Gandhiji's simple words to all leaders that whenever for a decision making , think how it affects to the root level common man. ⇨

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a minimal level. But the situation in the distribution wing is in total disarray. It is high time to introduce a Permit to Work system for the works carried out in the field through which the three basic steps 'ISOLATE' , 'PROVE DEAD' and 'EARTH' are made mandatory while working on an electrical installation.

Also there is no substitute for training and refresher courses to keep the morale of work forces. By introducing safety gadgets such as Voltage detectors for LT and HT, it is possible to prevent all cases of electrocution due to the errors in switching.

Hence, as already pointed out in our earlier columns we urge the Board to implement a corporate level comprehensive safety management system covering all activities of KSEB and strengthen the office of the Safety Commissioner with a view to bring an end to the untimely deaths of modern day 'chaavers'. ❋

Globalisation made our all kind of leaders and even we the people to forget and neglect Gandhiji's words easily and made to lead a selfish style society. Here the Intellectuals also forgot to make intervention to correct the same to leading people as well awake public. The same role can only be done by Intellectuals. The intellectuals (or _p²n Pohn þ '_pþPn') are not born but they are made up and maintaining by individual societies utilising their blessed & developed logical-analytical thinking, literary or arts skills with support from their specialised learned subjects like literature/science/arts etc.

Simply the intellectuals are the lead people to make ahead any society. The role of intellectuals are evident from the simple historical facts. Invasion of any country by any King / Dictator / Army in the past historic period or even in recent times starts with either making the intellectuals sweeping out from the scene. The invasion either even be cultural or financial also starts with buying the country's intellectuals to make the propaganda in their way. Otherwise it is sure it would never be their cup of tea and all invader knows clearly the role of intellectuals. For example recent past seen Invasion (physical) for oil resources of Iraq also started with killing of Intellectuals and academicians or buying them to make the route of the invasion clear and centralised public protest out of the way.

The discussion of the role of intellectuals to the society should again be started and at least we, malyaLees need them to lead our leaders and people. Here comes the significance of Azhikode sir as an academician turned critic and above all as an intellectual.

❋

ATTENTION MEMBERS

As per circular dated 31-1.2012 of the Chief Engineer (HRM) Vaidhyuthi Bhavanam, Thiruvanathapuram, the transfer applications of Officers submitted on or ***before 15-3-2012*** will only be considered for the General Transfer 2011. Hence members, require transfer may submit their transfer application in the prescribed Format so as to receive in the office of the Chief Engineer (HRM) on or before 15-3-2012 with copy duly recomended by the unit office bearers to the General Secretary, KSEBEA, Engineers House, TC26/1300, Panavila,Thiruvananthapuram-1.

General Secretary

THE HINDU • WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 2012

'Focus on non-conventional energy'

Staff Reporter

KOLLAM: The focus should be on non-conventional energy resources to meet the growing energy needs of the State, architect G. Shankar has said.

"What we call waste can be a rich source of energy and it is not something which should be dumped on the people of Vilappilasala or Kureepuzha," he said while inaugurating a seminar on 'Save energy, save environment' organised by the KSEB Engineers Association here on Tuesday.

The need of the hour was technological innovation to facilitate coexistence of development and environment. Citing the example of Amethi in Uttar Pradesh, he said people in rural areas there had united to tap solar energy and other simple resources and limit their needs to match such resources, he said.

In those villages, starry night sky would give adequate light as the atmosphere was not contaminated by bright electrical lights. They used small chargeable LEDs for their household needs, which could be recharged from the community solar booths for Rs.1, he said.

In his keynote address, former Member (Generation) of KSEB K. Radhakrishnan said if apathy towards a proper vision for environment protection vis-a-vis energy requirements continued, Kerala will soon plunge into darkness.

ECO-FRIENDLY: *Architect G. Shankar inaugurating a seminar on 'Save energy, save environment' in Kollam on Tuesday.*

All major hydro-electric projects planned in the last twenty years had to be either abandoned or kept pending due to environmental activism in the State. This had resulted in the State losing 1400 million units of power annually. But we could not cut down power use and the State had been using power from thermal sources, he said. Mr. Radhakrishnan said each unit of thermal power generated caused a carbon emission of 1 kg and it meant 140 crore kg of carbon sent into the atmosphere by Kerala annually, contributing to global warming.

Energy conservation

Energy conservation initiatives were presently centred on tapped energy. But it should be extended to untapped energy too. When high pressure water, rich with potential energy, is allowed to flow into the sea, we are wasting energy, he said.

"Environmental scientists have miserably failed to device methods for the coexistence of ecology and development," he added.

He sought a multi-pronged programme for the State to avoid a power shortage situation.

Association chairman S. Rajendran presided over the function and former KSEB Chief Engineer K.G. Somasundaram Pillai was the moderator. Association State general secretary N.T. Job welcomed the gathering and district secretary B. Rajendran proposed a vote of thanks.

ദീപിക

2012 ഫെബ്രുവരി 24 വെള്ളി

മേഖല സെക്രട്ടറി പി. നാസർ ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്തു.

കമ്പനിയായി മാറുമ്പോൾ സർക്കാർ ഗാരന്റി ഉറപ്പാക്കണം: കെഎസ്ഇബി എൻജി. അസോ.

തൃശൂർ: കെഎസ്ഇബി കമ്പനിയായി മാറുമ്പോൾ സർവീസ് ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ നിലനിർത്താൻ സർക്കാർ ഗ്യാരണ്ടി കരാറിലൂടെ ഉറപ്പാക്കണമെന്ന് കെഎസ്ഇബി എൻജിനിയേഴ്സ് അസോസിയേഷൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു. കമ്പനിവൽക്കരണത്തിന് മുമ്പായി ഒഴിഞ്ഞു കിടക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ തസ്തികകളിലേക്കുമുള്ള പ്രമോഷനുകൾ സമയബന്ധിതമായി നടത്തണമെന്നും അസോസിയേഷൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു.

കമ്പനിവൽക്കരണത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യാൻ വൈദ്യുതി ബോർഡ് ചെയർമാൻ വിളിച്ചു ചേർത്ത യോഗത്തിലാണ് അസോസിയേഷൻ ആവശ്യങ്ങളുന്നയിച്ചത്.

പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഇ.മുഹമ്മദ് ഷെറീഫ്, വൈസ് പ്രസിഡന്റ് ജോർജ് മാ
ജനറൽ സെക്രട്ടറി എൽ.ടി.ജോബ് എന്നിവർ പങ്കെടുത്തു.

കേരളകൗമുദി ഫെബ്രുവരി 24 തിരുവനന്തപുരം

കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി കമ്പനിവൽകരണം

ആനുകൂല്യം നിലനിർത്താൻ ഗാരണ്ട് വേണം : എൻ.ജി. അസോ.

തിരുവനന്തപുരം : കമ്പനിവത്കരണം നടപ്പാക്കുമ്പോൾ കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി ജീവനക്കാരുടെ സർവീസ് ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ നിലനിറുത്താൻ സർക്കാർ ഗാരണ്ടി നൽകണമെന്ന് കെ.എസ്.ഇ.ബി എൻജിനിയേഴ്സ് അസോസിയേഷൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു.

കമ്പനിവത്കരണവുമായി ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട് ചർച്ച ചെയ്യാൻ ക
ഴിഞ്ഞദിവസം ചെയർമാൻ എം. മനോഹരൻ വിളി
ചേർത്ത യോഗത്തിലാണ് ഇ
ആവശ്യമുന്നയിച്ചത്.

അസോസിയേഷനെ പ്ര
നിധീകരിച്ച് പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഇ. മ
മ്മദ് ഷെറീഫ്, വൈസ് പ്രസി
ന്റ് ജോർജ്മാത്യു, ജനറൽസെ
ട്ടറി എൻ.ടി. ജോബ് എന്നി
പങ്കെടുത്തു.

Kozhikode unit conducted a Technical tour to 2500 MW HVDC Thermal Station, Kolar on 25-1-2012. Photo taken during the Tour day at Kolar.

59th

ANNUAL GENERALBODY MEETING

on

6th May 2012

at

SUMANGALY AUDITORIUM

KODIMATHA, KOTTAYAM

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ENGINEERS HOUSE, T.C 26/1300, PANAVILA, TRIVANDRUM - 695 001
PHONE. 0471-2330696, FAX : 0471-2330853

Er. R. Gayatri Nair, Chief Engineer. (Commercial & Tariff) inaugurating the Seminar Serious - 3 conducted by Trivandrum unit on 15-02-2012 at IMG, Trivandrum

Architect Padmasree G.Shankar inaugurating the Seminar Series-3 conducted by Kollam Unit on 14-2-2012 at Engineers' House, Kollam

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