Regd No. KB/BG-GPO/2510/2009-11 For private circulation only Regd No. RNI/No. 0027/34/23/85

ಹೊಂಗಿರಣ

KEBEA ವಾರ್ತಾಪತ್ರ News letter

ISSUE-01 VOL-01 MARCH 2023

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill
Government Policies and Actions

PAY REVISION - 2022

Fight against Privatization
Delhi and Mumbai

Fight for Old Pension Scheme

NEW ASPIRATION - NEW HOPES

KEBEA Elections 2022
Er. K.Shivanna Triumphs

Office Bearers:

President:
Er. Shivanna K

Senior Vice President:
Er. Basavaraju H.B.

Vice Presidents:
Er. Krishna
Er. Kumar Swamy K.C.
Er. Ganesh R.V.
Er. Purushotham Kattimani
Er. Yeshwantha Naik Y.

General Secretary:
Er. Sudhakara Reddy T.N.

General Secretary (Adhoc):
Er. Jagadeesh S.

Secretary:
Er. Santhosh R.M.

Secretary (Finance):
Er. Jagadeesh H.R.

Joint Secretary:
Er. Sandeepa K.

Assistant Secretaries:
Er. Hridya C.R.
Er. Ananda A.D.

Assistant Secretary (Finance):
Er. Asha M.

Organizing Secretaries:
Er. Lokesh K.L.
Er. Shivakumar V.
Er. Amarnath Reddy. G.M
Er. Tejasvi B.R.
Er. Venkateshwara K.N.
Er. Deepak V.
Er. Suresha C.
Er. Khalandar Basha
Er. Vishwanath Reddy
Er. Deepak D.
Er. Prasad Ghatikar
Er. Mohan Kumar R.V.

Wishing all the members a Happy Ugadi and Happy Womens day to all Lady Engineers

Newsletter Committee

Chairman : **Er. Ganesh.R.V**
Co-Chairman : **Er. Santhosh.R.M**

Convener : Er. Venkatesh B.

Members :
Er. Keshavamurthy
Er. Rangaswamy B.N
Er. Yogesh U
Er. Veerendra
Er. Prasad Ghatikar
Er. Praveen Baragale
Er. Shankar Gowda
Er. Deepak V
Er. Chandra Nayar G
Er. Pratap G
Er. Rajendra Kumar S
Er. Purushotham Kattimani
Er. Ramesh S.N
Er. Anthony Das T
Er. Prashanth Kudalagi
Er. Abhilash A S
Er. Sandhya Rani D.
Er. Muralimohan R.K
Er. Yeshavantha Nail Y
Er. Mohan Kumar R.V
Er. Veera Surendra Reddy
Er. Thimmappa D

For any suggestions/errors/valuable feedback
please contact: Chairman / Co-Chairman : kebea1963@gmail.com

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ನುಡಿ

ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಸಹೋದರ, ಸಹೋದರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಗಳು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 10 ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ 2022 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಸಂಘದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಡದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮತ ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಸಂಘದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಮಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಹಲವು ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ತಂಡದ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ, ನನ್ನ ಮೇಲೆ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವಿಟ್ಟು ನನ್ನ ಹಾಗೂ ನನ್ನ ತಂಡದ ಸದಸ್ಯರನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಘದ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವ ನಿಮಗೆ ಆಭಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್‌ಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಿದಂತಹ ಈ ಸಂಘ 1961 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾಗಿ 1963 ರಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಂದಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ 62 ವಸಂತಗಳ ಭವ್ಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸವಿದ್ದು ಈ ಸಂಘದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಹಲವಾರು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾರೇ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಯಾದರೂ, ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಹಲವಾರು ಸವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲಿಗೆ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ, ಖಾಸಗಿಕರಣ, ಕಾಮನ್ ಸಿನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಎಂತಹ ಜ್ವಲಂತ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು ಸಂಘದ ಮುಂದಿರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಖಾಸಗಿಕರಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಲು All India Power Engineers Federation ನವದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರತಿ ಹೋರಾಟದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಂಘವು ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ Adani ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ parallel licensing ನೀಡುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಕರೆದಂತಹ 72 hrs Token Strike ಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲಿಸಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ನೌಕರರ ನೈತಿಕ ಸ್ಥೈರ್ಯ ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲು ಸಂಘವು ಅವರ ಮುಷ್ಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

National Movement for Old Pension Scheme ನ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಾಂತರಾಮ್ ರವರು ಕರೆದಂತಹ ಹೋರಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿ ಸಂಘವು ಬೆಂಬಲ ನೀಡುತ್ತಾ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಧನಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Intercompany Transfer ಹಾಗೂ Common Seniority ವಿಚಾರದ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವರ ಜೊತೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿಯನ್ನು ಪುರಸ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಅಂತರ ಕಂಪನಿ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದಲ್ಲಿ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ, ಖಾಸಗಿಕರಣ, ಕಾಮನ್ ಸಿನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಗ್–ಸೇಫ್ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ನಾವು ಹಲವು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವರು, ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಹಿರಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭೇಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲ ಬರ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಂತಹ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಫಲಕಾರಿಯಾಗದ ಕಾರಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ 12% ಪರಿಷ್ಕೃತ ವೇತನ w.e.f 01.04.2023 ಯಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದರು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಕರೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವರು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ 20 ಪ್ರತಿಶತ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿರುವುದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯ ವಿಷಯ.

ನಾನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ನನ್ನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸಂಘವಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಸಹಕಾರವು ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು, ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಘದ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಬಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿನಂತಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಸೃಷ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಘನತೆಯನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಕಳೆದು ಹೋದ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೆ ಪುನರ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಧ್ಯೇಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಸಂಘದ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಿದ್ದ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸಲು ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಗ್ಗೂಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಾರ್ಯಪ್ರವೃತ್ತನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 16.01.2023 ರಂದು ಇಂಧನ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಅವರಿಂದ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದಿನಚರಿ–2023 ರನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಾ. ಸುಬ್ಬಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ, ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ, ಐ.ಐ.ಎಸ್‌.ಸಿ ರವರು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸುಂದರ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಭಂದಪಟ್ಟ ಸಚಿವರ ಹಾಗೂ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರುಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಲು ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇಂ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕ.ವಿ.ಮಂ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಸಂಘ,
ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕ.ವಿ.ಪ್ರ.ನಿ.ನಿ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯವರ ವರದಿ

ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಸಹೋದರ, ಸಹೋದರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿರಿಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಹೃದಯಸ್ಪರ್ಶಿ ವಂದನೆಗಳು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 12.10.2022ರಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ನಡೆದ 2022–2025ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ಚುನಾವಣೆ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ರಾಜ್ಯದೆಲ್ಲೆಡೆಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು, ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಇಂ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣ ಮತ್ತು ತಂಡವನ್ನು ಬಹುಮತದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಗೆಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ತಮಗೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದೇ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಶ್ರೀ ಪವನ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ಎಸ್, ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ, ಸಂಘಗಳ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಂದಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಡವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 19.10.2022ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಜಂಟಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಡವು ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿತು.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 10.11.2022 ರಂದು ನಡೆದ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ನಡೆದ ಚುನಾವಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು, ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಡದ ಪ್ರಣಾಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಂಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅಂಶದಲ್ಲೊಂದಾದ ಎನ್‌ಪಿಎಸ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಎನ್‌ಪಿಎಸ್ ನೌಕರರ ಸಂಘಕ್ಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು ಇದರ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ 19.12.2022ರಂದು ನಡೆಸಲಾದ ಅನಿದೀಷ್ಟವಾದಿ ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಗವಹಿಸಿ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ರೂ. 3 ಲಕ್ಷ ಗಳನ್ನು ದೇಣಿಗೆ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಹಾಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೋರಾಟವನ್ನು ಬಲಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಗಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎನ್‌ಪಿ.ಎಸ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋರಾಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಘವು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಂಘದ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪಾಲ್ಗೊಂಡು ಸಹಕಾರ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 07.11.2022ರಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಇಂ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣ ಕೆ. ರವರನ್ನು ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಎಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಹರ್ಷವೆನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಂಘದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಗಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಸಂಘದ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ಸುನೀಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ. ಜಿ. ಕುಮಾರ್ ನಾಯಕ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ, ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇವರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 23.11.2022ರಂದು ದೆಹಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಂಟಟ ಖಟಜುಚ ಕಂತಿಜಡಿ ಇಟಿರುಟಜಜಡಿ ಈಜಜಜಡಿಚಿಣುಂಟ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ನಡೆದ ಮುಷ್ಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾರಕ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಮುಷ್ಕರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಖಭಿಡಿಚಿರಿಯಿಟರ ರಜಿ ಇಟಜಭಿಣಡಿಛಿಣಥಿ ಂಟಜಟಜಟಜಟಣ ಬಟಟ 2022, ಔಟಜ ಕಜಟಿಹಿಂಟ ಖಭಿಖಿಜಟಜ ಣಂ ಕಂತಿಜಡಿ ಖಜಭಿಣಂಡಿ ಇಟಂಟಟಂಥಿಜಜ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಆನೇಕ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಈಡೇರಿಕೆಗೆ ಮುಷ್ಕರವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೆವು.

ಸಂಘದ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಂತೆ 2023ರ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದಿನಚರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕ್ಯಾಲೆಂಡರ್‌ನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ 16.01.2023ರಂದು ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ಸುನೀಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು ರವರು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು. ಡಾ. ಸುಬ್ಬಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಐಐಎಸ್‌ಸಿ

ರವರು ಸುವರ್ಣ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವದ ಸಂಸ್ಮರಣಾರ್ಥ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಜಿ. ಕುಮಾರ್ ನಾಯಕ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ, ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಇಂ. ವಿ, ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಪಿಸಿಕೆಎಲ್, ಇಂ. ಆರ್ ಜಯಕುಮಾರ್ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ) ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಇಂ. ಡಿ. ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ) ಬೆ.ವಿ.ಕಂ ಹಾಗೂ ಅನೇಕ ಗಣ್ಯರುಗಳು ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಂಘದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವಲಂಬಿತವಾಗಿದ್ದು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದಿನಚರಿಯ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸುವ ಚಂದಾ ಹಣವೇ ಸಂಘದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕತೆಯ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬು ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ದಿನಚರಿಯ ದೇಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೂ, ಜಾಹಿರಾತುದಾರರಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ದಿನಾಂಕ 26.01.2023ರಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ 74ನೇ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಅದ್ದೂರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಚರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಇಂ. ಕೆ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣ ರವರು ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸಮಾರಂಬಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಾಗವಹಿಸಿ ಸಮಾರಂಭವನ್ನು ಯಶಸ್ವಿಗೊಳಿಸಿದರು.

ನಮ್ಮ ತಂಡದ ಮೂಲ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ–2022 (ಖಜಿತಿಥುಂಟಿ ಠಜಿ ಕಚಿಥಿ ಖಿಛಿಚಿಟಜ–2022) ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಕವಿಮಂ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ–2022ರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ ಮನವಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಯಾವುದೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದ ಕಾರಣ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘ ಮತ್ತು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆ.ಇ.ಬಿ/ ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದಲ್ಲೇ ಮೊದಲ ಬಾರಿಗೆ ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಎಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನೌಕರರುಗಳು ಅನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಾವಧಿ ಮುಷ್ಕರವನ್ನು ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 02.03.2023ರಂದು ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿಗೆ ಮುಷ್ಕರದ ನೋಟಿಸನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು, ಅದರಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 16.03.2023ರಿಂದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗೈರು ಹಾಜರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನೌಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸಲು, ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಪೂರ್ವಬಾವಿ ಸಭೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಸಜ್ಜುಗೊಳಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ನಮ್ಮ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಹಿರಿಯ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು ಸಹ ದಿನಾಂಕ 27.02.2023ರಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಮುಷ್ಕರಕ್ಕೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ನಡೆಸಲು ಬಲಬಂದತಾಯಿತು.

ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ದಿನಾಂಕ 16.03.2022ರಂದು ಸನ್ಮಾನ್ಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ ಸುನೀಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮನವಿಗೆ ಸ್ಪಂದಿಸಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ 01.04.2022ರಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಶೇಖಡ 20ರಷ್ಟು ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಮಾಡಲು ಆದೇಶಿಸಿದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿಯು ದಿನಾಂಕ 01.04.2022ರಿಂದ ಶೇಖಡ 20ರಷ್ಟು ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 20.03.2023ರಂದು ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿತು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಿಂಚಣೆದಾರರು ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬ ಪಿಂಚಣಿದಾರರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ದಿನಾಂಕ 01.04.2022ರಿಂದ ಶೇಖಡ 20ರಷ್ಟು ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ 28.03.2023ರಂದು ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿತು.

ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಗೆ ಸಹಕರಿಸಿದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಸವರಾಜ ಬೊಮ್ಮಾಯಿರವರು, ಶ್ರೀ. ವಿ. ಸುನೀಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಸಚಿವರು, ಶ್ರೀ ಕಪಿಲ್ ಮೋಹನ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ, ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಡಾ. ಎನ್ ಮಂಜುಳಾ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ, ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ, ಶ್ರೀ. ಮಹೇಶ್ ಕರ್ಜಗಿ ಕ.ಆ.ಸೇ, ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು (ಆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಸ) ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ, ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿಯ ಆಡಳಿತ ಮಂಡಳಿರವರಿಗೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಘದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಹಿರಿಯ ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸಹೋದರ ಸಹೋದರಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಧನ್ಯವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಸಂಘದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಕನಸನ್ನು ನನಸಾಗಿಸಲು, ನಿಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಸಹಕಾರ ನಮಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

ಇಂ. ಸುಧಾಕರ ರೆಡ್ಡಿ. ಟಿ.ಎನ್.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕ.ವಿ.ಮಂ. ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಸಂಘ

Engineer K.Shivanna Triumphs in KEB Engineers Association Elections

A Heartfelt Thanks to the Entire Engineering Fraternity!

"Er.K.Shivanna Thanks Supporters after Winning KEB Engineers Association Elections on 12.10.2022.

"It was a special day for Er.K.Shivanna. After months of hard work, dedication and campaigning for what he believes and serving members in KEB Engineers since 1992 in various capacities, he had been elected as the President of the KEB Engineers Association. The election had been a close one and Er.K.Shivanna had been competing in tough times. But in the end, his commitment to the cause and the confidence of the engineering fraternity had been the deciding factor. Er.K.Shivanna was overwhelmed by the support of the engineering fraternity and was filled with joy and gratitude. He was thankful to each and every person who had cast their valuable vote in his favour and helped him to secure the win. He made a speech at the ceremony in the night post victory celebrations by all the supporters, thanking the engineering fraternity for their support and expressing his commitment to their cause. He promised to work towards the betterment of the engineering society and to ensure that the engineers were given the respect and recognition they deserved. As he looked around the room, he was filled with pride and joy. He had always wanted to make a difference in the engineering community and now, he had been given the opportunity to do just that. He was thankful for the trust and support of the engineering fraternity and hoped to live up to the expectations of the entire engineering fraternity. Er.K.Shivanna is determined to make the KEB Engineers Association a success. With the help of the engineering fraternity, Er.K.Shivanna was sure that the KEB Engineers Association was going to be a force to be reckoned with for years to come.

Er. K.Shivanna expressed his sincere apologies to all voters who faced hardships during the voting process & vowed to ease the electoral process.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the entire engineering fraternity for their unwavering support and for casting their valuable votes in my favour, which enabled me to win the KEB Engineers Association elections on 12th October 2022. I am truly humbled by the trust and confidence that you have placed in me, and I will strive to work hard to ensure that I represent the interests of all engineers in the best possible way.

Thank you all!

Appointment of Er.K.Shivanna as Director of KPTCL & ESCOMS

Er. K. Shivanna has been a power engineer for more than three decades, and he has been working for the Karnataka Electricity Board / Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL) for the last 31 years. Through his dedicated and hardworking nature, he had made a name for himself in the power industry, and he is widely respected by his colleagues and peers.

On 12.10.2022, Upon the election of Er.K.Shivanna as President of KEB Engineers Association. The voting results were announced and it was a remarkable victory – Er.K.Shivanna won with an overwhelming majority.

It was not long before the Government took notice of Er.K. Shivanna's success and dedication. On 07.11.2022, they appointed him as the Director of KPTCL and all the electricity supply companies in Karnataka, namely BESCOM, CESCOM, MESCOM, HESCOM and GESCOM.

Er.K.Shivanna is appointed as Director, KPTCL and ESCOMs on 07.11.2022 and Sri.Sunil Kumar.K, Hon'ble Energy Minister, Gok congratulated Er.K.Shivanna on his appointment to the post of Director of KPTCL and all Escoms.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಎನರ್ಜಿ 510 ಇಆಬಿ 2022

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ವಿಕಾಸ ಸೌಧ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:07.11.2022

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ.ಶಿವಣ್ಣ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ), ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಇವರನ್ನು ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡ ನಿಗಮ/ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಮೆಮೊರೆಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದತ್ತವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಚಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಸದರಿ ನಿಗಮ/ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಪ್ರಕಾಶ್.ಟಿ.ಎಂ. ಇವರ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ, ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆದೇಶದವರೆಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರ. ಸಂ.	ಕಂಪನಿಯ ಹೆಸರು	ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ
1	ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಕಾವೇರಿ ಭವನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ಮೆಮೊರೆಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 30 (1) (ಎ)
2	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು	ಮೆಮೊರೆಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 74 (ಎ)
3	ಮಂಗಳೂರು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು	ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 74(ಎ)
4	ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ	ಮೆಮೊರೆಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 74 (ಎ)
5	ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗಾ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಕಂಪನಿ, ಕಲಬುರಗಿ	ಮೆಮೊರಾಂಡಂ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ನಿಯಮ 74 (ಎ)
6	ಚಾಮುಂಡೇಶ್ವರಿ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಸರಬರಾಜು ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಮೈಸೂರು	ಮೆಮೊರೆಂಡಮ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್‌ಅಸೋಸಿಯೇಷನ್‌ನ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 72 (ಎ)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆಜ್ಞಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ,

(ವಿನೋದ್ ಕುಮಾರ್.ಡಿ.ಎಂ)
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಇವರಿಗೆ:-

1. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಪ್ರಸರಣ ನಿಗಮ ನಿಯಮಿತ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.

A Push for Unified Seniority: The Implementation of Intercompany Transfers

Er. K. Shivanna recently met with the Managing Director and Director (Admn. & HR) of KPTCL to discuss the drawbacks of company-wise seniority. He strongly advocated for the implementation of inter-company transfers, which was subsequently escalated to the Energy Minister. The Minister has since agreed to the implementation of inter-company transfers, clearing some of the pending cases, and has also agreed to bring in a Unified/Common Seniority. This is a major step forward in ensuring equitable treatment for all the engineers appointed from 2015 and earlier, providing them with the same opportunities.

The issue of common seniority is not restricted to 2015 to 18 engineers alone but the fraternity as a whole. If common seniority is not implemented then there will be a call for options as the 2015 appointed engineer will contend that I am senior to all engineers of ESCOMs but all the engineer's appointed prior to 2015 are also appointed to the vacancies of KPTCL and ESCOMs. Eventually there will be a dispute and finally after many legal debacles options will be called which some management had craved for long. Hence common seniority and intercompany transfer has to be allowed on par with Engineers appointed prior to 2015.

APPEAL TO KEBEA MEMBERS

All the members are requested to update their Postal Address and Contact numbers with latest photograph for updation in the data base of KEBEA by sending an E-mail to kebea1963@gmail.com

It is proposed to publish the names of members children / members in newsletter for their exceptional achievements. Members are requested to send the details to kebea1963@gmail.com

All the members are requested not to become a member of any Parallel Associations / Caste Based Associations as this will give rise to lobbying and hatred between members. It is also requested the members to approach Association for any issues.

Er.K.Shivanna
President, KEBEA
Director, KPTCL & ESCOMs

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 8th 2022 and referred to the Standing Committee on Energy on the same day.

Legislative Brief

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 8, 2022. Subsequently, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Energy.

Highlights of the Bill

- The Electricity Act, 2003 permits more than one distribution licensee (discom) to operate in the same area. They are required to supply electricity through their own network. The Bill removes this requirement.
- A network-owning discom will be required to provide open and non-discriminatory access to its network to other discoms.
- The power and associated costs from existing power purchase agreements (PPAs) will be shared among all discoms in an area.
- The State Commission will determine the floor and ceiling tariffs for retail supply, if there is more than one discom in an area.
- The state government will set up a Cross-subsidy Balancing Fund to deposit surplus of cross-subsidy with one discom, and to provide for any deficit with another discom in the same or any other area.
- The Bill provides for a payment security mechanism to ensure timely payment to generation companies.
- The Bill amends the qualification for chairpersons and other members of the Central and State Commissions.

Saket Surya
saket@prsindia.org

Tanvi Vipra
tanvi@prsindia.org

December 23, 2022

Key Issues and Analysis

- Existing PPAs have to be shared among all discoms in an area. Power procurement forms 70%-80% of the total cost and in many states, most of the existing demand is tied to long-term PPAs. Hence, the scope for cost-efficiency gains and competition may be limited, initially.
- The network-owning discom will compete for the supply business. This creates a conflict of interest in sharing the network. This may also have adverse implications for investments in the network.
- Empowering the State Commissions to determine the sharing of PPAs may override the agency of private parties to negotiate terms and conditions of a contractual arrangement for procuring power.
- The Bill does not require the chairpersons of Central and State Commissions to have any experience in the power sector. The question is whether this is appropriate.
- The need for a central government nominee in the selection committee for SERC is unclear. The committee will not have any expert members.
- The Bill provides for the removal of SERC or CERC members on certain grounds pertaining to their actions. This raises the question how a single member could be held responsible for a decision of the Commission, as decisions are taken collectively.

PART A: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BILL

Context

The Electricity Act, 2003 is the central law regulating the electricity sector.[1] It demarcates the electricity sector into three sub-sectors: (i) generation, (ii) transmission, and (iii) distribution. Generation is the process of producing power using various sources of energy. Transmission refers to carrying high voltage power from generation plants to distribution sub-stations through a transmission grid. Distribution refers to transferring electricity from sub-stations to individual consumers via a distribution network.

A recurring theme in the Indian power sector has been the poor financial performance of distribution utilities (discoms).[2,3] Between 2017-18 and 2020-21, the cumulative losses of all discoms were about three lakh crore rupees.[3] In most states, electricity distribution is a local monopoly business, where a single state government-owned distribution utility provides electricity in a given area.[3] Discoms have continued to register financial losses, and have required government support from time to time to be bailed out from these situations.[2] Reasons for these losses include high level of technical and commercial losses (22% as of 2020-21), and under-pricing of tariffs.[2,3] Technical and commercial losses include losses in energy transfer and losses due to theft.

Amendments to the 2003 Act have been considered at multiple instances to address some of the above issues, primarily by restructuring the distribution business and rationalising tariffs. In 2014, a Bill to amend the 2003 Act was introduced in Lok Sabha.[4] Among the key changes, the Bill sought to provide for separate licenses for distribution network and supply businesses. It was examined by the Standing Committee on Energy, however, it lapsed with the dissolution of 16th Lok Sabha.[5] Following this, draft amendments to the 2003 Act were released by the Ministry of Power in 2018 and 2020 for public feedback.[6,7] While the 2018 draft Bill provided for the segregation of distribution business similar to the 2014 Bill, the 2020 draft Bill did not have a similar provision. It instead provided for the appointment of sub-licensees to distribute electricity on the behalf of the distribution licensees. These Bills also sought to mandate a payment security mechanism, direct benefit transfer of subsidy, and rationalisation of tariff and cross-subsidy. Cross-subsidy refers to the arrangement where one consumer category subsidises the consumption of another consumer category. In many states, cross-subsidy levels are higher than the long-term policy goal of keeping it within the range of ±20% of the average cost of supply.[2]

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in Lok Sabha in August 2022.[8] It has been referred to the Standing Committee on Energy for detailed examination.

Key Features

- **Multiple discoms in the same area:** The Act provides for multiple distribution licensees (discoms) to operate in the same area of supply. It requires discoms to distribute electricity through their own network. The Bill removes this requirement. The Bill adds that a discom must provide non-discriminatory open access to its network to all other discoms operating in the same area, on payment of certain charges. The central government may prescribe the criteria for determining an area of supply.
- **Power procurement and tariff:** Upon grant of multiple licenses for the same area, the power and associated costs as per the existing power purchase agreements (PPAs) will be shared between all discoms. To meet any additional power requirements, a discom may enter into additional PPAs after meeting the obligations of existing agreements. Such additional PPAs need not be shared with other discoms. Under the Act, in case of multiple discoms in the same area of supply, the SERC is required to specify the maximum ceiling for tariff. The Bill adds that the SERC will also specify a minimum tariff for such cases.
- **Cross-subsidy Balancing Fund:** The Bill adds that upon the grant of multiple licenses for the same area, the state government will set up a Cross-subsidy Balancing Fund. Any surplus with a distribution licensee on account of cross-subsidy will be deposited into the fund. The fund will be used to finance deficits in cross-subsidy for other discoms in the same area or any other area.
- **License for distribution in multiple states:** As per the Bill, the CERC will grant licenses for the distribution of electricity in more than one state.
- **Payment security**: The Bill provides that electricity will not be scheduled or despatched if a discom does not provide adequate payment security. The central government may prescribe rules in this regard.
- **Recovery of prudent costs of supply:** The Act provides that the tariff should progressively reflect the cost of supply. The Bill substitutes this to provide that tariff should recover all prudent costs incurred in supply.
- **Contract enforcement:** The Bill empowers the CERC and SERCs to adjudicate disputes related to the performance of contracts. These refer to contracts related to the sale, purchase, or transmission of electricity. Further, the Commissions will have the powers of a Civil Court.
- **Renewable purchase obligation**: The Act empowers SERCs to specify renewable purchase obligations (RPO) for discoms. RPO refers to the mandate to procure a certain percentage of electricity from renewable sources. The Bill adds that RPO should not be below a minimum percentage prescribed by the central government. Failure to meet RPO will be punishable with a penalty between 25 paise and 50 paise per kilowatt of the shortfall.
- **Composition of Commissions and APTEL:** The Bill increases the number of members (including the chairperson) in SERCs from three to four. Further, at least one member in both the CERC and SERCs must have background in law. The Bill also amends the qualification for chairpersons as well as members.

Table 1: Change in the qualifications of CERC and SERC Chairpersons

The Electricity Act, 2003	The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (CERC)	
Person who: (i) has adequate knowledge or experience in engineering (with specialisation in generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity), law, economics, commerce, finance, or management, or (ii) is or has been a Supreme Court judge, or the Chief Justice of a High Court.	Person who is or has been: (i) the head of an organisation dealing with distribution, transmission, or generation company, or (ii) Secretary to the central government or its equivalent. Candidates with at least two years of experience in the power sector will be preferred.
State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC)	
Person who: (i) has adequate knowledge of engineering, finance, commerce, economics, law, or management, or (ii) is or has been a High Court Judge.	Person who is or has been: (i) head of an organisation dealing with generation, transmission, or distribution of electricity, or (ii) Principal Secretary to the state government or its equivalent. Candidates with at least two years of experience in the power sector will be preferred.

Sources: Electricity Act, 2003; Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022; PRS.

- Under the Act, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) consists of a chairperson and three other members. The Bill instead provides that the APTEL will have three or more members, as may be prescribed by the central government.
- **Selection committee for SERCs**: Under the Act, the Chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority or the Chairperson of the CERC is one of the members of the selection committee for appointments to the SERCs. The Bill provides that instead of this person, the central government will nominate a member to the committee. The person should not be below the rank of Additional Secretary to the central government.

PART B: KEY ISSUES AND ANALYSIS

Multiple discoms in the same area to enable competition

Competition in the distribution segment

Bill: Clauses 5, 11, 13, and 15

Promotion of competition in the Electricity sector is a key aim of the Electricity Act, 2003. It provides for multiple discoms to compete in the same area by supplying electricity through 'their own network'. However, if each discom were to invest in its own network, this would lead to a replication of the network, and a rise in costs for the end-consumers, as the cost of capital investments would be passed through directly or indirectly.[9,10,11] The distribution business can be demarcated into: (i) wire – the physical network which brings electricity from a high-voltage transmission system to the point of consumption, and (ii) supply- the business of procuring power from generators and supplying it to the end-consumer, billing, and collection. The nature of these two businesses is considered different. The wire business is a natural monopoly as it contains high capital costs, whereas the supply business is more suitable for a competitive multi-player market.[9] Competition in supply is expected to provide improvement in efficiency and loss reduction by a clearer demarcation of responsibilities, i.e., network improvement in the case of wire company, and efficiency in power procurement and consumer interface in case of supply company.[9] Further, it is expected to enable choice for consumers to switch between suppliers, which would put pressure for better quality of supply, lower tariff, and improved customer service.[9]

The Forum of Regulators (2013) had highlighted certain key pre-requisites for competition in the retail supply business: (i) development of a wholesale power market with the presence of multiple players, and avoiding dominant players, (ii) cost-reflective tariffs, (iii) distinct ownership of wire and supply segment to avoid conflict of interest, (iv) a plan for treating existing distribution and financial losses, (v) suitable supply infrastructure including advanced metering, and (vi) ease of switching between suppliers.[9]

The Bill enables more than one discom to supply electricity in a given area, without each owning a separate network. Where multiple discoms operate in the same area, the Bill provides for: (i) non-discriminatory open access to the distribution network, (ii) sharing of existing power purchase agreements (PPAs) between discoms, (iii) determination of only ceiling and floor tariffs for retail supply, and (iv) setting up of cross-subsidy balancing fund. We discuss certain issues with these provisions.

Scope for cost efficiency gains may be narrow initially, which may limit the scope for competition

The Bill seeks to promote consumer choice and bring efficiency through competition. It provides that existing PPAs and associated costs will be shared among all discoms operating in an area. Power procurement cost ranges between 70%-80% of the total cost structure of discoms.[3] PPAs are typically long-term agreements over 20-30 years. This raises the question about the scope for competition.

In many states, the capacity tied under long-term PPAs is higher than the prevalent demand.[2] A study report for NITI Aayog (2021) had observed that discoms have entered into expensive and long-term thermal PPAs based on incorrect estimates of power demand.[12] Fixed costs are incurred by discoms, even if power is not generated.[12] As existing PPAs are to be shared, the power procurement cost is likely to get equalised across discoms. This means that new licensees will have limited scope to bring in efficiency in the most significant part of the cost structure. This situation will change only slowly as demand increases with time, and long-term PPAs come to an end. The Forum of

Regulators (2013) had noted that developing a wholesale power market is a pre-requisite for introducing competition in the distribution segment.[9] Network-related improvements are also beyond the control of the discom that is only in the supply business, as all competing discoms will be using the same network. These improvements may get equalised across competing discoms. Innovation in pricing mechanisms will also be constrained by floor and ceiling tariffs to be set by SERC. If the prices offered are not too different, consumers may not find switching attractive. This raises the question of the attractiveness of the proposed model for new entrants in the near term.

Table 2: Cost Structure of Distribution Utilities in 2019-20 (in Rs/kWh)

Cost Head	State Sector	Private Sector
Cost of Power	4.70	5.17
Employee Cost	0.51	0.49
Interest Cost	0.41	0.57
Depreciation	0.21	0.30
Other Costs	0.26	0.47
Total	**6.09**	**6.99**

Source: Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2020-21, Power Finance Corporation; PRS.

Table 3: Revenue Structure of Distribution Utilities in 2019-20 (in Rs/kWh)

Revenue Head	State Sector	Private Sector
Revenue from Operations	4.24	6.79
Tariff Subsidy Billed	1.01	0.35
Regulatory Income	0.08	0.31
Revenue Grants under UDAY	0.13	0.00
Other Income and Revenue Grants	0.34	0.10
Total	**5.80**	**7.56**

Source: Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2020-21, Power Finance Corporation; PRS.

There is an inherent conflict of interest if the network-owning discom also competes for supply business

The Bill provides for a scenario where a discom need not own a network to supply electricity. Such a discom will be given open access to the network of another discom upon payment of certain charges. A network-owning discom will also continue to participate in the supply business. Thus, the network-owning discom may have a conflict of interest in facilitating access to its network, as it may lose out on supply business. The Bill empowers the regulator to impose penalties in case the network-owning discom does not provide such access to other discoms. The question is if this is an appropriate mechanism to address the issue.

The Forum of Regulators (2013) had observed that in a market structure where a single company handles the wire and the supply business, conflict of interest limits the scope for introducing competition in retail supply.[9] It had recommended that the ownership of wire and supply should be distinct for retail competition. It had also observed that where a single entity owns wire as well as supply, the returns from wire could cross-subsidise supply business, which would hinder investment and consequent efficiency improvement in the network. Earlier Bills (2014 Bill and 2018 Draft Bill) had also sought to provide for complete segregation of wire and supply businesses to address these issues[13,14] Indeed, this potential conflict was one of the reasons for the 2003 Act to trifurcate the sector into generation, transmission, and distribution sub-sectors.

In case of open access for large consumers, it has been observed that the discoms have created operational barriers such as: (i) refusal citing inadequate network capacity or congestion, (ii) stringent conditions on minimum number of hours of continuous drawl, advanced scheduling, and quantum of power during peak or off-peak hours, and (iii) delays in maintenance requests in case of network breakdown.[2] Regulators have specified high surcharges for open access, to protect the cross-subsidy level.[15] This is because, under such a mechanism, discoms may lose high-paying consumers, which would adversely impact their revenue prospects. Open access enables a consumer to get electricity supply directly from a generator, using the network of discom operating in its local area.

Whether it is appropriate to empower SERCs to determine arrangements for sharing of PPAs

The Bill specifies that existing power purchase agreements (PPAs) of incumbent discoms will be shared with new licensees, as per the rules specified by the central government and arrangements specified by the SERC. The SERC may periodically review such arrangements. The question is whether it is appropriate to empower SERCs to determine arrangements for sharing of PPAs, with changing market conditions such as the entrance or exit of a licensee and changing market share.

1. The Electricity Act, 2003.

2. Diagnostic Study of the Power Distribution Sector, NITI Aayog, April 2019.

3. Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2020-21, Power Finance Corporation, September 2022.

4. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as introduced in Lok Sabha.

Saving existing PPAs may have a two-fold objective: (i) predictability and stability for generators, and (ii) not leaving the incumbent discom with stranded/unused PPAs, for which it is bound to pay fixed costs. However, the Bill may be overriding the agency of these parties to negotiate the terms and conditions of a contractual arrangement for procuring power. To address this issue, the 2014 Bill and the 2018 Draft Bill provided for all existing PPAs to be pooled into an intermediary company, which was expected to allocate power to retail supply companies based on the switching of consumers. [16,17,18]

Regulatory Commissions

Bill: Clauses 17, 21(i), 22(i), and 25

The Bill amends the qualification for members of CERC and SERCs and the composition of the selection committee for SERC. It also adds certain additional grounds for the removal of members.

Chairperson of the Regulatory Commission may not have experience in the sector

The Bill provides for a scenario where a person with no experience in the power sector may be appointed as the chairperson of CERC and

SERC. The question is whether a certain level of expertise in the relevant sector should be required for chairpersons of regulatory commissions, who are expected to function as subject-matter experts. The chairperson has a casting vote in the decisions of the CERC and SERC. Key functions of these Commissions include licensing, tariff determination, and prescribing technical and performance standards.

As per the Bill, the following persons may be appointed as chairperson of CERC or SERC: (i) head of an organisation dealing with distribution, transmission, or generation company, or (ii) secretary to the central government or state government, respectively. It specifies that candidates with at least two years of experience in the power sector will be preferred. Thus, it is not mandatory to have a minimum level of experience in the sector. In contrast, the SEBI Act, 1992 specifies that the chairperson of SEBI should: (i) have shown capacity in dealing with problems relating to the securities market, or (ii) should have special knowledge or experience of law, finance, economics, accountancy, or administration, which in the opinion of the central government, shall be useful for the Board.[19] Similarly, the TRAI Act, 1997 requires the chairperson to have special knowledge and professional experience in telecom, industry, finance, accountancy, law, management, or consumer affairs.[20] These Acts do not specify qualifications in terms of designation, but subject-matter expertise.

Need for a central government nominee to select the regulator at the state level is unclear

Under the Act, the selection committee to recommend appointments to SERC comprise: (i) Chief Secretary of the state government, (ii) Chief Justice of the High Court, and (iii) Chairperson of CERC or CEA. The Bill replaces the CERC/CEA chairperson with a nominee of the central government, who will be an officer of Additional Secretary rank or above. This raises the question about the need for the representation from the central government.

Under the Electricity Act, 2003, SERC has independent jurisdiction over intra-state matters. While the chairperson of CEA or CERC may bring in subject-matter expertise, the purpose of the nominee of the central government is unclear. The proposed amendment also leads to a situation where there is no expert in the selection committee to appoint members of a regulator, which is expected to act as an expert body.

Additional clauses enabling the removal of members may not be exercisable

The Bill provides that a member of SERC or CERC may be removed if the member has: (i) wilfully violated or overlooked the provisions of the Act, or (ii) been grossly negligent in performing one or more functions assigned to him or the Commission. The Act provides that the decisions of the Commissions will be taken by a majority of votes of Members present and voting.[21] Thus, it could be construed that the actions of the Commissions are collective. This raises the question how a single member could be held responsible on the above grounds.

Drafting issue

Rule-making powers of the central government not specified *Bill:* Clauses 5, 11, 13, 15, 23, and 32.

Act: Sections 42, 60, 60A, and 62

In various provisions related to multiple discoms in the same area, the Bill states that the provisions will be applicable "in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder by the Central Government". However, in certain cases, neither there is any specified rule-making power in the Act, nor the Bill provides for it. These include: (i) Section 42 dealing with duties of distribution licensee and open access, (ii) Sections 60 and 60A dealing with market domination, management of PPAs and cross-subsidy balancing fund, and (iv) Section 62 dealing with retail tariff determination.

1. The Electricity Act, 2003.
2. Diagnostic Study of the Power Distribution Sector, NITI Aayog, April 2019.
3. Report on Performance of Power Utilities 2020-21, Power Finance Corporation, September 2022.
4. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, as introduced in Lok Sabha.
5. 4th Report: The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014, Standing Committee on Energy, May 2015.
6. Draft Amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003, Ministry of Power, September 2018.
7. The Draft Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2020, Ministry of Power, June 2020.
8. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 as introduced in Lok Sabha.
9. "Introducing Competition in Retail Electricity Supply in India", Forum of Regulators, July 2013.
10. "Roll out Plan for Introduction of Competition in Retail Sale of Electricity", Forum of Regulators, July 2015.
11. Appeal No 246 of 2012, Tata Power Company Limited vs Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, November 28, 2014.
12. Turning Around the Power Distribution Sector, NITI Aayog, August 2021.
13. Clause 9, The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014 as introduced in Lok Sabha, https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2014/Electricity_(A)_bill,_2014.pdf. 14. Amendment to Section 14, Draft Amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003, Ministry of Power, September 2018, https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/1970/Draft%20Electricity%20Bill%202018.pdf.
15. 26th Report: Review of Power Tariff Policy, Standing Committee on Energy, August 2022, http://164.100.47.193/lsscommittee/Energy/17_Energy_26.pdf.
16. Clause 8 (2), The Electricity Bill, 2014.
17. Clause 2 (xvi), Clause 30, Clause 55, The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2014.
18. Amendments to Section 62, Section 131, Draft Amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003, Ministry of Power, September 2018.
19. Section 4 (5), The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.
20. Section 4, The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997.
21. Section 92 (3), The Electricity Act, 2003.

Bill Summary (August 10 2022)

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022

- The Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in Lok Sabha on August 8, 2022. The Bill amends the Electricity Act, 2003. The Act regulates the electricity sector in India. It sets up the Central and State Electricity Regulatory Commissions (CERC and SERCs) to regulate inter-state and intra-state matters, respectively. Key provisions under the Bill are:

- **Multiple discoms in the same area:** The Act provides for multiple distribution licensees (discoms) to operate in the same area of supply. The Act requires discoms to distribute electricity through their own network. The Bill removes this requirement. It adds that a discom must provide non-discriminatory open access to its network to all other discoms operating in the same area, on payment of certain charges. The central government may prescribe the criteria for determining the area of supply.

- **Power procurement and tariff**: Upon grant of multiple licenses for the same area, the power and associated costs as per the existing power purchase agreements (PPAs) of the existing discoms will be shared between all discoms. To meet any additional power requirements, a discom may enter into additional PPAs after meeting the obligations of existing agreements. Such additional power need not be shared with other discoms. Under the Act, in case of multiple discoms in the same area of supply, the SERC is required to specify the maximum ceiling for tariff. The Bill adds that the SERC will also specify a minimum tariff for such cases.

- **Cross-subsidy Balancing Fund:** The Bill adds that upon grant of multiple licenses for the same area, the state government will set up a Cross-subsidy Balancing Fund. Cross-subsidy refers to the arrangement of one consumer category subsidising the consumption of another consumer category. Any surplus with a distribution licensee on account of cross-subsidy will be deposited into the fund. The fund will be used to finance deficits in cross-subsidy for other discoms in the same area or any other area.

- The Bill specifies that the above matters related to the operation of multiple discoms in the same area will be regulated in accordance with the rules made by the central government under the Act.

- **License for distribution in multiple states:** As per the Bill, the CERC will grant licenses for distribution of electricity in more than one state.

- **Payment security**: The Bill provides that electricity will not be scheduled or despatched if adequate payment security is not provided by the discom. The central government may prescribe rules regarding payment security.

- **Contract enforcement:** The Bill empowers the CERC and SERCs to adjudicate disputes related to the performance of contracts. These refer to contracts related to the sale, purchase, or transmission of electricity. Further, the Commissions will have powers of a Civil Court.

- **Renewable purchase obligation**: The Act empowers SERCs to specify renewable purchase obligations (RPO) for discoms. RPO refers to the mandate to procure a certain percentage of electricity from renewable sources. The Bill adds that RPO should not be below a minimum percentage prescribed by the central government. Failure to meet RPO will be punishable with a penalty between 25 paise and 50 paise per kilowatt of the shortfall.

- **Selection committee for SERCs**: Under the Act, the Chairperson of the Central Electricity Authority or the Chairperson of the CERC is one of the members of the selection committee to recommend appointments to the SERCs. Under the Bill, instead of this person, the central government will nominate a member to the selection committee. The nominee should not be below the rank of Additional Secretary to the central government.

Composition of Commissions and APTEL: The Bill increases the number of members (including the chairperson) in SERCs from three to four. Further, at least one member in both the CERC and SERCs must be from law background. Under the Act, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity (APTEL) consists of a chairperson and three other members. The Bill instead provides that the APTEL will have three or more members, as may be prescribed by the central government.

Standing Committee Report Summary

Review of Power Tariff Policy

- The Standing Committee on Energy (Chair: Mr. Rajiv Ranjan Singh) submitted its report on the 'Review of Power Tariff Policy-Need for uniformity across the Country' on August 2, 2022. Key observations and recommendations are:

- Tariff rationalisation: The Committee observed that having a uniform tariff across the country at present or in one go would be very difficult. It noted that cost of supply of electricity varies due to varying generation, transmission, and distribution costs. States have been empowered to decide the tariff for different categories of consumers. Many states have created a large number of tariff categories based on socio-economic considerations (as high as 93). The Committee noted that the current tariff structure is varied and complex, and there is a need to rationalise various key components of power tariff. It recommended the central government to work with states to simplify the tariff structure.

- Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs): Power procurement cost constitutes a major portion of the cost of supply for distribution companies (discoms). About 90% of the power demand is met through long-term bilateral contracts between generators and discoms, known as PPAs. The Committee observed that discoms have signed PPAs at a higher cost as compared to prevailing market prices. This has adverse implications on their financial performance. It recommended rationalising the cost of PPAs. However, it also observed that re-negotiation of PPAs, unless mutually decided by parties, is not desirable as it may send adverse signals for future investment.

- Payment of fixed costs: Discoms pay generators in two parts: (i) fixed charges, reflective of capital investments, and (ii) variable charges, including cost of fuel for generation. The Committee observed that capacity utilisation of coal and lignite-based plants in 2020-21 was about 53%. Discoms have to pay a big amount as fixed cost even when plants are not utilised. This cost has to be ultimately passed on to end consumers. However, fixed cost is not being recovered fully at the distribution tariff level. The Committee recommended the government to explore avenues to reduce this burden on discoms.

- Power exchanges: The Committee noted that power exchanges can help bringing in uniform tariff across the country. However, current power purchased through exchanges is less than 5% of the total electricity generated, as most of the demand is met through long-term PPAs. It recommended the central government to: (i) develop the power exchange system, (ii) ensure availability of multiple exchanges to avoid any monopolies, and (iii) formulate regulations to prevent malpractices.

- Cross subsidy: Cross-subsidy refers to tariff arrangement where one consumer category pays a comparatively higher tariff to subsidise consumption of another consumer category. The Tariff Policy requires that tariffs for all consumer categories be brought within ±20% of the average cost of supply to them. The Committee recommended restriction of cross subsidy within a band. Further, a system may be adopted where the base tariff is the average cost of supply for all categories and ±20% is applied for transparency in tariff determination. It also recommended direct benefit transfer of subsidy to consumers to make cross-subsidy more focused and effective.

- Reduction of AT&C losses: In 2018-19, the Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses (AT&C losses) were 22%. In some states, these losses were as high as 60%. AT&C losses account for the proportion of power supplied by a discom for which it did not receive any payment. The Committee observed that these losses are majorly commercial in nature, and can be reduced through administrative interventions. It further observed that if AT&C losses were reduced by half, discoms would have been financially viable.

- Optimising energy mix: The Committee noted that installed capacity from all sources is about 389 GW, whereas maximum demand has been around 170 gigawatt. Capacity utilisation of coal and lignite-based plant has come down to about 53%. The renewable energy including solar has a must run status, which requires discoms to surrender conventional power to accommodate renewables. However, due to intermittent nature of renewables, balancing power from other sources is required for grid stability. The Committee recommended forming an expert committee to examine pooling of power at the central level such that an ideal mix of energy and provision of electricity to all states at uniform rate may be ensured.

Submissions to the Standing Committee on Energy by the KEB ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (KEBEA) to the Standing Committee on Energy by Electronic Mail on 23-12-2022

1.0 Preamble

It is requested that the duty of Indian Parliament and its Members is to scrutinize issues and policies by questioning WHY and FOR WHOSE BENEFIT? And then to ensure that the best interest of the nation and its citizens is achieved.

The present amendments to the Electricity Act 2003 should be preceded by:

- First there must be comprehensive evaluation of the consequences of change of legislation over a twenty-year span. The evaluation that should be made public as a white paper.
- Next the weakness in the existing system needs to be analyzed and the various options to overcome them worked out.
- Legislation should be the last option and not the first and should be resorted to only if and when necessary. Instead, laws are being amended in a piece meal basis, notifications are also being issued in a most casual manner.

For example, the Electricity Act 2003 enabled enforceable fixed and complete contracts insisted upon by private generation or transmission companies through PPAs. What was lacking was a rigid and therefore very comprehensive systems technical, legal, regulatory, financial system etc. Consequently, there was no transparency and that resulted in open scams and avoidable litigation.

The effort of the Electricity Act 2003, was to change the power policy legislation and every institution built. This Act itself has its genesis in the early 90s, when the Indian economic policy was given a new orientation of liberalization and globalization. The following socially purposeful areas are well defined in the Electricity Acts of 1910 and 1948 are conspicuously eliminated by the Electricity Act 2003 and the proposed Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022:

- Reasonable returns to state owned DISCOMS.
- Only proper expenditure allowed to licensee.
- Straight-line method of depreciation.
- Formulation of new schemes and methodology of their sanctions.
- Techno economic scrutiny by the Central Electricity Authority.

The basic thrust of the policy on which the Electricity Act 2003 was formulated was

1. To isolate and insulate the power sector from the Government, both as an institution of governance and as an investor.
2. To reduce the role of the legislature to that of a listening post.
3. To give the power sector a market orientation based on concepts like competition and trading.
4. To make the power sector attractive to private Indian and foreign investors in lucrative sectors of the industry.

As stated earlier, there has been no serious evaluation of the consequences of the Electricity Act 2003. While formulating the amendments, The Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 has completely ignored and failed to address the following disastrous consequences of the parent Act.

i) Thirty-four private IPPs that imported equipment from China resulting in many of the units being referred to NCLT and a blow to the indigenous manufacturing units.

ii) As of now, nearly 40,000 MW of coal-based plants and 28,000 MW of gas based commissioned capacities are stressed and another 23,000 MW thermal plants under various stages of implementation are shelved.

iii) Failure of the Ultra Mega Power Plants (UMPP) that were tendered on lowest tariff, but managed to have the tariff increased as a result of litigation necessitated by their wrong assumptions and dependence on imported coal.

iv) Disruption caused to the system during the pendency of the litigation and/or non-resolution of the legal disputes. Glaring examples are, CGPL TATA and UMPP Coastal Mundra

v) Non-negotiable PPAs, particularly in respect of Renewable energy units, irrespective of radical changes in the cost of generation resulting in bleeding the distribution companies.

vi) Two-part tariff in PPAs that required SEBs to pay even when not consuming a single unit of electricity

vii) Renewable energy that has no responsibility for ensuring grid stability.

viii) Exponential increase in litigation.

ix) Competition and multiple licensees already exist in Mumbai. The experience has been that the rates have gone up substantially rather than reduced. Mumbai is one of the highest tariff areas in the country.

x) Sharp Escalation of the costs and tariffs.

xi) Huge regulatory assets have been created, particularly in states like Delhi. These pose a serious danger to the ability as well as stability of supply in the future.

xii) Large amounts being written off by the public financial institutions particularly the State-owned financial institutions

xiii) SEBs were liquidated and the residual DISCOMS have been rendered almost bankrupt. The accumulated losses of DISCOMS have risen multifold as against the losses born by the erstwhile State Electricity Boards that had been unbundled precisely to reduce the losses.

This Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 is principally to hand over the distribution business to the private sector on a 'privatizing profits and socializing losses" basis. Therefore, the questions that need answers are:

i) Would tariffs be allowed to be dictated by the market or the profits guaranteed to the MNCs or would they be based on the Indian people's capacity to pay?

ii) Who would provide the subsidies? Are people being given the only choice, that if they cannot afford power, they may voluntarily cut of their power supply with pre-paid meters?

iii) Would food security be jeopardized?

iv) Would the role of the State Governments become inconsequential?

Another issue of vital public concern is that notwithstanding the fact that the electrical power industry has tens of thousands of Crores of rupees investment, millions of consumers and employees, the entire exercise of restructuring is being carried out by current and retired officers of the Indian Administrative Service who lack any in-depth knowledge of the system or the consequences of changes being made and do not own the responsibility for the failure of the reforms. The World Bank and private sector consultants are chartered accountancy firms with no experience of the Indian power system. They have translated the entire exercise of restructuring in a vital infrastructure industry into a financial exercise.

What is of serious concerns is major amendments to the working of the power sector but periodic and ad-hoc notifications of the Govt. of India even without cursory consultations with the stake holders. Examples of these are the notification on import of coal and movement of coal through road and ship. The vested interest, in these notification is very transparent.

2.0 Regulation of Power - Basic Fundamentals

The fundamental characteristic of electric power is that it cannot be stored, in any significant measure, and therefore it must be produced and consumed simultaneously, almost instantaneously. This implies:

a) On a long-term basis: that the need for power should be anticipated in advance and investments made based on such anticipation. There is a heavy price to be paid for any mistake in anticipation. If there is an underestimation there would be power shortages and in case of an overestimation there would be a lack of returns on investment. Overall planning is therefore an integral of the stability and reliability of a power supply system. Investments based on the vagaries of the market have serious adverse implications as is currently being witnessed in the European Countries.

b) On a short-term basis: there would be variations in demand on an hourly, daily and seasonal basis. This implies there has to be a mixture of stations that cater to base load and peak load. (This choice is dictated by the choice of technology; for example, Nuclear power plants have necessarily to run as base load stations and Hydro Power plants provide more flexible peaking power from the best renewable source.) And to ensure stability and reliability there has to be provision for reserves (similar to the RBI maintaining foreign exchange reserves to take care of variations in demand for foreign exchange). With the introduction of renewable energy (primarily solar and wind energy) the variation in supply is very acute almost on a continuous basis. This requires corrective measure to ensure grid stability. In India today the private sector renewable energy have been completely exempt from the responsibility of ensuring grid stability. This is being done entirely by the State generation unit at their cost with no compensation.

c) Power Generation being a secondary form of energy, requires continuous supply of fuels fossil or nuclear. These are natural resources (if not available indigenously, they need to be imported) and therefore there is a need to have social control. Every nation evolves for itself a fuel energy balance. Comprehensive planning as was done in the past – Energy Survey Committee; Fuel Policy Committee – have been abandoned in favour of adhocism. As a consequence, dependence on imported fuel for thermal stations and solar panels has increased exponentially. Important lessons need to be learnt from the current energy crisis in Europe as a consequence of sanctions placed on Russia.

3.0 The Bogie of DISCOM losses and therefore inefficiency of DISCOMS.

The entire edifice of both the Electricity Act 2003 and the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 rests on the premise that DISCOMS are loss making and only privatization would make the system efficient and therefore financially viable.

In General, it is worthwhile to be noted that despite a high collection efficiency there are losses. These losses are primarily due to

- Large amount of transmission at low voltage to provide the vast area and large number of consumers in the agricultural area.
- Lack of investment in the distribution network. The failure to make investment is entirely due to defaulting amount which is pending against Govt. Departments and is held up due to Court cases.

4.0 Would privatization eliminate the losses and make distribution profitable?

Within the framework of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, the loss of revenue to the State Electricity Boards was due to gross violation of the law by State Governments (Sec. 59 of the that laid down that the State Governments shall ensure a 3 % Rate of Return to the State Electricity Boards). The Electricity Act 2003 did not improve the situation, instead it created multiple organizations within the State sector and private sector intrusion into the profitable sections of the industry.

The private sector enjoyed the luxury of returning to the State whenever they incurred losses as witnessed in Odisha where twice the distribution network reverted back to the State. Same has been the case with several franchisees in various states.

Power is a vital infrastructure, more so in a country where two thirds of land is arid and almost 700 million people eke out a living from agriculture. Failure on the power front is certain to result in not only power riots but also food riots. This places a great obligation on this Standing Committee to uphold the national and food security. Karnataka is a not an exemption to this case and it is housing crores of agriculture households and if privatized, these farmers are left in hands of private investors who will shut down the agricultural industry and create food scarcity leading to food riots.

The actual expenditure in the Power sector under the various plans, has been several lakh Crores of Rupees. The value of the assets built at this cost, at the current market rate, would be several times more. Hundred percent villages have been electrified under Nirantara Jyothi Scheme in the state of Karnataka and Electrical infrastructure was set up by DISCOMs in Karnataka for Irrigation purposes to help farmers to carry out agriculture process smoothly. All this is no mean achievement by any standards, national or international. These achievements are a testimony to the vision of the successors of colonial rule, people like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. K. L. Rao (the then Ministers in charge of Power in the Govt. of India) who were the architects of today's power system despite. All this was achieved in an era of shortages endemic to a capital short underdeveloped Third World countries like India. Audit and evaluation of the impact of twenty years due to changes in the legislation in Electricity Act 2003 should have preceded the Bill that further amends the Act.

5.0 Wish list of the Private sector

Considering the value of the assets of the industry and the kind of investments required, it is meaningless to argue that the domestic capital would be able to take over these assets or make any meaningful investments, except with the support and funds from the public financial institutions. The Indian Financial institutions are exhausted with huge write-offs and do not have the ability to even meet a fraction of the investment required in the Electricity Supply industry. Government should clearly spell out the investment required in the next twenty years and what are the anticipated sources of funds. As far as the Multinational Corporation (with or without an Indian front) they are interested in investing in taking over the assets of the Indian Power industry at a fraction of the replacement value. **A typical wish list of the private investors would be:**

1. Complete freedom to invest in generation that include any size, fuel, location, type of generation (base or peak load; captive or utility), at any capital cost and without considering the foreign exchange implications etc. The consequences of this is evident from the 34 private thermal power stations (Kindly refer to the Thirty-seventh report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Stressed /Non-performing Assets in Electricity Sector)
2. Renewable energy should have no obligation towards ensuring grid stability. It should have the status of Must Run Status irrespective of the cost of generation.
3. A transmission and/or distribution licence that can be used or operated (in other words sold) through another person. No licence for a distributor who want to trade in electricity and/ or generates and distributes electricity in rural areas.
4. Removal of cross subsidies and a surcharge till such period that subsidies are not removed.
5. A generator or trader should be free to supply to any area or any consumer provided wheeling charges are paid.
6. The Central Electricity Authority should be an Authority only in name. The State Governments should have only notional control. All power should be vested in the Central Government.
7. The Regulatory Commissions should work within the framework laid down by the Central Government in matters of policy and tariff, with an appellant authority to keep the Commissions in check.
8. The primary purpose of the Load dispatch centers shall be to ensure payment to the generators.
9. Assets of the Electricity Board should be sold on the basis of draft Standard Bidding Document that was circulated by the Govt. of India.
10. Employees should deem to have been transferred without any recourse to the Industrial disputes Act 1947 or any other law for the time being in force.

11. The role of the legislature should be completely eliminated except as a listening post.

12. Every institution built over the last fifty years and under the existing laws should be abandoned.

The Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022, read with the parent Act, not only fulfils most of these wishes, but also provides much more**.** *In section 86 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), (a) "Provided that the tariff recovers all prudent costs incurred for supply of electricity and also provide reasonable returns on investment and take necessary steps to ensure financial stability of the licensees"*

6.0 Analysis of the Bill

6.1 Shifting the onus of financial stability from the State to the individual consumer.

In a country where almost 77% of consumers are not able to pay the cost to serve, the only purpose behind enforcing prudent costs without subsidies is to ensure the financial stability of the licensees.

The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 as well as the Electricity Act, 2003, recognised the conflict of interest between the viability of the electrical power system and the lack of purchasing capacity on the part of the consumers.

Section 59 (1) of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 stipulated that the State Electricity Boards should adjust the tariffs in such a manner that the total revenues in any year of account shall, after meeting all expenses properly chargeable to revenues, shall not have a surplus of not less than 3% of the fixed assets of the Board in service at the beginning of the year, or a higher percentage if specified by the state government.

Without exception, all state governments have violated the Electricity Act, 1948. The erstwhile Planning Commission used to publish an annual report on State Electricity Boards, where the monetary value of the violation of the law was tabulated.

The Electricity Act 2003, sought to overcome this problem by prescribing that state governments pay in advance any subsidy to any consumer or class of consumers as may have been determined by the independent regulators.

Both the earlier Acts placed the responsibility of ensuring the financial stability of the service provider on the state. The Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022, on the other hand, transfers the onus from the state to the individual consumer.

When the state itself was unable to abide by the law, how can an individual enforce the law, particularly when s/he has no financial means?

6.2 Ignoring public interest in formulating legislation

In the All India Power Engineers Federation vs Sasan Power Ltd, the Supreme Court held:

> *"If there is any element of public interest involved, the court steps in to thwart any waiver which may be contrary to such public interest. On the facts of this case, it is clear that the moment electricity tariff gets affected, the consumer interest comes in and public interest gets affected.*

The 14th report of the Parliament Standing Committee on Energy recorded:

> *"Electricity amendment Bill 2005" stated, "Committee notes that due to imbalances in the regional economic development in the country and large number of consumers who have no payment capacity in a number of states. In order to provide them power at affordable tariffs minimum support through an initial subsidy in respect of power tariff is necessary. Most of the states are unable to provide a subsidy from their exchequer."*

At the operational level, this obsession to realise the prudent costs plus a reasonable rate of return is to be enforced through pre-paid meters, which can abruptly stop supply. In October 2015, riots erupted in South Africa's Soweto over the government installing pre-paid meters without the consent of the community.

6.3 Subsidies

The Bill makes it a statutory obligation to progressively reduce and eliminate cross subsidy. It has been possible to provide power to agriculture, rural areas and the urban poor only by resorting to the principle of cross-subsidy. As on date the subsidy to agriculture and domestic sectors are a major component of the total subsidy. In the near future neither of these sectors would be able to pay the cost to serve and subdues would have to continue. With the enactment of the amendment bill the cross subsidy has to be eliminated and in the interim a surcharge would be levied. The social and political fallout of elimination of the subsidies to these consumers would be very serious.

6.4 Statutory division between urban and rural India.

The laws prior to the Electricity Act 2003 enabled extensive rural electrification. They have even allowed various models of rural electrical co-operatives and the supply regulated and controlled by institutions like the Panchayats. Rural area has been served by planning the daily load cycle, especially during the irrigation season (It was not surprising that in a agricultural state like Haryana, on some days there would be the world's highest night load peak at 2 a.m.)

What is pernicious in the present policy formula that for the first time since Independence there will be a statutory divide between the two India's, the urban and the rural. "The do it yourself" and "manage yourself the loss making part of the system" is the prescription for rural India. And the world class, ultra-efficient privatised power system is the promise for urban India!! It is a fact that separating rural and urban power systems would enforce costlier power to the farmers and the under-privileged.

The most affected sector on account of this Bill would the agriculture sector. Should the law not ensure the financial stability of the farmer and food security for the nation? Can the world's most populous nation not give the highest priority to this concern? Let us take the example of Haryana. In FY 2014-15, 72% of the groundwater was extracted by electrical pump sets and 46% of the total subsidies for agriculture were for electricity. What would be the consequence of a law that prescribes the abolition of subsidies?

To grow grains, water is required which is pumped through the use of electricity which is subsided. Therefore, grain has an embedded subsidy. In 15 years, between 2002-17 Punjab gave the central pool, 290 million tonnes of paddy and wheat, utilising over 450 trillion litres of irrigation water requiring agricultural power subsidy worth Rs 25,000 crore. In return, Punjab did not get any subsidy from the Union government. Should the government of India not pay subsidies for the grain it procures from Punjab for the public distribution system and other Central sector schemes?

In the matter of subsidies, it is important to learn from recent events. Due to the sanctions that followed the Ukraine war, the cost of electricity in European countries has skyrocketed. For example, in Italy the electricity tariff has increased by 350% in the one year before October this year. In the UK, there has been an increase of almost 250%. These governments are providing huge subsidies to support the consumers.

6.5. Can competition improve efficiency and reduce tariffs?

The obvious question is to ask if competition is possible within the electrical power supply industry. The Électricité de France SA, popularly, known as the EdF, and a French utility company, said in a debate with the World Bank:

"Modern economic theory tells us that competition is more difficult to introduce in network infrastructure than in other industries, and more difficult in electricity that in other networks. We also know that competition does not streamline regulation but makes it on the contrary more complex and burdensome. Introducing competition creates a 'half-free, half slave' sector…. Marginally, the idea beyond our discussion about privatisation and competition may be to open the power sector of developing countries to foreign operators, expertise and capital…."

The reasoning behind this assessment is summarised below.

- Loss of efficiency due to disintegration (loss of optimisation) can be substantial. emergance of private firms in the disintegrated power sector will necessitate a set of "complete contracts" amongst themselves and at all levels. This is not just difficult to achieve but would also be very costly and time consuming. EdF quoted transaction theory in support of this and pointed out that the World Bank proposed disintegration structure is not sufficiently tested.

- For achieving the basic objective of efficiency in the power sector there is no need to forgo the natural advantage of integrated power sector. As power generation involves the highest cost it is important to achieve efficiency in this. Introducing competition in generation (by allowing IPPs) is much less cumbersome than disintegration as proposed by the World Bank.
- EdF also feels that the notion "Public Service" has not been given sufficient attention.
- EdF feels that there should be priorities and a sequence in the restructuring. The first thing is to improve the regulation of monopolies. If that fails then to introduce competition, while taking care that competition does not reduce efficiency.

On July 19, 2022, France announced its plans to fully nationalize EdF. France said that nationalization of the EdF will increase the security of its energy reserves.

6.6. Is competition possible in India?

On the purchase side, in FY20 the cost of generation and transmission (that is outside the control of the DISCOMS) constitutes about 77% of the cost to serve the final consumer. It is much higher in some states. Even when no power is consumed, the Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) require that fixed costs amounting to thousands of crores have to be paid. In other words, almost 80% of the cost to serve is outside the control of DISCOMS. How then can multiple licensees provide competition that would reduce costs when they control only 20% of the cost to serve?

On the sales side, while the average cost of supply was around Rs 7.45 per unit, the average tariff charged to agricultural consumers has decreased on average nationally from Re. 0.79 in FY16 to Re. 0.75 in FY20. Commercial consumers paid, on average 12% over the normal. But the quantum of sales was very low for any significant recovery of cross-subsidy. There is constant pressure on DISCOMS to retain consumers by reducing cross-subsidy in order to prevent them from moving towards open access and captive sources.

Multiple licensees would not only deepen the crisis, but also require huge investment in metering and complex IT accounting all of which would increase the cost of supply

The benefits of competition are touted through a comparison with the telecom sector. Besides the fact that mobile services are wireless and electricity is a wired system, every consumer of mobile services – rich or poor – pays the same rate per call, at a rate that is above the cost to serve. Even after willfully and completely destroying the public sector competitor, the BSNL, the government's reforms have only succeeded in essentially establishing an inefficient oligopoly.

In comparison to the rest of the World, due to extensive electrification of villages and agricultural pump sets India has the highest ratio between low tension and high - tension transmission which is partially responsible for the T&D losses and reactive power Thelow tension lines across lakhs of villages will remain in the public sector, since the private sector will not be interested in them.

6.7 Multiple Licenses

Even before considering the legislation, it is important that the State Discoms have over the entire territory that they cover, detailed enumeration and evaluation of their assets that have been audited. In the absence of this creating multiple licensees with the proviso of use of the Discoms assets would only lead to a replication of multiple litigation as has been witnessed in the case of generation.

Other impetus for litigation would be the existence of multiple PPAs within the DISCOM area of service. There is no clarity as to how the liabilities caused by the PPAs, such as paying for power not drawn, would be shared. Lack of clarity and regulation in respect of tariff to be set for different class of consumers supplied at various voltage levels. Would the tariffs reflect the revenue capacity for the various licensees or the entire burden of serving the loss-making section rest on the state owned DISCOMS. Even as it is the various SERCs and appellant Commissions are overburdened. What will be the consequence in terms of time and cost in resolving in conflicting ARRs filed by multiple licenses?

On the granting a license to multiple licensees the Bill provides:

"6. Provided further that if the Appropriate Commission fails to grant the licence or reject the application, as the case may be, within the time so provided, the applicant shall be deemed to have been granted the licence."

The Bill also provides the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission the powers to grant licenses for distributing electricity in more than one state.

The grant of a license is independent of the purview of the state government since any potential licensee can apply for entry into several states and get the license from the Central regulator. Similarly, ensure delays in the grant of license and get it by default. The grant of license is almost automatic without any parameters.

The Fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on the Electricity Amendment Bill 2014, in the matter of multiple licenses rightly observed:

> *"Some well-defined parameters should be laid down so as to allay the discretionary and arbitrary powers of the commission. This becomes all the more necessary given the nature of consumer mix in our country. The norms to be laid down should envision equal apportionment of consumers for the purpose of supply of electricity taking into consideration the status of consumers, direct and cross-subsidy being paid to them and also the losses of a technical and commercial nature. This will help in dispelling the apprehension about cherry-picking of consumers by supply licensees."*

Power, it is visualized, would be, based on the dictates of the market, sold and bought like any other commodity through traders from one corner of the country to another. There are no specific rules or restraints laid down in respect of traders, neither are there any powers for the appropriate governments to intervene in power trading even in "extraordinary circumstances".

There is no provision for any form of intervention by the appropriate government even in "extraordinary circumstances" such as situations where load shedding could result in a law-and-order problem. In an interconnected grid where power flow would obey the laws of physics, how the division between rural and urban power supply and/or trading would be established, is difficult to comprehend, even for experienced power engineers.

6.8 Multiple failures

Experience with the privatization/franchisee of distribution has so far been a total failure. In almost all the cities where privatization/franchisee was attempted – Gaya, Samastipur and Bhagalpur in Bihar, Agra & Greater NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh, Gwalior, Sagar and Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Jalgaon in Maharashtra, –it was a miserable failure and at many places the regulatory commissions were compelled to cancel the franchise.

Having failed on privatization, the Government of Odisha privatised the DISCOMS for the second time in 2020. The Odisha Government must explain why the earlier attempts failed and on what basis is the privatisation being attempted again. What are the lessons of failure? What has been the experience of multiple licences in Mumbai, which is a high-density and high-revenue distribution area? What has been witnessed is multiple litigations and tariff increases in Mumbai.

7.0. Profits without investment?

Section 42 of the 2022 Bill says that it shall be the duty of all distribution licensees to

(a) ensure an efficient, co-ordinated and economic distribution system in their area of supply:Provided that a distribution licensee may use the distribution systems of other licensees in the area of supply for supplying power through the system of non-discriminatory open access;

(b) give non-discriminatory open access to other distribution licensees on payment of wheeling charges; and ....

Without making any investment, private licensees would be able to use the vast network built over the last 70 years by paying wheeling charges that would not even ensure recovery of interest on the investment. Would DISCOMS continue to carry the interest on the books, while enabling others to use their network on the basis of wheeling charges?

The Bill provides that the regulators would set the maximum tariff. The maximum tariff would set the ceiling on the wheeling charges. Most networks have high technical losses due to a lack of investment in modernising the system. Whose responsibility would it be to ensure maintenance and modernisation of the existing network and provide for future development, as the load density increases?

8.0 Load Dispatch Centers diverted from their principal role

Earlier drafts of the Bill proposed setting up an Electricity Contract Enforcement Authority. Due to strong opposition, this proposal was dropped in the present Bill. The 2022 Bill requires the load dispatch centres, whose purpose is to regulate the flow of electricity in intervals of 15 minutes, to dispatch electricity only after verifying that the generators have been paid by the DISCOMS. A rather impractical idea that would ultimately affect the consumers with power cuts and blackouts as it is the frequency would vary from 47 cycles/sec to 53 cycles/sec and there are instances of at least one or two grid failures in a year. It is obvious that those who drafted the bill neither see any difference between these institutions nor do they have any knowledge or experience of the actual operation a power system.

9.0 Avalanche of litigation

There is not a single private generating station which has not gone into multiple litigations and benefitted thereof. Similar would be the case of private distribution licencees

10.0 Questions seeking answers

Every society evolves legislation through an evolutionary process accommodating new concepts and technologies with the optimal use of resources consistent with societal needs. Legislation is resorted to only if and when necessary. The proposed legislation is without a perspective. Several questions beg an answer. For example,

- ✧ What would be the long-term policy with respect to privatisation of the electrical power industry?
- ✧ Would profit maximisation be the sole objective?
- ✧ Would independent power producers be allowed to sell power directly to select consumers through private distribution companies?
- ✧ Since DISCOMS are to be liquidated and eventually handed over to the private sector, what would happen to the supply of electricity to rural areas?
- ✧ Would tariffs be based on the Indian people's capacity to pay or by the dictates of the market and profits?
- ✧ Who would provide subsidies to the sections that do not have the capacity to pay?
- ✧ Would the people be given a choice between affordable power with power cuts during peak hours and high priced uninterrupted and reliable power?

There is not even an attempt to answer any of these questions.

Note: Clause Wise Comments submitted to Govt. of India will be published in future publications for members reference.

Federation Meetings

On 29th October 2022, the Federation of KPTCL Union and Associations was held in Bengaluru. During this meet, Er.Shivanna.K, President, KEBEA was appointed as Secretary General of the Federation of KPTCL Union and Associations. This appointment has come in tough times when the Power sector is surrounded by issues of Privatisation, Revision of Payscale-2022, Common seniority and many other burning issues. Er.Shivanna.K pledged that he will provide his contributions in fighting against privatisation and help achieve the Payscale which is long due to better organize the activities of federation and ensure that their rights are protected. He is expected to lead the federation into a new era of growth and prosperity for all its members.

Er.K.Shivanna, President, KEBEA and Secretary General, Federation of KPTCL Union and Associations addressing the gathering.

The first meeting of Federation of KPTCL Union and Associations held in Bengaluru and further more the federation has met on 29.10.2022 & 16.11.2022 and discussed on issues of providing old pension scheme to all employees and officers appointed after 01.04.2006 and support to the movement by NMOPS Association, Karnataka. It was resolved that the federation supports the cause of old pension scheme to all and the subject will be discussed at a later date.

The Subject of Revision of Payscales-2022 was also discussed and it was known in the meet that the subject is approved in the board but the file is still in kaveri Bhavan.

The subject of holding company was discussed and office bearers of KEB Engineers Association opposed the idea of holding company and proposed to withdraw all approvals provided to the Management with regards to Holding company.

The Subject of availing Pension through Tariff as per new Government gazette from Energy Department without any consultation with the Unions and Associations was opposed by KEB Engineers Association terming the move as unilateral but KPTCL Employees Union and Accounts Associations provided support to the move and the subject was adjourned to a later date.

Privatisation & Electricity Amendment Bill-2022: The members of the federation have extended full support in agreement to fight against privatisation and opposed the draconian amendments favouring capitalists and it was discussed to impart knowledge to the stake holders of electricity in the state to avail support from all corners if this move proceeds any further.

"DELHI CHALO - SAVE POWER SECTOR - SAVE INDIA" - 23 NOVEMBER 2022

The way the Central Government presented the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 in the Lok Sabha in a very undemocratic manner in the Monsoon Session of Parliament on August 8, 2022 and the agenda to vote on it and get it passed was issued on August 8 in the morning itself. Now it is very clear from that, that the Central Government is in hurry and in any case will try its best to get the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 passed in the winter session of Parliament.

Although the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 has been referred to the Standing Committee on Energy Affairs of the Parliament due to the nationwide protest of power workers and engineers and the pressure of the Lightning strike notice and protest by some opposition parties in the Lok Sabha. But the Central Government will try its best to get the report of the Standing Committee finalized before the winter session of Parliament and will try to rush through the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 in the winter session.

The circumstances was very challenging and in view of these challenging circumstances, the National Coordination Committee of Electricity Employees and Engineers (NCCOEEE) had decided to show their steely solidarity during the winter session of Parliament by holding a massive demonstration on 23rd November in Delhi.

With a view of a massive campaign to be started immediately to make the campaign of November 23 a grand success with the slogan **"Delhi Chalo - Save Power Sector - Save India ".**

There was a call To save the power sector and to make this movement a people's movement and with this vision, with the spirit of DO OR DIE, the Nation wide Engineers were called to join this campaign on 23 November in Delhi.

Demands of the Protest

- Scrap Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022, Pro- Private Electricity Policy & Standard Bidding Document towards total privatisation of distribution of electricity.
- Withdraw process of privatisation of Electricity from public sector to private hands in states and UTs. Cancel all existing private Licenses and franchises in power sector.
- Our Farmers converted Food-Scared India a Food Surplus India with Public Sector Electricity - Ensure Food Secured India for long opposing privatisation in Distribution of Electricity.
- Reintegrate all power utilities in states and UTs with function components of Generation, Transmission and Distribution like KSEB Ltd & HPSEB Ltd.
- Ensure Rights to Energy as Human Rights.
- Scrap all Anti-People Anti-Worker Labour Codes.
- Stop Selling off India through privatisation of PSUs in the name of NMP or Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
- Reintroduce Old Pension Scheme & Scrap New Pension Scheme. Forced retirement is not acceptable in power sector.
- Regularise all contract and casual workers/ employees with implementation of Equal Wage and benefits for all employees engaged in similar jobs averting legal complicacy like Telengana, pending regularisation. Fixed Term employment is not acceptable in power sector.
- Fill in all existing vacancies with policy of regular jobs to be discharged by regular employees only.

Report on the Success of Delhi-Chalo Movement:

Thousands of power sector workers from different states held a massive rally on Wednesday at Jantar Mantar here to protest against Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022, All India Power Engineers Federation (AIPEF) said on Wednesday. The rally was held under the ageis of National Coordination Committee of Electricity Employees and Engineers (NCCOEEE).

Besides opposing the bill and privatisation of power distribution (utilities), employees are demanding Old Pension Scheme and regularisation of all outsourced employees. Shailendra Dubey, Chairman of AIPEF said although Lok Sabha has referred the bill to Standing Committee on Energy, the committee has not held any discussions yet with power employees or electricity consumers, who are the biggest stakeholders. He said any unilateral action to get the bill passed in Parliament without taking the stakeholders into confidence will be strongly opposed and all 27 lakh electricity employees and engineers of the country will be forced to resort to nationwide strike in protest against the move. He said the matter of giving choice to consumers through the bill is completely wrong. In fact, through this amendment, the central government is going to hand over electricity distribution to private corporates to supply electricity through the existing network of government discoms, he stated. He said that before making any new amendment in the Electricity Act 2003, it is necessary to do a due analysis of the failure of privatization in Odisha and failure of private franchisees to distribute electricity at many places in the country. Private sector franchises have proved to be a failure even in profitable urban areas, he opined. Now the central government wants to impose the same experiment of failure on the general public through Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022, which will never be accepted, he stated.

The call for the rally was given by the national coordination committee of electricity employees and engineers.

A resolution was passed in the rally against any unilateral attempt by the Union government to pass the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

The resolution states that in case the Central government attempts to rush through the Bill unilaterally in Parliament then power employees and engineers across the country will go on strike, the responsibility of which will be of the government.

Chairman of All India Power Engineers Federation (AIPEF), Shailendra Dubey, said that although the Lok Sabha had referred the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 to the Standing Committee on Energy, till date the standing committee had not held any discussions with power employees or electricity consumers who were the biggest stakeholders.

He said any unilateral action to get the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022 passed in Parliament without taking the electricity employees and engineers across the country into confidence would be strongly opposed and all 27 lakh electricity employees and engineers of the country would be forced to resort to nation-wide strike in protest against the move.

Participation from KEB Engineers Association and other members of the Federation in the rally against Electricity amendment Bill-2022.


FEDERATION OF KARNATAKA POWER CORPORATION
LIMITED EMPLOYEES UNION AND ASSOCIATIONS
KARNATAKA
PROTEST AGAINST
ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT 2022


BIJLEE KRANTI YATRA
MARCH TO DELHI


BIJLEE KRANTI YATRA

WHY NCCOEEE is OPPOSING

ELECTRICITY AMENDMENT BILL - 2022

- Fundamental Differences in Perspective.
- Now Government of India is treating Electricity as commodity.
- Prominent National Leaders since Independence used to treat electricity as Socio-Economic service.
- Electricity Sector is the axis and necessary for all other sectors functioning.
- In the 21st century, electricity is one of the basic needs of every human being without which it is impossible to imagine life but it's not a luxury.
- **ELECTRICITY** must be enshrined as **Fundamental Right** i.e. **Right to LIVE.**
- Now Government wants to completely washing its hands off from its social responsibility of providing electricity to all by privatizing electricity distribution.
- Private profit cannot be the objective for a basic necessity.
- The statement of Objects and Reasons of this bill no. 187/2022 is misleading to gain cheap popularity to win favour for the bill and moreover it is flimsy.
- As in contravention major structural changes has been proposed which will facilitate indirect privatization of government distribution companies.
- Paradigm Shift from one Distribution Licensee to multiple Distribution Licensees.
- Criterion for grant of license will be prescribed by the Central Government **i.e.** Infringement in the State Governments/appropriate Commissions Domain.
- **Deemed Licensing!** i.e. if no order is passed on application by appropriate commission within time so provided the applicant shall be deemed to have been granted Licensefor Distribution of Electricity. **The First of it's Kind!**
- Private distribution companies can supply electricity in their choice of area designated as **"Area of Supply"** that may be Municipal Council or Corporation or revenue district or a smaller area as notified by Central Government.
- ***Think is it a consumer's choice or a supplier's choice?***
- Giving **CHOICE to electricity consumers** is misleading to gain cheap popularity for the bill.
- Bogus Claims of benefits to consumer; Cheaper Power; Uninterrupted Power.
- The section 61(g) is saying that "The tariff of electricity recovers all prudent costs incurred for supplyof electricity"
- It will lead to escalation of price per unit of electricity to a new sky high and the minimum price per unit will be 8 Rs. to 10 Rs.
- The Failed Experiment; in India and worldwide; now it is being envisaged to be emulated to whole country, which would be disastrous and historic failure.
- The section 61(ga) is saying that "The tariff reduces cross subsidies in the manner specified by the Appropriate Commission".
- The reduction/elimination of subsidy/cross subsidy will hurt badly to the neediest sections of the society like Poor's and Farmer's.
- The different slabs of price per unit will be slowly abolished and the price will be equalized among the **adverse poor's and the super riches** of the country.

- The Farmers of the country understood the real impact of this bill and fervently opposed this bill throughout their historical struggle but now GoI is not even bothered to have consultation with them as promised to them.
- **Profits only *without* Investments;** Private distribution licensee will have to make no investment in creating distribution infrastructure; only have to pay a nominal fee for its use i.e. wheeling charges.
- State Discoms are being forced to offer their infrastructure to their competitor!
- ***A deadly blow in gross contravention of natural spirit of competition!***
- The responsibility of incurring expenditure on maintenance, losses and network development will remain with state Discoms; while private distributors are being laden to earn profit only on electricity sold by them.
- **ALL GAIN WITHOUT ANY PAIN;** Very advantageous for private distributors.
- No Exit Barriers; Private Distribution Company may run overnight if found suitable for itself like the previous examples in power sector itself.
- **Section 176 (2) (ac)** places ultimate power to Central Government to decide and notify the eligibility criteria for area under clause (b) of section 14 which is meant for grant of license.
- National Load Despatch Centre (NLDC) to ensure that "... no electricity shall be scheduled or despatched under such contracts unless adequate security of payment, as maybe prescribed by Central Government has been made."
- The electricity is in the 7th Schedule of Constitution but the Central Government wants decisive power in the matter of electricity through this bill which is not good for Federal structure of country.
- Twelve states/UT including Kerala, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Maharashtra, Delhi &Chhattisgarh have opposed, but their opposition is being completely ignored.
- Kerala, Telangana & Punjab Assemblies has passed a unanimous resolution asking the Centre to withdraw the Bill.
- *The spirit of constitution is being altered for the benefits of crony capitalists!*
- This bill is trumpeted to bring power sector reforms while this bill will facilitate the **death knell to the state owned power distribution companies.**
- Proposed **red carpet** to the private players to make open loot by making use of multibillions infrastructure of electricity distribution with zero investments.
- It is the Privatization of Profits and Nationalization of Deficits.
- **It is Anti-people;** Increased rate, inflated bill, poor service to villages and remote areas. Crores of people will be denied access to electricity.
- **It is Anti-social;** Destruction and sale of lakhs of crore rupee assets built with people's money and abolishment of future employment in Government sector.
- **It is Anti-Federal;** Central Government wants to have decisive centralized power & virtually shifting subject of Electricity from Concurrent to Central List.
- **It is Anti-worker;** Employment 15 lacs regular & 12 lacs contract workers will be in danger.
- **It is Anti-National;** National Food Security, Public Distribution System Grains Backup and National Energy Security will be in Danger.

SO COUNTRYMEN COME & JOIN HANDS TO FIGHT IT OUT

NATIONAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE OF ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES & ENGINEERS

AIPEF AIPF AIFEE AIFOPDE EEFI INEWF TNEBPWU

Extension of Support to the Strike called by Maharashtra Power Employees by KEB Engineers Association & Federation.

KARNATAKA ELECTRICITY BOARD ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION(R)
Reg. No 76/28.09.1963

Regd. Address :	REGD. HEAD OFFICE: No. 28, Silver Jubilee Building , Race Course cross Road, Anand Rao Circle, Bengaluru-560009 **Phone : 080-22281049(Off), Email : kebea1963@gmail.com**

Ref No. KEBEA/PR/2022-23/87 Date: 03-01-2023

To,

The Hon'ble Chief Minister
Government of Maharashtra,
Mumbai

Sir,

Sub:Extending Support to the 72 hours Token Strike Called by Maharashtra Power Employees and Engineers against grant of Parallel Licensing in Distribution-Reg.

Karnataka Electricity Board Engineers Association (KEBEA) is a registered body under the Societies Act XXI of 1860 with register number 76 dated 26th November 1963 in Karnataka. The KEBEA has its registered office located in No 28, Silver Jubilee Building, Race Course cross Road, Ananda Rao Circle, Bangalore 560009. KEBEA is a single Association of power sector Engineers in the state of Karnataka and representing a total strength of about 6000 power Engineers. All the power Engineers from the entry cadre of Assistant Engineers in KPTCL and all the distribution companies up to the Engineer Managing Directors of Distribution companies are the members.

As you are aware that the Joint Action Committee of Power Employees & Engineers of Maharashtra has served a notice of 72 hours Strike w.e.f 04th January 2023 and Indefinite Strike w.e.f 18th January 2023.

Adani Electricity Navi Mumbai Limited, a 100% subsidiary of Adani Transmission Limited, has applied to Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) for a parallel power distribution license for Mulund, Bhandup, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Panvel, Kharghar, Taloja and Urban – the most electricity revenue generating regions of the entire State. We apprehend that by maliciously invoking the draconian Section 14 of the Electricity Act 2003, the MERC may grant parallel license to Adani Group to amass profit from these cherry picking areas taking advantage of the existing distribution network of the State DISCOM. This will adversely impact 2.8 crore consumers of the state especially below poverty line consumers with consumption within 100 units, agricultural pumps, public street lights, water supply, government offices, etc.

It has also been learnt that Torrent Power has also applied for parallel licenses at Kalyan, Vasai, Pune, Nagpur, Pimpri Chinchwad Ministry Corporation and also a big Chakan MIDC near pune. Besides this it has also been learnt that Tata Power has submitted an expression of interest to Government of Maharashtra for taking over the electricity distribution of Aurangabad, Jalana on PPP basis.

This is very alarming situation for power sector of Maharashtra as about 50% of the total revenue is coming from these area in MSEDCL. If these all areas are handed over to private companies then MSEDCL will become totally bankrupt and will have no money even to purchase electricity for common consumers making MSEDCL a sick industry.

In continuation to AIPEF references, Karnataka Electricity Board Engineers' Association (KEBEA) also wants to inform you that Power Employees & Engineers across the country including that of Karnataka are whole heartedly supporting the movement of Maharashtra Power Employees & Engineers. In case, Maharashtra Power Employees & Engineers are forced to proceed on strike, then no employee or Engineer from Karnataka will be available to maintain the power supply of Maharashtra, the responsibility of which shall solely rest on the Maharashtra Government.

Er.Sudhakara Reddy.T.N
General Secretary, KEBEA
Karnataka

Er.K.Shivanna
President, KEBEA
Director, KPTCL & all ESCOMs
Karnataka

Participation of KEB Engineers Association & Federation in the strike called by Maharashtra power employees.

A Federation meeting was called on 03rd January 2023 to discuss on the sudden development of Parallel licensing in the Maharashtra power sector. It was discussed that introduction of parallel licensing is an alternative route to privatization and it is observed that the M.S.E.B holding company which has wholly-owned Subsidiaries viz. Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited, Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited and Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Limited working in the energy sector in the state of Maharashtra didn't even file any objections to the application filed by M/s Adani electricity Navi Mumbai Limited and M/s Torrent Power where Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Limited is already working as a Licensee. In view of the above development, Maharashtra power sector unions and associations have called for a 72 hour token strike against parallel licensing in Maharashtra.

It was decided to send 2 members from each constituent body of the federation and later on only CEC members and office bearers of KEB engineers association have participated in the 72 hours token strike.

On arrival to Mumbai, we learnt that strike is being taken place in 2 circles and the local union and associations guided the 7-member delegation sent by KEB engineers association to the locations namely washi and Thane. The striking employees and officers were very delighted to know that the brother and sister engineers from Karnataka have arrived for their cause and the 7-member delegation assured the gathered employees and officers that Karnataka power engineers and employees are with them in this dark hour and also assured that no employee or officer from Karnataka will support the Maharashtra governments call to join in breaking the strike.


वीज कंपनीच्या खाजगीकरणाच्या

RENOVATION WORKS

The silver jubilee memorial building located in Ananda Rao circle, race course Cross Road Bangalore auditorium was in poor state. Firstly the leakages from the first floor is arrested and the damaged false ceiling due to leakage has been replaced and readied for the diary releasing event. The sound system wiring of the auditorium was wired by using electrical wire which was replaced by rewiring it with wires compatible to sound systems. The mixers which was damaged has been got repaired and currently the sound systems are in good state.

The Diaz of DSA hall was completely damaged due to termite infestation which was left unattended in the previous term and immediate decision was taken to completely change the infested wood used in the Dias with fine seasoned Pinewood which is expected to give a life expectancy of 25 years. The amplifiers connecting the sound system was also damaged which was replaced to give reliable sound quality without any kind of trade off in sound quality.

A portion of wooden plank which housed the walls of the boardroom in the first floor was completely damaged due to waterlogging on the same is replaced immediately to avoid further damage.

The window blinds of boardroom, office bearers room and DSA hall were completely replaced making the rooms more elegant and providing ease of operation and longevity of service. Newly purchased sofas are been added in the lounge keeping mind of comfort of members.

BEFORE REPLACEMENT

AFTER REPLACEMENT

CEC HALL DIAZ PLATFORM COMPLETELY DAMAGED

Inspection of replacement work

AUDITORIUM LEAKY CEILING IS ALSO REPAIRED

FIGHT AGAINST NEW PENSION SCHEME AND IMPLEMENTATION OF OLD PENSION SCHEME

Pension is a concept which exists worldwide. There are two types of schemes one is Defined Benefit Scheme often referred as Old Pension Scheme and the other Defined Contribution Scheme/ New Pension Scheme.

All the advanced countries started to switch from Defined Benefit Scheme to Defined Contribution Scheme and India has also acted on the same lines in the year 2004 and the majority of the State Governments followed on the same lines from the year 2006.

Old Pension is a Social Security provided for Employees working in Public sector for the Service rendered. In Old Pension, there is a Dearness Relief for Retired Employees whereas in New Pension there is no dearness allowance relief also to counter inflation.

As on date, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, have implemented OPS. OPS is the hot cake which is trending in the upcoming General Assembly Elections in the state of Karnataka.

The New Pension Scheme (NPS) introduced by the government of India in 2004 has been the subject of controversy and debate since its inception. While it was meant to replace the old pension scheme, many employees have been unhappy with it and have been fighting for the return of the old pension scheme. In the state of Karnataka, this fight is becoming intense, with employees from various sectors coming together to demand the reinstatement of the old pension scheme.

KEB Engineers Association and it's members have always taken a prime role in development of department and state as a whole and it's prime time to take such a lead now.

The Problem with the New Pension Scheme:

The NPS is a contribution-based pension scheme, in which employees and the government both contribute a certain percentage of the employee's salary to a pension fund. The employee can withdraw a part of the accumulated amount at the time of retirement, while the remaining amount is used to purchase an annuity that provides a regular pension. However, many employees have raised concerns about the NPS, citing several drawbacks including a low pay-out.

Firstly, the NPS is a market-linked scheme, which means that the pension amount is dependent on the performance of the stock market. This is a cause for concern for many employees, who fear that their pension may not be sufficient to sustain them after retirement.

Secondly, the NPS does not provide any guarantee or assurance of a fixed pension amount. This means that employees do not have a clear idea of how much pension they will receive after retirement, making it difficult for them to plan their finances.

The Fight for the Old Pension Scheme:

In Karnataka, employees from various sectors, including government employees, employees from corporations, have been protesting against the NPS and demanding the reinstatement of the old pension scheme. They have been staging rallies, dharnas, and strikes to draw attention to their demands from the government.

The old pension scheme was a defined benefit scheme, which meant that employees were assured of a fixed pension amount based on their salary and years of service. This provided a sense of security and stability to employees, which is lacking in the NPS.

Members of the Karnataka Government NPS Employees Association demanded that the State government do away with the NPS and bring back the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) for all employees. There was a widespread called for old pension scheme to all with rallies across the state by holding placards and shouting slogans against the State government to provide Old Pension Scheme (OPS) for all employees.

Thousands of State government employees under the National Pension Scheme (NPS) started an indefinite protest on December 19 2022, Monday at Freedom Park demanding scrapping of the scheme. The protesters demanded cancellation of NPS and reintroduction the Old Pension Scheme (OPS). Speaking at the protest, writer Baragur Ramachandrappa said when NPS was implemented in 2006, people did not know of its implications. “Those who retire after 10 or 15 years of service will get only ₹1,500 pension. This is the dark face of NPS,” he said.

“OPS had given life security to the government employees. But, NPS has created insecurity. Political parties should add this in their election manifesto,” he demanded.

Shantharam, President, Karnataka Government NPS Employees' Association, said States like Punjab, Chattisgarhh, Jharkhand, and Rajasthan governments had already withdrawn NPS.

PARTICIPATION OF KEB ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION IN THE CALL FOR OPS

The President KEB Engineers Association supported the cause of Old Pension Scheme to all and extended a financial aid of Rs.3 lakhs to strengthen the movement and its activities with a belief to implement old pension scheme. There was a major participation of members from engineering and line staff which gave an essential boost to the movement. There has been no support to the Karnataka Government NPS Employees Association movement from Karnataka state government employees association but the KPTCL federation has unanimously voted in favour of movement. The movement has ended with an assurance from Dr. K. Sudhakar, Hon'ble Minister, Department of Health and Family Welfare and Medical Education, Government of Karnataka.


Providing Financial Aid of Rs.3 Lakhs to NMOPS Movement by KEBEA

Release of Technical Diary-2023

The programme was inaugurated on 16th January 2023 by lighting of the lamp by Sri.V.Sunilkumar, Hon'ble minister for Energy, Government of Karnataka, joined by dignitaries on stage followed by a marvellous Golden Jubilee Commemoration Lecture delivered by Dr. B. Subba Reddy, Chief Research Scientist, Department Of Electrical Engineering, IISC who is a graduate in Electrical Engg. from Karnataka University (1990), MBA (IGNOU Delhi-1999), MSc. Engg (IISc-2003), and PhD (Engg) (IISc-2011). He has received several awards & recognitions in both India and Abroad. He has presented several Research paper at National/ International conferences.

His Research Interests/contributions include:

- High Voltage Engg, Multi stress ageing studies on HV Transmission line components.
- Condition monitoring, Diagnostics, and failure analysis of High Voltage equipment.
- Lightning protection to tall structures, Earthing, safety issues.
- Renewable Energy Systems, Smart grids, Smart metering, traction systems, Electric vehicles.

Dr. B. Subba Reddy, Chief Research Scientist, IISC delivered the Golden Jubilee Commemoration Lecture on High Voltage Equipments, Electric Vehicles and Battery Technology.

Er.K.Shivanna, President, KEBEA thanked the scientist for his wonderful lecture on current trends in the High Voltage Equipments, Electric Vehicles and Battery Technology and inculcating new trends / skills in members.

The President, KEBEA thanked the Hon'ble minister for attending the event and support KEBEA's demand of Common Seniority and initiation of Inter-Company Transfers and requested to stop implementation of LogSafe Attendance monitoring App as Engineers and Employees in the department work 24x7 and are serving the people of karnataka efficiently and nature of work is not limited to office only, Implementation of Log-Safe decreases the morale, causing inconvenience to the Engineers and Employees in general.

The President, KEBEA requested the Energy Minister, Gok not to pave way for privatization by entertaining private peers and the employees of the corporations are concerned regarding the recent developments in Energy Sector at the Central Level where the Electricity (Amendment) Bill 2022 proposes to compel state-owned distribution companies to provide their network of power cables to private companies at a nominal fee. Electricity distribution networks built with public funds are to be offered almost free for capitalists to use, so that they can pocket maximum profits from the business of distributing electricity. It was also requested for Creation of posts as and when new infrastructure is created for ease of administrative exingencies.

Govt. of India has taken steps for implementation of Digital Life Certificate for Pensioners known as Jeevan Pramaan seeks to ease this very problem by digitizing the whole process of securing the life certificate. It aims to streamline the process of getting this certificate and making it hassle free and much easier for the pensioners. With this initiative the pensioners requirement to physically present himself or herself in front of disbursing agency or the certification authority will become a thing of the past benefitting the pensioners in a huge way and cutting down on unnecessary logistical hurdles. The President, KEBEA requested for Revision of existing work load norms and Withdrawal of the Gazette Notification of levy of pension and gratuity charges onto consumer Tariff.

The President, KEBEA requested for implementation of Revision of Pay-Scales-2022 which is pending from 10 months.

The Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Sri.V.Sunil Kumar while addressing the gathering briefed that he is delighted to see Senior and In-Service Engineers in the event and went on to highlight the status of Power Sector of the country and the state and the development activities which has taken place after assuming charge as Energy Minister. The Energy minister informed the gathering that he has approved the Revision of Pay-Scales but the file is currently pending in the Finance Department which will be pursued and the Pay-Scales will be approved. He also assured of taking up all other works which was taken up by Er.K.Shivanna, President, KEBEA after detailed discussion with the administrative Dept.

The Programme ended with Vote of thanks by Er. Basavaraju.H.B, Sr.Vice-President, KEBEA.

LIGHTING OF THE LAMP BY SRI.V.SUNIL KUMAR, ENERGY MINISTER, GOK AND OTHER DIGNITARIES

SRI.V.SUNILL KUMAR, ENERGY MINISTER, GoK ADDRESSING THE GATHERING


by








KEB ENGINEERS'


WELCOMES YOU

Republic Day Celebrations

REPUBLIC DAY HISTORY:

The Republic Day is celebrated to commemorate the coming of its own constitution into force.

Republic day in India is celebrated every year with great honour on 26th of January to honour the Constitution of India as it came into force on the same day in the year 1950. It had replaced the Government of India Act, 1935 into the governing document of the India. At this day, a national holiday is declared by the Indian Government. The new Indian constitution was sketched and approved by the Indian Constituent Assembly and decided to celebrate it on 26th of January every year as India became a republic country.

Though India became a free nation on August 15, 1947, it declared itself a Sovereign, Democratic and Republic state with the adoption of the Constitution on January 26, 1950.

A salute of 21 guns and the unfurling of the Indian National Flag by Dr. Rajendra Prasad heralded the historic birth of the Indian Republic on that day. Thereafter 26th of January was decreed a national holiday and was recognised as the Republic Day of India.

The Constitution gave the citizens of India the power to choose their own government and paved the way for democracy. Dr. Rajendra Prasad took oath as the first President of India at the Durbar Hall in Government House and this was followed by the Presidential drive along a five-mile route to the Irwin Stadium, where he unfurled the National Flag.

REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATIONS

The 74th Republic Day Celebrations on 26th January 2023 was celebrated by KEBEA at its Headquarters in Silver Jubilee building, Race Course Cross Road, Bangalore and the event was presided by Er.K.Shivanna, President, KEBEA & Director-KPTCL & ALL EScoms.

The celebrations commenced with the unfurling of the Tri-Colour flag by the President, KEBEA followed by the addressing to the crowd by the President, KEBEA. India is a great nation with a strong ethical background with high values. Our constitution is one of the finest in the world and India stands as the biggest democracy in the world and he saluted to the Tri-Colour and the makers of the Constitution.

VISIT TO MYSORE & HUBBALLI ZONAL CENTER

The President and other office bearers visited Mysore, Zonal centre and held meeting with zonal secretary, zonal members and other central executive committee members on 24.01.2023 at KEBEA Centre, Kadakola.

The President and the office bearers, KEBEA inspected the zonal centre building in kadakola and the new convention hall being constructed in Dattagalli and expressed their displeasure about non-maintenance any record in the zonal center with regards to the new convention hall being constructed in Dattagalli and the records of exact amount of payment made to the builder.

The President and the office bearers, KEBEA welcomed the move of construction of convention hall but were not satisfied with the construction, as the floor height of the convention hall was around 11 feet which was not becoming of a convention hall.

The representative of the builder who was on the site informed the President and other office bearers and members from Mysore that there was no provision for electrical wiring and lift during the initial stage of planning but was later on added which makes the project cost of more than 5 crores. It is learnt orally from the previous office bearers of zonal centre, Mysore that payment of more than 50% has already been paid off.

Ironically there seems to be no tender / DWA available in the Zonal Center and the land space is not properly utilised making the convention hall too compact and the kitchen also is of small dimension which will hamper the operations in the future.

The transactions of the zonal center is observed in the available bank statement and it is observed that there has been too many cash transactions in tunes of more than 40 Lakh rupees and some account transfers which is not clear and a letter to the previous Zonal Secretary and Zonal Treasurer to appear in person to explain the anomalies and the same is still pending as the former Zonal Secretary & Zonal Treasurer have not presented themselves before the central committee for explanation with regards to the same.

The President directed Er. Chikkasiddegowda, Former Organising Secretary & Er. Deepak.V, CEC Member to provide names for formation of Adhoc Zonal committee as Er. Deepak.V, CEC member who was authorised to form an Adhoc Zonal Committee has still not formed the Committee as per the earlier direction to form Adhoc zonal committee in Mysore.

It was directed to regularly send the transactions of the zonal centre to the CEC and to obtain assent from the central committee for making expenditure on assets and events above Rs.10,000/-

The President, KEBEA and other office bearers also expressed their displeasure regarding the affairs of Zonal Centre, Mysuru where Zonal Committee, Mysuru has not obtained any assent from central committee nor intimating the central committee regarding organising any events. He further highlighted the fact that the Zonal Centre, Mysuru has issued calendar of events without any assent from central committee. He directed that no such events shall repeat in future.

The central Office bearers expressed their pleasure to the regular technical activity held in coordination with the Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Corporation (CESC) but pressed not to work on cross roads.

Instructions to Zonal Centres:

As per Section-16 (J) of KEBEA bye-law, the accounts will be maintained by CEC only. All vouchers for the amount spent by the respective zonal / regional / divisional centres shall be sent to the CEC before 31st March, every year alongwith account of the centre and a sum of Rs.10,000/- each of the zonal / regional centre and a sum of Rs.2,000/- in each of the divisional centres shall be made available as imprest for the activities of respective centres.

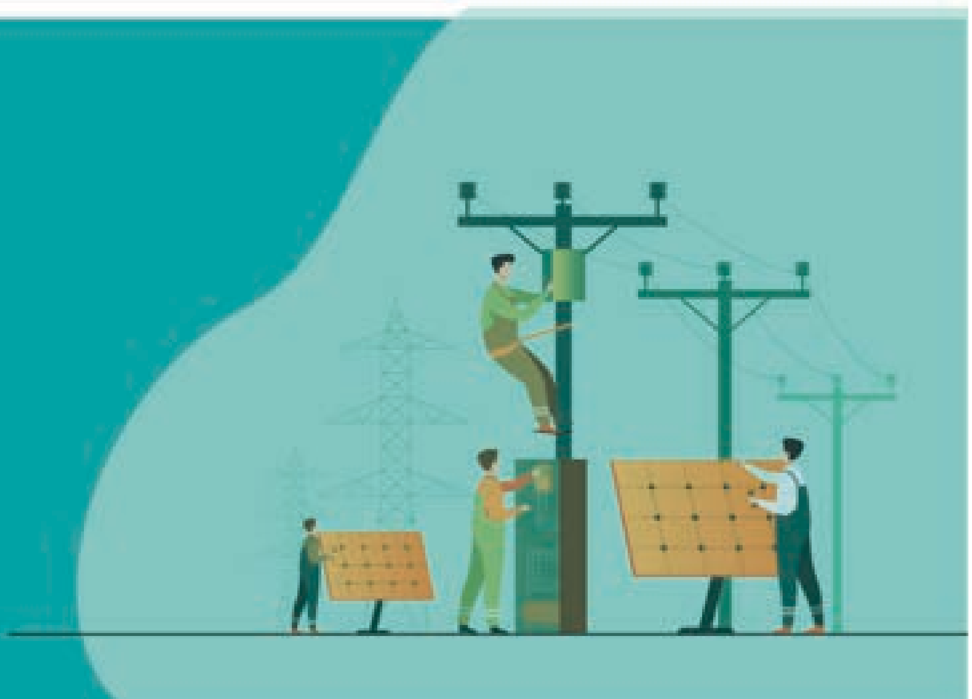
Hence, zonal / regional / divisional centres shall not exceed their expenditure beyond the said values as per bye-law. Concurrence from CEC shall be obtained for all expenditures above the said value.

Provision for presenting momentos alongwith the photo of felicitation programme for retired Engineers to be made and a copy of the same to be maintained at zonal / regional / divisional centres and also KEBEA website.

Events carried out by zonal / regional / divisional centres shall be updated to the Central Executive Committee for cognizance and updation in newsletter.

It is proposed to publish the names of member's children in Newsletter for their exceptional achievements as young achievers by passing in flying colours on the recent 10th/12th/Degree examinations. Members are requested to send the details to kebea1963@gmail.com.

THE EVOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY



Prof., DR W M SIVAKUMAR

FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR, KAVIKA; FORMER DIRECTOR TECH BESCOM;, MESCOM;, ENERGY DEPT.;, FORMER HEAD TECHNICAL CELL UDD.;, FORMER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ADVISOR TO COMMISSIONER BMP/BBMP;, FORMER SENIOR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT PFC GOI NEW DELHI;, NOW PROFESSOR DBIT BANGALORE AND ADJUNCT PROFESSOR BITS PILANI/BANGALORE .

EVOLUTION OF ELECTRICITY

INTRODUCTION

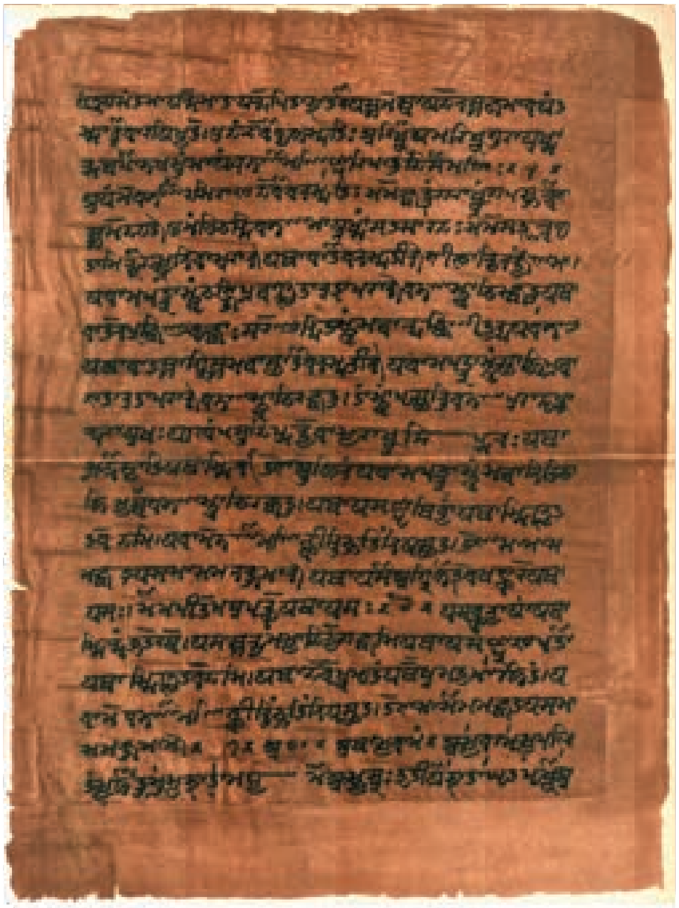


Figure 1: A page from Atharvaveda (representational)

Electricity has a long and fascinating history that stretches back over several thousands of years.

The earliest known observations of electrical phenomena can be traced back to the Vedic age and to ancient civilizations in Greece and Egypt.

The Vedic Age, which lasted from approximately 1500 BCE to 500 BCE, was a period of ancient Indian history characterized by the development of the Vedas, a collection of sacred texts that form the basis of Hinduism. During this time, electricity was not yet understood or used as a source of power.

In Egypt, long before people were aware of the concept of electricity, they were aware that certain types of fish could produce and electric shock. Their texts dated back to 2750 B.C. described the electric catfish as the *"Thunderer of Nile"*. In Greece, the mathematician *Thales of Miletus* observed that certain materials, such as amber, could attract lightweight objects like feathers when rubbed with fur.[1] This is static electricity. The Greek word for amber is '*elektron*', which is where words such as 'electricity' and 'electron' come from.

The study of electricity and its uses for practical purposes continued to evolve over the centuries. In the late 18^{th} and early 19^{th} centuries, important discoveries were made in the field of electricity, including the identification of the electrical nature of lightning and the development of the electric battery by *Alessandro Volta*.

It wasn't until the late 19^{th} and early 20^{th} centuries that electricity began to be widely used as a source of power in homes and industry. The development of the electric motor and the widespread adoption of alternating current (AC) electrical systems played a major role in the widespread use of electricity.

In summary, the *Navagraha Sthotram* is a Hindu hymn that is dedicated to the nine celestial bodies in Hindu astrology and is not directly related to the evolution of electricity.

REFERENCE TO ELECTRICITY IN NAVAGRAHA STHOTRAM

The Navagraha Sthotram (ನವಗ್ರಹ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ) is a Hindu hymn that is dedicated to the nine celestial bodies that are the deities of the nine planets in Hindu astrology. These celestial bodies are the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Rahu (north lunar node), and Ketu (south lunar node).

The Navagraha Sthotram is not directly related to the evolution of electricity. Electricity is a physical phenomenon that is based on the movement of electrons and the transfer of electrical energy through conductive materials. It was not understood or used as a source of power during the Vedic Age, when the Navagraha Sthotram was composed.

The Sthotram begins:

ಆದಿತ್ಯಾಯ ಚ ಸೋಮಾಯ ಮಂಗಳಾಯ ಬುಧಾಯ ಚ |
ಗುರು ಶುಕ್ರ ಶನಿಭ್ಯಶ್ಚ ರಾಹವೇ ಕೇತವೇ ನಮಃ ||

Specifically, let's look at the Kujah Sthothram (ಕುಜಃ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರಂ) where in its mentioned about electricity and its powerfulness. The Sthotram begins and its translated meaning is as follows:

ಧರಣೀ ಗರ್ಭ ಸಂಭೂತಂ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕಾಂತಿ ಸಮಪ್ರಭಮ್ |
ಕುಮಾರಂ ಶಕ್ತಿಹಸ್ತಂ ತಂ ಮಂಗಳಂ ಪ್ರಣಮಾಮ್ಯಹಮ್ ||

ಧರಣೀ	"*Dharani*" is a term in the Kannada language that means "earth."
ಗರ್ಭ	"*Garbha*" is a term that means "womb."
ಸಂಭೂತಂ	"*Samabhuta*" is a term that means "born."
ಧರಣೀ ಗರ್ಭ ಸಂಭೂತಂ	Together, the phrase "*Dharani Garbha Samabhuta*" translates to "born from the womb of the earth." It is possible that this phrase is being used metaphorically or symbolically to refer to something or someone that has emerged or originated from the earth or from natural or elemental forces.
ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕಾಂತಿ	"*Vidyutkaamti*" is a term in the Kannada language that means **"Electricity".**

ಸಮಪ್ರಭಮ್	*"Samaprabham"* is a term that means "flow".
ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ಕಾಂತಿ ಸಮಪ್ರಭಮ್	Together, the phrase *"Vidyutkaamti Samaprabham"* translates to **"flow of Electricity,"** or "Electric Current".
ಕುಮಾರಂ	*"Kumar"* is a term in the Kannada language that means "prince" or "son."
ಶಕ್ತಿಹಸ್ತಂ	*"Shaktihasta"* is a term that means "power hand" or "powerful hand."
ಕುಮಾರಂ ಶಕ್ತಿಹಸ್ತಂ	Together, the phrase *"Kumar Shaktihasta"* translates to "prince with a powerful hand" or "son with a powerful hand." It is possible that this phrase is being used to describe someone who is strong or capable, or who has a special ability or skill.
ತಂ	*"Tam"* is a term in the Kannada language that means "that."
ಮಂಗಳಂ	*"Mangalam"* is a term that means "auspicious" or "blessed."
ಪ್ರಣಮಾಮ್ಯಹಮ್	*"Pranamamyaham"* is a term that means "I bow" or "I salute."
ತಂ ಮಂಗಳಂ ಪ್ರಣಮಾಮ್ಯಹಮ್	Together, the phrase *"Tam Mangalam Pranamamyaham"* translates to "I bow to that which is auspicious" or "I salute that which is blessed." It is possible that this phrase is being used in a religious or spiritual context to express reverence or devotion to something or someone that is considered sacred or holy.

KEY MILESTONES

Further, over the centuries, scientists and inventors made numerous discoveries and innovations that have led to the development of the complex and sophisticated electrical systems we have today. Some of the key milestones in the evolution of electricity include:

CONNECTION BETWEEN ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM BY WILLIAM GILBERT IN 1600

William Gilbert, who was a scientist and physician to Queen Elizabeth I, invented the term 'electricity'. He was the first person to recognise that there was a connection between magnetism and electricity, and the first to describe the Earth's magnetic field.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEYDEN JAR IN 18TH CENTURY

The development of the Leyden jar in the 18th century, which was the first device that could store an electric charge.[ii] A **Leyden jar** (or Leiden jar, or archaically, sometimes Kleistian jar) is an electrical component that stores a high-voltage electric charge (from an external source) between electrical conductors on the inside and outside of a glass jar. It typically consists of a glass jar with metal foil cemented to the inside and the outside surfaces, and a metal terminal projecting vertically through the jar lid to make contact with the inner foil. It was the original form of capacitor (also called a condenser).

Figure 2: A battery of four water filled Leyden Jars

PROVING THAT LIGHTNING IS A FORM OF ELECTRICITY BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN 1752 [iii]

Benjamin Franklin, a famous U.S. politician, published a proposal for an experiment to prove that lightning is electricity by flying a kite in a storm. On May 10, 1752, *Thomas-François Dalibard* of France conducted Franklin's experiment using a 40-foot-tall (12 m) iron rod instead of a kite, and he extracted electrical sparks from a cloud. On June 15, 1752, Franklin may possibly have conducted his well-known kite experiment in Philadelphia, successfully extracting sparks from a cloud. He described the experiment in his newspaper, *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, on October 19, 1752, without mentioning that he himself had performed it. Franklin was careful to stand on an insulator, keeping dry under a roof to avoid the danger of electric shock.

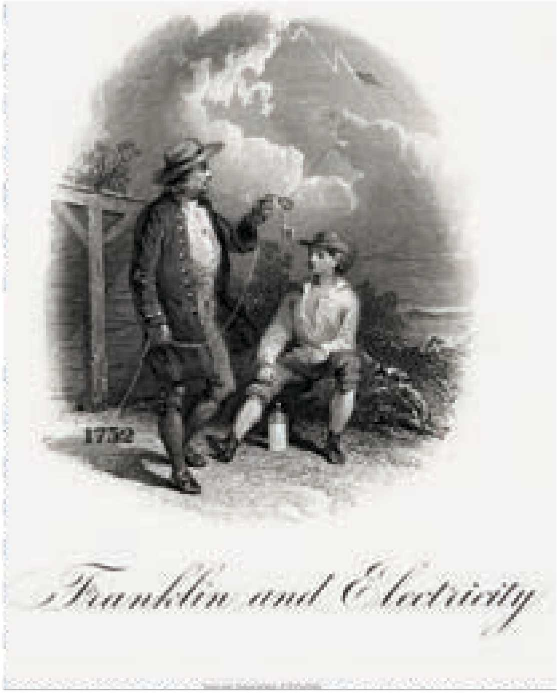


Figure 3: Franklin and electricity vignette by the BEP (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) 1860

In his writings, Franklin indicates that he was aware of the dangers and offered alternative ways to demonstrate that lightning was electrical, as shown by his use of the concept of electrical ground. He did not perform this experiment in the way that is often pictured in popular literature, flying the kite and waiting to be struck by lightning, as it would have been dangerous. Instead he used the kite to collect some electric charge from a storm cloud, showing that lightning was electrical. On October 19, 1752, in a letter to England with directions for repeating the experiment, he wrote:

When rain has wet the kite twine so that it can conduct the electric fire freely, you will find it streams out plentifully from the key at the approach of your knuckle, and with this key a phial, or Leyden jar, may be charged: and from electric fire thus *obtained spirits may be kindled, and all other electric experiments [may be] performed which are usually done by the help of a rubber glass globe or tube; and therefore the sameness of the electrical matter with that of lightening completely demonstrated.*

DISCOVERIES IN THE 1800s

1800	*Pile Volta* created the very first simple battery using pure silver and zinc discs, placed between muslin which was dampened with a salt solution. This made it possible to generate a sustained flow of electricity. This was developed from *Galvani's* experiment with the frog's legs. During the same year, *Sir Humphry Davy* discovered electrolysis. When he passed an electrical current through some substances, they'd begin to decompose. This became known as electrolysis. *Davy's* experiments later led to the discovery of a range of elements, including calcium, magnesium, strontium, and barium.
1820	Magnetic fields caused by electricity were discovered. *Hans Christian Oersted*, from Denmark, found that when electricity flows through a wire, it generates a magnetic field which affects the needle of a nearby compass.
1821	*Michael Faraday* discovered that when a magnet is moved inside the coil of a copper wire, a tiny electric current flow through the wire. This discovery led to the invention of electric motors. In the same year, *Thomas Johann Seebeck* discovered thermo-electricity. He found that when the junctions of certain metals are heated, electricity flows through them.
1826	*André Ampère* published his theories about electricity and magnetism, explaining the electro-dynamic theory. He was the first person to explain this theory. The unit for electrical currents, ampere or amps, is named after him.
1827	A German college teacher named *George Ohm* published his complete mathematical theory of electricity. Now, the unit of electrical resistance (ohm) is named after him.
1829	*Joseph Henry* showed that a wire wrapped in coils produces a greater electromagnetism than a straight one.
1830	*Joseph Henry* discovered the principles of the dynamo – an electrical generator.

1831	*Michael Faraday* demonstrated electromagnetic induction by passing a magnet through a coil of wire. The discovery of the fundamental principles of electromagnetism by him in the 1830s and 1840s, laid the foundation for the development of electric generators and motors. *Charles Wheatstone* and *William Fothergill Cooke* also created the first telegraph machine.
1834	Using a revolving mirror and four miles of wire, *Charles Wheatstone* successfully measured the velocity of electricity.
1838	*Samuel Morse* invented Morse Code at an exhibition in New York. He demonstrated sending 10 words a minute by his new telegraph machine.
1876	*Alexander Graham* invented the telephone using electricity.
1878	A British scientist named *Joseph Swan* demonstrated the first electric light with a carbon filament lamp. Thomas Edison made the same discovery a few months later in America.
1881	The first public electricity supply in the UK was generated in Godalming, Surrey, using a waterwheel at a mill.
1883	*Magnus Volks* built the first electric railway. It was opened on Brighton seafront. Named the Volks Railway, it was built just for pleasure rides, is one mile long and still runs during summer.
1884	*Charles Parsons* built the first turbine, a type of engine which uses jets of high-pressure gases to operate. This type of engine was later developed to drive boat propellers, including the ones on the Titanic.
1886	*Heinrich Hertz* produced and detected electric waves in the atmosphere.
1890	Turbine driven generators were introduced to produce electricity.
1892	A Dutch physicist named Hendrik Lorentz published his electron theory.
1895	*Wilhelm Fein* invented the first electric hand drill. *Wilhem Roentgen*, a German physicist, discovered invisible rays that made a screen glow and passed through objects. These rays were X-rays.

1896	*Nikola Tesla's* hydroelectric power generators at Niagara Falls come into operation. Within a few years, these generators were supplying electricity to New York City for the elevated railways, the subways, and the lights on Broadway.
1897	*Guglielmo Marconi* sends a radio message from the Isle of Wight to Poole, which is 20 miles (ca. 32 km) away. He later sends a message across the Atlantic.

THOMAS ALWA EDISON AND DIRECT CURRENT (DC) IN 1870s[iv]

Thomas Edison developed many devices in fields such as electric power generation, mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures. These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and early versions of the electric light bulb, have had a widespread impact on the modern industrialized world. He was one of the first inventors to apply the principles of organized science and teamwork to the process of invention, working with many researchers and employees.

Figure 4: Electric bulb design by Edison

The development of the first practical electric light bulb by American inventor Thomas Edison in 1879, which revolutionized lighting and paved the way for the widespread use of electricity in homes and businesses.

He established the first industrial research laboratory built a DC (direct current) electric generator. After this, he provided all of New York's electricity.

TESLA COIL & ALTERNATING CURRENT (AC) IN 1893[v]

Nikola Tesla developed an AC (alternating current) motor and a system of AC power generation. Thomas Edison believed this to be a threat to his DC supply, so he spread stories that it wasn't safe to use. However, after Tesla's system was used to power 100,000 electric lights at Chicago's World Fair in 1893, AC became the established power supply in the USA. The development of alternating current (AC) electricity by him in the late 19th century, which made it possible to transmit electricity over long distances and paved the way for the widespread use of electricity in modern society.

He also invented the Tesla Coil. He used this coil to make ordinary household currents produce extremely high-frequency currents. This was used to develop some of the first neon and fluorescent lights.

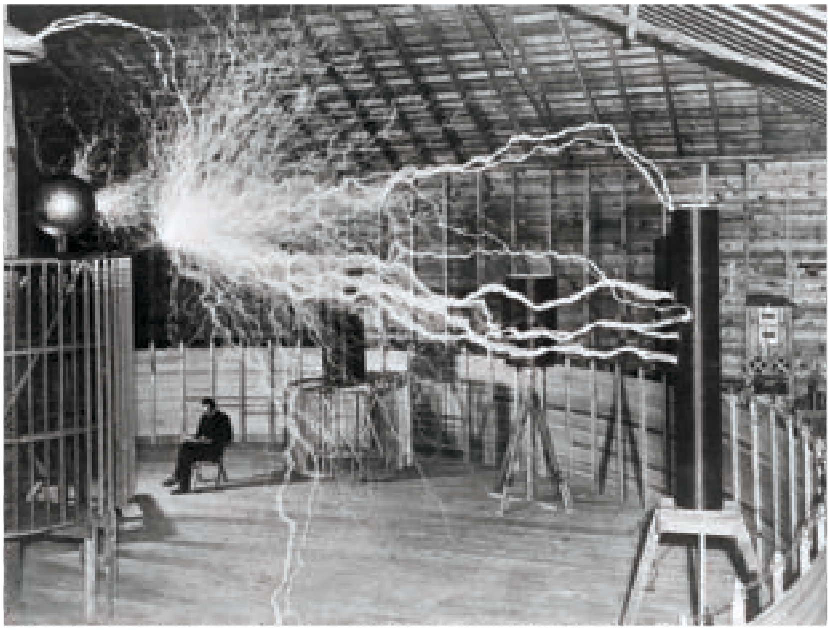


Figure 5: A multiple-exposure picture of Tesla sitting next to his "magnifying transmitter" generating millions of volts.

Between 1880 and 1883, the Wimshurst machine (an electrostatic generator) was developed for generating high voltages of electricity. It was invented by a British inventor named *James Wimshurst*.

DISCOVERIES IN THE 1900s

1905	*Albert Einstein* demonstrated that light energy could be used to produce electricity.
1918	Electric refrigerators and washing machines first become available.
1926	The first National Grid was introduced in the Electrical Supply Act.
1930s	In the 1930s and 1940s, hydroelectric power stations were built in Scotland and Wales, even though most electricity still came from burning coal. Household electrical appliances were introduced, and mains powered radios, vacuum cleaners, fridges, and irons became a part of almost every household by the 1940s.
1936	The television was invented by John Logie Baird.
1956	At Calder Hall in Cumbria, the world's first large-scale nuclear power station was opened. The reactors were a prototype of the Magnox gas cooled reactor.
1960s	The UK developed advanced gas cooled reactors to improve on the previous Magnox stations. France and the USA adopted water cooled reactor technology.

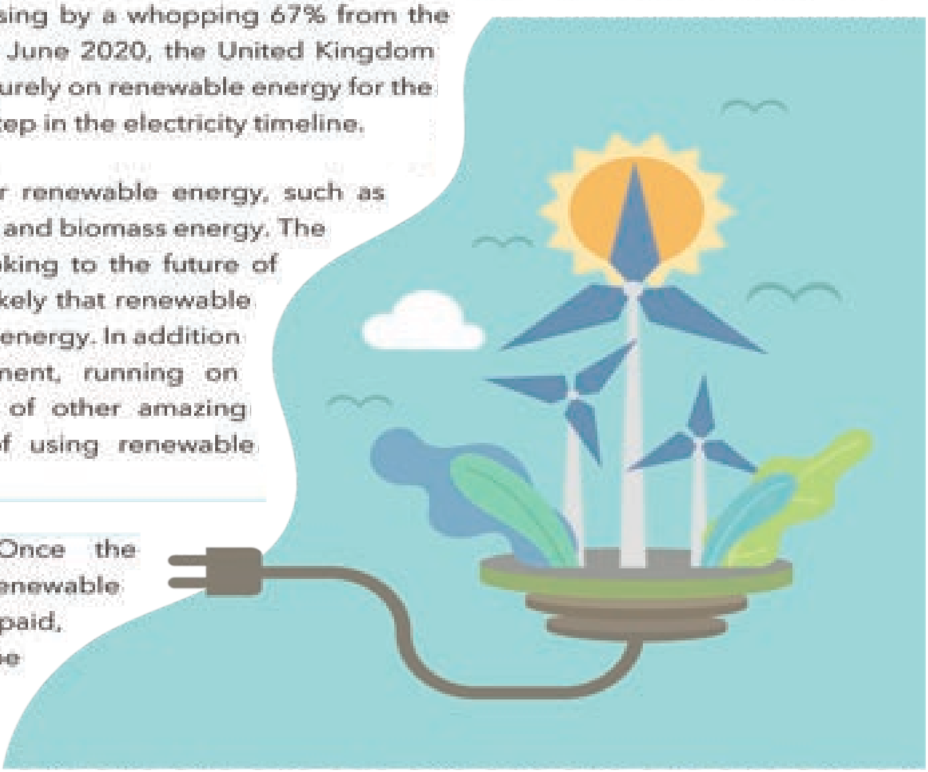
1994	The UK's first pressurized water reactor (PWR) was opened at Sizewell B in Suffolk. It had taken 7 years to build.
2000	The world's first commercial wave power station, located on the Scottish island of Islay, began to generate electricity. Devices on the shoreline or out at sea use motion from the waves to compress air to drive a turbine or hydraulic pumps. It can provide energy for around 400 homes.

PRESENT STATUS

Now a days, electricity plays a vital role in our daily lives and has become an essential commodity, powering everything from our homes and appliances to our transportation systems and communication networks.

In response to the Climate Crisis, there is a big emphasis being placed on renewable and sustainable energy. That is the reason why renewable energy is currently the fastest-growing source of energy in the United States, increasing by a whopping 67% from the year 2000 to 2016. In fact, on 10th June 2020, the United Kingdom celebrated two months of running purely on renewable energy for the first time ever, which is an exciting step in the electricity timeline.

There are many options for renewable energy, such as wind, solar, hydro, tidal, geothermal and biomass energy. The possibilities are endless! When looking to the future of the electricity timeline, it is highly likely that renewable energy will be the primary source of energy. In addition to being good for the environment, running on renewable energy also has a lot of other amazing benefits. Some of the benefits of using renewable energy in your home include:



- Cheaper electricity bills: Once the initial cost of installing a renewable energy system has been paid, your energy bills can be reduced drastically.
- Make money from the electricity you generate: The Government has a thing called the Feed-in Tariff scheme, which pays you for the electricity you generate, even if you use it.
- Reduce your carbon footprint: Renewable energy sources don't release carbon dioxide or other pollutants into the atmosphere, which can majorly reduce your carbon footprint.

CONCLUSION

From ancient times to present, what then seemed like magic, has percolated in our daily routines, silently moving humanity from the stone age to the age of electronics talking to each other through internet of things. If humans can today say that they have developed, it is because of the important role electricity has played in the lives of humans.

REVISION OF PAYSCALE - 2022

The President and office bearers of the KEB Engineers Association and the Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations have continuously pursued the subject of Revision of Payscale-2022 and have been working hard to ensure that their members receive the best payscale possible.

Even after a lapse of 11 months of wait, there was no progess in Revision of Pay-Scales and hence the Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations met and discussed on the issue after meeting the Management and came to a conclusion that Strike is the only way to meet our demands and also as the Model Code of Conduct for General Elections is fast approaching which will further delay the revision by another 6 months. Likewise a Notice of Strike was issued to KPTCL Management on 02nd March 2023 with a Notice Period of 14days.

Unfortunately, On 10th March 2023, the office bearers of KEB Engineers Association and the Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations were disappointed to learn that the Finance Department has approved a pay revision of only 12%-15% with no Arrears and New Payscales to come into force only from 01st April 2023 and this is a major blow for all the employees who are already facing difficulty in inflated market conditions and also a clear violation of Tripartite Agreement and Pay-Scale Agreements.

It was decided to resort to be absent to duty from 16th March 2023 indefinitely to initiate STRIKE.

Sri.V.Sunill Kumar, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Gok called upon the office bearers of the Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations and requested them not to resort to strike and that he will resolve the issue as early as possible. Likewise he has directed the ACS, Energy Department to issue the order of Payscales at a rate of 20% immediately.

The Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations is ever greatful for the humble action in the need of the hour and also we should be grateful to the Sri.Basavaraj.S. Bommai, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Gok for standing on his words of issuing payscales and even meeting the office bearers of the federation even in his hectic busy schedule and maintaining faith between management and employees by providing a peaceful resolution to the year long pending issue.

The Federation of KPTCL Employees Union and Associations is also thankful to Sri Kapil Mohan, IAS, A.C.S, Energy, Gok, Smt. N Manjula, IAS, Managing Director, KPTCL and Sri. Mahesh Karjagi, KAS,Director, KPTCL for issue of the Order of Revision of Payscale-2022 on 20th March 2023 with effect from 01st April 2022.

This Revision of Payscale to Pensioners was still pending and the issue of such pendency was again brought to the notice of Sri.V.Sunill Kumar, Hon'ble Minister for Energy, Gok. The Hon'ble Minister for Energy immediately issued a note and ordered for issue of the Order of Revision of Payscale-2022 on 28th March 2023 with effect from 01st April 2022.

V SUNILLKUMAR
ವಿ ಸುನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್

ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಅಮೃತ ಮಹೋತ್ಸವ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಇಂಧನ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಮತ್ತು
ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಸಚಿವರು ಹಾಗೂ
ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು
Minister for Energy, Kannada &
Culture and Incharge Minister for
Dakshina Kannada District

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:ಇಕ&ಸಂಸ/ಟಿ/ /2023

ದಿನಾಂಕ: 15.03.2023

ಟಿ ಪ್ಪ ಣಿ

ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಇತರೆ ಎಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳ ನೌಕರರ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಣೆಯ ಕುರಿತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಇಲಾಖೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿಯನ್ನು ಅವಗಾಹಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ದಿನಾಂಕ: 14.03.2023 ರಂದು ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪದಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ನಂತರ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಮಾರ್ಗ ದರ್ಶನದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ವೇತನ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಸ್ಕಾಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿರುವ ವೇತನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2022 ರಿಂದ ಶೇ. 20 ರಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ. ಈ ಕುರಿತು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು, ಕವಿಪ್ರನಿನಿ ರವರಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೀಡಲು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದೆ.

(ವಿ ಸುನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ
ಇಂಧನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

Room No. 344 & 344A, 3rd Floor, Vidhana Soudha, Bengaluru - 560 001. Phone : 080-22251568 / 22033426
'Vikasa", Near Taluk Panchayath, Bypass Road, Karkala Taluk, Udupi District-574104, Tel : 08258-234589
E-mail: energyminvsunilkumar@gmail.com / kannadacultureminister@gmail.com

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) : U40109KA1999SGC025521
Corporate Office, Kaveri Bhavan, K.G.Road, Bengaluru-560 009.
Website : https://kptcl.karnataka.gov.in
Telephone No. : 080-22212343 email ID : director.ahr.kptcl@gmail.com

READ:

1. Order No. KPTCL/B16/69516/2017-18 dated: 09.03.2018 revising the Pay Scales of the Workmen of the Corporation with effect from 01.04.2017.
2. Order No. KPTCL/B16/69516/2017-18 dated: 09.03.2018 revising the Pay Scales of the Officers of the Corporation with effect from 01.04.2017.
3. Order No. KPTCL/B16/3610/2003-04 dated: 21.06.2018 treating Dearness Allowance of 45.25% as on 01.07.2017 as **'DEARNESS PAY'**, a part of Basic Pay.
4. Letter No. KEBEA/Pr/2021-22/196 dated: 27.01.2022 from the General Secretary, KEB Engineers' Association submitting Charter of Demands requesting to revise the Pay Scales and other allowances with effect from 01.04.2022.
5. Letter dated: 27.01.2022 from the General Secretary, KPTCL Accounts Officers' Association submitting Charter of Demands requesting to revise the Pay Scales and other allowances with effect from 01.04.2022.
6. Official Memorandum No: KPTCL/IR/B110/SA7/25524/2021-22 dated 20.01.2022 regarding constitution of Pay Scale-2022 Study Committee.
7. Report dated 05.05.2022 of the Study Committee on Revision of Pay Scales submitted to Management of KPTCL.
8. Agenda placed before the Board vide Subject Nos.131/02 held on 12.05.2022, 132/08 held on 04.08.2022 and 135/05 held on 15.09.2022 and Resolutions passed thereon.
9. Letter No. EN 162 EEB 2023 dated: 15.03.2023 of the GoK according approval for revision of Pay Scales of KPTCL Employees with effect from 01.04.2022.

ORDER NO: KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23

BANGALORE, DATED: 20 MAR 2023

The Corporation is pleased to accord approval for revision of Pay Scales as specified in **Annexure-I** appended to this order in respect of **OFFICERS** who have been appointed to various posts by direct recruitment and by promotion subject to the following conditions;

I **DATE OF EFFECT :**

(a) The revised Pay Scales shall come into force with effect from **01.04.2022.**

(b) Officers recruited to Corporation service against direct recruitment quota in respect of categories of posts as set out in **Annexure-I** on or after **01.04.2022** shall begin at the minimum of the time scale of the post against which they were/are appointed.

(c) This order shall not apply to those who are not specifically covered by this order.

II PAY FIXATION:

(1) Pay in the revised scales as shown in **Annexure-I** appended to this Order shall be fixed with effect from **1st April, 2022.**

(2) **Fixation of PAY:** For the fixation of pay in the Revised Pay Scales, the revised basic shall be arrived at, in the following manner:

a) *Existing Basic Pay as on 01.04.2022:

*'Existing Basic Pay' for this purpose shall be arrived at after taking into account annual increment/stagnation increment/ elongation increment if any, as on 01.04.2022 in the existing scale, including personal pay (granted under Reg 9(37) of KPTCL ESR), if any drawn as on 01.04.2022 and the component of 'Dearness pay' (45.25%) approved in **Order No. KPTCL/B16/3610/2003-04, dated 21.06.2018.**

b) **ADD 20% (Twenty percent) on the amount (a) above.**

c) After adding 20% as indicated above, the Basic Pay shall be fixed in the revised scales effective from 01.04.2022 as follows:

(i) If the total sum arrived at (a)+(b) above happens to be less than the minimum of the revised scale, the Basic Pay shall be fixed at the minimum of the revised scale.

(ii) If the total sum arrived at (a)+(b) above happens to be one of the stages in the revised scale or is in between two stages of the revised scale, it shall be fixed at the next higher stage in the revised scale.

(iii) If an increment/stagnation increment/elongation increment would have been earned by an Officer in the existing scale of pay in the normal course during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023, his/her pay in the revised scale of pay shall, if advantageous to him/her, be re-fixed from the date of accrual of such increment, in accordance with the aforesaid Pay Fixation formula.

The corresponding pay fixation in the revised Pay Scales with respect to the stages in the existing Pay Scales is shown in **Annexure-II**.

III ELONGATION OF THE TIME-SCALES:

1. If an Officer of the rank of Assistant Accounts Officer/ Assistant Engineer/Senior Personal Assistant and other equivalent cadre who reaches the maximum of the time-scale during the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2027, his/her scale shall be elongated at the appropriate stage in the next higher time scale in respect of such Officer as purely personal to him/her subject to the following conditions:

   The elongation of the time scale shall be limited to the maximum of the revised time scale of Assistant Executive Engineer/Accounts Officer and other equivalent cadres.

2. Any Officer who has reached/reaches the maximum of the scale of pay applicable to him/her from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2027 his/her scale shall be elongated in respect of that Officer as purely personal to him/her.

IV DEARNESS ALLOWANCE :

The Payment of Dearness Allowance (DA) shall be regulated based on the pay in the revised scales with effect from 01.04.2022, at the rates and the pattern sanctioned by the Government of Karnataka from time to time.

If the State Government changes the formula for payment of Dearness Allowance involving different rates of neutralization towards the Cost of Living index, such revised formula shall be extended to the Officers of Corporation from the date from which such revision in DA formula is made applicable by the State Government to its employees.

In case the Government of Karnataka orders merger of DA with Basic Pay, the same benefit shall not be extended to the Officers of the Corporation. However, the rate of DA payable to the Officers after such merger by the Government shall be proportionately worked out to maintain parity in payment of DA with that prevailing in the Government of Karnataka.

4

V HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE:

The House Rent Allowance shall be regulated based on the pay in the revised scales at the rates and pattern prescribed by the Government of Karnataka, and adopted by the Corporation from time to time.

VI CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE:

The City Compensatory Allowance shall be regulated based on the pay in the revised scales at the same rates and pattern prescribed by the Government of Karnataka, and adopted by the Corporation from time to time.

VII OTHER ALLOWANCES:

The Allowances/Special pay to the extent noted against each of the following categories shall be paid with effect from 01.04.2022 subject to the Officers complying with the Rules and Regulations of the Corporation regarding grant of that particular allowance and also subject to eligibility of such allowance/pay as per existing rules or as may be prescribed by the Corporation from time to time.

(1) PERSONAL ALLOWANCE/SPECIAL PAY:

Sl. No.	Allowance	Designation	Revised
(a)	Personal Allowance	to Senior Personal Secretary/ Personal Secretary (attached to MD & Functional Directors)	₹1,550/- (Rupees One Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty only) per month.
(b)	Personal Allowance	to Senior Personal Assistant (attached to MD & Functional Directors)	₹1,150/- (Rupees One Thousand One Hundred and Fifty only) per month.
(c)	Special Pay	to the Senior Personal Secretary	₹600/- (Rupees Six hundred only) per month.
(d)	Special Pay	to the Personal Secretary and Senior Personal Assistants	₹500/- (Rupees Five hundred only) per month

(2) SHIFT ALLOWANCE:

Shift Allowance to the Officers doing shift duties in evening and night shifts (including Service Stations) shall be paid at 5% of Basic Pay rounded off to next rupee, subject to terms and conditions stipulated in relevant regulations of KPTCL ESR.

(3) SPECIAL LOCALITY ALLOWANCE:

(i) Special Locality Allowance shall be paid at 15% (Fifteen percent) of Basic Pay subject to a maximum of ₹900/- (Rupees Nine Hundred only) per month to the Officers working in the following places:

(a) Hulikal
(b) Kadra } Only TL & SS Divisions
(c) Kodasalli
(d) MGHE Works, Jog Falls
(e) Gogi Branch
(f) Hunasagi
(g) Gerusoppa
(h) Varahi project
(i) Talaguppa

(ii) Special Locality Allowance shall be paid at 7.5% (Seven and a half percent) of the basic pay subject to a maximum of ₹750/- (Rupees Seven Hundred and Fifty only) per month to the Officers working in the following places:

(a) Dandeli
(b) Supa
(c) Malleswara (Kudremukh Project)
(d) Shimsha and Sivasamudram
(e) Munirabad
(f) Upper Krishna Project
(g) B.R.Project
(h) T.K.Hally
(i) Tippagondanahally (66/33 kV Station only)
(j) Kadakola

(4) SPECIALISED WORK ALLOWANCE:

Specialized Work Allowance at 5% of Basic Pay subject to a maximum of ₹900/- (Rupees Nine Hundred only) per month shall be paid to the Officers as admissible as per Appendix VI(c) of KPTCL ESR and orders issued by the Corporation from time to time.

(5) CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE:

Conveyance Allowance at the following rates shall be paid to the Officers who own, maintain and use their vehicle, for discharging Corporation's work wherever the same is admissible at present, subject to other terms and conditions mentioned in KPTCL ESRs.

Particulars	Revised Allowance
Conveyance Allowance for AEs (only working in O&M Section and Tr. Lines and AEs in TL & SS in-charge of more than two stations)	₹1,800/-

(6) TEACHING ALLOWANCE:

Teaching Allowance of ₹550/- (Rupees Five Hundred and Fifty only) per month shall be paid to the Accounts Officers and Assistant Executive Engineers who are actually engaged in Teaching/ Training of Personnel in the Training Institute/HRD Center of the Corporation.

(7) HOLIDAY WORK COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE:

The Assistant Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers who are working in O&M Sub-Divisions/Units and Stations and who are not entitled for double wages and called upon to work on notified holidays shall be paid Holiday Work Compensation of ₹450/- (Rupees Four Hundred and Fifty only) and ₹400/- (Rupees Four Hundred only) per day respectively.

VIII ALLOWANCES FOR HOTLINE STAFF:

(1) SPECIAL HOTLINE ALLOWANCE:

Special Hotline Allowance to the Officers performing Hotline duties in Hotline Division shall be paid at the rate of ₹6,000/- (Rupees Six Thousand only) per month.

(2) CAMP ALLOWANCE :

Camp allowance for Hotline staff at ₹1,200/- (Rupees One Thousand Two Hundred only) per day shall be paid to the Officers, wherever the Officers working in Hotline are required to be away from their Head Quarters and where KPTCL Guest Houses are not available or if rooms are unavailable in KPTCL Guest Houses.

(3) PURCHASING OF SAFETY GOGGLES:

The Officers involved in Hotline Work shall be paid a maximum of ₹2000/- (Rupees Two Thousand only) per year, towards purchase of safety goggles. This shall be treated as a consumable item and not to be accounted as a T&P article.

IX MEMENTO ON RETIREMENT:

The Officers retiring from service shall be presented with a memento costing not more than ₹6,000/- (Rupees Six Thousand only).

X PAYMENT OF EX-GRATIA FOR FUNERAL EXPENSES:

When a Officer dies while in service, the dependents of the deceased Officer shall be paid ₹15,000/- (Rupees Fifteen Thousand only) to meet the funeral expenses. However, the grant for purchasing a wreath for placing on the body of the Officer is dispensed forthwith.

With this Revision of Pay Scales, the Corporation desires that all the Officers shall strive to render the most efficient and reliable service to the consumer public to become the best Transmission/Distribution company in the Country.

Sanction of Conveyance Allowance, Memento and Funeral Expenses shall be made effective from the date of this order.

The payment of Hill Allowance shall stand discontinued with effect from 01.04.2023.

The revised pay and allowances shall be drawn in the monthly salary bills from the month of **April 2023** and onwards. **Separate orders will be issued with regard to payment of arrears for the period from 1st April 2022 to 31st March 2023.**

The relevant provisions of KPTCL Employees Service Regulations stands amended accordingly.

Any doubt or difficulty relating to the interpretation or implementation of any of the clauses/ provisions of this Order shall be referred to the Director (Admn. & HR), KPTCL for clarification.

By Order,

DIRECTOR (ADMN. & HR)
KPTCL

Copies to:

1. The Managing Directors, BESCOM/GESCOM/HESCOM/MESCOM/CESC/PCKL.
2. All Directors (Technical), ESCOMs.
3. All Financial Advisors, KPTCL/ESCOMs.
4. All Chief Engineers Elecy, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.
5. Senior Personal Secretary to Managing Director/Director (Transmission)/Director (Finance)/ Director (Admn. & HR), KPTCL.

https://kptcl.karnataka.gov.in/ for information of:

6. All Superintending Engineers/Controllers, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.
7. All Executive Engineers/Deputy Controllers, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.
8. All Officers, Corporate Office, KPTCL, Kaveri Bhavan, Bengaluru.
9. All Accounts Officers/Accounts Officers (IA), KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.

Copy for information to:

1. Sri.R.H.Lakshmipathi, President, KPTC Employees' Union (Reg.No.659), Bengaluru, Director, KPTCL and all ESCOMs, Bengaluru.
2. Sri.K.Shivanna, President, KEB Engineers Association, Director, KPTCL and all ESCOMs Bengaluru.
3. General Secretary, KPTC Employees' Union, Bengaluru.
4. General Secretary, KEB Engineers Association, Bengaluru.
5. General Secretary, KPTCL Accounts Officers Association, Bengaluru.
6. General Secretary, KEB SC/ST Welfare Association, Bengaluru.
7. General Secretary, KPTCL, Diploma Engineers Association, Bengaluru.
8. General Secretary, KPTCL/ESCOMs SC/ST Officers' Association, Bengaluru.
9. General Secretary, KEB Pensioners Association, Bengaluru.

8

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Annexure-I to Order No: KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 Dated 20 MAR 2023

PAY SCALES OF OFFICERS WITH EFFECT FROM 1ST APRIL 2022

SL. NO.	DESIGNATION	Existing		Revised		
		Pay Scales	Span (Yrs.)	Sl. No.	Pay Scales w.e.f 01.04.2022	Span (Yrs.)
1.	i) Assistant Engineer (Elec./Civil) ii) Assistant Accounts Officer iii) Senior Personal Assistant	41130-1140(1)-42270-1270(3)-46080-1390(4)-51640-1560(3)-56320-1700(4)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(2)-72920	20	O-1	72300-2000(1)-74300-2250(3)-81050-2450(4)-90850-2750(3)-99100-3000(4)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(2)-128350	20
2.	i) Asst Executive Engineer (Elec./ Civil) ii) Accounts Officer iii) Personal Secretary	46080-1390(4)-51640-1560(3)-56320-1700(4)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030	27	O-2	81050-2450(4)-90850-2750(3)-99100-3000(4)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350	27
3.	i) Executive Engineer (Elec./Civil) ii) Deputy Controller iii) Senior Personal Secretary iv) Company Secretary	61420-1700(1)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030-2630(2)-103290	19	O-3	108100-3000(1)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350-4600(2)-181550	19
4.	i) Superintending Engineer (Elec./ Civil) ii) Controller.	68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030-2630(4)-108550	17	O-4	121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350-4600(4)-190750	17
5.	i) Chief Engineer (Electricity) ii) Financial Adviser	83810-2370(6)-98030-2630(7)-116440	13	O-5	147450-4150(6)-172350-4600(7)-204550	13
6.	i) Executive Director	95660-2370(1)-98030-2630(7)-116440-2900(2)-122240	10	O-6	168200-4150(1)-172350-4600(7)-204550-5100(2)-214750	10

If the Designation of any category of Officers is not included in the above table, the Officers shall be extended the revised scale of pay corresponding to his/her existing scale of pay.

DIRECTOR
(ADMN. & HR)

9

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Annexure-II to Order No. KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 Dated 20 MAR 2023

EXISTING SCALE-1: ₹41130-1140(1)-42270-1270(3)-46080-1390(4)-51640-1560(3)-56320-1700(4)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(2)-72920

REVISED SCALE- 01: ₹72300-2000(1)-74300-2250(3)-81050-2450(4)-90850-2750(3)-99100-3000(4)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(2)-128350

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	41130	18611	59741	11948	71689	72300
2	42270	19127	61397	12279	73676	74300
3	43540	19702	63242	12648	75890	76550
4	44810	20277	65087	13017	78104	78800
5	46080	20851	66931	13386	80317	81050
6	47470	21480	68950	13790	82740	83500
7	48860	22109	70969	14194	85163	85950
8	50250	22738	72988	14598	87586	88400
9	51640	23367	75007	15001	90008	90850
10	53200	24073	77273	15455	92728	93600
11	54760	24779	79539	15908	95447	96350
12	56320	25485	81805	16361	98166	99100
13	58020	26254	84274	16855	101129	102100
14	59720	27023	86743	17349	104092	105100
15	61420	27793	89213	17843	107056	108100
16	63120	28562	91682	18336	110018	111100
17	65020	29422	94442	18888	113330	114450
18	66920	30281	97201	19440	116641	117800
19	68820	31141	99961	19992	119953	121150
20	70870	32069	102939	20588	123527	124750
21	72920	32996	105916	21183	127099	128350

Deputy General Manager (Personnel)

10

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Annexure-II to Order No. KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 Dated 20 MAR 2023

EXISTING SCALE-2: ₹46080-1390(4)-51640-1560(3)-56320-1700(4)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030

REVISED SCALE- O2: ₹81050-2450(4)-90850-2750(3)-99100-3000(4)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	46080	20851	66931	13386	80317	81050
2	47470	21480	68950	13790	82740	83500
3	48860	22109	70969	14194	85163	85950
4	50250	22738	72988	14598	87586	88400
5	51640	23367	75007	15001	90008	90850
6	53200	24073	77273	15455	92728	93600
7	54760	24779	79539	15908	95447	96350
8	56320	25485	81805	16361	98166	99100
9	58020	26254	84274	16855	101129	102100
10	59720	27023	86743	17349	104092	105100
11	61420	27793	89213	17843	107056	108100
12	63120	28562	91682	18336	110018	111100
13	65020	29422	94442	18888	113330	114450
14	66920	30281	97201	19440	116641	117800
15	68820	31141	99961	19992	119953	121150
16	70870	32069	102939	20588	123527	124750
17	72920	32996	105916	21183	127099	128350
18	74970	33924	108894	21779	130673	131950
19	77020	34852	111872	22374	134246	135550
20	79070	35779	114849	22970	137819	139150
21	81440	36852	118292	23658	141950	143300
22	83810	37924	121734	24347	146081	147450
23	86180	38996	125176	25035	150211	151600
24	88550	40069	128619	25724	154343	155750
25	90920	41141	132061	26412	158473	159900
26	93290	42214	135504	27101	162605	164050
27	95660	43286	138946	27789	166735	168200
28	98030	44359	142389	28478	170867	172350

Deputy General Manager (Personnel)

11

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Annexure-II to Order No. KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 Dated 20 MAR 2023

EXISTING SCALE-3: ₹61420-1700(1)-63120-1900(3)-68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030-2630(2)-103290
REVISED SCALE - O3: ₹108100-3000(1)-111100-3350(3)-121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350-4600(2)-181550

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	61420	27793	89213	17843	107056	108100
2	63120	28562	91682	18336	110018	111100
3	65020	29422	94442	18888	113330	114450
4	66920	30281	97201	19440	116641	117800
5	68820	31141	99961	19992	119953	121150
6	70870	32069	102939	20588	123527	124750
7	72920	32996	105916	21183	127099	128350
8	74970	33924	108894	21779	130673	131950
9	77020	34852	111872	22374	134246	135550
10	79070	35779	114849	22970	137819	139150
11	81440	36852	118292	23658	141950	143300
12	83810	37924	121734	24347	146081	147450
13	86180	38996	125176	25035	150211	151600
14	88550	40069	128619	25724	154343	155750
15	90920	41141	132061	26412	158473	159900
16	93290	42214	135504	27101	162605	164050
17	95660	43286	138946	27789	166735	168200
18	98030	44359	142389	28478	170867	172350
19	100660	45549	146209	29242	175451	176950
20	103290	46739	150029	30006	180035	181550

EXISTING SCALE-4: ₹68820-2050(5)-79070-2370(8)-98030-2630(4)-108550

REVISED SCALE-O4: ₹121150-3600(5)-139150-4150(8)-172350-4600(4)-190750

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	68820	31141	99961	19992	119953	121150
2	70870	32069	102939	20588	123527	124750
3	72920	32996	105916	21183	127099	128350
4	74970	33924	108894	21779	130673	131950
5	77020	34852	111872	22374	134246	135550
6	79070	35779	114849	22970	137819	139150
7	81440	36852	118292	23658	141950	143300
8	83810	37924	121734	24347	146081	147450
9	86180	38996	125176	25035	150211	151600
10	88550	40069	128619	25724	154343	155750
11	90920	41141	132061	26412	158473	159900
12	93290	42214	135504	27101	162605	164050
13	95660	43286	138946	27789	166735	168200
14	98030	44359	142389	28478	170867	172350
15	100660	45549	146209	29242	175451	176950
16	103290	46739	150029	30006	180035	181550
17	105920	47929	153849	30770	184619	186150
18	108550	49119	157669	31534	189203	190750

12

Deputy General Manager (Personnel)

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Annexure-II to Order No. KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 Dated 20 MAR 2023

EXISTING SCALE-5: ₹83810-2370(6)-98030-2630(7)-116440

REVISED SCALE-O5: ₹147450-4150(6)-172350-4600(7)-204550

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	83810	37924	121734	24347	146081	147450
2	86180	38996	125176	25035	150211	151600
3	88550	40069	128619	25724	154343	155750
4	90920	41141	132061	26412	158473	159900
5	93290	42214	135504	27101	162605	164050
6	95660	43286	138946	27789	166735	168200
7	98030	44359	142389	28478	170867	172350
8	100660	45549	146209	29242	175451	176950
9	103290	46739	150029	30006	180035	181550
10	105920	47929	153849	30770	184619	186150
11	108550	49119	157669	31534	189203	190750
12	111180	50309	161489	32298	193787	195350
13	113810	51499	165309	33062	198371	199950
14	116440	52689	169129	33826	202955	204550

EXISTING SCALE-6: ₹95660-2370(1)-98030-2630(7)-116440-2900(2)-122240

REVISED SCALE-O6: ₹168200-4150(1)-172350-4600(7)-204550-5100(2)-214750

Sl.No	Existing Pay (₹)	Dearness Pay (₹)	Total (₹)	20% (₹)	Total (₹)	Revised Pay (₹)
1	95660	43286	138946	27789	166735	168200
2	98030	44359	142389	28478	170867	172350
3	100660	45549	146209	29242	175451	176950
4	103290	46739	150029	30006	180035	181550
5	105920	47929	153849	30770	184619	186150
6	108550	49119	157669	31534	189203	190750
7	111180	50309	161489	32298	193787	195350
8	113810	51499	165309	33062	198371	199950
9	116440	52689	169129	33826	202955	204550
10	119340	54001	173341	34668	208009	209650
11	122240	55314	177554	35511	213065	214750

Deputy General Manager (Personnel)

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

G2G

KARNATAKA POWER TRANSMISSION CORPORATION LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number (CIN) : U40109KA1999SGC025521

Corporate Office, Kaveri Bhavan, K.G.Road, Bengaluru-560 009.

Website : https://kptcl.karnataka.gov.in

Telephone No. : 080-22212343

email ID : director.ahr.kptcl@gmail.com

READ:

1. Board Order No: KPTCL/B16/69518/2017-18 dated: 09.03.2018 revising the Pensionary benefits to the employees.

2. Board Order No: KPTCL/B16/69518/2017-18 dated: 29.06.2018 revising the Pensionary benefits to the employees duly considering the dearness allowance of 45.25% as on 01.07.2017

3. Letter No. KPTCEU/659/21-22 dated: 10.12.2021 from the General Secretary, KPTC Employees' Union (Reg. No. 659) submitting Charter of Demands requesting to revise the Pay Scales and other allowances, pension and allied matters etc., with effect from 01.04.2022.

4. Official Memorandum No: KPTCL/IR/SA7/25524/2021-12 dated 20.01.2022 regarding constitution of Pay Scale-2022 Study Committee.

5. Report dated 05.05.2022 of the Study Committee on Revision of Pay Scales submitted to Management of KPTCL.

6. Agenda placed before the Board vide Subject Nos.131/02 held on 12.05.2022, 132/08 held on 04.08.2022 and 135/05 held on 15.09.2022 and Resolution passed thereon.

7. Proposal sent to GoK for revision of pay & allowance and pension vide letter No: KPTCL/MD/B110/25524/2021-22/167 dated 28.10.2022.

8. Letter No. EN 162 EEB 2023 dated: 15.03.2023 of the GoK according approval for revision of Pay Scales of KPTCL Employees with effect from 01.04.2022.

9. Memorandum of Settlement dated: 18.03.2023 entered into between the Management of KPTCL and the KPTC Employees' Union (Reg. No. 659) regarding the revision of Pay Scales and Pensionary benefits of Workmen and other allied matters with effect from 01.04.2022.

10. Board Order No. KPTCL/B16/33357/2022-23 dated: 20.03.2023 revising the Pay Scales and other allowances of Workmen w.e.f. 01.04.2022.

11. Board Order No. KPTCL/B16/33358/2022-23 dated: 20.03.2023 revising the Pay Scales and other allowances of Officers w.e.f. 01.04.2022.

29/3

12. Letter No. EN 162 EEB 2023 dated 28.03.2023 of the Energy Department, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

13. Corporate Office note dated: 28.03.2023

ORDER No: KPTCL/B16/33359/2022-23

BENGALURU, DATED: 28 MAR 2023

The Corporation is pleased to accord approval for revision of the Pensionary benefits of the Employees' retired / retiring / expired on or after 01.04.2022 and Pension / Family Pension of the Pensioners / Family Pensioners existing as on 31.03.2022 consequent to revision of Pay Scales to the Employees' of the KPTCL w.e.f. 01.04.2022 in the following manner:-

A. Revision of Pensionary Benefits:

For the Employees' retired/ retiring / expired on or after 01.04.2022 :

1. Minimum Pension:

The Minimum amount of the following kinds of Pension admissible under the KPTCL ESRs shall be enhanced to ₹14,275/- per month (i.e. 50% of the Minimum Pay of ₹28,550/- in the lowest time scale of pay in KPTCL) w.e.f. 1st of April 2022.

(i) Superannuation Pension;
(ii) Retiring Pension;
(iii) Invalid Pension;
(iv) Compensation Pension;

2. Maximum Pension:

The ceiling on the maximum amount of various kinds of pension mentioned at Para 1 above shall be fixed at ₹1,07,375/- per month (i.e. 50% of the Maximum Pay {₹2,14,750/-} in the highest time scale of pay in KPTCL) w.e.f. 1st April 2022.

3. Family Pension:

a. The rates of Family Pension admissible as per KPTCL ESRs shall be 30% of the emoluments subject to Minimum of ₹14,275/- per month (i.e. 50% of the Minimum Pay in the lowest time scale of pay {₹28,550/-} of KPTCL) and Maximum of ₹64,425/-

3

per month (30% of the Maximum Pay in the highest time scale of pay {₹2,14,750/-} in KPTCL) in respect of Employees' who put in a continuous service of not less than one year, and died/ dies while in service or retires on or after 1st April 2022.

b. In the case of an employee who dies while in service after having rendered a qualifying service of not less than 7 (seven) years, the Family Pension admissible under the KPTCL ESRs shall be at an enhanced rate equal to 50% of the emoluments last drawn or twice the Family Pension normally admissible, whichever is less, for a period of 7 (Seven) years or till the date on which employee would have attained the age of 67 years, if he had survived whichever is earlier.

c. In the event of the death of both father and mother who are KPTCL Employees on or after first day of April 2022, the Family Pension payable to the minor children under the provisions of KPTCL ESRs shall be subject to a maximum ₹64,425/- per month.

4. **Dearness Allowance:**

a. The Pensioners including holders of Family Pension shall continue to be granted Dearness Allowance at the same percentage as is adopted in the case of regular Employees of KPTCL.

b. In case of merger of Dearness Allowance with the Basic Pay is ordered by Government of Karnataka at a later date, the Minimum Pension/ Family Pension and Maximum Pension/ Family Pension as indicated above shall be revised appropriately.

5. **Retirement Gratuity/Death Gratuity:**

a. The amount of Retirement Gratuity shall be paid as per their entitlement subject to a Maximum of ₹20.00 lakh (Rupees Twenty Lakhs only) to the Employees' who retired/ retires on or after 1st of April 2022.

b. In the event of the death of the Employee while in service on or after 1st of April 2022, the Death Gratuity shall be admissible at the following rates:-

Sl. No.	Length of Qualifying Service	Rate of Gratuity
a.	Less than one year	Two times the emoluments

28/3

4

b.	One year or more but less than 5 years	Six time of the emoluments
c.	5 years or more but less than 20 years	Twelve times of the emoluments
d.	20 years or more	Half of emoluments for every completed six monthly period of qualifying service subject to maximum of 33 times of emoluments provided that the amount of death gratuity shall in no case exceed ₹20.00 Lakhs.

6. **Emoluments:**

The term Emoluments for the purpose of calculating various retirement and death benefits and Family Pension shall mean the Basic Pay drawn by an employee in the scale of pay applicable to the post held by him/her as on the date of retirement / death shall also include;

(a) Stagnation/Elongation Increment if any granted to him/her above the maximum of the scale of pay.

(b) Personal Pay, if any, granted to him/her under Regulation 9(37) of the KPTCL ESRs

7. **Restoration of commuted portion of pension:**

a. In the case of an employee who commutes a portion of a pension under Regulation 256 of KPTCL ESRs, the commuted portion of his pension shall be restored after 15 years from the date of commutation.

b. Regulation 258 (9) of the KPTCL ESRs, shall stand modified to the above extent. The existing Regulations governing pension, gratuity, family pension and commutation of pension shall continue to apply.

c. ***Regulation 258(10):*** *The reduction in monthly pension on account of commutation under this rule shall be operative from the date of receipt of commuted value by the pensioner. In cases of revision of pension and payment of commuted value on the increase in pension further reduction in pension shall take into account from the date of payment of increase in commuted value on the increase in pension and not from the date of payment of original value.*

28/3

As per the above Regulation, if the commutation of Pension has been given at different dates due to revision, the restoration of respective commuted value will be after completion of 15 years from the respective dates of Commutation.

8. The revised Retirement/Death Benefits (difference between Revised Authorization and Original Authorization) for already settled cases is to be disbursed only after re-authorization from the concerned Pension Authorization Authority.

B. Revision of Pension and Family Pension:

1. For the Pensioners and Family Pensioners of KPTCL existing prior to 01.04.2017.

The Pension and Family Pension of the Pensioners / Family Pensioners existing as on 31.03.2022 (for those who retired/died after retirement/died while in service prior to 01.04.2017) shall be revised in the following manner:

(i) Basic Pension/Family Pension as on 01.04.2022.
(ii) **ADD 20% of Basic Pension /Family Pension as on 01.04.2022**

The total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above shall be fixed as **Revised Basic Pension / Family Pension**. If, the total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above contain fraction of rupee, it shall be rounded off to next highest rupee as per KPTCL ESR Regulation 217 note (3).

The total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above shall be subject to a Minimum of ₹10,542/- per month(₹8,785 x 20%) for Pension/Family Pension and Maximum of ₹87,628/- per month (₹73,023 x 20%) in respect of pension and ₹52,578/- per month (₹43,815 x 20%) in respect of Family Pension.

2. For the Employees retired/expired between 01.04.2017 and 31.03.2022

The Pension and Family Pension of the Pensioners / Family Pensioners existing as on 31.03.2022 (retired/died after retirement/died while in service between 01.04.2017 and 31.03.2022) shall be revised in the following manner:-

2/3

(i) Basic Pension/Family Pension as on 31.03.2022. (Pension/Family Pension amount fixed in the revised scale and as per Order No: KPTCL/B16/69518/2017-18 dated 29.06.2018, issued consequent to merger of Dearness Allowance of 45.25% as on 01.07.2017 by GoK).

(ii) **ADD 20% of Basic Pension /Family Pension as on 31.03.2022**

The total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above shall be fixed as **Revised Basic Pension / Family Pension.** If, the total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above contain fraction of rupee, it shall be rounded off to next highest rupee as per KPTCL ESR Regulation 217 note (3).

The total amount computed as per (i) and (ii) above shall be subject to a Minimum of ₹14,267/- per month (₹11,889 x 20%) for Pension/Family Pension and Maximum of ₹1,06,533/- per month (₹88,777 x 20%) in respect of pension and ₹63,921/- per month (₹53,267 x 20%) in respect of family pension.

3. **Proportionate increase in Family Pension – In case of Family Pension is being drawn by two or more members of a Family:**

Where Family Pension is sanctioned to two or more members of a family, the increase under this order shall be fixed as per procedure narrated under B(1) above considering share (Basic Family Pension) of each recipient.

4. **Payment of arrears in case of Pensioners/Family Pensioners existing on 31.03.2022 and expired on or after 01.04.2022:**

In respect of Pensioners / Family Pensioners existing as on 31.03.2022 and expired on or after 01.04.2022, the increase in Pension / Family Pension and arrears thereon if any, shall be paid to the persons entitled to receive Family Pension or to their legal heirs.

5. The Increase/Arrears of Pension /Family Pension as per this order shall be paid by the Pension Disbursement Officer without authorization from the concerned Pension Authorization Authority.

Other Terms and Conditions:

a. All other Provisions, Rules, Conditions and Orders regulating Pension, Gratuity, Family Pension and Commutation of Pension, which are in force as on the date of this order shall continue to apply.

2/3

b. **The relevant provisions of KPTCL ESR stands amended accordingly.**

c. Merger of Dearness Allowance to the Basic Pension/ Family Pension will be regulated in line with merger of Dearness Allowance by the Government of Karnataka.

d. With regard to enhancement of Pension/Family Pension of Pensioner and Family Pensioners who attains the age of 80 years and above, the guidelines issued by KPTCL in Order No: KPTCL/B16/18239/2010-11 dated 12.05.2011 and order No: KPTCL/B16/86460/2018-19 dated 12.04.2019 shall remain in force.

The revised Pension and Family Pension shall be drawn in the monthly Pension bills from the month of April 2023 and onwards. Separate orders will be issued with regard to payment of arrears for the period from 01.04.2022 to 31.03.2023 consequent to revision of Pension and Family Pension.

The fixation of Revised Pension / Family Pension consequent to this order shall be subjected to Pre-audit before disbursement.

The Revision of Pensionary Benefits and Revision of Pension / Family Pension extended w.e.f 01.04.2022 in this order is applicable to the Employees' who joined Pensionable service before 01.04.2006. This order will not be applicable for those who are covered under Newly Defined Contributory Pension Scheme.

Any difficulty encountered in the implementation of this order may be referred to Financial Advisor (NDCPS), KPTCL for clarification.

By Order,

28/3

DIRECTOR (Admn. & HR),
KPTCL

Copies to:

1. The Managing Directors, BESCOM/GESCOM/HESCOM/MESCOM/CESC/PCKL.
2. All Directors (Technical), ESCOMs.
3. All Financial Advisors, KPTCL/ESCOMs.
4. All Chief Engineers Elecy, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.
5. Senior Personal Secretary to Managing Director/Director(Transmission)/Director (Finance)/Director(Admn. & HR), KPTCL.

https://kptcl.karnataka.gov.in for information of:

6. All Superintending Engineers/Controllers, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.
7. All Executive Engineers/Deputy Controllers, KPTCL/ESCOMs/PCKL.

RETIRED ENGINEERS

KEBEA wishes all the retired engineers happy and peaceful retired life.

- Er. G. R. Chandrashekaraih, Director (Transmission), KPTCL
- Er. Abdul Majid, S.E.E, BMRCL(On Deputation), Bengaluru
- Er. Shubash Bhosle,S.E.E, R.T.Circle, KPTCL, Kalaburgi
- Er. Gopala.S.Gavakkar, S.E.E, Transmission Circle (O&M), Mysuru
- Er. Siddarama Patil, E.E.E, Corporate Office, Kalaburgi, GESCOM
- Er. P. Rangaswamy, E.E.E, Corporate Office, Bengaluru, GESCOM
- Er. N. Rajashekar Raju, A.E.E, TCD, KPTCL, Shivamogga
- Er. K. S. Vijayakumar, A.E.E, KPTCL, Gauribidanur
- Er. Nemappa Devappa Lamani, A.E.E, L.T Rating Sub Division, BESCOM, Malleswaram, Bengaluru
- Er. A. C. Narayana Swamy Gowda, A.E.E, Avalahalli Sub-Division, BESCOM
- Er. Emmanuel karunakar, A.E.E, Major Works Division, KPTCL

OBITUARY

The Association deeply regrets the untimely demise of the following engineers and prays the almighty to rest their soul in peace.

Er. Kariyappa. H S.E(Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Eswarappa. N.G. A.E.E (Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Nagaraja, S.B. S.E (Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Narayan.D E.E (Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Kiran Kumar K. S A.E (Ele.)

Er. Krishnabhat E.E(Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Praveen Joshi, A.E.E (Ele.)

Er.A.P. Rajanna, S.E(Ele.) Rtd.,

Er. Krishnaiah. S.M. C.E S.E(Ele. Rtd.,

Er. Chennayya. C.S. SE (Ele.,) Rtd.,

Er. Krishnamurthy K.M. EE (Ele.,) Rtd.,

Er. Bheemappa Choudi A.E.E (Ele.,)

Er. Gonappa. D E.E(Ele.,)

Er. G.Ramya, A.E.E (Ele.,)

Er. P. V. Kulkarni, C.E.E Rtd

Er. Vijayalakshmi, E.E (Ele.)


KEB ENGINEERS
ASSOCIATION