



Hydel Bullet

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

Issue - 8

Vol - 4

August 2016

EMBARKING TRANSFORMATION

KSEBL has finally published the much awaited report "ENHANCING SERVICE QUALITY AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS IN KSEB LTD" prepared by the Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode. The prestigious institution was entrusted with the task of consultancy assistance for preparing the report in 2013, ever since our organisation transformed into a public sector company.

Contd....Page 4

ആവണി മാസത്തിലെ
പൊൻ ചിങ്ങ പൊൻ തിളക്കവുമായി
ഈ കാണക്കാലവും.....





Er. Balakrishnan, Former Chairman, KSERC inaugurating the GB meeting held at Kannur on 20.08.2016



Issuing of Certificate of Benevolent Fund silver plus scheme at the GB meeting held at Kannur

**KSEB Engineers' Association
Office Bearers - 2016 - 17**

ASSOCIATION

President

Dr. E. Mohammed Shereef

Vice-President (S)

Er. Bipin Sankar Periyamana

Vice-President (N)

Er. N.T. Job

General Secretary

Er. G. Shaj Kumar

Treasurer

Er. V. Vishnu Prabhu

Organising Secretaries

Er. V.S. Vivek (North)

Er. B. Nishanth (South)

Secretaries

Er. M. Muhammad Rafi (HQ)

Er. M. Krishna Kumar (South)

Er. K. Nagaraja Bhat (North)

BENEVOLENT FUND

Chairman

Er. P. Jayakrishnan

Vice Chairman

Er. Mukesh Kumar K.

Secretary

Er. K.R. Rajesh

Treasurer

Er. Prasanna Kumar Y.V.

Joint Secretaries

Er. Binoy R.

Er. Arun Kumar V.K.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chief Editor

Er. P. Muraly

Associate Editor

Er. Sunil K. Nair

Er. Kunjuni P.S.

Ex. Officio Members

Er. George Mathew

Er. M. Muhammad Rafi



Hydel Bullet

(A Monthly Publication of the KSEB Engineers' Association)

Vol - 4

Issue - 8

August 2016

Contents

- Editorial
- Lightning Mechanism
Er. Vincent Varghese
- Requirement of organizational Reform in KSEBL looking Beyond IIM - Report
Er. C.P. George
- An unsettling thought on Asteroids
Er. G. Chandran Pillai
- കാശ്മീർ വിഷയം
Er. രാജൻ വി.
- ഗ്രഹണമായി ഞാഞ്ഞുള്ളുകൾ വിഷം ചീറ്റി തുടങ്ങി
ഗുരുജി
- തിളങ്ങുന്ന കണ്ണുകൾ
Er. എൻ.ടി. ജോബ്
- ഗുരുദക്ഷിണ (കവിത)
Er. പി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ
- Unit Activities



The main goal of the report is to transform our organisation into one of the best power utility of the world. As part of that effort, the report mainly focusses on the two concrete output of the organisation, the energy sold (volume of sale) & the amount collected (the collection efficiency) along with the reliability index & customer satisfaction. They have analysed these out puts against eight input variables, which include the Employee cost, O&M cost, Administrative cost, power purchase cost, depreciation, AT&C loss etc. The report has bench marked KSEBL performance as a DISCOM against 43 discoms & as a GENCO against 29 gencos in India.

The report clearly highlights the fact that KSEBL is one of the best performing power utilities in India and this position has been attained due to the fact of low cost hydel generation and also due to low Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses in our system. But it proposes that several inefficiencies lie in the deep layers and these should be overcome by adopting cutting edge technologies prevailing in the market, so as to adopt ourselves for the competition induced by the Electricity Act 2003 and its subsequent amendments. The report identifies the Employee cost, the O & M cost and the Administrative expenses as the least efficient inputs and attribute to them, the much of the inefficiencies in the organisation.

Consequently the report focusses mainly on the manpower issues without probing deep into the real functional and structural issues that contributes to lack of effectiveness of the HR in the organisation. Again many basic assumptions made for the bench marking

of KSEBL was made without going deep into the exclusivity of the organisational structure and functional diversity of the KSEBL. The comparison of KSEBL, a vertically integrated utility, with the unbundled utilities in other states are quite vague. It is observed that several sweeping generalisations have been made without embarking on to any specific ideas of functional distinctiveness. Functional analysis of independent business units is missing and there is no attempt to segregate them into actual business units. We all know that the manpower in the generating stations lack continuity in HR function with several engineers viewing it as a punishment. Once an engineer is posted at a generating station, there is no guarantee that he will continue there for more than one year. Such a situation shows that there is dearth of dedicated engineers with relevant expertise for generation projects and generation O&M. Same is the case for those other units which warrants dedication and expertise in their functions. As such, the report says nothing about the HR policies in the organisation, that inbreed inefficiencies and discourage the earning of expertise and skills for functional efficiencies of the Engineers and staff.

The report also does a benchmarking of our utility with other GENCOs and DISCOMs based on various parameters. But several parameters like distinctiveness in the nature of terrain in the state, dearth of resources in the state for viable generation, complexity of the networks, temporal and distinct habitation pattern domestic consumers (which constitute 80% of the consumer strength and 50% of the electricity consumption) are quite



ignored. Again the result of the analysis of our utility as DISCOM and GENCO is quite contradictory. As a distribution licensee, the power purchase activity is stated as most efficient input. But as a generation company KSEBL is not stated as efficient! It seems the analysis failed to acknowledge the fact that the hydel generation component in power purchase of the Discom is the reason for lower cost in power purchase and better performance of the Discom. The Comparison of KSEBL as a Genco with other major generating company lacks credibility due to the fact that KSEBL as a Genco is distinct in the country with nearly 100% hydel generation. Again various CERC norms on evaluating every generating station as separate distinct unit are not taken into account while treating KSEBL as a GENCO.

In comparing it as a DISCOM, the report has listed out establishment cost, O&M and administrative and general expenses as the least efficient inputs. Almost all knows the fact that the huge cost of ministerial staff expenses adds a huge amount in making these expenses inefficient. According to Dr.E.Sreedharan, there is no need for a clerk in an engineering organisation, when all the core activities of the organisation deals with creation, upgradation, implementation and maintenance of technology. The lesson that we should learn is that we should accelerate our process to bring more Information technology and mechanisation into our processes, so that the work functions can be more efficiently implemented. But this should not be like ORUMANET, where the engineer has to spend his day long activity in front of the computer. Instead of releasing the time of engineers towards

creative and engineering activities, the computerisation in KSEBL has been succeeded in ensuring that no creative time is available for the engineers by locking them to their computers for data entry and reports along with earlier paper works!

Thus even though the IIMK report provides a new glimpse on to the HR needs of our future, this report cannot be termed as a complete transformational report required for the transition into a public limited company. The absence of functional analysis based on the complexities of the power sector and solid recommendations with respect HR functions beyond the field functions in the distribution is quite a weak point.

The presumption of the IIM-K that the power purchase cost achieved its best efficiency cannot be admitted against the fact that the 40% of the power purchase cost is from the 20% short term purchase made and less than 33% of the energy demand is met by the internal generation. As such, the employee cost as per 2014-15 approved ARR is 17.4% of the gross expenditure against 56% generation & power purchase cost. With the recent trends in the power market, a lot of room is available for improvement in the efficiency in power purchase cost. A wrong management decision in long term/medium term or short term power purchase may offset the entire efficiency we may achieve in the employee cost, just due to the quantum of energy and cost involved in every decision. The process of evolution of such decision and the competency of such decision makers not evaluated by IIM-K in their report.

→



LIGHTNING MECHANISM

Introduction

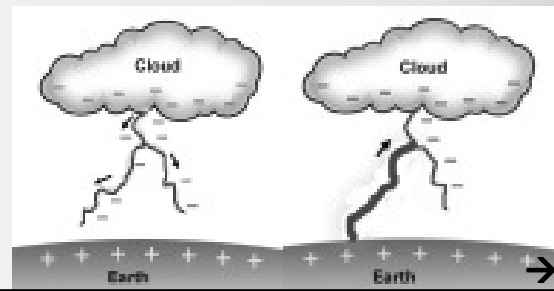
Lightning has been a source of wonder to mankind for thousands of years. Schonland points out that any real scientific search for the first time was made into the phenomenon of lightning by Franklin in 18th century.

Lightening phenomenon is a peak discharge in which charge accumulated in the clouds discharges into ground or neighbouring cloud. Clouds travels across the earth surface. Due to the movement of moisture in the cloud against the air, electric charges build up at the bottom of the cloud becomes negatively charged. While the ground/building beneath the cloud becomes positively charged by induction. Thus act as a capacitor with air as dielectric. When the voltage across the



Er. Vincent Varghese

capacitor becomes higher the breakdown voltage of the dielectric of the air a discharge called lightning stroke occurs and a high current begins to flow.



As such, the real transformation for our organisation will come only after this organisation is released from the political clutches and its associated trade unionism which restrict the freedom of a competent management to take critical decisions in time. Again the criterion, process and terms for ensuring competency & integrity during the appointment of the Board of Directors for KSEBL matters most in ensuring the efficiency of the KSEBL. The plot of the political bosses to create mileage for them is the real curse of our organisation. Instead of increasing the organisational effectiveness and efficiencies by creating appropriate commercial environment, disguised

freebies are being offered to meet their short term goals. Actually such populist activities badly affects the future of this organisation in the long run by giving conflicting signals to the stake holders about the organisational goals. Let us study from the examples of KSRTC and BSNL, the large public sector units operating in our state. We do have a good future in this esteem professional organisation, provided we are managed by competent professional management with freedom to take professional decisions for the sake of the organisation and for the sake of the welfare of this State.



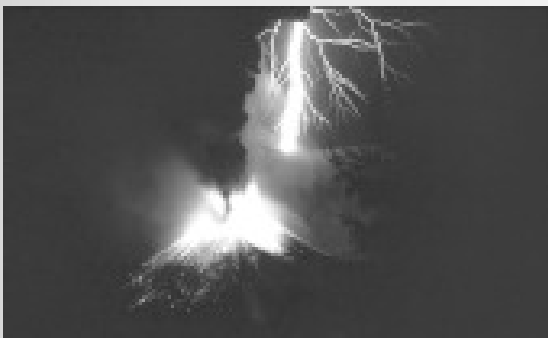


This current is the order of 10kA to 10,000kA. The spark thus produced has a very high temperature of the order of 20000°C. A temperature that is 5 times the temperature of the sun! It rapidly heats the air to create a shock wave, as a result explosive expansion takes place. Velocity of light is 300 million m/Sec. (3×10^8 m/Sec). Velocity of sound is approximately 300 m/Sec. Hence light is million times faster than sound produced.

“According to NASA, 2000 active lightning strokes occur in the earth in a moment”. Lightning is a very beautiful natural phenomenon.

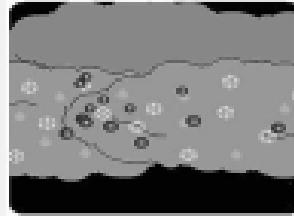


Lightning flash during a thunderstorm

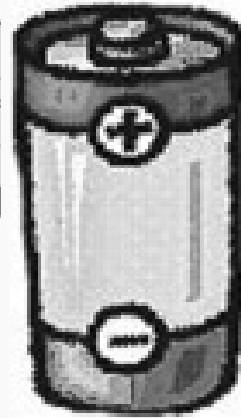


Volcanic material thrust high into the atmosphere can trigger lightning

What do You Need to Make Lightning?



Ice crystals and water droplets bump together and move apart to cause electricity.



You need cold air and warm air. When they meet, the warm air goes up. It makes thunderstorm clouds! The cold air has ice crystals. The warm air has water droplets. During the storm, the droplets and crystals bump together and move apart in the air. This rubbing makes static electrical charges in the clouds. Just like a battery, these clouds have a “plus” end and a “minus” end. The plus, or positive, charges in the cloud are at the top. The minus, or negative, charges are at the bottom. When the charge at the bottom gets strong enough, the cloud lets out energy. The energy goes through the air. It goes to a place that has the opposite charge. This lightning bolt of energy that is let out is called a leader stroke. It can go from the cloud to the ground or, a leader stroke can go from the cloud to another cloud. No one is sure why lightning bolts follow a zigzag path as they move. The main bolt or stroke will go back up to the cloud. It will make a flash of lightning. It will also heat the air. The air will spread quickly. It will make the sound we hear as thunder.



Be Safe in a Storm



Lightning is dangerous. Here are some safety rules.

- Stay away from open spaces. But, do not stand under a tree. The best place is inside a building.
- If you are swimming, get out of the water. Get out as soon as you see a storm coming. The storm may seem far away, but lightning can travel over 20 miles!
- During a thunderstorm, shut off or unplug all electrical items. Do not use the phone.
- Never walk in a thunderstorm carrying a metal pole. Don't even carry an umbrella!
- How will you know if a lightning strike is near you? You will feel the hair on your head or body start to stand up. If this happens, go to a safe place. Go quickly! If there is no safe place near, get as close to the ground as you can.

ISOKERAUNIC LEVEL

The keraunic level is defined as the number of days in the year on which thunder is heard. It does not even distinguish between whether lightning was heard only once during the day or whether there was a long thunderstorm. Fortunately, it has been found by experience that the keraunic level is linearly related to the number of flashes per unit area per year. In fact it happens to be about twice the number of flashes/square mile/year. By assuming this relationship to hold good throughout the world, it is now possible to obtain the frequency of occurrence of lightning in any given region quite easily.



The **keraunic number** is a system to describe lightning activity in an area based upon the audible detection of thunder. It is defined as the average number of days per year when thunder can be heard in a given area, and the likelihood thereby of a thunderstorm. An isokeraunic map plots contours of equal keraunic number. The keraunic number has been used to set standards for safe design of electrical systems in structures connected to the local power grid.



Before technology was developed to accurately detect and record lightning flashes, keraunic measurements were the standard means to assess the probability of lightning at a location. However, a keraunic number does not distinguish between forms of lightning, such as cloud-to-cloud, or cloud-to-ground, and is limited by the requirement for the thunder to be audibly detected. For these reasons, the keraunic number has been replaced by more accurate Flash Density maps, which collect data from both ground-based and satellite lightning detectors.

It is reported that keraunic number is between 5 and 15 in Britain, Europe and Pacific west of North America and is in the range of 30 to 50 in central and eastern states of America. A much higher level is reported from South Africa and South America. No literature is available for different regions in India but a value of 30 to 50 may be taken for the coastal areas and the central parts of India.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo a country located in central Africa has the world's highest keraunic number with upwards of 180 thunderstorm days per year. Also appears spelled as **ceraunic**.

Calculation

The annual number of lightning flashes hitting one square km of ground, N_g , can for temperate regions be calculated from the following formula:-

$$N_g = 0.04T_d^{1.25}$$

where T_d is the keraunic number
Some interesting facts about lightning

Cameras Spin on Bicycle Wheel to Film Lightning Streak



Three stationary cameras and battery of eight revolving four times a second photograph lightning

Eight box cameras on a bicycle wheel are the "lightning chasers" built by Prof. John G. Albright of the Case School of Applied Science to trap lightning on film. Fast enough to photograph the component strokes of a lightning flash, its wheel is revolved four times a second while pictures are taken. In addition to the eight rotating cameras on the wheel there are three stationary cameras.

1. Are lightning death increasing?

Meteorologists and experts says lighting appears to be killing or an injuring increasing numbers of people in developing countries. Total casualties is could even be higher than whether related disasters like floods, landslides and draughts.

eg:- In Brazil, South Africa and South East Asia.

Some scientists says that it is due to global warming and deforestation.

In developing countries people still are involved in labour intensive agriculture and living in houses that have no lightning protection. **So it is a population and lifestyle issue.**

2. How many people are killed by lightning throughout the world?

Death due to lightning average number ranges from 6000 to 24000 out of these 83% is male and 17% is female!





REQUIREMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL REFORM IN KSEBL: LOOKING BEYOND IIM - REPORT

EXTRACTS FROM OF IIM-K REPORT:

Benchmarking of KSEBL with Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) method:

The enablers of efficient operations in DISCOMS and GENCOs would be different. Hence, there is a felt need to benchmark KSEB's performance as a DISCOM as well as a GENCO separately. Accordingly, we run a DEA first with 43 DISCOMs and then with 29 GENCOs.

Since the data on reliability of service (output variable) was available only for thirteen DISCOMs, we have further



Er. C.P. George estimated an efficiency frontier including reliability as an output variable based on these thirteen DISCOMs. We also



3. What happens when lightning hits an aeroplane?



Lightning strikes an airplane

An aeroplane has metal shells that prevent passengers being effected by lightning stroke, functioning as a Faraday cage. Also fuel tanks in the wings are not exposed to any lightning stroke. Even though incidents of plane crash is reported due to direct lightning strike on the body of the plane during takeoff and landing. Usually jet planes fly at a height 2 to 5km above the ground.

The science of lightning is called **Fulminology** and fear of lightning is called **Astroptobia**.

CONCLUSION

There are various theories explaining the charge formation in a thunder cloud and the mechanism of lightning. It is desirable to review some of the accepted facts concerning the thunder cloud and the associated phenomenon.

- The charged cloud which are responsible for lightning are in the range of 300 to 1500m above the ground level.
- The maximum charge on a cloud is of the order of 10 Coulombs which is built up exponentially over a period of many seconds.
- The maximum potential of a cloud lies approximately within the range of 10MV to 100MV.
- The energy in a lightning stroke may be of the order of 250kWh.
- When a rain drop is broken up by air currents, the water particles become positively charged and the air negatively charged.
- When an ice crystal strikes with air currents, the ice crystal is negatively charged and the air positively charged.





conducted the analysis with different combinations of input and output variables.

Input and Output Variables Analyzed While Benchmarking KSEBL as a DISCOM

Initially, we analysed an eight input and two output model. The DEA model for DISCOMs had 430 variables and 44 constraints. Similarly, the DEA model for GENCOs had 261 variables and 30 constraints. The following variables were treated as input variables that would be minimized (all variables unless otherwise mentioned are measured in Rs.):

The input variables are

- (i) Power Purchased
- (ii) Employee Cost
- (iii) Operations and Maintenance Cost
- (iv) Interest Cost
- (v) Depreciation
- (vi) Administrative and General Expenses
- (vii) Other Expenses
- (viii) Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses (in %)

The output variables analysed are:

- (i) Units Sold (MU)
- (ii) Collection Efficiency (%)

As in prior studies (Thakur, 2009; Meenakumari and Kamaraj, 2008) on inclusion of all the (input and output) variables, it is seen that KSEB is on the frontier. In other words, KSEB is in the efficient set of utilities as a distribution company.

However, this outcome may also be because of cross subsidization of inefficient use of one input through super-efficient use of another. In order to identify the sources of inefficiency, this paper analyses the marginal contribution to (in) efficiency of each input variable. Hence, we analyse the performance of KSEB with respect to different combinations of inputs (output remains the same units sold and collection efficiency) as follows:

- (i) Only employee cost is taken as input: It can be seen that KSEB has the worst efficiency score among all the 43 DMUs analysed.
- (ii) We next introduce Administrative and General Expenses along with Employee cost as an input: It can be seen that KSEB is still at the bottom of the 43 DMUs analysed.
- (iii) We next introduce Operating and Maintenance Expenses: The result still remains the same, KSEB is still at the bottom of all the 43 DMUs.
- (iv) We next introduce Interest cost, Other Expenses and Depreciation: The result is still the same, KSEB is still at the bottom of all the 43 DMUs.
- (v) Next Introduce Aggregate Technical and Commercial Losses and Power Purchase independently into our system of equations:
 - a. Introduce AT& C Losses: KSEB fares very well on AT&C losses, Introduction of AT&C losses pushes KSEB to the 37th position among 48 DMUs.
 - b. Introduce Power Purchase: This catapults KSEB to the 18th position among 48 DMUs.



(vi) On introduction of all eight input variables KSEB is on the frontier.

It can be seen that, as a DISCOM, KSEBL is on the frontier primarily because of low input costs and low aggregate technical and commercial losses. Above average performance on these two dimensions cross subsidizes less efficient performance parameters. An issue with the above specifications is that distribution companies are maximising only the power distributed and their revenues from this operation. However, an important concern to the consumer is also the service quality. Delivering reliable power supply to consumers is also of primary concern. Along with improving financial viability, reduction of T&D losses and improving customer satisfaction; increasing reliability and quality of power supply is very important. This point was highlighted during the presentation of the preliminary results to KSEB; we attempted to include reliability of as yet another input variable.

RELIABILITY OF POWER SUPPLY AND CONSUMER SATISFACTION

Reliability of service is a very important performance parameter for any electric utility system. Consumer is least interested about the sources of power generation or grid conditions etc. but he must be ensured a power supply, which is most reliable and qualitative. Reliability to a consumer means that power made available to him is fault free and the outage or interruptions are tolerable and do not disturb his normal life.

Reliability and quality of supply were rarely an issue till recent past and little or no attention was paid to the reliability and quality of power supply. But a change in attitude has been observed in the supplier as well as takers of energy and a customer friendly definition of reliability and benchmarking of performance has been laid down

RELIABILITY EVALUATION CRITERIA

Every customer is connected to a feeder. A feeder is the connection from a sub-station through wires, transformers etc. to a customer. It is fairly common practice in the electric utility industry to use the standard IEEE reliability indices like CAIDI, SAIFI, SAIDI to track and benchmark reliability performance.

i. SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) for 11 KV feeders:

SAIFI is the System Average Interruption Frequency Index. It is a measure of how often the 11 KV feeders lose supply during one year. A SAIFI of 3 means that the feeder lost supply 3 times during the consideration year.

$$SAFI = \frac{\text{(Total Number of feeder interruptions in a year)}}{\text{(No. of feeders)}}$$

ii. SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) for Feeders

SAIDI is the measure of average feeder interruption duration of power supply in a year. It is the total interruption durations in minutes per feeder per year for both planned and unplanned interruptions. A SAIDI of 200 minutes means that feeders of the area experience an average 200 minutes off supply in the consideration year.



SAIDI (feeders) = Total Duration of outages of feeders in Minutes/No. of feeders

Reliability Index for Feeders

$$\text{Reliability Index (Yearly)} = \frac{1 - \text{SAIDI for feeder}}{(24 \times (\text{No of days in year}) \times 60)} \times 100$$

SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index) for consumers

SAIDI is the measure of average customer interruption duration of power supply in a year. It is the total interruption durations in minutes per customer per year for both planned and unplanned interruptions. A SAIDI of 200 minutes means that the customers experience an average 200 minutes off supply in the consideration year.

SAIDI(Consumers) = Total duration of outages of consumers in Minute/No. of consumer

Reliability Index for Consumer

$$\text{Reliability Index (Yearly)} = \frac{1 - \text{SAIDI for Consumers}}{(24 \times (\text{No of days in year}) \times 60)} \times 100$$

iii. Consumer Average Interruption Duration Index (CAIDI)

CAIDI is the average duration of an interruption, calculated based on the total number of sustained interruptions in a year. It is the ratio of the total duration of interruptions to the total number of interruptions during the year.

CAIDI = Total duration of sustained interruptions in a year / total number of interruptions.

It can also be seen that CAIDI = SAIDI / SAIFI

The Reliability index at consumer level and feeder level were available for thirteen DISCOMs. These were incorporated as output variables to be maximized.

As discussed in earlier, while distribution companies are concerned about maximising the power distributed and their revenues from this operation, consumers are concerned with the service quality and cost. Thus, the efficiency of KSEB has to be emphasized or is of concern w.r.t DISCOMs with reliability indices. **Among the 13 DISCOM analysed using DEA analysis, KSEB still projects as one among the frontiers.** This can also be a sampling bias since we have got reliability information only in the case of efficient DMUs and data only at feeder level.

Further, we do a similar exercise to benchmark KSEB's performance as a GENCO. We analysed a seven input two output DEA model. The input and output variables considered in the study are:

Input Variables:

- (i) Generation Cost (v) Depreciation
- (ii) Employee Cost (Vi) Administrative and General Expenses
- (iii) O&M Cost (vii) Other Expenses
- (iv) Interest Cost (viii) Debtors

Output Variables

- a) Total Generation (MU)
- b) Total Income before subsidy

As in the case of Discom, on including all the variables, KSEB is on the frontier. We once again introduce inputs one by one so as to benchmark KSEB on each input parameter.

- a) Only employees cost taken as input: As in discoms, in this case too, KSEB ranks 20th out of 28 Gencos analysed.



- b) Introducing Operating Cost also as a input: Even now its relative efficiency remains the same
- c) Introducing Interest Cost: This vaults KSEB to the 14th position
- d) Introducing Depreciation: Does not change much
- e) Introducing Debtors: Vaults KSEB onto the frontier.

It is observed that an above average performance on financing cost, commercial losses and input costs cross subsidizes less than efficient performance on other parameters

Conclusion

The Benchmarking study covers aspects of evaluating the performance of KSEB with other state utilities to see its position relative to its competitors. It would also help KSEB in following MYTP by incentivizing efficiency and ensuring welfare of consumers. The benchmarking is done by considering KSEB separately as a DISCOM and as a GENCOM using Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) methodology. As discussed earlier, when all input and output variables are included, the benchmarking study done depicts KSEB on a frontier. However, one analysing the marginal contribution of each parameter to KSEB's efficient performance, it can be seen that KSEB is on the frontier primarily because of low aggregate and technical losses **and low power purchase cost**. Thus, **in order to improve efficiency, among other things, KSEB needs to focus on employee cost, administrative and general cost and operating and maintenance cost.**

Subsequently, a Malmquist index of efficiency is constructed and the expected change in efficiency is estimated to be about 3.8%. This is the X factor in the RPI-X pricing mechanism. The X-factor is the minimum efficiency (reduction in controllable cost) expected per annum. In other words, first, the total cost would need to be broken into **controllable (employee and other operating costs) and uncontrollable (fuel expenses etc.)**, then **for a given control period the price can be ascertained**. The actual prices will reflect both the efficient controllable costs, the uncontrollable costs and a fair rate of return. If a utility has to earn profits beyond the permissible fair rate of return it would have to improve its efficiency beyond X% p.a. The **study recommends an efficiency improvement target of 2 percent for KSEB as a DISCOM and 1% for KSEB as a Genco.**

Using the cost data in ARR 2012-13 and classifying the costs as controllable and uncontrollable factors, we estimate that the annual efficiency improvement for the DISCOM would be about Rs. 25 crores and for the GENCOM Rs. 4 crores. **About 19 crores of this cost reduction has to come in the form of employee cost.** We have also illustrated the use of X-factor in pricing of electricity (Table 1.4). In this illustration we use an X-factor of 2% for KSEB.

Further, the scope of benchmarking can be extended to analyse how the possible changes in efficiency (operating and technical) of KSEB, specifically as DISCOM, can be passed on to consumers



as well as forecasting its performance to remain an efficient power utility. Accordingly, we can think about ways on how to enhance the revenues of KSEB to the extent of 2% annually, which assures KSEB to be the best power utility. (DISCOM). Thus, it can put into action suitable strategies for working efficiently, to provide better services to the consumers and in return enhance its revenue.

This brings us to relate the essence of benchmarking study with other subparts of the project as discussed in the beginning. The other subparts include Customer Perceptions and Expectations Study (CPES), Organizational Assessment and Realignment (OAR), Skill Assessment, Career and Succession Planning (SACSP). CPES aims at enhancing servi quality. In addition, aspirational assessment is done so as to enable KSEB augment revenue streams with the help of high margin products. OAR and SACSP would enable

KSEB to bring in efficiency where it matters most. It would help KSEB improve its performance in terms of employee cost as well as other operational expenses.

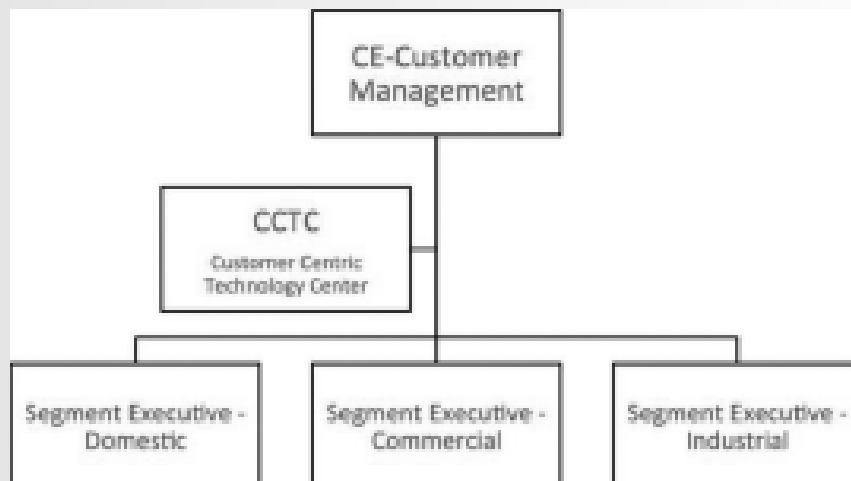
RECOMMENDATIONS

STRATEGIC RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCE NEW FUNCTION: CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT

This is an important recommendation proposing structural change. It is clear that presently KSEB doesn't have dedicated customer management function. The new function would be a dedicated executive force with performance metrics pertaining to the customer management and customer service. Following figure suggest that there should be a CE level executive directly reporting to the chairman of the board to bring strategic orientation to the customer management and service.

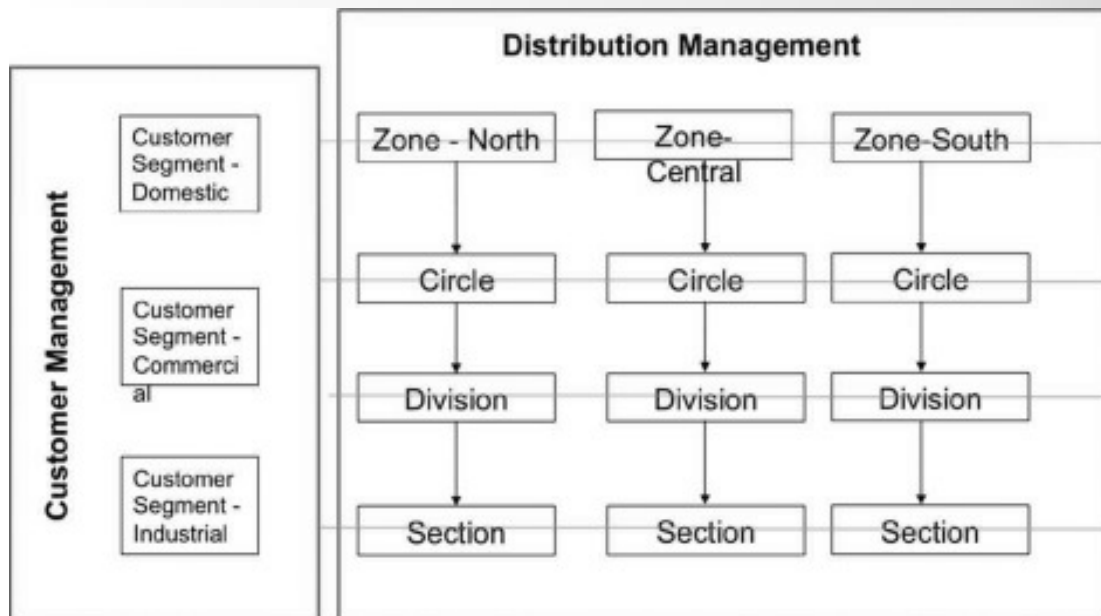
CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: BROAD PICTURE





Basically, the customer facing functions would have a matrix organization as shown in the figure below. The existing distribution management organization which has geographic hierarchy and divisions can be overlaid with the customer management function which would have hierarchy based on the market segments and customer groups as shown in the figure below.

CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT FUNCTION: MATRIX STRUCTURE



ORGANIZATIONAL ASSESSMENT AND REALIGNMENT:

STRUCTURE, HUMAN RESOURCE COMPETANCIES AND SKILLS

The objectives of this module were to reassess and suggest modifications (wherever applicable) for the existing structure and HR system in KSEB, which can help it to be competitive, profitable, as well as attract, allot, and retain talent while simultaneously controlling and maintaining the staffing cost. Specifically, the project focuses on the following objectives:

- Analyse the functional responsibilities and the current organizational structure of KSEB and suggest modifications in the structure, if required.
- Identifying skills and competencies for all the above mentioned positions, as well as construct a Behaviourally Anchored Rating Scale (BARS).



Historically, most of the technologies in the area of HRM are grounded on the idea of individuals holding jobs. Primarily, most of the organizations begin the arrangement of their internal anatomy and processes by defining the jobs (job description), and then hiring individuals to fit them. Every other internal processes like training, selection, career development, and pay determination are contingent on the job description. Job description are also used to group individuals to specific organizational units, and finally to rationalize the overall structure of the organization²⁸.

However, gradually **the thinking on HRM has been shifting to people than jobs**. While job descriptions are important, it is well appreciated in contemporary times that organizations are alive and thus can be adaptive to a rapidly changing environment, if people in it are ready to adapt.

From job based to competency based organizations. organizations as a store house of various competencies, skills, abilities and capabilities is more encouraging than envisioning it as a set of jobs.

Towards that it becomes imperative that we endeavour to identify the various competencies available with the employees of KSEB, as well as displayed by them in various positions. The following methodology was adopted to identify the competency and skill requirement.

OBSERVATIONS, ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The current structure of KSEB is explained based on the study and the corresponding changes are also suggested. A set of competencies for each position was identified, discussed and defined. Further a BARS was also developed for every position (provided in Appendix G). Depending the requirement of change, a set of recommendation is also presented by this study group in order to increase the effectiveness in the structure and functions of the organization

CIRCLE AND HIGHER OFFICES

1. After analysing the structure, the study group proposes a change in the structure of the
HR function. This study also **proposes the creation of a new position of Dy. CE equivalent to head HR for distribution division directly reporting to Member (Distribution)**.
 - a. Experienced EEs with MBA (HR) may be eligible for this post and may have to undergo a selection process. Please note at many places MBA degree/diploma in HR may be known with different names. Suitable adjustments to incorporate such nuances may have to be made.
 - i. The details of the same may be decided after due deliberation by the Board.
If needed, preference for those MBAs with engineering degree in relevant disciplines can also be considered.



- b. All Managers (HR) at circle offices will report to the office of Dy. CE (HR) apart from reporting to Dy. CEs at circle offices.
2. There will be an overall office of Director (HR) looking after all three wings (Generation, Transmission and Distribution). Experienced Dy. CEs with MBA (HR) may be eligible for this post. Dy. CE (HR) apart from reporting to Member (Distribution) will also report to Director (HR). These (this along-with arrangement in point 1) are matrix arrangement.

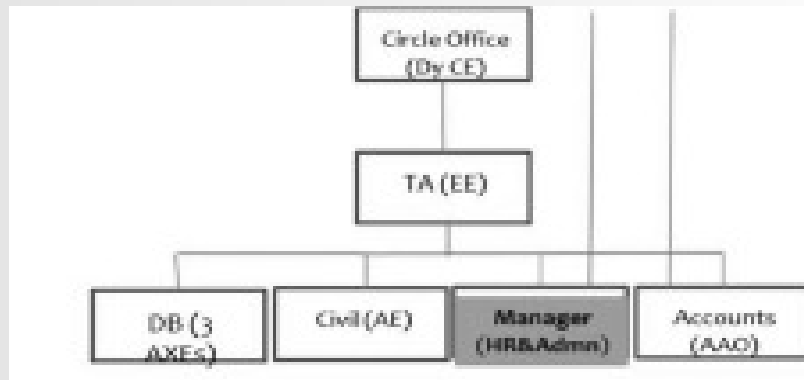
Such arrangements are generally brought in when knowhow of two aspects (e.g., engineering knowhow and HR knowhow) are important for discharging one's responsibilities. This arrangement is however difficult to incorporate and needs maturity on part of both subordinates and supervisors.

3. Responsibilities of HR offices in the two points above would not only be to keep records and implement HR policies, but to proactively promote adoption of technology in serving and giving solutions to employees, use of employee data and analysis in taking decisions, monitoring employee outcomes, designing interventions to improve employee outcomes, measuring effectiveness of such interventions, and linking change in outcomes to change in productivity. It is desired that specific measures (e.g., training, consultancy, recruitment, etc.) be taken by Board to inculcate such competencies in these offices.
4. Although there is provision of computers in circle and division offices (DyCEs and EEs), our observation is that these offices were reluctant to use same. Most of these premises visited by us had computers turned off. Use of computer may help in speeding up decisions and reducing the amount of paperwork. Mandatory requirement to communicate through computers on a few such activities which do not need face to face interaction could be a way forward to bring in such behavioural changes.
5. At both circle and division offices, there is provision of TA to assist the head of the office to discharge his/

her duties. In some of our observations, we felt that majority of works of office heads are being discharged by this individual and office head are spending significant amount of their time in attending meetings and communicating Board decisions to lower offices. In such a scenario, as of now most of the actions seem to be limited at Board and section office levels. Possible role of technology to reduce the amount of travel of division and circle heads to higher offices (e.g., exploring video conferencing facilities) so that more of their energy might be spent at strategizing for their offices.



Proposed Circle Office (Simplified Structure)



DIVISION OFFICE

1. Establishment and general branch can be merged together to form HR department. Since both these wings are doing general administration activities, putting them separately may not make much sense. Further at present many activities being done by these departments are manually done as well as routine and therefore less value adding. It is therefore proposed to expand the scope of their work to also implement employee welfare and productivity enhancement activities.
 - a. As an illustration, it was a concern expressed in some of establishment branches that significant amount of their time is lost in other activities. For example, many less educated employees find difficulty in filling forms. For such situations, alternative options such as creating/circulating videos with instructions for filling forms can be one of the mechanisms. Such creative ideas are more likely if heads of offices consider solving such problems of their subordinates as their jobs and are able to get time to spend for their and lower offices (please see point 5 above). Arranging for training in managing people might help the Board to get such orientations in heads of offices.
 - b. Alongside, it is recommended to expedite the computerization of HR and accounting activities through use of technology
 - c. The reporting relationship for the support functions of HR and Accounts at circle and division offices is proposed to be of matrix type
 - i. These offices will be reporting to both local office as well as the support office heads in the corporate office
 - d. **Senior Assistant (SA):** based on study of JDs, the role of SA needs to be rationalized as the JD has overlap with other positions and has a higher scope of reduction in the volume of work with the introduction of technology.



- i. Maintenance of service book - overlap with FA
- ii. Tax related matter- overlap with FA as well as, it is an annual activity
- iii. Drafting of various Correspondence-Overlap with FA
- iv. Meter Reading Entry - proposed to be automated. SA for data entry (converting the meter reading to Billing) - Introduction of PDA will eliminate this position as the data can be transferred to computer without any manual intervention.
- v. HRIS will reduce the workload including bill preparation, sanctioning and reimbursement
- vi. Increments - proposed to be an annual affair
The use of SA in KSEB was benchmarked with the North Delhi Power Ltd. (NDPL) which had undergone a similar restructuring process. The number of SAs in KSEB particularly those employed in employee record maintenance can be reduced to one third (from 2950) with the aid of information technology and training SA for data entry (converting the meter reading to Billing) - Introduction of PDA will eliminate this position as the data can be transferred to computer without any manual intervention
- e. Each circle and division office can be managed by a SS assisted by 2 SAs when Orumanet becomes operational as integrated HR solution and HR staff has been trained adequately

i. An officer assisted by 2 subordinates should be sufficient to manage the activities at division and circle offices

This proposed rational of JD along with use of technology may lead to **a surplus of 1967 SA across KSEB** and a successful redeployment may yield a saving of 113,299, 2000 /- rupees.

The job analysis workshops also revealed that many SAs are professionally qualified with degrees such as MBA. They may be given with additional responsibility such as HR activities like training and development in circle office.

These surplus SA may be effectively utilized and redeployed in appropriate positions in distribution which has major customer interaction, but less use of engineering skills. The surplus employees of SA may also be redeployed in Hydel tourism projects.

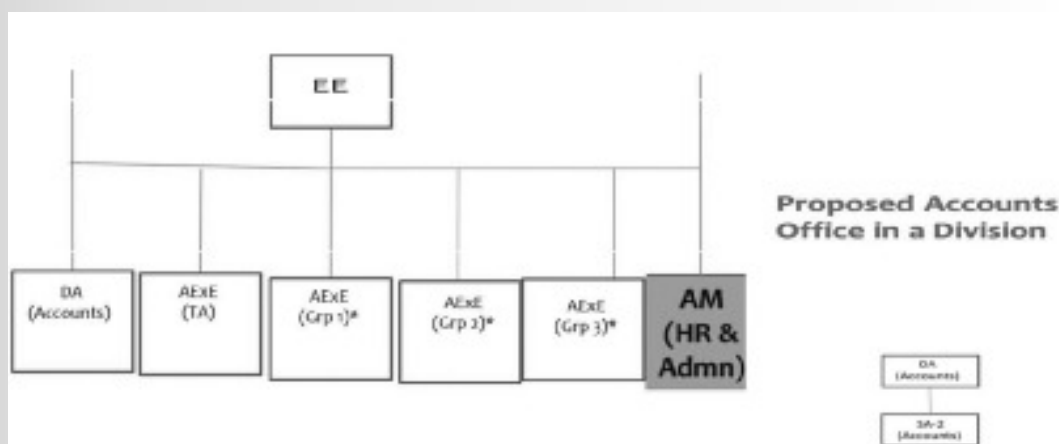
- 2. Confidential Assistant (CA), Fair Copy Assistant (FCA) and Office Attender (OA)**-There is a major overlap found in JDs of CAs and FCAs. The overlapping activities include attending meetings along with higher officials and preparing MOM, typing work in both English and Malayalam, checking email, record maintenance, and preparing letters. The OA role has a major non-value added activities which does not require full time employee. The activities performed by OA such as attending phone calls, handling files, photocopy, visiting bank can be attached to the existing position of CA and FCA. Effective use of information technology based communication by senior officials will also reduce the need of many such activities.



- a. A financial analysis obligation on the Board shows that KSEB spends about Rs. 127 crores monthly in direct employee salaries. About Rs. 4.5 crores (3.50%) monthly are spent on direct salaries of support staff. However, out of 32448 employees, the share of support staff in numbers is 1543 (4.75%). The support staff (CAs, OAs, FCAs, Sweepers and Drivers) earn on an average from Rs. 25309 (Sweepers) to Rs. 62803 (Confidential Assistants). Confidential Assistants (Rs. 62803) and Fair Copy Assistants (Rs. 55714) on an average earn more than Administrative Support Staff (cashier, Assistants, Superintendents together at Rs. 48032) which is contradictory to the roles and responsibility as per the JD.
- b. Hence, **we recommend merging the positions of CA, FCA and OA. This may lead to a surplus of 475 employees** against these positions (in total), but leading to a savings of 2, 36,82,587 /- rupees. To keep the cost in control KSEB may consider future recruitment against these positions on contractual basis.
3. **Senior Superintendent** - each circle and division office can be managed by a SS assisted by 2 SAs when Orumanet becomes operational as integrated HR solution and HR staff has been trained adequately

An officer assisted by 2 subordinates should be sufficient to manage the activities at division and circle offices

Proposed Division Office (Simplified Structure)



SUB DIVISION (SD) OFFICE

The need for coordination and acting as interface among offices necessitates SD offices being in division offices as that may facilitate closer coordination among various sub-division offices for uniformity and regular information exchange. Earlier difficulties of an AEE at SDs regarding dilemma of being seen as not interfering with section but then being termed as idle vs being proactive but then being termed as interfering may be addressed to some extent by this mechanism.



Further autonomy to section offices to carry out some of the activities of sub division offices might have to be given (e.g., sanctioning limit).

At present there is one vehicle provisioned for each section office. This vehicle is also used for transportation of AEEs from sub division offices upon availability. Many a times **there is scarcity of vehicles at section offices to address multiple requests. For better customer service it is appropriate that no infrastructural constraints are faced by the employees. Undue limitations on availability of vehicles and limit on travel distance needs to go for better customer service.**

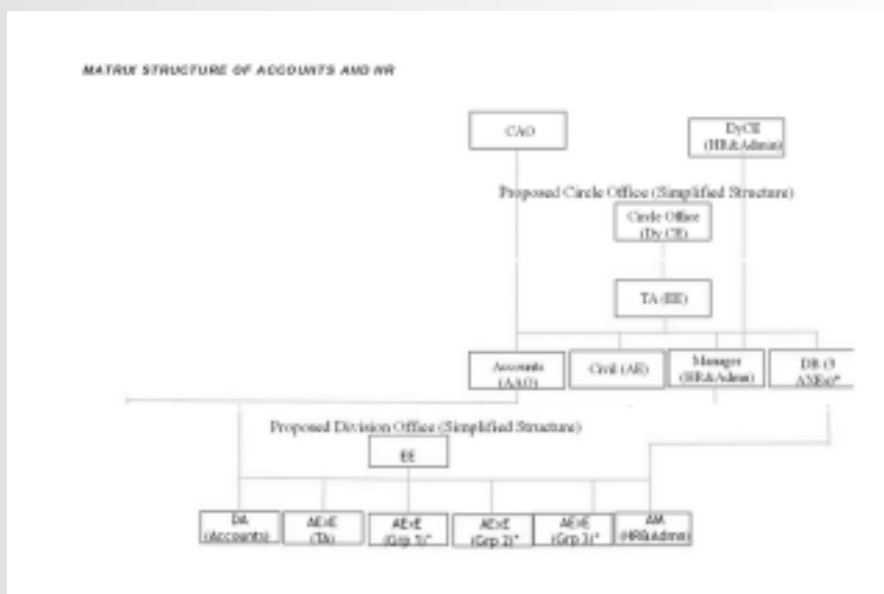
Board may consider either making provision of another vehicle at SD offices to be used for its reporting section offices or remove limits on travel distance. **Exploring technological intervention to computerize and integrate customer requests and relating the same to vehicles, feeding route maps and work related distance travelled on employees' private vehicles or office vehicles could be some of the ways to address dilemma of cost reduction and customer service.**

SECTION OFFICE

1. One of most unifying suggestions across hierarchy, which we felt as legitimate, is to enhance the minimum qualifications of workmen to at least ITI, following which they have the opportunity to receive a fair understanding of necessary specifics regarding electricity. Many officers lamented that the current policy of hiring workmen who were just 7th standard pass, severely compromises their safety and life. It is widely perceived by supervisors and many others that lack of basics of technical know-how as being the reason for many accidents. These workmen are intellectually ill-equipped to receive and appreciate the requisite training. We believe that hiring ITI qualified workmen shall also help reduce the training time and hence expenses of the organization. ITI as minimum qualification (against existing 8th Standard Fail) needs to be made for electrical workers. KSEB may ensure that the available workmen in its payroll may be also appropriately supported to get ITI trained and certified. Further, thanks to tenure-based promotion, most often they were found to do higher order work post promotion, without the necessary skills and competencies. This provision for training the existing employees may be arranged internally or externally, but making it as a prerequisite for promotion are recommended which will ensure competency at a higher level.
2. Electricity workers are also recruited into the organization based on 'Compassionate Employment Scheme'. Typically, this group of workmen is 4th standard pass. They are subsequently promoted to linesman grade II, lines man grade -1, and 90% of them become eligible to become overseer without any additional technical qualification and only based on seniority. Not only it encourages inbreeding in the system, but also harbours incompetency. We would again like to reiterate that KSEB should not compromise in the minimum qualification for electrical workers, i.e. ITI. This would also help KSEB to get competent employees sans any compromises, guided solely by the competency requirements.



3. Meter Reader - Introduction of PDA system (as suggested earlier) would enhance the productivity of meter readers. Currently the reading and calculation is being done manually. Use of technology will enhance the number of households visited by them which in turn will decrease the need of number of manpower. It will also significantly decrease the time of bill delivery. The promotion from Meter reader to Sub-engineer should be based on achievement of diploma engineering or equivalent training (as decided internally). It is essential as the subsequent move is to the position of AE. Hence it is necessary to up skill the employees.



KEY OBSERVATIONS

1. The surprising but interesting result with respect to age and experience profile possibly points to age of entry in KSEB being on higher side. This may have a bearing on effectiveness of KSEB. For example, is it likely to affect creative idea generation, creating a common culture; does it have any relation with intellectual ability of candidate etc., are some of the questions which KSEB management may like to explore and if needed bring appropriate intervention.
2. Looking at distribution of technical core, management, administrative support staff and other support staff, for KSEB to be competitive it makes sense to gradually start managing "other support staff" activities on contractual basis and try to bring down the number of "administrative support staff" to a more justifiable range of 5% of the total employee strength (from presently about 15%) in long run. Many organizations now manage 100s of employees per administrative support staff (if at all needed) with liberal aid of computers and technology.



RECOMMENDATIONS SPECIFIC TO POSITIONS

METER READERS (MR)

- Introduce PDA for meter readers to increase the productivity and reduce the errors in billing
- Freeze future recruitment - (don't fill 876 current vacancy)
- This will lead to an approximate saving of 2,40,90,000/- rupees
- The promotion from Meter reader to Sub-engineer should be based on achievement of diploma engineering or equivalent training (internally).
- It is essential as the subsequent move is to the position of AE.
- MRs becoming SEs merely on the basis of seniority without having relevant field experience
- MRs should be mentored by existing SEs for say 1 year before taking charge as SE.

THOSE PROGRESSING FROM AXE TO EE

- The provision for those with Seniority and arising vacancy in Diploma quota may be abolished
- Address the Skill Resource Mismatch -
- AXEs are trained in computer and need it for effective delivery of the duties, but no such facility is provided in sub divisions.

SA

- Many SAs are found to be professionally qualified with degrees such as MBA and since long waiting for promotions. We believe it's a waste of talent that not only goes unutilized, but also contributes to employee dissatisfaction and under performance.
- They may be given with additional responsibility such as HR activities like training and development in circle office after adequate training and orientation
- As per the JD this position under the domain of distribution requires people handling acumen. Utilize and redeploy the SAs in appropriate positions in distribution where the JD requirement is major field level customer interaction, but less use of engineering skills
- The surplus employees of SA may also be redeployed in Hydel tourism projects.

FOR RECRUITMENT OF DIVISIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

- The criteria of "Graduation with CA or ICWA" may be changed to "either CA or ICWA" without requirement of graduation
- Two other categories of MBA with finance specialization or BBA with finance experience may be added
- The quota ratios also may be changed to:
 - 50% (Professional qualification)
 - 30% (KPSC qualification)
 - 20% (SAs with Account Test)



- For becoming Finance Officer and Senior Finance Officer, a professional qualification (CA/ICWA/MBA (Fin)) may be appropriate
- Recruitment to AFO and higher posts, may be considered purely on the merit of availability and performance

RECRUITMENT OF SES:

- The criteria of 10% reservation for overseers with ITI/Diploma or SSLC with 5 years' experience may be conditional on:
- Clearing an additional test specifically designed for the purpose for overseers who have SSLC and 5 years' experience.

PROGRESSION OF SUB ENGINEERS TO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, ON ACCOUNT OF CONCERNS OF OVERSUPPLY ON SOME CATEGORIES AND LITIGATIONS REGARDING SOME OTHERS:

- Quota for those with certificates may be changed to 10% (from earlier 20%)
- Quota for those through PSC with B.Tech. and employees in any category may be changed to 20% (from earlier 10%)
- Quota for those with PSC through open market may be changed to 50% (from earlier 40%)

PROMOTION TO THE POSITION OF EE AND ABOVE SHOULD BE BASED ON PERFORMANCE.

- Do away with promotion to the above positions based on PSC rank.
- Recruitment to posts of EE and above may be considered purely on the merit of availability and performance
- Officers need to be trained before transfer and promotion and must be based on competency particularly when employees are moving among Generation, Distribution and Transmission.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER (AE) -

- Although, selection of officers is done through PSC examinations, we strongly recommend that, deploying them to generation, transmission, and distribution, should be done based on their interest and skills. Based on our conversation and reflection, we inferred that distribution demands individuals to be proficient in management, customer orientation, and marketing, while generation demands an interest and proficiency in engineering. It would benefit KSEB immensely, if the competencies identified against each position is utilized for deployment of officers. Further, it shall also be beneficial, if personnel are trained in requisite competencies before their promotions and transfers.
- Promotions should not be decided based on PSC rank, which appears prima facie unfair. A suitable performance appraisal system may be designed and implemented, and promotions should be contingent on competencies and performance



- The number of AEs in all RPTI as well as PETARC should be reduced to one in each location due to less avenues for utilization of skills. The volume of work as per the JD does not match the existing number of AEs employed in the RPTI as well as PETARC. The field observation reveals the engagement of AE - Electrical deployed in training centre and supervising housekeeping work is a gross mis-utilization of the talent by the organization.
- Further, efforts should be made to encourage lateral entry of MBAs into distribution. This shall also help rationalize the recruitment of engineers into KSEB, and employ them predominantly in transmission and generation

DRIVERS AND SWEEPERS

- These roles are non-core to the activity of KSEB and found to be costly also. While a senior driver in KSEB is noticed to draw salary of 60,000 rupees per month the average salary of a sweeper found to be 25309 rupees. In order to achieve competitive advantage KSEB may engage drivers & sweepers on contract basis instead of full time support staff. These jobs can also be outsourced to agencies at a cheaper cost which also reduce the recurring liability of the organization.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

- Apart from the recommendations of ensuring qualification of ITI and training system mentioned earlier, KSEB may consider the following as the future option for the job electrical workers,
- Region-wise auctioning of multi-year contracts to manage maintenance and breakdown works
- Supervision of the works may still continue by fulltime employees
- Chance for such workers to become full time employees as Overseers
- Such full time employment may however will be of shorter duration (e.g., 10 years)
- Upon superannuation, such full time employees may be given preference for bidding for contracts for managing breakdown and maintenance work.

BEYOND IIM-K REPORT: CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS

- The approach taken by IIM-K in dealing with the issues in KSEBL a very generic. They tried to analyses the issue academically without going into complexities of the power sector and that too of a vertically integrated organization which is yet to be structurally unbundled as envisaged in EA-2003.



- The bench marking is done by comparing the performance of KSEBL, a vertically integrated *organization*, with the unbundled distribution utilities or generation companies! The comparison of performance of different organizations without functional uniqueness is fundamentally wrong. Instead, the functional performance of each distinct functions, that is; Distribution, transmission and generation should have been evaluated separately and compared. This would have helped in identifying the inefficient functions in the organization. As such, the study is concentrated mainly on the distribution field offices and the analyzed the organization mainly as a distribution company and booking the entire activity against the distribution function.
- Bench marking did not consider the peculiarity of the terrain, the vegetation, the network requirement, the unique consumer mix and distributed settlement of households in the state which calls for higher investments and high employee ratio to ensure better service to the consumers. Again the level of aspirations of the consumers in the state cannot not be comparable with that of the normal utilities but only with the consumers of city utilities in India.
- Many bench marking observation itself are conflicting. In the benching marking as a distribution company, power purchase activity is stated as most efficient and it is stated that with the introduction of Power Purchase input, KSEBL brought to the 18th position among 48 DMUs. But KSEBL as a generation company is not stated as efficient! Actually the reason for low power purchase cost as a DISCOM is the low cost self-generation of hydel electricity to the tune of 40-50% of the total energy requirement. As such it is observed that there is something wrong with this analysis.
- Bench marking of KSEBL as a GENCO, comparing with other Generating companies in India is fundamentally wrong because KSEBL is the only utility in India with nearly 100% hydel generation and most of these generating stations are operated at extended useful life. Again as per CERC norm, each generating station is a distinct unit and its performance need to be evaluated distinctly. Evaluating the performance of KSEBL with all its assets and liabilities as a GENCO is fundamentally wrong.

Taking theoretical shortcuts instead of normative procedures as envisaged by CERC to save time and energy in doing the studies may not provide us with the correct inputs for improving the organizational efficiencies.



- Even in case of the analysis as a Discom, IIM-K has not made an in-depth study of the distribution functions, field issues, accounting blunders, lack of mechanization in technical works and the technical issues being faced. According to them, the employee cost, the administrative cost and generation expenses and O&M cost are the least efficient inputs. But they failed to look in to the mess that happens in KSEBL just because it is a state PSU.
- KSEBL is the only Discom in India where the same establishment is being used for capital works and O&M works. Consequently, correct accounting of capital and O&M works become a distant dream and no proper account of the assets with its useful life and value is available for appropriate action.
- The distribution network is maintained with majority assets having extended useful life and still booked with same O&M cost as that of a new asset. Timely renovation of such assets are long pending and actually KSEBL do not have a correct account of its assets to ensure a systematic renovation of old assets. In the end, instead of providing the licensee with loan cost, depreciation income and less O&M, these assets drain the account of the licensee with high O&M and employee cost.
- KSEBL establishment and employee are abundantly used for implementing government policies without appropriate accounting. Sometimes these activities even conflict with licensee responsibility and goal. Again KSEBL is providing consultancy service to almost all government departments and local bodies in preparing and implementing their projects in official capacities. As such, there is a need for coordinating the activities with the government and local bodies to ensure that the precious time and energy of the KSEBL staff and officers are not wasted for no gain of the organization.
- IIM-K not made any analysis of the functions carried out in transmission and generation wings and they are totally left out from the evaluation.
- Actually each generating station need to be taken as a distinct unit and need to be evaluated against the normative data provided by CERC for each type of generating station. This will provide us with the correct input for improvement of each generating station.
- In case of transmission function, the EA 2003 and Tariff policy envisaged feeder wise and substation wise energy accounting and CERC has provided with normative data for evaluation of the efficiency. Even the AT&C loss which is considered as the most efficient input can be manipulated in the absence of a time synchronized real time energy audit mechanism. Again the segregation of Technical and commercial losses and between transmission and distribution losses is basic requirement for locating the high loss networks and efficient functional improvement of the KSEBL as a total utility.



- IIM-K did not make any recommendations regarding the functions of the special wings like Protection, SCADA, Communication, TMR, SLDC etc. Actually the functions of these wings are very critical to ensure reliable and quality electricity to the consumer, coordination and effectiveness of the general functions, the generation, transmission and distribution. Actually the specific reform report, the Pradan Committed report for SLDC is not even find a reference in the IIM-K report!
- According to IIM-K, one of the least efficient input is the establishment cost. But they have not made any serious observations or proposed any concrete suggestion on the effective utilization of the civil engineers, a redundant category in KSEBL. Actually there are enough work for them in the construction activities and infrastructure creation of distribution, transmission and generation wings in addition to the O&M activities of the civil structures. But it is observed that they remain unaccountable for any output and adding to the inefficient component of the organization.
- The Administrative and General expenses have been pointed out as another least efficient input parameter. But it is observed that IIM-K has not made any evaluation or proposal for restructuring of administrative function and the jumbo corporate establishment at Vydhuthi Bhavanam, Thiruvananthapuram.
- KSEBL is still a vertically integrated organization with generation, transmission, distribution, trading and SLDC together. Bench marking the performance of the organization with that of functionally restructured and bundled utilities do not provide us with correct input for corrective action for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization.
- In KSEB, even the generation function, transmission function & the distribution function is not distinctly separated as envisaged in the EA 2003. Hence the establishment cost as distribution licensee or as a Generation company need not be realistic.
- The actual asset valuation of the KSEBL asset with useful life need to be accounted properly with correct segregation of capital works and maintenance work. Unless such an exercise is complete the bench marking of O&M may not be correct

Conclusion:

IIM-K report is academically based and not equipped with solutions to meet the complexities faced by the power sector in general and KSEBL in particular. The report is useful only for general organizational change in distribution sector consequent to the change of environment from KSEB to KSEBL and failed to address most of the real issues being faced by the organization. Functional restructure of the organization into generation, transmission and distribution units as envisaged in the power sector reform is a prerequisite for effective implementation of the recommendations given in IIM-K report. This means total ring fencing of each of profit centers in real time. That is each profit center functions through real time energy accounting, real time material accounting and real time money accounting. The corporate function need to be limited to the corporate activities of the holding company with functional freedom for all three profit centers in HR, Material Procurement and Planning.





An unsettling thought on Asteroids

Er. G. Chandran Pillai

"Asteroid strikes are what we call low-probability, high consequence events. If we are not taking the threat from incoming space rubbles seriously, one of them, one day, could take us all out"

(Cosmic defender Don Yeomans)

It was 65 million years ago. Dinosaurs had been roaming the planet. Then, one day, a giant rock coming from space and having about 10 km diameter, struck the Yucatan peninsula in Mexico. The impact left a crater now known as Chicxulub. It is supposed to be over 100 miles in width and 10 miles in depth. The energy released was 100 trillion tons of TNT. This power is over one billion times the power of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atom bombs together. The huge blast, according to new hypothesis, sent large rocks from the Earth to Mars and Europa, the satellite of Jupiter. Scientists believe that rocks bigger than 3 meters packed with various living species have travelled all the way to Mars and Europa!

The violent collision triggered mega tsunamis across the oceans and released tremendous heat to start wild fires. Colossal shock waves caused global earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Dense clouds of dust blocked the sun's rays, cooling the Earth by tens of degrees Celsius and darkened the entire surface of the planet, affecting plants and other photo synthesizing life. When the dust finally settled, greenhouse gasses, created by the impact, caused temperatures to

skyrocket above pre-impact levels. In just a few years, these climatic extremes wiped out all the dinosaurs and more than 80% of all plants and animals living at the time.

Tunguska Explosion

At about 7.17am on June 30, 1908 a giant explosion shook Central Siberia. Witnesses close to the event saw a fireball in the sky as hot and bright as our sun. The inhabitants saw the explosion over an area with a radius of 600-1000 kms. The blast centred in a desolate forest area near the Tunguska River in Russia, unleashed energy equivalent to 300 Hiroshima bombs. Eighty million trees over an area of 2150 square kilometres in the coniferous forest were uprooted and blown down in a radial pattern from the blast zone. The catastrophe caused buildings to shake, windows to break and people to be knocked off their feet even at 40 miles away. Dust from the explosion hovered over Europe. The nights following the blast were unusual. Bright night time illumination was reported throughout Europe and Western Russia to the extent that Londoners could read news paper at midnight without artificial lighting!

The most accepted scientific explanation is that an asteroid 40m wide entered Earth's atmosphere at a speed of about 33500 miles per hour and exploded at a height of about 28000 feet. *Many Russians, believing this to be a sign of the approaching end of the world, left their homes*



and belongings and wandered off to holy shrines and monasteries, praying and fasting in preparation for the Final Day of Judgement!

Chelyabinsk blast

Again on Feb 15, 2013 a twenty meter wide asteroid made its 18-second run across Russia with a speed of 42,500 miles per hour, this time near the city of Chelyabinsk with an energy of around 500 kilotons of TNT, 30 times more than that of the Hiroshima bomb. The blast generated a shock wave which blew out windows and rocked buildings. At least 1400 people were treated for injuries, most from falling building debris and flying glass. The number of damaged buildings was tallied over 7200, which included 6040 apartment blocks, 293 medical facilities and 718 educational institutions. The shock wave left a trail of damage 55 miles on either side of the rock's trajectory. The streaking fireball glowed 30 times brighter than the sun, causing skin and retinal burns to the people on the ground. Shattered fragments rained across Central Russia. Around four to six tons of the asteroid pieces crashed into Lake Chebarkul, 43 miles southwest of Chelyabinsk, leaving a 20 feet wide hole in its icy surface. The only thing that prevented 33 times the Hiroshima damage from being done was that the airburst took place 17 miles above Earth.

Fireballs across Kerala sky

Surprisingly on 27-2-2015 at about 10.30pm, bright fireballs lit up the sky in many parts of Kerala triggering panic among people. The fireballs left behind an

orange trail as they descended and produced loud noises in some areas. This strange phenomenon lasted for a few seconds. Media houses, police and fire stations started receiving frantic calls from people across Kerala. "We have located a suspected impact crater in Karimallur village in Ernakulum district," said a scientist with Disaster Management Authority. Experts concluded that it was a meteoroid. Luckily, no human loss reported.

What are asteroids?

Asteroids are large chunks of rocks left over from the formation of solar system about 4.6 billion years ago. They are in orbit around the sun. Nearly all asteroids are irregularly shaped, although a few are nearly spherical such as Ceres, the largest asteroid in the solar system about 950 kms wide and having 4% mass of our moon. The average temperature of the surface of a typical asteroid is minus 73 degree centigrade. Most asteroids lie in the vast ring between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. This main asteroid belt contains more than 200 asteroids larger than 100 kms in diameter. Meteoroids are much smaller rocks or particles in orbit around the sun. If a meteoroid enters the Earth's atmosphere and vaporizes, it becomes a meteor (shooting star).

Hundreds of asteroids, despite their size have been classified as potentially hazardous. Many had hit the Earth in the past and more will crash into our planet in the future. Smaller ones could destroy a city or cause devastating tsunamis. Every day we get hit by 100 tons of pebbly



debris, all of which incinerates in the atmosphere. And in every eight months something comes in as big as a small car. An asteroid capable of global disaster has to be more than one kilometre wide. Such an impact could raise enough heat and dust into the atmosphere to create a nuclear winter severely damaging living species around the world.

Just look at the sizes of the asteroids that threaten us and how often they hit

Cosmic defender Don Yeomans who leads the Near Earth Object Program Office at NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL) in California, charged with the mission of watching the skies for errand asteroids that are capable of putting Earth in their crosshairs, estimates that ,on average, a Tunguska sized asteroid will enter Earth's atmosphere every 200 years. These posses a serious possibility that in the future a similar

Size of asteroid	How many are near Earth	One hits Earth's atmosphere every-	Explosiveness compared to Hiroshima blast
20cm	several billion	Day	0.00002X
4 m	Hundreds		
	of millions	8months	0.2X
30m	1.3 million	200 years	87X
140m	20,000	13,000 years	8600X
1km	1000	4, 40,000 years	3 million X
10km	4	89 million years	3 billion X

Asteroids of 30-140m size that strike the Earth every 200 to 13000 years could destroy a city or cause devastating tsunamis. On the very day that Chelyabinsk got rocked, NASA was tracking another asteroid, known as 2012DA14, about the size of a small office building. It passed Earth within a distance of just 27580km, several thousand kilometres below the altitude of some of our highest flying satellites. With its sophisticated sky watching capabilities, NASA knew where 2012DA14 was going and knew it would miss. But many asteroids can hit Earth by sneaking through the same way that fighter pilots can get the jump on the enemy: by flying in from the direction of the sun.

asteroid could once again enter Earth's atmosphere, but this time, strikes at a populated area. The result would then be catastrophic!

JPL astronomers have found and plotted the trajectories of nearly 11000 asteroids that come within 1.3 astronomical units of the sun. A single astronomical unit is the distance from the sun to Earth-150 million kms. So 1.3 Aus means close. To qualify as a potentially hazardous asteroid the object must measure 140 m and come within 0.05 AU of Earth (7.5million kms). Currently NASA knows about 1500(40%) such asteroids and intends to find the remaining



in the near future. NASA also succeeded in finding 95% of the largest of these bodies- 1km or more. The aim is to project orbital cycles at least a century into the future.

Keeping Track

NASA's mission is n't just to watch all the near misses fly by but also to do something about the ones that are heading our way. One strategy is just give the asteroid a good hard shove, changing its trajectory a little when it is far away from Earth so that by the time it reaches us, it flies wide. "Depending upon distance," says Yeomans, "you might have to change the asteroid's velocity by only 1cm per sec." Such a course correction could be achieved by hitting the rock with a cannonball like projectile or even a spacecraft. However, no asteroid deflecting spacecraft exists, that it takes time to design one, build it and send it out on its mission. At the moment, Yeomans estimates we would need a 10 year window between the discovery of a killer rock and deflection if we wanted to avoid disaster. Almost all detection and tracing work is being done by the US now. We need bigger telescopes in space above the Earth's atmosphere. As the sky is black there, even fainter asteroids can be found more easily. NASA's mission

will revolutionize our understanding of potentially hazardous asteroids and in categorizing them. Now we are a lot safer than we once were.

It is believed that if the Tunguska had happened 4hrs later, due to the rotation of the Earth, it would have completely destroyed the city of Vyborg and significantly damaged St.Petersburg. Lonar Crater Lake in Maharashtra(1.8kmdia), Canada's Sudbury crater(60kmx 30 km) and South Africa's Vredefort crater(300kms in dia), formed 50000 years, 1.8 billion years and 2 billion years ago respectively clearly indicate that such giant asteroids can slam into our planet again snuffing out most of Earth's life forms. It is the collective responsibility of all nations to work together to defend mother Earth from these hazardous asteroids.

Not all forms of life succumbed to the dino-killing event 65 million years ago, but the dominant one on the planet did. We have long since become heir to that position. Asteroid strikes are what we call low-probability, high consequence events. If we are not taking the threat from incoming space rubbles seriously, one of them, one day, could take us all out.



Letters to the Editor

കത്തുകൾ അയക്കേണ്ട വിലാസം

**Chief Editor, Hydel Bullet,
KSEB Engineers' Association, Panavila
Thiruvananthapuram - 01, Phone : 0471 - 2330696
Email :hydelbulletin@gmail.com**



കാശ്മീർ വിഷയം



Er. രാജൻ വി.

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യലബ്ധിയോടെ നമുക്ക് കിട്ടിയ ഒരു കീറാമുട്ടി ആയിരുന്നല്ലോ കാശ്മീർ പ്രശ്നം. മതത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ രാജ്യം രണ്ടായി ഭാഗിച്ചപ്പോൾ കാശ്മീർ അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നില്ലല്ലോ. അന്നത്തെ കാശ്മീർ രാജാവ് പാകിസ്ഥാന്റെ ആക്രമണം ഭയന്ന് ഇന്ത്യൻ യൂണിയനിൽ ചേരാൻ താല്പര്യപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. അതേസമയത്തുതന്നെ പാകിസ്ഥാൻ അതിന്റെ കുറെഭാഗം കൈയേറുകഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. ആ മുന്നേറ്റം തടഞ്ഞത് നമ്മുടെ പട്ടാളമായിരുന്നു. അതിനകം അവർ കൈയടക്കിയ പ്രദേശം അവരുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലായി, അത് തിരിച്ചുപിടിക്കാൻ നമ്മുടെ അന്നത്തെ രാഷ്ട്രീയ നേതൃത്വത്തിന്റെ ലിബറൽ സംസ്കാരം കാരണം പട്ടാളത്തെ അനുവദിച്ചതുമില്ല. അങ്ങനെ ബാക്കി ഭാഗം ഇന്ത്യയുടെ നിയന്ത്രണത്തിലുമായി. അനുതുടങ്ങിയ സംഘർഷം ഒരയവുമില്ലാതെ ഇന്നും തുടരുന്നു. ഇതിനിടക്ക് പാകിസ്ഥാനിൽ പട്ടാളം അവിടത്തെ ഭരണത്തിൽ സ്വാധീനം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. ബംഗ്ലാദേശ് പുതിയ രാജ്യമായി, ഭീകരർ പലപേരിൽ പാകിസ്ഥാനിൽ ആധിപത്യം സ്ഥാപിച്ചു. അങ്ങനെ അവിടത്തെ സർക്കാർ വെറും നോക്കുകുത്തിയായി മാറി.

പാകിസ്ഥാനിലെ ഭരണത്തിൽ മൂന്ന് ഘടകങ്ങളുണ്ട്. തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത സർക്കാർ, പട്ടാളവും രഹസ്യവിഭാഗമായ ഐ.എസ്.ഐ., ഭീകര സംഘടനകൾ. ഈ പ്രത്യേകത കാരണം കാശ്മീർ വിഷയത്തിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത സർക്കാർ എടുക്കുന്ന തീരുമാനങ്ങൾ നടപ്പിലാക്കാനുള്ളശേഷി അതിനില്ല. രണ്ടാമത്തെ വിഭാഗമായ പട്ടാളം ഇതിൽ അവർക്ക് താല്പര്യമുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ സർക്കാരിനൊപ്പം നില്ക്കും. കൂടാതെ സർക്കാർ

അറിയാതെ പല കാര്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യും; കാർഗിൽ യുദ്ധം. ഭീകരരെല്ലാം മുസ്ലീം തീവ്രവാദികളാണ്, അതുതന്നെ പല നേതൃത്വത്തിന്റെ കീഴിലാണ്. ഇവർക്ക് ഇഷ്ടമില്ലാത്ത ഏത് നടപടിയേയും അവർ, ഏതുവിധേനയും. എതിർത്തുതോല്പിക്കും. ഇവർ നമുക്കെതിരെ നടത്തുന്ന ആക്രമണങ്ങളിൽ പലതും അവിടത്തെ സർക്കാർ അറിയുന്നുമില്ല. ഇതിനിടക്ക് ഇന്ത്യയും പാകിസ്ഥാനും ആണവശക്തികളായി; അവരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പല സംശയങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്, അവർ ചൈനയുടെ സഹായത്തിലാണ് ഇതൊക്കെ സംഘടിപ്പിച്ചതെന്നാണ് ബലമായ സംശയം, വിശേഷിച്ചും മിസൈലുകളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ. എന്തായാലും അതൊക്കെ കൊണ്ട് ഈ കാശ്മീർ വിഷയത്തിൽ ലോകരാഷ്ട്രങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയും കൂടിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

ഇതിന്റെ യൊക്കെ വെളിച്ചത്തിൽ വേണം ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ കാശ്മീരിലെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ കാണാൻ. ഭീകരരുടെ പരിശീലനം കിട്ടിയ വിഘടന വാദികളാണ് ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പ്രശ്നക്കാർ. കാശ്മീരിലുള്ള 22 ജില്ലകളിൽ 4 എണ്ണത്തിലാണ് ബഹുളം നടക്കുന്നത്. അതിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ഒരുമാസംമുനെ ഒരു ചെറുപ്പക്കാരനായ തീവ്രവാദി സുരക്ഷസേനയുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഏറ്റുമുട്ടലിൽ കൊല്ലപ്പെട്ടു. ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള ഏറ്റുമുട്ടലിൽ രണ്ട് വിഭാഗത്തുമുള്ളവർ കൊല്ലപ്പെടുന്നത് സാധാരണ സംഭവം. പിന്നെ അതിന്റെ പേരിലായി അടുത്ത ബഹളം. അങ്ങനെ ഉണ്ടായ ബഹളവും പൊതുമുതൽ നശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതും നേരിടാൻ സുരക്ഷസേന പെല്ലറ്റ് തോക്കുകൾ ഉപയോഗിച്ചു. ഇപ്പോഴും അക്രമം തുടരുന്നു.



ഇവിടത്തെ കുറെ മനുഷ്യസ്നേഹികളും മാധ്യമങ്ങളും കൂടി പെല്ലറ്റ് പ്രയോഗത്തെ ശക്തമായി എതിർക്കുകയാണ്. അതേ സമയം നമ്മുടെ സുരക്ഷാസേനക്കുണ്ടായ ആൾ നാശത്തിൽ ഇവർക്ക് ഒരു ആവലാതിയുമില്ല; ആകാംക്ഷയുമില്ല. ആക്രമണത്തിൽ പരിക്കേറ്റ ജനത്തിന്റെ പുറത്തുള്ള പെല്ലറ്റ് മുറിവുകൾ കാണിച്ചാണ് മാധ്യമങ്ങൾ അനുതാപം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത്. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യ ദിനത്തിൽ കൊടിപൊക്കിയ സുരക്ഷാ കമാൻഡ്സിനെ ഭീകർ അനേദി വസം തന്നെ കൊലപ്പെടുത്തിയതിലൊന്നും ഇവർക്ക് ഒരു സങ്കടവുമില്ല.

കൂടാതെ ഈ അഭിപ്രായ രൂപീകരണക്കാരുടെ ഒരു വലിയ മനഃപ്രയാസമാണ് അഫ്കഡ നിയമം. അത് മനുഷ്യാവകാശം ഹനിക്കുന്ന ഡ്രാക്കുള നിയമമെന്നാണ് ഇവർ പറയുന്നത്. ശരീരം മുഴുവൻ മാർകമായ ആയുധങ്ങളുമായി നടക്കുന്ന ഭീകര-വിഘടന വാദികളെ നേരിടാൻ സുരക്ഷാസേനയ്ക്ക് ലാത്തിമാത്രം മതിയെന്നാണ് ഇവർ പറയുന്നത്. ആക്രമണത്തിന്റെ വഴി സമരക്കാർ വെടിഞ്ഞാൽ സുരക്ഷാസേനക്കും പ്രത്യേക നിയമത്തിന്റെ ആവശ്യമില്ല. പക്ഷേ ഇവരാരും അത് പറയില്ല (ഈ നിയമത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ 16 വർഷമായി മണിപ്പൂരിൽ നിരാഹാരം കിടന്ന വനിത കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം അത് നിർത്തി. അവരെ ഒരു ധീരവനിത ആയിട്ടാണ് മാധ്യമങ്ങളും ബുജികളും ചിത്രീകരിച്ചിരുന്നത്. അവസാനം നിരാഹാരം അവസാനിച്ചപ്പോൾ അവരുടെ കൂടെ ആരുമില്ല; പോകാനൊരു ഇടംപോലുമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ ജീവന് തന്നെ ഭീഷണി ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നത്).

ഈ മനുഷ്യസ്നേഹമൊക്കെ പറയുന്നവർക്ക് കാശ്മീരിലെ പണ്ഡിറ്റ്കളുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു താല്പര്യവുമില്ല. അവരൊക്കെ നാടുവിട്ടുപോയിട്ടുകാലം കുറെയായി. അത് കൊണ്ടിനി അവരെ തിരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് വരേണ്ടെന്നാണ് ഇവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതൊന്നും സാധാഹ ചാനൽ ചർച്ചയ്ക്കുള്ള വാർത്തയാകുന്നില്ല. അതു

പോലെ ഒരു വിഘടനവാദി ഇന്ത്യൻ പാസ് പോർട്ടിന് കൊടുത്ത അപേക്ഷയിൽ നാഷണാലിറ്റി കോളം പൂരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇതൊക്കെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തല്ലാതെ വേറെ എവിടെയെങ്കിലും നടക്കുമോയെന്ന് പൊതുജനം ചിന്തിക്കണം.

ഇതിനിടയ്ക്ക് പാക് സർക്കാർ കാശ്മീർ വിഷയത്തിൽ ചർച്ചയാകാമെന്ന് അറിയിച്ചു. പക്ഷേ അതിർത്തി കടക്കുന്ന ഭീകരാക്രമണത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ചർച്ചയ്ക്ക് ഇന്ത്യ തയ്യാറാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ ദിവസം നടന്ന സർവ്വകക്ഷി സമ്മേളനത്തിലും പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി ഇതാവർത്തിച്ചു. വിഘടനവാദികളുമായി ചർച്ചക്കില്ലെന്ന് അറിയിച്ചിരുന്നു. സുപ്രീം കോടതിയും ജുഡീഷ്യൽ പരിഹാരമല്ല രാഷ്ട്രീയ പരിഹാരമാണ് വേണ്ടതെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞത്. ഇതിനുമുന്നെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യദിന പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ബലുചിരമാനിലെ മനുഷ്യാവകാശ ലംഘനത്തെ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പരാമർശിച്ചിരുന്നു. അക്കാര്യത്തിൽ അവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പിന്തുണയും ഇന്ത്യക്കുണ്ട്.

ഈ സാഹചര്യങ്ങളിലും നേരത്തെ പറഞ്ഞ മൂന്ന് ഘടകങ്ങളുടെയോജിച്ചല്ലാതെയുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും കാരണം ഈ കാശ്മീർ പ്രശ്നത്തിനൊരു ശാശ്വതപരിഹാരം ഉടനൂണ്ടാകാനുള്ള സാധ്യത വളരെ വിരളമാണ്. അവിടെ ഭീകരവാദവും വിഘടനവാദവും തുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് ഇപ്പോൾ മൂന്ന് തലമുറകളായി. അതുകൊണ്ട് തന്നെ ഈ ആക്രമണങ്ങളെ അടിച്ചമർത്താൻ അത്ര എളുപ്പമല്ല (ഇസ്രേയേൽ - പാലസ്തീൻ ഏറ്റുമുട്ടൽ ഓർക്കുക) അതുകൊണ്ട് രാഷ്ട്രീയ പരിഹാരത്തിനുള്ള ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ഇന്ത്യാസർക്കാർ ഗൗരവമായി പിന്തുടരണം. അതിന് എല്ലാ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പാർട്ടികളുമായി ആദ്യം ഒരു ധാരണയിലെത്തണം അതുകഴിഞ്ഞ് കാശ്മീരിലെ ബന്ധപ്പെട്ട എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളുമായി നേരിട്ടൊ അല്ലാതെയോ ചർച്ചകൾ നടത്തണം. ബ്രിട്ടനിലെ സ്കോണ്ട്യാർഡിനെപ്പോലെ സ്വയംഭരണമുള്ള പ്രദേശമാക്കുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളും ആലോചിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്.



ശ്രഹണമായി, ഞാഞ്ഞുള്ളുകൾ വിഷം ചീറ്റി തുടങ്ങി

ഗുരുജി

ശ്രഹണസമയത്ത് ഏതുഞാഞ്ഞുള്ളിനും വിഷം വെയ്ക്കുമെന്നത് നാടൻ ചൊല്ലാണെങ്കിലും അത് ചിലരെ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുമാത്രമാണെന്ന് ഇപ്രാവശ്യത്തെ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവുകൾ നോക്കിയാൽ മനസ്സിലാവും. വാലെത്ര കുഴലിലിട്ടാലും കുഴലുവളയുകയല്ലാതെ വാലുനേരെയായ ചരിത്രം ഇന്നേവരെയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്, നേരെയായും എന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചവർ ലണ്ടനിൽ മാത്രമല്ല നാട്ടിലും മണ്ടൻമാർ തന്നെ.

പണ്ട് പണ്ട് ആഗസ്റ്റ് മാസത്തിൽ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഇറങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ അതിനെ കളിയാക്കിയവരും പരിഹസിച്ചവരും ചീത്തവിളിച്ചവരും അച്ചുതണ്ടു തിരിക്കുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ ആഗസ്റ്റ് അവസാനിക്കാറായിട്ടും ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഇറങ്ങുവാൻ ഇനിയും പാലത്തിനടിയിൽകൂടി വെള്ളം ഷൊർണ്ണൂർ വരെ ഒഴുകണം; അവിടെ ഇനി എന്തെല്ലാം കെട്ടിപ്പൊക്കണം; പന്ത്രണ്ടു മാസം ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ തികയാതെ വരും. അത്രയധികം ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഇറക്കി ആളുകളെ വട്ടംകറക്കി വെടക്കാക്കി തനിക്കാക്കിയാലേ ഉറക്കം വരുകയുള്ളൂ.

ഇത്തവണത്തെ ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണത്തിന്റെ വിഹിതമായി ഓരോരുത്തരും നൽകേണ്ടത് ടൺ കണക്കിനായതുകൊണ്ട്, ഓരോരുത്തരെയും സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവിലൂടെ പറപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്, മുട്ടുവിൻ തുറക്കപ്പെടുമെന്നുള്ള ആപ്തവാക്യമനുസരിച്ച് ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണത്തിന്റെ വിഹിതമായി ചെന്നാൽ ഏതു സംഘടനയിൽ

നിന്നായിക്കൊള്ളട്ടെ വാതിലുകൾ തുറക്കപ്പെടും. അനോമലികളിൽ തങ്കലിപികളാൽ എഴുതി അവർക്കു സ്വർഗസമാനമായ ഇരിപ്പിടങ്ങളിൽ ഉപവിഷ്ടരാകാം.

അത്തരം ആളുകളെ ഇരിപ്പിടത്തിൽ ഇരുത്തി കഴിയുമ്പോൾ മാലോകർ വിളിച്ചു പറയും എന്തൊരുചേർച്ച, ഈ കസേരയിലേക്ക് ഇങ്ങേരല്ലാതെവേറെ ഒരാളെക്കുറിച്ചും ചിന്തിക്കുവാൻ പോലും പറ്റില്ല. തങ്കലിപികളിൽ ആലേഖനം ചെയ്ത അനോമലി ഉത്തരവിനടിയിലും എഴുതിവെയ്ക്കും ഇതു പൊതുജന താല്പര്യർത്ഥം പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ച രാജാവിന്റെ ഉത്തരവ്, ഇതിനെ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്യാൻ ആർക്കും അധികാരമില്ല.

അങ്ങ് ഉത്തരോത്തര ജില്ലയിൽ ചെന്നമ്പേഷിച്ചാൽ ആളുകൾ ഉത്തരം കിട്ടാതെ അലയുന്നത് കാണാം. സ്ഥലംമാറ്റത്തിന്റെ മാനദണ്ഡമനുസരിച്ച് ആരെങ്കിലും ഏതെങ്കിലും സ്ഥാനത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമാണ് സ്ഥലമാറ്റാനുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയങ്ങ് കാസറഗോഡ്കാരെ മനഃസമാധാനത്തോടെ വിട്ടാൽ മനുഷ്യർക്കെല്ലാം നാണക്കേടായതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് ഫുട്ബോൾ കളിയിലെ പന്തടിക്കുന്നപോലെ തട്ടികളിച്ചത്. കാസറഗോഡ് ജില്ല കേരളത്തില്ലല്ലെന്ന് തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ച ആരോ ഒപ്പിച്ച പണിയാണ്.

കണ്ണൂർ ജില്ലയിലാണെങ്കിൽ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ജില്ലയായതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടെ വിതരണരംഗത്ത് ഞാഞ്ഞുള്ളുകൾ



സ്വന്തം സംഘടനയിൽപെട്ടവരെ വെച്ചാൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നേരാംവണ്ണം നടക്കില്ലെന്നു ബോധ്യമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് സ്വന്തം ടീമംഗങ്ങളെ മുഴുവൻ സേഹായി സിസ്റ്റമാറ്റിക് ആയി സിസ്റ്റം ഓപ്പറേഷനിലേക്ക് കടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോയി ഒളിവിൽ താമസിച്ച് തിരിച്ച് വരുമ്പോൾ രക്തസാക്ഷികളുമാവാം. അപ്പോഴേക്കും സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണവും കഴിഞ്ഞ് ആളുകളൊക്കെ കറന്റുമായി വീട്ടിലിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടാവും. എന്തൊക്കെ സുഖഭദ്രമായ പദ്ധതി.

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ജില്ലയിൽപ്പോലും വിതരണ രംഗത്ത് ജോലി ചെയ്ത് കഷ്ടപ്പെടുവാൻ തയ്യാറാകാത്ത, ഈ ഞാഞ്ഞുലകളുടെ സംഘങ്ങൾക്ക് എന്ത് ആത്മാർത്ഥതയാണുള്ളത്. സിസ്റ്റമാറ്റിക് ആയി സിസ്റ്റം ഓപ്പറേഷനിലേക്കു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം വാങ്ങിയവർക്ക് മറ്റു സംഘടനയിൽപെട്ടവർ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവ് ഇറങ്ങിയിട്ടും പഴയ കസേരകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നത് കണ്ട് സഹികെട്ട് അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്നവരെ പടക്കം പൊട്ടിച്ച് ഓടിക്കുവാൻ ചെന്നപ്പോഴാണ്, ഒരു കാര്യം മറ്റുള്ളവർ ഓർമ്മിപ്പിച്ചത്, എന്താ നിങ്ങൾക്ക് സ്ഥലംമാറ്റത്തിന് ഉത്തരവിറങ്ങിയില്ലെ, എന്താ ഇങ്ങിപ്പോണില്ലെ, ആട ഇപ്പോ ആളുടെ ആവശ്യല്ല പതുകെപ്പോയാ മതി എന്ന ഉത്തരവും പറഞ്ഞു ചമ്മിനില്പാണ്.

കോഴിക്കോടൻ ചന്തയില് കാര്യങ്ങൾ കുറച്ചുകൂടി കടുപ്പത്തിലാണ്, ജനറേഷൻ അഞ്ചും ആറും കൊല്ലം കഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷം ഉത്തരവു കിട്ടിയിട്ടും ആറുമാസം കാത്തുനിന്നിട്ടാണ് വിടുതൽ ലഭിച്ച് നാടിനടുത്തേക്ക് എത്തിപ്പെട്ടത്, അത്തരം ആളുകളെ തിരഞ്ഞുപിടിച്ച് ഇപ്രാവശ്യത്തെ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവി

ലൂടെ സ്ഥലംമാറ്റികളുണ്ടു. കാരണം അവർ തീവ്രവാദികളാണ്; അവരെ വീടിനടുത്ത് വെച്ചോണ്ടിരുന്നാൽ ബോംബുകൾ വർഷിക്കപ്പെടും.

നല്ലതും, ചേവായൂർ തുടങ്ങി നിരവധി സബ്സ്റ്റേഷനുകളിൽ നിരവധി കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഇരിക്കുന്നവർക്കൊന്നും ഒരു മാറ്റവുമില്ല. നല്ലതത് സർക്കിളിൽ അഞ്ചുവർഷമായി ഇരിക്കുന്നവർക്ക് മാറ്റവുമില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഒരു വർഷം തികയാത്തവരെപ്പോലും സ്ഥലംമാറ്റി പാഠം പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ് ഇവരുടെ ഹോബി, അവിടെയും വിതരണരംഗത്ത് ജോലി ചെയ്യാൻ നമ്മുടെ സംഘടനക്കാരാരാരും തയ്യാറല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് മറ്റുള്ളവരെ തട്ടിക്കൂട്ടി വിതരണ രംഗത്തേക്കു പറഞ്ഞു വിട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. പാലക്കാടും തൃശ്ശൂരും വിദ്യവേറെയാണ് സ്കൂളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ നടന്നുപോകുമ്പോൾ കുട്ടികളുടെ തലയിൽ തോണ്ടി വഴക്കുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതുപോലെയാണ്. പ്രസരണരംഗത്ത് സമാധാനമായി ഇരിക്കുന്നവരെ വിതരണ രംഗത്തേക്കു പറഞ്ഞുവിട്ടു. ഇനി അഥവാ ആരെങ്കിലും വിതരണ രംഗത്ത് സമാധാനമായിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതുമണ്ടകിൽ ചോദിക്കാതെ തന്നെ പ്രസരണ രംഗത്തേയ്ക്കു പറഞ്ഞുവിടും. തലയിൽ രണ്ടു കൊട്ടുകൊടുത്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സമാധാനവുമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഒപ്പം ശമ്പള പരിഷ്കരണത്തിന്റെ വിഹിതം നൽകാത്ത സ്വന്തം സംഘടനക്കാരെ കാസറഗോഡേക്ക് പഠനത്തിനായി വിടുവാനും മറന്നിട്ടില്ല.

അങ്ങിനെയങ്ങിനെ തിരുവനന്തപുരത്തെത്തുമ്പോഴേക്കും സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണമല്ലെ മുന്നിൽകിടക്കുന്നത്. അത് വിജയിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ ഞാഞ്ഞുള്ളകളുടെ



സംഘം കൊണ്ടാവില്ല മക്കളെ എന്നു പൂർണ്ണബോധമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമാണ് ഈ കടുംകൈ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നത്. സ്വന്തം അണികളെക്കുറിച്ച് ഉത്തമബോധ്യം ഉള്ളത് ഒരു മുതൽകൂട്ടാണ്.

സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ പരമ്പരതൂടങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുമ്പായി എച്ച്. ആർ. എം. ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയർ സംഘടനകളുടെ ഒരു മീറ്റിംഗ് വിളിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ സംഘടനകളും ഓടിയെത്തിയപ്പോൾ ഓരോ ജില്ലയിലെയും കണക്കുകൾ നിരത്തി വലിയ വായിൽ വർത്തമാനം പറയുന്ന ചിലരുടെ വാചക കസർത്തിലൂടെ ഓരോ തസ്തികയിൽപെട്ടവരുടെയും ജില്ലയ്ക്കു പുറത്തുപോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നവരുടെയും കണക്കുകൾ പറയുന്നു. കണക്കുകൾ കേട്ട മറ്റു സംഘടനക്കാരെല്ലാം പോകേണ്ടിവരുന്നവരുടെ കണക്കിൽപെടുന്നവരോട് സ്ഥലംമാറ്റത്തിന് അപേക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച് അപേക്ഷിച്ചു. കണക്കിൽപ്പെടാത്തവർ ആരും അപേക്ഷിച്ചില്ല.

സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവുകൾ ഒന്നൊന്നായി ഇറങ്ങുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോഴാണ് എച്ച്. ആർ. എം. ചീഫ് എഞ്ചിനീയറുടെ ആഫീസിൽ ഒരു കണക്കുമില്ലെന്ന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ടത്. അഞ്ചുപേർ ജില്ലയ്ക്ക് പുറത്തുപോകേണ്ടിവരുമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിടത്ത് ഇരുപത്തിയഞ്ചുപേരാണ് ജില്ലയ്ക്കു പുറത്തുപോയത്, എന്തൊരു കൃത്യമായ കണക്ക്. അവാർഡ് തന്നെ കൊടുത്ത് പേ വാർഡിൽ അഡ്മിറ്റ് ചെയ്യണം.

മൈക്രോസ്കോപ്പുവെച്ചു നോക്കിയപ്പോൾ മറ്റു സംഘടനയിൽപെട്ട ചിലർ മനഃസമാധാനത്തോടെ ചില കസേരകളിൽ ഇരിക്കുന്നതുകണ്ടു സഹിക്കുവാൻ പറ്റാതെ

പുതിയ തിയറിതന്നെ ഉണ്ടാക്കി അവരെ തട്ടിത്തെറിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നാൽപ്പതുകിലോ മീറ്ററിനുള്ളിലുള്ള മാറ്റം ഒരു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റമല്ല; അതൊരു മാറ്റം മാത്രം. അങ്ങിനെയാണ് കേരളത്തിലുടനീളമുള്ള മറ്റു സംഘടനക്കാരെയെല്ലാം വേട്ടപ്പട്ടികളെ വിട്ട് കസേരകളിൽ നിന്ന് ഓടിച്ചത്.

പിന്നെന്തിനാണ് സംഘടനക്കാരെയെല്ലാം വിളിച്ചുകൂട്ടി പ്രഹസന നാടകം കളിച്ചത്. ഏതൊരാൾക്കും ഒരു തെറ്റൊക്കെ പറ്റാം എന്നു കരുതി ഇനിയുള്ള മീറ്റിംഗുകൾക്ക് പങ്കെടുക്കാതിരിക്കാം.

സമ്പൂർണ്ണ വൈദ്യുതീകരണം വിജയിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ എല്ലാ സംഘടനകളുടെയും സംഘടനാംഗങ്ങളുടെ സഹകരണം വേണമെന്നാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട് എന്തൊരു വിനയത്തോടെയുള്ള അപേക്ഷയായിരുന്നു. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ തെക്കുവടക്കുതട്ടിലുള്ള സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവുകളിറക്കി മറ്റുള്ള സംഘടനകളെ ദ്രോഹിച്ചിട്ട്, സഹകരണം കർമ്മത്തിലൂടെ പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഒരു കാര്യവുമില്ല. മനസ്സറിഞ്ഞു സഹകരണം ഉണ്ടാവുമെന്നു കരുതേണ്ടതില്ല.

റഗുലേറ്ററി കമ്മീഷനിലേക്കു മാർച്ച് നടത്തുവാനും കേന്ദ്ര സർക്കാരിനെതിരെ സമരം ചെയ്യുവാനും എല്ലാ സംഘടനക്കാരും വേണം. സ്ഥലംമാറ്റ ഉത്തരവുകളുടെ കാര്യം വരുമ്പോൾ ഞങ്ങൾവേദനിങ്ങൾവേദന. അത്തരം തന്ത്രത്തിന്റെ കാലമൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഒത്തൊരുമിച്ചുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളുടെ കലാശക്കൊട്ടായി സെപ്റ്റംബർ 2ലെ പണിമുടക്കിനെ നമുക്കു കാണാം. അങ്ങിനെ കാണുന്നതാണ് അതിന്റെയൊരു ഭാഗം.





തിളങ്ങുന്ന കണ്ണുകൾ

Er. എൻ.ടി. ജോബ്

ബസ് സ്റ്റോപ്പിൽ കണ്ട ഒഴിഞ്ഞ കസേരയിൽ കയറി ഇരുന്നപ്പോഴാണ് ഓർത്തത് ബസ് വരുവാൻ ഇനിയും ഒരു മണിക്കൂറെങ്കിലും കഴിയുമെന്നുള്ള കാര്യം. ഇപ്പോഴാണെങ്കിൽ വാട്ട്സ് അപ്പും, ഫേസ് ബുക്കുമെല്ലാം നോക്കിയിരുന്നാൽ സമയം പോണതറിയില്ല, അന്നത്തെ ആ കൊച്ചു ഫോണിൽ അത്തരം സംഗതികളൊന്നുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. എങ്കിലും ഫോണെടുത്ത് വായിക്കുവാൻ ബാക്കിയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന മെസേജുകളെല്ലാം വായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുമ്പോഴാണ്, വന്നുനിന്ന ഒരു ബസിൽ നിന്നും കുറെയധികം ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും ബസ് സ്റ്റോപ്പിലേക്കു കയറി വന്നത്. കാഴ്ചയിൽ ഏതോ കോളേജിൽ നിന്നും വരുന്നതാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലായി. ചുരുചുറുക്കോടെ വന്ന അവരെല്ലാം ബാഗുകൾ ഒരു മൂലയ്ക്കുകുട്ടിവച്ച് അതിൽനിന്നുമെല്ലാം ഓരോ ചെപ്പുകൾ കയ്യിലെടുത്തു, എല്ലാവരും ബസ് സ്റ്റോപ്പിനു മുമ്പിലും പുറമെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ആളുകൾക്കിടയിലേക്കു നീങ്ങി. എൻ.എസ്.എസ്. ചാരിറ്റി ഫണ്ട് എന്ന് ഓരോ ചെപ്പിനു പുറത്തും എഴുതിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. സാമാന്യം ജനത്തിരക്കുള്ള സെന്ററായിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് അവർ നീട്ടിയ ചെപ്പുകളിലേക്കു ആളുകൾ പൈസ ഇട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നു. നാഷണൽ സർവീസ് സ്കീം എന്നു വായിച്ചപ്പോഴാണ് പഴയ ക്യാമ്പുകളിലെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ ഓർത്തത്, ഊർജ്ജസംരക്ഷണത്തിനെക്കുറിച്ച് ക്ലാസ്സെടുക്കുവാൻ ഒരു എഞ്ചിനീയറിംഗ് കോളേജിൽ ചെന്നപ്പോഴാണ് ആ ടീച്ചറെ പരിചയപ്പെട്ടത്. നാടിനെക്കുറിച്ച് പറഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കേട്ടുപരിചയമുള്ള പേരായതുകൊണ്ട് പറഞ്ഞു, ഞങ്ങൾ എൻ.എസ്.എസ്. ക്യാമ്പിന്റെ ഭാഗമായി അവിടെ ഒരു റോഡുവെട്ടിയ കഥ. ഉടൻ ടീച്ചറുടെ മറുപടി സത്യത്തിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുത്തി, നിങ്ങൾ വെട്ടിയ റോഡിനോടു ചേർന്ന വീടാണ് എന്റേത്,

അച്ഛനുമമ്മയും പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട് കേരളത്തിൽ നിന്നും കുട്ടികൾ വന്നു റോഡു വെട്ടിയ കാര്യം. ഞാനന് തീരെ ചെറുതായിരുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ആ റോഡ് വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്പെട്ടു. അന്ന് ആ റോഡിനെതിരെ ചിലരുണ്ടാക്കിയ വഴക്കിനെക്കുറിച്ചും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്.

പുലർച്ച അഞ്ചുമണിക്ക് എഴുന്നേറ്റ് തുടങ്ങുന്ന ആ ക്യാമ്പിലെ ജീവിതം ഇന്നും ഓർമ്മയിൽ തങ്ങി നിൽക്കുന്ന അനുഭവങ്ങളാണ് നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. പലഗ്രൂപ്പുകളായി തിരിച്ച് ഓരോ കുട്ടർക്കും ഓരോ ജോലി വീതം വെച്ചിരുന്നു. ഒരു കുട്ടർക്ക് അടുക്കളയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കുട്ടർക്ക് ഹൗസ് കീപ്പിംഗ്, അങ്ങനെ പലതും. ഒരു സ്കൂളിലെ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു ക്ലാസിലെ തട്ടികൾ മാറ്റിയിട്ടുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഹാൾ ആയിരുന്നു താമസ സ്ഥലം. എട്ടുമണിയോടുകൂടി ബ്രേക്ക് ഫാസ്റ്റുകഴിഞ്ഞ് റോഡു പണിയാണ്. അടുത്തുള്ള വീടുകളിൽ നിന്നെല്ലാം കൈക്കോട്ടും പിക്ക്കസുമെല്ലാം ശേഖരിച്ചായിരുന്നു പണി. എല്ലാത്തിലും പെയിന്റുകൊണ്ട് ഓരോ വീട്ടുകാരുടെയും പേരെഴുതി കോളേജ് വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളാണെങ്കിലും കൈക്കോട്ടെടുത്ത് കിളയ്ക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ വിയർക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. രണ്ടുമണിക്കൂർ കഴിഞ്ഞപ്പോൾ കട്ടൻകാപ്പിയും കപ്പയും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ വകയായെത്തി, നാട്ടുകാരും പണിയിൽ പങ്കുചേർന്നിരുന്നു. ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുള്ള പണിയായിരുന്നെങ്കിലും പതിനഞ്ചു ദിവസത്തിനുശേഷം ക്യാമ്പ് അവസാനിച്ചപ്പോൾ വിഷമം തോന്നി.

അപ്പോഴേക്കും പിരിവിനിറങ്ങിയ ആൺകുട്ടികളും പെൺകുട്ടികളും തിരിച്ചെത്തിയിരുന്നു. പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചതിലും കൂടുതൽ പൈസ പിരിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയതിന്റെ സന്തോഷം എല്ലാവരുടെ മുഖത്തുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അടുത്തുവന്ന



അപ്പോഴേക്കും ബസ് എത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. അതിൽകയറി, ഇരിക്കുവാൻ സീറ്റുകിട്ടിയതു കാര്യമായി. ബസിലിരുന്ന് ചിന്ത മുഴുവൻ ആ കുടുംബത്തെക്കുറിച്ചായിരുന്നു. നിസ്സഹായരായി മാറുന്ന മാതാപിതാക്കളുടെ ഇടയിൽ വളരുന്ന ആ കൊച്ചുമകളുടെ മുഖം വല്ലാതെ വ്യാകുലപ്പെടുത്തി. മനസ്സിലൂടെ പാഞ്ഞുപോയ പലവിധ ചിന്തകൾക്കിടിയിലാണ് അനാഥശാല നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു അച്ഛന്റെ കാര്യം ഓർമ്മവന്നത്. എന്നോ ഒരു ദിവസം പരിചയപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹം തന്ന ഫോൺ നമ്പർ ഫോണിലുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നീട് അനാഥശാലയിൽ ചെന്ന് പരിചയപ്പെട്ടതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു ഒരു അടുപ്പം രൂപപ്പെട്ടിരുന്നു. ഫോണിൽ നമ്പർ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്ത് വിളിച്ചുനോക്കി, അച്ഛന്റെ ഫോണിൽ പേര് സൂക്ഷിച്ചുവെച്ചിരുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ പരിചയപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതായി വന്നില്ല. അച്ഛനോടു മൂന്നുപേർ കുടുംബത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് പറഞ്ഞു. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ ആളുകൾ അധികമാണ് എങ്കിലും ഒന്നുശ്രമിച്ചുനോക്കാം. നിസ്സഹായരായ ഒരു കുടുംബത്തെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അത്രയുമായല്ലോ എന്ന വാക്ക് പ്രതീക്ഷ നൽകി.

കവിത

ഗുരുദക്ഷിണ



Er. പി. രാമചന്ദ്രൻ
കണ്ണൂർ യൂണിറ്റ്

കണ്ടു ഞാൻ നിന്നെയെൻ അരുമയായി
വിദ്യകളൊന്നെന്നായദ്യസിപ്പിച്ചു യഥാകാലം
യോഗ്യവും, കളരിയും, ഗുപ്തസപ്തവിദ്യയും
സർവ്വതും ദേദമില്ലാതെ നൽകി-
യെൻ ഹസ്തം ശൂന്യമായി.

നിൻഗുരുത്വവും, വിനയവും സംപ്രീതനാക്കിയെന്നെ !.....

"കാണട്ടെ നിൻചുവടുകൾ എന്നുകല്പിച്ചൊരുദിനം
ആദ്യമേ പ്രയോഗിച്ചു ഗുരുവിൻമെയ്യിൽ
മറുകൈയില്ലാ ചുവടുകൾ !
വീണു കളരിമുറ്റത്ത് ഗുരുവരൻ,
മറുകണ്ടം ചാടാൻ വയ്ക്കു
കണ്ടു നിൻമിഴികളിൽ
"പെരുന്തച്ചൻ" രൂപമാറ്റം!
വിജയീ ഭാവവും, ക്രൂദ്ധഭാവവും

കണ്ടില്ലായൊരു സഹതാപവും !
"വിദ്യനൽകീടണം പാത്രമറിഞ്ഞു നി-"
യെന്ന നീതിവാക്യവും ബോധ്യമായി.
മനം തപിച്ചു അസ്ത പ്രജ്ഞനായി.
ഗുരുദക്ഷിണ നൽകിയോ യഥോചിതം ?!
കാലമേ കാത്തുകൊള്ളുക
എൻ അരുമയെ വഴിപോലെ.



സന്തോഷംകൊണ്ട് ബസിലിരുന്ന് ഉറങ്ങി
പ്പോയി. സ്ഥലമെത്തിയപ്പോൾ ബസിൽ
നിന്നും ഇറങ്ങി. സാധാരണ ജീവിതത്തിലേക്ക്
ഊർന്നിറങ്ങിയപ്പോൾ ആ കുടുംബത്തെ
ക്കുറിച്ചെല്ലാം മറന്നു കഴിഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. പിന്നീട്
അച്ചനെ വിളിച്ച് അവരുടെ അടുത്ത് പോയോ
എന്നുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ അന്വേഷിക്കുവാൻ
തോന്നിയതുപോലുമില്ല.

പിന്നീടൊരിക്കൽ അച്ചനെ വഴിയിൽ
വെച്ച് കണ്ടപ്പോൾ അറിയാതെ ചോദിച്ചുപോയി
അന്ന് ആ കുടുംബത്തെ കണ്ടിരുന്നുവോ
യെന്ന്. പിന്നെ ! അവരെ അപ്പോൾ തന്നെ
പോയി കണ്ടു; അവരെ അനാഥശാലയിലേക്കു
കുട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോരുകയും ചെയ്തു.

നിങ്ങൾ അന്നതു വിളിച്ചുപറഞ്ഞത്
വളരെ നന്നായി. ഇപ്പോൾ അനാഥശാലയിൽ
നിന്നു മാറി ഒരു ഇടവക പള്ളിയിലെ വികാരി
യാണ്. എങ്കിലും പഴയസ്ഥലത്തുപോകാറുണ്ട്.
ഈയടുത്ത് അവിടെപോയിരുന്നു. അവരി
പ്പോൾ അനാഥശാലയിലില്ല. ചെറിയ ഒരു കച്ച
വടം തുടങ്ങുവാൻ വേണ്ട സഹായങ്ങൾ
ചെയ്തുകൊടുത്തതോടുകൂടി അങ്ങേർ ഉഷാ
റായി. അതിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനം കൊച്ചുവീ
ടുവെച്ച് അവരങ്ങോട്ടുമാറി. മകൾ അനാഥ
ശാലയോടു ചേർന്നുള്ള സ്കൂളിൽ തന്നെ
യാണ് പഠിക്കുന്നത്, അവൾ എട്ടാം ക്ലാസ്സിലെ
ഏറ്റവും മിടുക്കിയായ കുട്ടിയായി അവളവിടെ
യുണ്ട്. ഒന്നുപോയി കാണാമായിരുന്നില്ലേ. ?
അവർക്കു സന്തോഷമാവും.





UNIT ACTIVITIES

KSEB ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION

Muvattupuzha Unit

Unit meeting held on 17.08.2016 at Hotel Kabani International Muvattupuzha. Chairman Er Jose Mathew briefed about the current activities in KSEB Ltd. Secretary Er V.R.Vijayakumar read out the minutes of the last months unit meeting and was passed. Er Mujeeb briefed about the activities in the last Governing body meeting. Unit actively discussed about the transfer issues of Assistant Engineers. Unit strongly protest against the transfer of AEs from the Idamalayar power house without considering the isolated area priorities. Unit opined that the centre shall take earnest effort for implementing the proposals for the transfer guide lines submitted by our Unit. Unit electrified the house of Sri. Gopalan, Thanichuvattil, Kottappady a BPL family as a charity activity. Meeting actively discussed about limiting the work load of AEs by minimizing "M Book" writing and unifying the procedure for works and purchase for which the detailed report will be send to the centre at the earliest. Pay revision arrear collection started and 14 members paid the same. 6 members of the unit office bearers joined in benevolent Fund Silver plus scheme.



ENERGY QUIZ -2016

KSEB Engineers' Association is conducting
Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Energy Quiz Competition
for Engineering College Students
State level **on 15th October**
(on the birthday of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam)
Venue : St.Gitts College of Engineering, Kottayam
District level : 1st week of October
For more details visit : www.ksebea.in



Congratulations



Er. V.K. Joseph

Er. V.K. Joseph has been promoted as Chief Engineer (Commercial). KSEBEA wishes him success in all his future endeavours.



Er. John Muzhuthettu

എഴുത്തുകാരനും ട്രെയ്നറും ഹൃദയം നിറഞ്ഞു കൺസൾട്ടന്റുമായ ജോൺ മുഴുത്തേറ്റിനു ആചാര്യ നാഗാർജ്ജുന യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റിയിൽ നിന്നും മനഃശാസ്ത്രത്തിൽ പി.എച്ച്.ഡി. ലഭിച്ചു. തൊഴിൽ സംഘർഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാവുന്നതിൽ സംഘടനാപരവും മനഃശാസ്ത്രപരവുമായ ഘടകങ്ങളുടെ പങ്ക് എന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ആന്ധ്രാ യൂണിവേഴ്സിറ്റി സൈക്കോളജി വിഭാഗം പ്രൊഫസർ ഡോ. റ്റി.വി. ആനന്ദനാഥുവിന്റെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ കേരള സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ബോർഡിലെ എൻജിനീയർമാരുടെ ഇടയിൽ നടത്തിയ ഗവേഷണത്തിനാണ് ഡോക്ട്രേറ്റ് ലഭിച്ചത്. ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി ബോർഡിലെ മുൻ ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി ചീഫ് എൻജിനീയർ കൂടിയാണ് ഇദ്ദേഹം.

നിരവധി മനഃശാസ്ത്രഗ്രന്ഥങ്ങളുടെ കർത്താവും കോളമിസ്റ്റും മോട്ടിവേഷണൽ ട്രെയ്നറുമായ ജോൺ മുഴുത്തേറ്റ് രാമപുരം മാർ അഗസ്തിനോസ് കോളേജിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ഓഫ് മാനേജ്മെന്റ് സൂപ്പീസിൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകൻ, തൊടുപുഴ ഉപാസന സാംസ്കാരിക വേദി സെക്രട്ടറി എന്നീ നിലകളിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നു.

KSEB ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

Price ₹ 10

HYDEL BULLET Monthly
RNI Reg.No.KERENG/2013/48628
Reg. No. KL/TV(N)/645/2016-2018

Licensed to Post without pre payment.
No. KL/TV(N)WPP/203/ 2016 - 18 at Tvpm. RMS
Date of Publication 26-08-2016



Er.Bipin Shankar,Vice President,KSEBEA addressing the protest march held against the KSERC at Thiruvananthapuram on 19.08.2016

Edited, Printed & Published by P. Muraly, Chief Editor, Hydrel Bullet for and on behalf of KSEB Engineers' Association, Panavilla, Trivandrum -01, Ph : 2330696, email:hydrelbulletin@gmail.com,web : ksebea.in at Bhagath Printers, Pattom,Trivandrum - 4 , Ph : 4017097, bhagathpattom@yahoo.com,bhagathprinters@gmail.com

For private circulation only