



# ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION OF INDIA 7th National Conference



10-12 August, 2013  
E. Balanandan Nagar  
Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu

## Draft General Secretary's Report



**NATIONAL CONVENTION**

**Against Exploitation of Contractors' Casual & Daily rated Workers of Electricity Utilities**

**DEMANDS**

- Modify Electricity Act 2003 - Ensure electricity for all at affordable cost
- Control Price hike-prevent corruption
- Stop Exploitation in the name of Reform
- Stop Contractorisation - Outsourcing- Franchising in Electricity Industry
- Stop transfer of state owned assets & Energy resources to profit mongers
- Strictly comply all labour laws - Ensure social security, safety & occupational health for all
- Ensure wages @ Rs. 10000/- per month pending formulation of national wage policy for electricity industry- Ensure same pay for similar work
- Fill up all vacant posts through absorption and regular recruitment

**31st August, 2012 • TIME: 11 A.M.**

**MAVLANKAR HALL  
RAFI MARG • NEW DELHI**

**ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA**



# Activities of EEFI and its constituents



# ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION OF INDIA

## 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference

Com. E. Balanandan Nagar

10 – 12 August, 2013

Kanchipuram – Tamil Nadu

### Draft Programme Sequence

Registrations. 6 PM to 8.30 PM on 9<sup>th</sup> August  
8 AM to 9.15 AM on 10<sup>th</sup> August

#### 10 August 2013

9.30 AM : Delegates assembling at Flag hoisting Point  
: Flag hoisting and Homage to Martyrs

#### INAUGURAL SESSION

10.00 AM : Welcome Address – Com. T K Rangarajan, MP  
– Chairman, Reception Committee.

10.15 AM : Inaugural Address – Com. Tapan Sen,  
– General Secretary, CITU

10.50 AM : Resolutions on 'United Struggle'

11.00 AM : Greetings by Leaders of Fraternal Organisations

- a) ABVMMS
- b) INEWF
- c) AIEEF
- d) AIPEF
- e) AIPDOF
- f) TNEBPWU

11.45 A.M : Address by Com. SIMON Mofokeng.  
General Secretary, TUI (Energy)

12.10 PM : Tea Break

#### DELEGATE SESSION

12.30 PM : Condolence Resolutions

12.45 PM : Presidential Address

1.00 PM : Formation of Various Committees and  
Approval of Time Schedule

Presidium,  
Resolution Committee  
Credential Committee  
Minutes Committee  
Steering Committee  
Approval of Time Schedule

1.20 PM : Lunch Break

2.50 PM : Resolution - 1

2.55 PM : Placing of Report (Organisation) by General Secretary



- 3.40 PM : Placing of Treasure's Report and statement of Accounts.  
 3.45 PM : Discussion on Organisational Report.  
 5.30 PM : Tea Break  
 6.00 PM : Resolution - 2  
 : Discussion on Organisational Report.  
 8.30 PM : Dinner and Cultural Programme.

**11 August 2013 DELEGATE SESSION**

- 9.00 AM : Brief Remarks by Com. SIMON Mofokeng –  
 General Secretary, TUI (Energy)  
 9.30 AM : Introduction of the Report (Industry) by General Secretary.  
 9.40 AM : Discussion on the Report (Industry).  
 12.00 Noon : Tea Break.  
 12.15–1.30 : Discussion on the Report.  
 1.30 PM : Lunch Break.  
 3.00 PM : Resolution - 3  
 3.05 PM : Brief introduction (Contractor Workers issue) by Com. Swadesh  
 Debroye, Working President.  
 3.20 PM : Discussion on the Report.  
 5.00 PM : Tea Break  
 5.30 PM : Resolution - 4  
 5.35 PM : Greetings by the International Leaders of Energy TUs.  
 a) Vietnam  
 b) Nepal  
 c) Bangladesh  
 d) Pakistan  
 6.15 PM : Discussion on the Report  
 8.00 PM : Address by com. Deb Roye from (WFTU)  
 8.30 PM : Dinner  
 8.30 PM : Meeting of the office Bearers.

**12 August 2013 : DELEGATE SESSION**

- 9.00 AM : Resolution - 5  
 9.10 AM : Address by National Leaders of Energy TUs  
 a) Coal Federation  
 b) Oil & Gas Federation  
 c) Any Other Federation  
 9.40 AM : Discussion on the Report  
 10.40 AM : Reply on the Discussion of the Report by GS.  
 11.25 AM : Reply on the discussion of statement of A/c  
 11.30 AM : Adoptions of Reports and Accounts.  
 : Resolutions (Change of Constitution if any)  
 11.45 PM : Tea Break  
 12.15 PM : Elections of Office Bearers and Working Committee  
 12.35 PM : Speech of General Secretary of Receptions Committee  
 12.50 PM : Placing and adoption of Credential Report  
 1.00 PM : Concluding speech of the President and Vote of thanks  
 1.30 PM : Lunch :

**4.30 PM OPEN SESSION**



ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA  
7<sup>TH</sup> ALL INDIA CONFERENCE  
10-12 AUGUST, 2013  
E Balanandan Nagar  
KANCHIPURAM - TAMIL NADU

DRAFT REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Comrades of Presidium,  
Delegates, Fraternal Delegates & Observers,

At the outset of this 7<sup>th</sup> Conference on the 30<sup>th</sup> year of foundation of EEFI we pay respectful homage to martyrs of our country, who pledged their lives for the cause of people of India and to those who achieved martyrdom for the liberation of mankind from the jaws of oppressor class globally. We also recall the contributions of our predecessors and Electricity workers, who died in harness in the course of generating, transmitting and supplying power to people ceaselessly to keep the life vibrant.

**1. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION**

- 1.1 Capitalist crisis all over world deepens day by day. All attempts of bourgeois to shake off the crisis and transferring the burden to working class is being foiled by conscious united struggle of workers. Broader unity of the workers all over the world has created an atmosphere of inspiration for expansion of class struggle. Continent wise we may overview that not only in south America, even in states and cities of USA, protest demonstration fomented day by day. "Occupy Wall Street" movement triggered series of protest demonstration in different parts of the world.
- 1.2 A huge number of workers in USA lost their jobs due to continuing recession. Present Strength of unemployed person in USA is 89 million while total population of USA is 310 million. Percentage of unemployed in employable age group stood around 45%. Most of them are to survive on subsistence allowance.
- 1.3 Contrary to economic situation in USA progressive Governments of South America stood firmly against the imperialist offences. These Governments came closer through mutual understanding towards pro-people policies. Concept of welfare for the people of these governments and their activities led to minimize adverse effect of global economic crisis for their people. Govt. of Venezuela led by Hugo Chavez set examples of pro-people activities. African countries having closer relation to USA had to suffer lots of hardship. West Asian countries under dictatorial regime also rose to the occasion and people of those countries demanded end of dictatorship.
- 1.4 European economic block with formation of Euro zone tried to make their economy stronger and viable next to US economy. But instead of expanding the Euro zone economy is squeezing. Unemployment is growing from 11.4% last year to 12.2% as per current estimate. Countries like Spain, Portugal, Greece, Ireland, Italy are passing with worst ever sickness of economy. UK, Germany and France are trying to evade the economic crisis by austerity drive by cutting





expenses on salary and pension along with social welfare schemes like health and education. People of those countries are on the path of resistance movement.

- 1.5 China has emerged as second largest economy in the world. GDP in China is rapidly growing while rest of the world is in deep economic crisis. Per capita income as well living standard of working people of China is improving very fast. They are trying hard to minimize the income gap. The social equity towards development of socialism has been taken as fundamental object of Peoples Republic of China.

**[ Refer to Annexure-7 Page 85-87 ]**

- 1.6 Our other neighbouring countries are also having more or less similar hardship due to global recession. Political crisis in Nepal and Sri Lanka does not make us comfortable. Governments of Bangladesh and Pakistan have committed to improve their relation with India but the religious fundamentalists are not happy and are in evil ploy. Working class of our neighbouring countries is not at all comfortable and we are to observe situation of those countries and we are to develop solidarity with workers of those countries.

## **2. NATIONAL SITUATION**

- 2.1 UPA 2 Government took over the reign of ruling the country within 3 months from our 6th conference. UPA 1 Government existed with the support of Left Parties and was compelled to adopt some pro-people measures on the insistence of the Left Parties under National Common Minimum Programme such as N-REGA, RGGVY, hold upon disinvestment of profit making PSUs, hold upon reckless price hike etc. A few of detrimental clauses of Electricity Act, 2003 had to be amended upon pressure of Left Parties. Those steps made formation of UPA 2 Government easier. But UPA 2 Government became dependent upon some evil political parties. As a result the reform process started to be faster. This Government off and on avoided Parliament to achieve their obnoxious game plan to distribute public wealth to their favoured capitalists and lobby of commerce and industries.
- 2.2 In order to escape from the financial crisis in our country caused due to the economic policy of the government dictated by WB-WTO-IMF trio, Government of India is pursuing private investment and FDI at any cost. One of the arenas of FDI in retail trade has been resisted by the people of India tooth and nail. They have opted reduction of subsidy in food, fuel, fertilizer and other pro-people activities like health and education in the name of austerity. Not only share of profit making public sector companies are disinvested, Government has become dependent upon private sector in all the arena of infrastructure and services. In the year 2012-13, Government assigned construction of 8,800 Kms. road to private companies under BOT term, out of which less than 10% has been constructed. Productivity index in agriculture and manufacturing sector has fallen.
- 2.3 In agricultural sector also, crisis is deep rooted. Plan allocation in MNREG, GSY, IAY could not be spent fully. Unspent amount in last year (2011-12) stood over Rs.28,000 crores. Resultant is very clear to us from depth of rural poverty, migration of rural people to cities in the quest of job and series of suicidal death of farmers.
- 2.4 Government has admitted in their planning commission document that left extremists are active in economically backward districts. But needful action towards economic development of those areas is not being taken up. Indulgence to secessionist movement to achieve spontaneous political gain is not firmly dealt by the government.
- 2.5 One after another scam revealed and severely criticized by CAG and APEX court. But



- Government kept them passive to honour neither the Apex Court nor the Parliament or Voice of the civil society. Coal, Petroleum and Natural Gas resources are being transferred to private hands with uneven and unjust conditions. As per their evil design private sector has been assigned the huge responsibility of power generation capacity addition.
- 2.6 In all the budget proposals tax burden upon common people has been enhanced and relief has been granted to capitalists and business lobby. Finance Minister of UPA 2 Government and Economist Prime Minister consider people of India as fools.
- 2.7 Rate of unemployment is growing to enable the industrialists to have cheaper labour. **Annexure - 1** of this report is presented to have a pictorial over view how wage components of total production are being reduced day by day in the ambience of neo-liberal policy. We are to make in depth study on contribution of workers towards growth in GDP and what they are being paid. The matter is to be explained before the mass workers, so that they can understand the logic behind their legitimate demands. Workers are denied their lawful right on the plea of terms of employment like scheme workers / project workers / contract / casual / daily rated and so on. These sorts of exploitation are not done only by the private capitalists. Government / public sector enterprises are leading this exploitation.
- 2.8 Growth of informal sector is also another avenue of exploitation of workers. Even after series of struggle and movement no social security, no universal health scheme and national minimum wage has been recommended. The united strikes of all the central trade unions on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 and 20-21 February, 2013 had major demands for this sector of workers. Government did not pay any heed. Prime Minister showed a summer salt in his speech in the 45<sup>th</sup> Indian Labour Conference on 17<sup>th</sup> May last admitting the demands justified. But again in the process of negotiation with the leaders of central trade unions on 22<sup>nd</sup> May Empowered Group of Ministers including Labour Minister fell from the sky on the referred speech of the Prime Minister.
- 2.9 Crime rate is growing high due to economic policies of the Government. Women, old, children are becoming the victim of this crime. Identity crisis of a section of people is causing them alienated from the main stream of the society. Both minority and majority fundamentalists are extending their paws to cripple our society. One of the most important reasons is escalation of in-equality among the different section of people. The situation is withering the integral fabric of Indian people.
- 2.10 Out of 3 Left Front Governments of West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura only in Tripura Left front won the last Assembly Election. Existence of 3 Left Front Governments in India ambience of working class movement was very mach favourable. Now the working class movement has become tough. Left activists are being attacked all over the country but situation of West Bengal has become crucial due to existence of a brute and undemocratic Government. The matter is not only an affair concerned to people of West Bengal. Within a span of two years existence of democratic structure in West Bengal has been completely ruined. The state has attained 1<sup>st</sup> position in national crime record. Victims of gang rapes are offered financial compensation by TMC Govt. to cover the sin of criminals. When a bright student leader is killed in Custody of TMC govt's Police, it is termed as minor incident by the Chief Minister herself. TMC Government started their attack with activists and supporters of left parties and mass organisation. Now they are triggering to all who does not endorse their rule of criminals like Court, Human Rights Commission, National Woman Commission, Press Commission and Election Commission too.

- 2.11 Among all round critical situations, the united movement of the working class is widening. United strikes in last 3 years indicate that workers are determined to make the situation favourable for the working class movement. Central Trade Unions are considering over further intensive movement as the reluctance of Government to settle the burning issues of the workers are becoming evident day by day. At time of preparing this report national convention has been convened on 6<sup>th</sup> August at Delhi with the target of nationwide movement throughout the month of September and Parliament march in the month of December. Sector wise movement including Power Sector is to be developed towards confluence of all round struggle.
- 2.12 Within a few months next, the Parliamentary Election will take place along with 4/5 state Assembly Election. Working class are to reject both UPA and NDA for their anti people policies. Only series of struggles may lead to situation for development of alternative. An atmosphere of democratic movement is related to existence of a democratic government. We must have to keep it in mind and inspire the working class to cast their votes in the forthcoming elections to that direction.
- 2.13 Corruption has become the chant of policy makers. As a citizen of independent India we are ashamed while one after another scam is unveiled. National wealth like Coal, Natural Gas, Hydro Electric and Solar Power potential, aviation and surface routes, navigation and air ports are being transferred to profit hankering sharks against deals under the table.
- 2.14 Disinvestment of profit making public sector companies is being continued at the instance of World Bank, IMF and WTO, who are the *dramatis personae* of our puppet show of Governance of India and its Economy. Indian capitalists are having their master minds abroad. Whenever their paid representation in Parliament or Government fails to fulfill their desire, advocacy comes from abroad.

### 3. ORGANISATION AND STRUGGLE

- 3.1 **Background:** EEFI was formed through its 1<sup>st</sup> National Conference at Trivandrum (January 13-15, 1984) with valued guidance of Com. B. T. Ranadive and Com. E. Balanandan. In that way our organisation is going to complete its three decades of vibrant existence in most of the states of India. Besides combination of boastful success and valiant struggles, weaknesses are also there. In this 7<sup>th</sup> Conference we are to review the achievements and weaknesses as well to broaden the strength of our organisation towards deep rooted penetration among the power sector workers all over the country. When EEFI was formed more than 90% of electricity workers were under public sector. Overall electricity industry of the country was nourished by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) with the target of fastest pace of electrification and extension of grid from cities to villages and factories to farms. Objective of enactment of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 was rendering power to the people for socio-economic development of the country by the earliest possible time. SEBs also had strength and weaknesses in various aspects but priority was development of the respective state with extension of electricity for growth of production through industry, agriculture and improvement of lifestyle. SEBs shouldered their responsibility through four decades after independence but with the advent of nose poking of IMF, World Bank in our economy, atmosphere was created to tarnish the performance of SEBs. They were blamed as inefficient for making loss. SEBs were declared commercially unviable. Game plan for privatisation of electricity industry was started from 80s of the last century. As per Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, SEBs were not supposed to make profit. After 1985 with adoption of new accounting procedure for SEBs, they were asked to generate 3% surplus. If we look into **charts set in the annexure 2**, we shall be able to





understand achievement of SEBs through 4 decades to make Green Revolution in various states of our country successful making India a food surplus country replacing starvation. Development of Industry for creation of jobs, Electrification of villages for positive social changes, energisation of crores of pumpsets for irrigation towards more agricultural production are the visible credit of SEBs which may surpass the question of commercial viability, what post independent planners of our country did not take into their priority consideration.

With the advent of power development working class movement also spread among the power sector workers and small and bigger Unions formed in different states.

### **3.2 EEFI Activities since 6<sup>th</sup> Conference**

EEFI took part in all the struggles and movement launched in the national plain and its constituents reciprocated the same in the state and respective utilities. In respect of organisation it was mentioned in the report of the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference that “we are yet to develop our affiliates in the state of MP, Maharastra, Karnataka, Gujrat and Chattisgarh.” Our activities through four years last, we have started working with electricity workers of all above states excepting Gujrat. We expect delegates/observers from most of the above states will be taking part in the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference. We expect our traditional weakness in Western region will be recovered to the extent possible. Another weakness we had in respect of function of our office bearers. Through last four years we have improved to some extent. Responsibilities assigned to our office bearers are mostly shouldered to their level best. EEFI took part in all the major national working class movement including National strike convened jointly by all central trade unions on 28 February, 2012 and 20-21 February, 2013 besides the strike called on 7 September, 2010 by all TUs except BMS. In order to spread the ambience of united movement in electricity industry symmetrically with general TU movement we put forward our joint appeal to electricity workers and employees to take part in the strikes with ABVMMS, INEWF, AIFEE and AIPEF. Our participation in march to Parliament on 23 February, 2011 at Delhi was notable. Besides Haryana and Punjab, huge contingent of electricity employees took part in this rally from COTEE. We once again quote from our 6<sup>th</sup> Conference “NTPC/Power Grid employees union could not yield any substantial response in the working committee meetings or participation in all India agitations. The unions operating in our fold in CPSUs should increase their participation and integration with EEFI.” We had to admit that we could not make any major breakthrough in this arena. Their apathy to joint movement with broader section of the electricity employees could not be removed. It may be mentioned that the representative in the working committee from NTPC did not take part in any of the working committee meeting.

**[Chronology of EEFI Conferences Set in Annexure-6 Page 85 ]**

#### **3.2.1 Major decisions of 6<sup>th</sup> Conference**

Our 6<sup>th</sup> Conference took place at the very outset of global recession. The prevailing situation at that point of time was favourable for developing broader trade union movement. Government of India took one after another decision to curb the right of workers and employees in respect of their earned benefit of wages, bonus, social security and other condition of service. More and more contractorisation and outsourcing in total industrial scenario made the workers hard pressed. 6<sup>th</sup> Conference decided “in addition to the workplace initiatives, national level initiatives are necessary to fight the rampant contractorisation in various forms and defend the rights of workers.” 6<sup>th</sup> Conference also decided to dispel our organizational weaknesses. In the forthcoming paragraphs we shall discuss how far we have achieved to carry forward our decisions.



### 3.2.2 Chronological activities and follow up report:

Since 6<sup>th</sup> conference our office bearers met for 9 times and working committee also had 9 meetings with reasonable period of interval. Besides this formal meetings of office bearers and working committee, available office bearers met on different occasion at different time and place. An overview of decisions and implementation of those through activities are appended below.

**3.2.3** EEFI Centre with newly elected office bearers took up its activities with its first office bearers meeting held at New Delhi on 18-19 February, 2009 i.e. just 3 weeks after the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Federation took place in 22-24 January, 2009 at Kolaghat, West Bengal. Office Bearers felt the absence of Comrade E. Balanandan in the very first meeting. Major decisions adopted in the meeting were allocation of responsibilities and strategy of implementation of decision of 6<sup>th</sup> Conference. Proceedings of the deliberation of the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference and colourful folder with events of 6<sup>th</sup> Conference were published. EEFI called upon the electricity workers to support the Left Candidates in the forthcoming Parliamentary Election. EEFI constituents protested thru demonstration and Fax Message to Chief Minister against the harassment of Workers with repressive measures against the electricity workers of Haryana. First issue of the Voice after 6<sup>th</sup> conference published to commemorate the Ideal and life of Comrade E Balanandan. EEFI distributed the responsibilities among office bearers in the very first meeting of the working committee. But we can not ascertain that all of us shouldered our responsibility to desired level. Self criticism only does not yield result. We are to improve our performance with concerted effort.

The second meeting of the office bearers took place at Delhi on 27 July decided to draft a charter of demands with the interest of employees and consumers of the electricity industry. Information in respect of contract/casual/part time/franchise workers to be gathered to chalk out the action plan.

The first Working Committee meeting took place on 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 at Chandigarh decided to observe All India Protest Day on 28 October, 2009 on the general demands of arresting price hike, protection of employment in the recession stricken sectors and more investment in infrastructure, enforcement of labour laws, social security measures hold upon disinvestment of CPSEs and demands of power sectors like review of Electricity Act, 2003, Minimum Wage for all electricity workers, strict compliance of Safety Standard, hold upon speculation in power industry, retention of all natural energy resources with government. Major constituents of EEFI wore demand badges on the protest day. In compliance of decision of 6<sup>th</sup> Conference working committee decided to organize contract/casual/part time/franchise workers and extensive campaign against exploitation. The first working committee meeting also decided to hold TU class (English medium) in early 2010.

**3.3** EEFI extended solidarity to the striking electricity workers of Jammu & Kashmir. Protest letter to J&K Chief Minister was sent against brutal attack on electricity workers of Jammu & Kashmir, while the concerned workers are demonstrating peacefully outside the office of Development Commissioner (Power).

KSEB Workers Association inaugurated E. Balanandan Workers Care Home at Thiruvananthapuram in presence of working committee members on 13 May, 2010.

Extended Working Committee meeting took place on 15 May, 2010 at Thiruvananthapuram. Working Committee decided to hold TU class in Hindi. Haryana will host the event. Working



Committee approved the charter of demand.

TU class on four concurrent topics took place at Thiruvananthapuram.

Office Bearers meeting, which was held on 18 July, 2010 at National Centre of EEFI (BTR Bhawan, New Delhi) decided to support the decisions of National Convention of Workers held at New Delhi on 15 July, 2010 for calling a general strike on 7 September, 2010. EEFI contributed Rs.25 lakhs towards construction of P. Ramamurthy Bhawan.

Extended Office Bearers meeting took place on 28-29 November, 2010 at BTR Bhawan decided to take part in the Parliament March on 23 February, 2011 with 12 thousand electricity workers.

**3.4** A meeting of NCCOEEE took place at Delhi on 7 January, 2011. Revival of joint activities among all the constituents was discussed. EEFI consented to go ahead. For revival of NCCOEEE it was decided four regional conventions will take place. Responsibility assigned to EEFI (East & North-East), AIFEE (West), AIPEF (North & South).

AIFEE and EEFI shouldered their responsibility of hosting Western, E&NE Regional Convention respectively. Subsequently AIPEF requested EEFI to host Southern Regional Convention also. EEFI organised the convention but till date the Northern Regional Convention did not take place. No further meeting of NCCOEEE was convened within a span of 2 years. A meeting of NCCOEEE was convened on 7 January, 2013 at Kolkata, concurrently with AIFEE Working Committee meeting. Only EEFI took part in the meeting besides AIFEE representatives.

Though all the active organisations of workers and engineers feel the present situation in the power industry warrants concerted struggle against the energy policy of the Government but suitable initiative is lacking to revive NCCOEEE or any other joint struggle against the activities detrimental to interest of the people of the country.

Office Bearers of EEFI available at Nasik on 10 January, 2011 had a meeting with All India CITU leaders with an approach for development of organisation of electricity workers still remained beyond unionization. Decision was arrived for publication of information in respect of contract workers towards preparation of a national level convention against exploitation of contract workers.

Extended Working Committee meeting took place on 23 February, 2011 at BTR Bhawan after the March to Parliament. Working committee appreciated the participating unions in the March to Parliament. Members of working committee were apprised by the General Secretary on the meeting held at Nasik as above. Maharashtra CITU extended best of co-operation to organise a meeting of electricity workers unions on 7 March, 2011 at Mumbai. General Secretary attended the meeting. Relation with 5/6 electricity unions including RGPPL, Dahanu and Chandrapur were established. Working Committee decided to hold National Protest Day against contractualisation in electricity industry on 30 March, 2011. Form of the movement would be wearing of protest badge with the major demands, rally, demonstration, dharna, agitation and sending memorandum as per approved draft to the Heads of the Electricity Utilities endorsing copies to the Prime Minister, Union Power Minister, Union Labour Minister and Chief Ministers, Power Ministers and Labour Ministers of the respective states.

A meeting of the Working Committee was held on 11 & 12 June, 2011 at Chennai. Lots of decisions in respect of launching agitation against anti people policies of Govt. of India was arrived upon. This meeting decided to conduct series of agitational demonstration by EEFI affiliates.



Solidarity programmes were organised as West Bengal Solidarity Day and strike action of Punjab Electricity Workers on 7 July, 2011. EEFI decried the brutal attack on left party or TU organizers in West Bengal by TMC hoodlums.

In order to organise the contractors' workers in the electricity industry, EEFI conducted a survey in respect of contract / part time / casual workers being exploited. The study report of the survey is presented with this report. 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of EEFI will discuss the matter in details to chalk out programme of actions in this respect.

On 26 September, 2011 an extended meeting of EEFI Working Committee took place at Delhi, specially to discuss the situation related to contract / casual / part time employees. Com. A K Padmanavan and Com. Tapan Sen, President and General Secretary, CITU took part in this meeting. Upon decision of this meeting 4 Nos. of regional conventions were organised at Chandigarh (NR), Maithon (E&NER), Nellore (SR) and Nagpur (WR). In all these conventions enthusiasm of the workers made the conventions successful. In the major states like Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Jharkhand we did not have any affiliated / associated organisation. Through these conventions so many new unions have become closely associated with us. Some of them are taking part in our 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference.

EEFI took up the task for preparation of a detailed state-wise report on power industry. But till the present time no such comprehensive report could be developed. This weakness should be removed immediately after 7<sup>th</sup> Conference.

**3.5** The year 2012 started with massive movement of Electricity Workers of Jammu and Kashmir. All these workers are termed as daily rated workers even after serving the J&K Power Development Department for a period over 10/12 years. Around 7 thousand workers took part in a continuous strike for weeks together. Govt. of J&K turned a deaf ear to the pains and pangs of the exploited Electricity Workers of the state. EEFI extended its solidarity to the Electricity Workers of J & K. Two of our office bearers visited Jammu to convey our message of solidarity. EEFI constituents said protest to Chief Minister of J & K.

EEFI supported united strike call by all the Central Trade Unions on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 along with all the active National Federation of Electricity Workers and Employees. Major unions took part in the strike. Our constituents took part in the campaign with the demands of the strike. One of the weakness of our organizers is apathy to send detail reporting to national centre even after successful participation in strike and different forms of movement. After this strike we requested our constituents to report back in respect of comparative power demand scenario of the respective states between normal day and strike day at specified hours of the day. But no needful input could be obtained from the unions other than COTEE, Haryana, UT Chandigarh and Tripura. Besides above reports, we tried to obtain details of victimization/ penal measures adopted for participation in strike. In this score also comprehensive report could not be obtained. TMC Government of West Bengal victimized lots of our members. West Bengal union resorted to various forms of movement right from local, district to state level against unlawful and undemocratic victimization for participating in lawful strike. Finally union had to move to court of law. The Working Committee meeting of Palakkad reviewed the strike and we may quote from the proceedings of the Working Committee "Most of the EEFI constituents took part in the strike in different states according to strength of the organization. In some utilities, EEFI constituents' response was found passive. Leadership of those organizations should review the matter seriously in view of strategic importance of power sector in overall working class struggle."



Demand week of observed between 2-8<sup>th</sup> July by the constituents of EEFI on the 10 points demands of 28<sup>th</sup> February strike. EEFI decided to organise M K Pandhe Memorial lecture between 11<sup>th</sup> July and 20<sup>th</sup> August every year. West Bengal Unions under the state unit of EEFI organised the event successfully at Kolkata. Com. Swadesh Debroye spoke on the occasion.

After successful completion of 4 regional conventions, national convention against the exploitation of contractor workers was organised at New Delhi on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012 at Mavlankar Hall with participation of more than 1000 Electricity Workers from all parts of the country. This convention was addressed by leaders of INTUC and BMS besides Com. Tapan Sen and Com. A K Padmanabhan. The convention resolved to carry forward the struggle towards end of exploitation of contractor workers.

National convention of workers took place at New Delhi on 4<sup>th</sup> September, 2012. This convention chalked out the series of struggles starting from mass demonstration, dharna, Parliament March, civil disobedience. All the constituents of EEFI took best endeavour to organise day long dharna on 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2012 in the state capitals after completion of district / division / project level agitation and demonstration.

**3.6** Starting from last quarter of 2012, all our constituents were busy with preparation of two days nation wide strike on 20-21 February, 2013. On 5<sup>th</sup> February a join convention took place at BTR Bhavan, New Delhi comprising of AIFFE, INEWF, ABVMMS, AIPEF & Our Federation. This convention resolved to issue a Declaration in support of the united strike of all the central trade unions. The convention supported all the demands raised by the central trade unions and added further demand to put hold upon transfer of natural Energy resources to private capitalists with a view to hike of Electricity tariff. EEFI greeted the Electricity Workers and Employees for their participation in two days' successful strike. EEFI Working Committee meeting took place on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2013 reviewed the strike and participation of Electricity workers and unions in it.

First ever 48 Hours' General Strike all over the Country on 20-21 February was successful. Strike call embraced all sectors of Economic Activities, irrespective existence of Unions with affiliation of Central TUs. Magnitude of any strike could be perfectly indexed from power consumption pattern. We may overview power consumption scenario on these two days of countrywide general strike. Peak demand of power in the end of February reaches over 133,000 MW. We are to bear with peak shortage from 6 to 16% and energy shortage from 3 to 15% at different regions. Unique phenomenon was in these two days our country could evade both Peak shortage and energy shortage at the courtesy of the striking Trade Unions, though Energy generation fell well below the target. Usually comparison / reference are drawn, in respect of Power/Energy demand with the similar days of the week in same season. We may compare the target & actual generation data published by CEA for Four Days of February, 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> February with 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> (Wednesday and Thursday) respectively in the table below:

Parameters in MKWH	Wednesday		Deviation +/-	Thursday		Deviation +/-
	13 Feb	20 Feb		14 Feb	21 Feb	
Generation Target	2651.56	2659.24	+7.68	2651.56	2662.74	+11.18
Generation Achieved	2541.18	2384.29	-156.89	2545.86	2399.84	-146.02



Impact of strike is notable. Generation fell short of target as well previous week's same days achievement to the tune of 15.68 crore and 14.60 crore units but usual shortage was not there as dent of strike could have reduced power demand in those two days in different sectors of economic activities all over the country.

Around 50% electricity workers took part in the strike all over the country, while it varied from state to state and sectors like generation, transmission and distribution, while 100% contractor workers of Kerala took part in the strike in both the days, 91.2% of regular workers and 77.42% Officers of KSEB took part in the strike. In Kalapakkam Atomic Power Station 100% workers participated, while 50% of Tamilnadu Electricity (TNEB) workers took part in the strike. Participation was poor in Naivevely. ESMA was promulgated in the states like Maharashtra, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Some of the Unions in these states confined their protest within Dharna and demonstration in lieu of strike. In some states emergent services of electricity generation and supply was excluded from the ambit of the strike while workers of administrative and commercial activities took part in the strike. In Haryana joint action committee of power workers called three days strike commencing from 19<sup>th</sup> February. After negotiation with the government in respect of withdrawal of retrenchment of five workers first day's strike was called off. More than 80% workers took part in the strike. In Punjab also participation of strike was more than 50%. In Chandigarh more than 70% workers took part in the strike and organised protest march all over the city. In Jammu strike was magnificent while response was poor in turmoiled Kashmir Valley. Strike was notable among the power wokers in Eastern and North-Eastern states also. Impact was better in West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Tripura. In central sector Power Grid workers took part in the strike but participation was very poor in regular workers of NHPC and NTPC barring Farakka, while contractor workers took part in the strike.

**3.7** So far we discussed on our activities since 6<sup>th</sup> conference. Our organizations have sent their work report. Those are included in the report, as sent by the unions. Delegates in the conference are representing their union only but, the conference is the supreme authority of the Federation, they are to carefully go through the report of each state to have clear view of the whole affairs of the Federation. A national level organisation's strength and short comings depend upon the health of its constituents. You are also at the liberty to discuss in the affairs of individual constituent of the Federation. We may have general review of the individual organization. COTEE is the largest union among our affiliates. The function of COTEE is appreciable within the affairs of the state as well national events. They sent largest contingent in the 23<sup>rd</sup> February rally from far away state but having weakness of participation in the national level meetings of EEFI except out treasurer.

WBSEWMU is another major organization. They use to contribute their level best for healthy function of Federation but the present attack upon them by brute Govt. of TMC in West Bengal made them hard pressed. Our CESC Union is also under all round attack by the TMC hoodlums. On one occasion General Secretary, EEFI had to rush to CESC Hq. at Kolkata to protest against the attack upon workers.

Our Kerala Comrades of KSEBWA & KSEBOA are always on the move to protect the interest of their members as well consumers. But both the organization are having one major common weakness. They don't want to share their innovativeness with other constituent of the Federation. They use to publish organs in Malayalam languages very regularly but they consistently avoid to send one of their important News / Article translated into English for publishing in voice for information of our Comrades spread in J & K to Kanyakumari. This conference should mandate





them to do so in future regularly.

Our Union of Haryana, AHPCWU being the largest organization in the industry is fighting daunted to combat the anti-people policy as well attack upon workers. Very recently 5 nos. of workers were retrenched by the management. Our union resorted to path of strike. Management was compelled to withdraw the order of retrenchment. AHPCWU is the largest union there and has enough strength to protect the interest of the members but they are very much serious to spread the unity of workers. So many programmes they use to launch unitedly with other workers.

Our one of the militant union is TSU Punjab. A small group in this union some times differs with the main stream leadership. But organizational skill of the leaders of this union kept the Union united with wide spread movement. This union had a tough fight with the Govt. in the reform process independently as well unitedly on joint platform.

Our Union of Tripura represents more than 90% of the Electricity workers of the state but they are constrained to organise the Union of contractor workers there on the flimsy plea of Govt. employee and non-Govt. employee. EEFI is to take up the issue with the state leadership.

In Assam, we are having two affiliated unions, weakness is there but success of the movement should be utilized to spread the strength of the Union. Leadership of the bigger union should shake off their hesitant outlook. Huge scope of expanding the organization is there.

Our Bihar and Rajasthan Unions are having a common problem to keep themselves distant from the mainstream of national movement.

In West Bengal, we are having a big union of contractors' / part time workers. Huge potential of this organization is not being fully utilized. TMC attack was a constraint in certain point of time. But after two years of TMC rule that plea has lost its relevance to considerable extent. Only input lacking in this union is live contact with the grass root workers. This union is well nourished by WBSEWMU.

In Kerala our contractor workers union with support of KSEBWA, kept their movement strong and steady. With the existence of Left Front Govt. of Kerala, the union achieved to earn highest rate of wages among the contractors' workers of Electricity Industry in the whole country.

Farakka STPP contractor workers union also has the credit of tough fight with very odd – NTPC management. Their prolong struggle for PF from the date of joining in the job has attracted acknowledgement all over the country. EEFI should come forward to make it a national issue with appropriate intervention from Union Ministry of Power/ Labours.

Our NTPC Unions except Farakka is totally reluctant to keep in touch with EEFI / National movement of Electricity workers. Reason is best known to them. One member chosen from NTPC prefer not to attend EEFI working committee.

Not similar situation a bit better in Power Grid, unions of ER & SR keep contract with EEFI. Others maintain distance. We are to break this barrier. Initiative is to be taken concurrently from centre as well Unions.

DVC shramik union is also one of our active union functions in the entire Valley of River Damodar spread through West Bengal and Jharkhand. Actually our existence in Jharkhand transpires by this union only. A good nos. of Electricity union has been formed with initiative of state CITU but even after repeated interaction, none of the unions have been affiliated to our Federation yet. DVC shramik union had organised contractor workers union in the valley with around 2500 members with valiant fight with the hoodlums backed by the contractors/

management.

Our AP union has also expanded their strength with their fight for absorption of contractor workers. Consistent effort yields result is once again proven by this union. This Union is still not a major union in the state but they are becoming important factor in the power workers in the state.

In Odisha, good numbers of likeminded unions have been organised. But only one union has so far been affiliated to EEFI. It is expected that 4/5 new unions from Odisha will take part in the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference.

From Madhya Pradesh 2 nos. of unions has approached us for affiliation. Due to weakness of EEFI centre we could not complete the formalities well before the conference.

In Himachal Pradesh we have one union associated with us. This Union is the largest Union there and very militant in their activities. They have sent 3 nos. of observers in this conference. We shall request this union from the august forum of this conference to be affiliated to our Federation.

Many observers from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Odisha, have taken part in this conference. Credential committee should prepare a comprehensive list covering detailed input obtained from these comrades for information of the conference.

### **3.8 Trade Union Schools in English & Hindi**

Our Federation took its first venture to hold TU schools with the participants of different states. Medium was English in first school and Hindi in second school. Both the schools were well organised with decent arrangement and proper ambience by our Comrades of Kerala and Haryana. The TU school in English medium took place in Thiruvananthapuram on 13-14 May, 2010 and on 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> February in Haryana for Hindi medium. On 25<sup>th</sup> February class started at 9.30 AM. Topics were (1) History of development of Electricity Industry in India, struggle of Electricity Workers and past & present scenario (2) Tasks to consolidate TU organization in the light of Bhubaneswar Document. (3) Capitalists crisis, root causes of Financial Meltdown, role of Working Class movement. Speakers were Comrade Tapan Sen, Comrade Swadesh Debroye, Comrade K O Habib and R C Jagga respectively.

We have to carry forward this effort to wider area to enable more numbers of participants to take part.

### **3.9 Hurdles to overcome for broader Struggle in the wider Arena**

The Electricity Industry is changing very fast with addition of the wings of so called reform in the Power Sector. SEBs were the only vertical entity in the power sector in each state. But now so many players are on the field of generation, transmission and distribution. Private players are taking their stake in more and more activity. To cope with the change, profile of our federation is required to be changed. In some of the states workers of the new utilities are forming new unions defying so many barriers from the entrepreneurs. Not only our unions are to stand by them, we are to be proactive to unionise the workers and employees of new power utilities or captive/merchant power plants. Experience of our DVC Comrades in the process of forming contractor workers union, shows what pangs and pains are to be borne to organise new union. But we can not be silent spectator against the oppression of our class enemies. We have noted in some states our organizers keep themselves away from the new entrant workers in the power sector. There are some power hubs in our country like states of Chhattisgarh,



Jharkhand, Orissa and Maharashtra. We shall have to concentrate in those areas with the help of our fraternal organisations like CITU.

We oppose privatisation. But that does not mean we are not going to unionise the workers of private sectors. One of our major constituents since inception of EEFI is CES Workmen's Union that is a trade union of private sector power utility operating in our country since 115 years. So, we have conflict with the power sector privatisation object of the government not with the workers of the private power utilities. We must have to enter into this arena. A few months back, Jharkhand government decided to transfer Ranchi city to private franchise. There were a popular struggle to object this privatisation move. But finally government handed over to private franchise. Our effort to form union among the workers is yet to materialize.

In Delhi city, 3 private companies are serving as franchise. Still we don't have our organisation there. We shall have to explore all possibilities to organise the electricity workers in Delhi. Our comrades of Haryana, who are working in close proximity are to take the lead.

Our convention of contract workers on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012 was attended by Com. Debanjan Chakraborty, General Secretary, Construction Workers Federation of India, who suggested us to be involved with them from the initial stage of construction so that whenever the power projects be operational, union of EEFI can start functioning. We should accept the suggestion and our comrades should get involved in the projects from the initial stage of construction.

Our friends, who are ideologically closer to us, are compelled to be members of different unions in absence of our union. We have to keep close contact with them with a perspective view of expansion of our organisation.

#### **4.1 UNITED MOVEMENT OF POWER SECTOR TRADE UNIONS**

There are 6 active National Federations of Electricity Employees and Engineers namely ABVMMS (BMS) INEWF (INTUC) AIFEE, EEFI, AIPEF and AIPDEF. Out of these six Federations former five took part in a convention at Delhi on 5<sup>th</sup> February last. Part of the Declaration of the convention supporting the 20-21 February, 2013 strike is quoted below:

"The convention notes with serious concern the continuously aggravating situation in energy sector as a whole, consequence of which the right to energy of Indian People is snatched away by the Government. Series of scams related to allocation of natural resources like, Coal, Gas and Water etc. to private profit mongers is compromising energy security of India. Cost of supply of electricity is sky rocketing on the conspiracy of private players who have established domination into the power sector in the name of Independent Power Producer, Trader, Franchises and contractors for Electricity generation, transmission and distribution. Convention demands to stop privatisation of Natural resources of energy and Franchising of revenue potential area of electricity business."

Our Federation along with major constituents may be evaluated as vibrant organisation. Independent initiatives are regularly taken to settle the economic issues of its members and matters related to right of the workers as well to protect the interest of the utility concerned. Movement is developed from work place level, to state and national level depending upon the situation. But some of the policy issues need to be pressurized on united Forum. Barring enactment of Electricity Bill (Electricity Act, 2003), no such united Forum was developed. In order to make Nationwide Strike of 28 February, 2012 and 20-21 February, 2013, joint appeal was initiated. ABVMMS, INEWF, AIFEE and AIPEP come forward for the joint appeal. Some of the policy issues, like Price Hike, minimum wage, contract system, social security etc. were





common for all central TUs. Two of the issues were opposing privatization of Electricity Industry & transfer of energy resources to private hands.

In order to carry forward united movement in common issues, we approached the leaders of ABVMMS, INEWF & AIFEE to take part in a meeting at Delhi. All the leaders of the Federations were consulted by us. Date was fixed on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2013. But the same did not materialize due to some practical problem on the part of some of the organisation. But we should continue the effort at the national level as well Regional level. Leadership of LPF from Tamil Nadu shown keen interest to join united movement, we should keep in touch with them. Our effort towards united movement should be continued specially in the present ambience of united movement with the all Central Trade Unions.

#### **4.2 National Wage policy for Power Sector Workers**

In respect of Economic issues, we may raise our old demand of national level wage for the Electricity workers. Our senior leaders are aware of the Central Wage Guide Line Committee formed at national level four decades ago. Recommendations of this committee were truncated before implementation. At that time there was no interstate / regional grid and nationwide Power market. Now Power from Assam / Tripura is sold at Mumbai / Delhi. Power workers from Assam / Tripura are having the right to get wages equivalent to Mumbai / Delhi market price. If we compare among the power utilities, we shall be able to see there is 100:50 ratio of wage pattern between highest and lowest wage among the permanent Electricity workers of different utilities. Comparison between highest permanent and lowest contractor workers in Electricity Industry the ratio may be inferior to 100:20. We shall have to make a detailed study to unveil the fact. In order to make our demand of national wage pattern logical & popular this study is essential. During the session of the conference we shall procure some information as per proforma (**Annexure 3 Page 77-78**). Our credential committee will present their observation before the conference. Charter of Demands upon which we are to move forward on the path of struggle in the near future is appended in the Conclusion part of this report for study and approval of the conference.

### **5. VOICE**

**5.1** Our organ Voice of Electricity Workers is being published with so many shortcomings. Since 6<sup>th</sup> conference 10 issues of Voice were published. The first issue was published from Trivandrum and 9 issues thereafter published from Kolkata. We decided to publish the organ with some pre defined topic like Safety, Environment, Reform etc. but the same could not be continued due to lack of contribution. Topic of next issue were declared 3-6 months earlier but the contributors from our constituent organizations use to forget the topics and the practice had to be finally abandoned. Circulation of Voice remained still below 3000. Request for insertion of Hindi Article / News in Voice was tried to be complied. But besides our Comrades from Haryana and Chandigarh no Hindi contribution is made available for inclusion.

**5.2** Our constituents of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal has their own organ in local languages. First 3 states are having monthly publication. We must be self critical to mention here that our comrades of those states requested to translate one of the important published Article / News in English or Hindi and transmit those to EEFI national centre for publication in Voice. But our Comrades has declined to comply the request with sweet smiles. We requested our major unions to nominate 1 / 2 Comrades to assign the responsibility of reporter for Voice. All major activities and achievements of the concerned organization are to be reported by them for publication in Voice. We did not have any encouraging out come yet. Therefore the



matter is referred to the highest level of conference. It is proposed that the names of the reporters to be given to the steering committee of this conference. So that assignments can be declared from the floor of the conference.

**5.3** Some of the organization use to report non-delivery of the journal. Care should be taken by the subscribers for communicating change of address in time. Around 50-60 copies are returned undelivered. Our organ is a registered news paper but neither we submit annual return as per relevant rules nor we have got the postal registration. All these formalities are to be catered to dispel our weakness.

**5.4** Price of Voice have been revised to Rs. 25/- a copy and 2 years subscription at Rs. 180/- for 8 issues. Weaknesses are also there in respect of remittance of subscription in time. Still the publication of Voice is required to be subsidized by EEFI general fund.

## **6. WEBSITE OF OUR FEDERATION ([www.eefi.org](http://www.eefi.org))**

One of the weakest points of our Federation reflects through maintenance of our website. The page getup and site map remained almost same for years together. Information base is also not attractive. Updating of the content sometimes gets delayed. Important Energy Sector News is not linked for information of our members and other viewers. We are not sure whether it is viewed by our members or other employees of Power Sector. Electronic copies of our Organ Voice of Electricity Workers are not posted in our website. After the 7<sup>th</sup> Conference we are to overcome this weakness. In practice we don't have a dedicated team for its up keep. Co-operation of our activists conversant with this technology are cordially requested to offer their service in this respect.

## **7.1 FUND**

EEFI, the most vibrant national level organization of Electricity Employees of the country is to function with very limited financial resources. Some of the office bearers are required to move for organization activities but they cannot be paid from the fund of the Federation. Many of the union support the office bearers concerned form the union's fund. During the 6<sup>th</sup> conference, it was decided to collect a sum of Rs. 50/- from the members. Out of which Rs. 25/- is to be kept in the struggle fund of the union and Rs. 25/- is to be remitted to P Rammurthy TU school building fund. This fund was collected. Our Kerala union contributed the whole money i.e. Rs. 50/- per member was deposited to Federation fund. The reception committee of 6<sup>th</sup> conference contributed a sum of Rs. 2.09 lakhs from collection of delegate fees. We appreciate the gesture shown by our Kerala and West Bengal Comrades, unless total fund of EEFI would have been exhausted. Some of the major unions did not pay the P R Memorial Building fund within a span of 4 years and a half, they should review their position. Whether they have not complied the decision of the 6<sup>th</sup> conference or the collected amount has been spent by the union concerned for any other purpose. Activities of our organisation are being widened. More and more responsibilities are to be shouldered by EEFI. That cannot be discharged without a healthy fund of the Federation. This conference should review the fund position and arrive at appropriate decision for boosting the fund position of the Federation.

## **7.2 Affiliation and Dues**

Affiliation fees are not paid by some of the organization in time. It is not that all the organizations paying affiliation fees regularly due to paucity of money. Practice of keeping the dues prevails in some of the major organizations. We don't like to mention any name but conference should



appeal to the organizations to make a change of habit. We may call up that before 6<sup>th</sup> conference all the organizations kept their affiliations dues pending were relieved from paying old dues. Delegation from those unions was allowed on realization of affiliation fee for the year 2008 only. Prior to 7<sup>th</sup> conference we have noted that number of defaulting unions has been reduced. But we would have been happier if it would be equal to zero.

In respect of revising the rate of affiliation Fees, Office bearers' meeting before the conference had a detailed discussion. Broad spectrum opinion and consensus evolved that paying subscription / affiliation fees for a militant organisation like ours, should not be considered upon financial capability of its members, intention to pay should be initiated from the inner most and hearty feelings for the attitude to struggle and organisation, the prime mover of the struggle.

## **8 P R MEMORIAL TU SCHOOL BUILDING**

In the fore going paragraph we have discussed in this matter. On completion of P R Memorial Building our Federation will be provided office space in this building. We contributed whole amount of Rs. 25 lakhs for this purpose on the day of foundation stone laying ceremony. The construction of the building is going to be started soon on completion of all the formalities of Delhi Development Authority. In view of forthcoming completion of the building we shall have to be prepared for suitably developing our Federation Office in a befitting manner. Some of the affiliated organization has not yet paid their contribution in this fund. They should pay their dues immediately to enable the federation to make future planning for the same.

## **9. INTERNATIONAL ENERGY MOVEMENT AND OUR TASKS**

As a forefront organisation of Electricity Employees of India, the country with second largest population, we cannot shake off our responsibility to go ahead with global Energy community. Formerly, we were associated with IEMO but the organisation presently functions in a low key. WFTU has its energy arm as TUI (Energy). We do have relation with TUI(Energy) from its inception. Our Working President Com. Swadesh Devroye was elected President of TUI (Energy) from its founding congress. We sent Com. Subhas Lamba, one of our Secretary in the WFTU congress in Athens. Fascist Govt. of Mexico retrenched 40,000 Electricity workers of Mexico city by the end of 2009. A global protest was organised in Mexico city in March 2010. We took part in that historical protest movement. Their fight became victorious with reinstatement of all the retrenched workers. The second congress of TUI (Energy), took place at Caracas (Venezuela) in 29-30 November, 2012. Com. S. Devroye, Com M G Suresh & Com. P N Chowdhury took part in this congress. Com. Debroye had to relinquish his responsibility as President due to his workload in CITU. Besides his domestic work, he is the Dy. General Secretary of WFTU. Our General Secretary has been elected Vice-President of TUI (Energy) with the responsibility of looking after Asian countries. Working committee of EEFI reviewed the matter and decided that EEFI as a whole will shoulder the responsibility assigned to him. Our Com MG Suresh was invited by organisations of South Africa to attend a Seminar on Renewable Energy during BRICS summit at Durban. Meanwhile, Com. P N Chowdhury attended 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of Executive Committee of TUI (Energy) at Johannesburg on 23-24 May last. We have offered to host the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee of TUI (Energy) in our country in November, 2013. We shall have to decide on venue, the members of the Executive Committee of TUI (Energy) will bear the cost of their to and fro journey. We are to only arrange logistics for the meeting. If any of our major organisation comes forward to shoulder the responsibility, which will be appreciated by this conference. Com. SIMON Mofokeng, General



Secretary, TUI (Energy) along with office executive of TUI(Energy) is attending our conference in spite of his busy schedule. We are thankful to him. We invited some of the Energy Trade Unions of Asian Countries to attend our 7<sup>th</sup> Conference. We are also thankful for the positive response we received from Vietnam, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan. This conference should be marked with a broad milestone of entering into international arena. You are aware that our movement on energy and Environment cannot be confined within any Geographical barrier. It's a globally sequential phenomenon. Imperialist offence is now concentrating in the circumference of Energy.

On 7<sup>th</sup> April, 2013 Com. George Mavrikos, General Secretary WFTU addressed the Energy Sector delegates of CITU Conference. He reminded us our responsibilities. To quote him *"I know you are from a very important TU sector, the Energy Sector which is very crucial for the working people. Not only for the working people but for entire world population, we, as the World Federation of Trade Unions, pay so much attention to this sector because of the importance of your role in overall development of the society..... The common people need us. They need our struggles for our present and our future."*

Hence, as an important Energy Sector organisation, we are to make suitable action plan for development of perspective integrated energy movement along with our national and International counterparts in Coal, Neuclear, Oil & Gas. A good number of leadership of those organisations is present in this conference. We are to interact further among ourselves to foster our movement.







ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA  
7<sup>TH</sup> ALL INDIA CONFERENCE

POWER INDUSTRY



## 10. BACKGROUND

To initiate our review on prevailing situation in Power Industry, we may recapitulate part of our 6<sup>th</sup> conference report. Para 3.71 dealt INDIAN POWER SECTOR REFORMS: “Power reforms in India started with liberalization of generation but many IPPs subsequently withdrew. The focus of power sector reforms has since shifted to distribution. Many states are pursuing reform programmes as the central government is holding incentives for them to stay in the course of reform. These reforms are the handicrafts of a small group of bureaucrats and consultants with no inputs from professionals, engineers and employees who know the ground realities, but from their masters of imperialist interests. The reforms have been finalized totally in an opaque manner and without the basic ingredient of any democratic participation. The driving force for the reforms is not a conviction among the states that the reforms are imperative, rather it is allurements to large financial assistance, which is goading the states to reluctantly show ‘just enough’ progress to qualify for the release next tranche of aid. The fiscal distress that most states are in compels them to give priority to power reforms in particular as this sector is where most of the states financial hemorrhaging occurs.”

When reform in generation with Fast track projects for the IPPs failed in last decade of previous millennium with soars of Enron (DPC), and FDI in generation. Flop policy was not abandoned.

As per section 3(4) of the Electricity Act, 2003, National Electricity Plan published by CEA in January, 2012 based upon 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> EPS. Introductory chapter reviewed with achievement of installed capacity of 1,86,655 MW by December,2011 from 1713 MW in 1950. Electricity generation increased from 5.1 Billion KWH to 789 Billion KWH and per capita consumption of electricity in the country also increased from 15 KWH in 1950 to 814 KWH in 2011. About 90% of the villages have been electrified. But it admitted that 56% of rural households do not have access to electricity. Per capita electricity consumption in India is 24% of the world’s average and 35% & 28% respectively that of China and Brazil.

As per Aims and Objectives of the National Electricity Policy published in 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2005

- Access to Electricity available for all households in the next five years
- Availability of Power – Demand to be fully met by 2012 with adequate spinning reserve
- Supply of reliable and quality Power in an efficient manner at reasonable rates
- Per capita availability to be increased to over 1000 units by 2012
- Minimum lifeline consumption of 1 unit/household/day by 2012
- Financial Turnaround and commercial viability of Electricity Sector
- Protection of consumers’ interests.

Without entering into much detail, we may opine that none of the above objectives have been fulfilled by the end of 2013 and no sign of achieving any of it in near future. Intention of the Government is otherwise, what is evident from all decisions and declarations. 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of EEFI is duty bound to focus it to people of India. That is why all its constituents resorted to campaign with single slogan all over the country **“Bijlee Ka Adhikar Manav Adhikar Banao”**.

### 10.1 Neoliberal reforms in power sector ruining the life of millions

The neoliberal reforms in the power sector which was kick started in India during early 1990’s by inviting foreign and domestic private capital into the power generation sector is ruining the country and exploiting the entire population as can be seen through the experiences over the last two decades. The initial drive was primarily focused on seven fast track projects of which Dhabol project of Enron was the most notorious. While the loss created by Enron was thrust upon the public sector as a revival package for the rechristened Ratnagiri power project, the



only other project (GVK Spectrum project) that came up from among the fast track projects is still bleeding public sector power distribution companies in Andhra Pradesh. The working class movement in the country was in the forefront of the agitation against the corrupt practices and policy aberrations that lead to the fiasco.

Even though the first phase of neoliberal reforms in Indian power sector by way of inviting private capital into the power generation sector was an utter failure, the pace of reforms was again fast tracked through multilateral lending agencies like IMF and WB through the so called 'soft loans'. This phase of neoliberal reforms focussed on structural reorganisation of Indian power sector through unbundling of SEBs and privatisation of the unbundled utilities. Since the orchestrators of the reforms were aware of the impact of structural changes in the price of electricity, they were keen in creating the new entity of Electricity Regulatory Commissions in the Indian power sector at the National and State levels. The SEB unbundling was first tried out in Orissa in second half of 1990's and was later extended to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. Orissa and Delhi further went ahead with the privatisation of the unbundled utilities. The failure of this phase of reforms was also evident with steep increases in tariff of electricity that lead to a spate of agitations in all the states which even lead to the heroic martyrdom of agitators in Andhra Pradesh. The celebrated privatisation model in Orissa came to a halt with the ouster of multinational corporation AES from the distribution utility owing to the failure to deliver even basic responsibilities. Our federation was in the forefront of the agitations at the respective state and national levels against these structural changes.

The failure of Orissa model of reforms induced reluctance among different states in furthering the structural changes, which lead the central government in piloting legislative changes to thrust neoliberal reforms on all the unwilling state governments. The Electricity Bill 2000, which was the prelude to the Electricity Act, 2003 was opposed tooth and nail by the working class in the country. Various state governments especially that lead by progressive forces in the states of Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura stood against the central legislation. The ruling class overcome the valiant opposition to the neoliberal legislation with their numerical strength in parliament. The deleterious impact of this piece of legislation and that of the neoliberal reforms followed by the ruling class over the last two decades is now being witnessed all over the country.

## 10.2 Energy Poverty of the masses

Vast majority of Indian population is reeling under severe energy poverty with a per capita electricity consumption of just 783 units (without considering losses) even after 65 years of independence. About 40.4 Crore citizens of this country does not have access to electricity even in this 21<sup>st</sup> century. The RGGVY launched as part of the common minimum programme of the UPA-I government for completing the rural electrification in India has lost direction now with the emphasis by union government for private franchisees in project areas. Even after 8 years of implementation about 33,060 number of village (as on 30-04-2013) remains unelectrified. The Census 2011 reveals that 32.8% of Indian Households (overall) and 44.7% of the rural households does not have access to electricity. Denial of access to this modern form energy to vast sections of the population forces millions to live under inhuman circumstances.

The low Human Development Index (HDI) of the country at 0.554 in a scale of 0 to 1 (ranked at 136 among 186 positions) has a strong correlation with the low per capita electricity



consumption in the country. The strong correlation between HDI and per capita electricity consumption has been established through numerous studies and the graph below depicts the same in a pictorial manner.

**(See Annexure - 3 Page 69)**

The countries having a per capita consumption above 4,000 – 5,000 units has a very good HDI, whereas once the per capita consumption crosses 10,000 units there is not much significant increase in HDI. At the same time, in the case of countries having a per capita consumption below 5000 units higher electricity consumption leads to significant increase in HDI. The lower per capita consumption in India with vast sections of the population denied even basic access to electricity has resulted in a poor HDI and the country is in company of a few under developed countries in the world.

Even while remaining at this very low per capita consumption level the country is facing huge power deficits in terms of both annual energy consumption and peaking demand. During 2012-13 country faced an energy shortage of 86,905 MU (8.7 %) and a Peak shortage of 12,159 MW (9.0 %) [Source: Load Generation Balance Report 2013-14 by CEA]. Even though sizeable investment and capacity addition has taken place during the 11<sup>th</sup> plan period (54,964 MW), this was not enough to overcome the huge failures during previous plan periods. The target and achievement in generation capacity addition in different plan periods is given below.

Plan	Plan period	Target (MW)	Achievment (MW)	Achievement (%)	Average
5 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1974-79	12499	10202	82%	84%
6 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1980-85	19666	14226	72%	
7 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1985-90	22245	21401	96%	
8 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1992-97	30538	16423	54%	59%
9 <sup>th</sup> Plan	1997-02	40245	19015	47%	
10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2002-07	41110	21180	52%	
11 <sup>th</sup> Plan	2007-12	78700	54964	70%	

The plan wise achievement prior to the era of dependence on foreign and domestic private capital has been impressive as can be seen from the achievement up to the year 1990 (7<sup>th</sup> plan). The subsequent 3 plans were utter failures and could not even achieve the quantum of capacity addition which was achieved during the 7<sup>th</sup> plan period. Even though sizeable capacity addition has taken place during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period due to speculative private capital flow encouraged by the initial sky high prices in power market and exchanges (often touching the level of Rs 16 – 18 per unit during 2008), most of them does not have adequate fuel supply arrangements and is facing an uncertain future owing to crash in electricity prices in the power markets (mostly in the range of Rs 2 to 3 per unit in the 'NEW grid'). The crash in price of electricity (except for the southern region) even while the country is facing huge power shortages is attributed to the poor financial health of distribution companies which often prefer to switch off supply to rural areas than to purchase power from the market.

The spate of shortages along with the unruly behaviour of market forces unleashed by the provisions in the Electricity Act, 2003 is also playing havoc with the grid operations in the country. This has lead to the most devastating grid failures in the world on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of July 2012 in India. The entire 'NEW' grid connecting the North, Northeast, East and Western parts



of the country failed repeatedly on these days leaving as many as 60 crore people without electricity. The entire economy of the country came to a standstill as a result of the grid failure.

### 10.3 Energy resources of the country and possibilities in overcoming the energy poverty

The ruling class in India has chosen the path of handing over the scarce energy resources of the country for exploitation by private capital and that of increasing the dependence on imperialist countries for sourcing fuel as a measure towards increasing the power generation capability of the country. This can be seen from the huge transfer of coal reserves through shabby deals as unravelled by CAG as well as from the recent unjustified hikes in price of natural gas. Even though the Government has bent backwards in providing incentives to the private capital, the same has not succeeded in decreasing the import dependence but has only resulted in sacrificing the energy security of the country.

Coal is the major natural resource available in India for power production. At present 54 % of the total installed electricity generation capacity is coal based. Furthermore, about 70 % of the electricity generated is from coal based power plants. As on April 2011, India's inventory of coal resource was 284 Billion Tons, comprising of: Proven – 113 BT; Indicated –137 BT and Inferred – 34 BT. (These figures include certain lignite reserves available.) If these reserves are effectively utilized we can manage our coal requirement from domestic production of coal itself. But the thrust of the Government in handing over proven reserves to private power generation companies for captive production, undermining the capabilities of public sector companies under Coal India Limited, has proven to be counterproductive with the Government now forced to cancel almost all such allocations. The actions and inactions of the Government has affected coal production in the country and at present there is a shortage of about 100 Million Tonnes of coal ( India Energy Book 2012).

As a result, the use of imported coal in power sector is increasing. At present there is a net import of 85 Million Tonnes coal. India was a net exporter of coal up to 1973-74. During 1990-91 the net import was only 4.8 million tonnes. During last decade, 2003-2012 there was a sharp increase of coal imports from 20 Million tonnes to 85 million tonnes. The Planning Commission has estimated that the import of coal is to increase to about 250 million tonnes by end of the 12<sup>th</sup> plan period (2016-17). The Government has recently decided to pass on the entire cost of imported coal used by generating companies having coal linkage for domestic coal on to the distribution companies against the provisions of existing PPAs. Thus the failure of the policy to depend on private capital is threatening the very energy security of the country as well as is increasing the burden of common man in the form of increased electricity prices.

Natural gas is another important resource available for power production in India. At present it comprises about 10% of total energy basket of India. Current consumption of gas in India is around 166 MMSCMD (Million Metric Standard Cubic Meter per Day). Power sector is the anchor customer for gas sector which consumes almost 37 % of the total supply. With low carbon foot print of gas based electricity generation, country has to set up sizeable capacity of gas based power projects to meet the energy requirements in an efficient manner. However, the policies of Government over the years have created lot of road blocks in its development and currently about 7,000 MW of gas based projects are remaining almost idle due to lack of gas supply. The reduced supply of gas as well as unaffordable cost of imported LNG is hampering development in this sector. ONGC was the pioneer in Indian oil and natural gas excavation but the Government has sidelined the Maharatna company and the policies of the last decade was aimed at showering favours to private sector lead by Reliance. The share of

ONGC has dwindled and at present is only 31%. Reliance is the major private player in this sector contributing more than 28% of the supply. There is a sharp fall in production from the D6 gas block in KG basin operated by Reliance allegedly due to technical and commercial reasons.

In the natural gas sector also, the policy of the Government in inviting foreign and domestic private sector has not produced any desirable results. Instead of reducing import dependence it has increased over the years and is projected to increase to about 180 MMSCMD by 2016-17. The import portfolio has depended mainly on costly LNG rather than piped gas from Iran and other neighbouring countries as a result of shelving of various gas pipeline projects at the insistence of imperial forces. Both the demand and supply for LNG have grown recently and presently 30% of the gas demand of the country is met from imported LNG. Import price of LNG is the main constraint in its wide spread use, which is almost four times the price of domestic gas. Instead of taking steps to improve domestic gas production through strengthening of public sector, government is trying to increase the domestic gas price at par with imported gas. Now, the Government has yielded to the pressures of private sector and almost doubled the price of natural gas to 8.42 \$ per MMBTU, which is expected to be revised in every quarter, much to the pleasure of cash rich corporates in the oil sector. By equalising the domestic gas price with source price of imported gas the Government has surrendered all the advantages of having access to indigenous natural resources. The flawed formula will deprive Indian industry from having access to domestic resources at reasonable prices and will lose all competitive advantage to US industries having access cheap shale gas resources. The recent technological developments in extracting shale gas in North America has reduced prices in US and most countries are exploring the possibilities of using better technologies in tapping the newly available resource economically. The Government has not seriously explored the possibility of tapping unconventional gas in the form of shale gas and CBM. The lack of coherent policy in the gas sector is also driving energy prices sky high and is adversely affecting energy security of the country.

The capacity of oil based thermal stations in India is only about 1200MW, contributing only 0.56% of the total capacity. With India importing about 80% of its oil requirement, there is little scope of additional power generation capacity addition using oil. The cheapest source of electricity with the present scenario is Hydro. The dependence on this renewable form of energy resource will reduce our dependence on depleting fossil fuels as well as in reducing dependence on imported fuels. India is having more than 1,50,000 MW of hydro potential, but we could harness only 39,460MW from this source till date, which contributes about 18.61% of our total installed capacity.

The Nuclear power capacity of India is 4,780MW. The Koodankulam Nuclear power plant (2,000 MW) in Tamilnadu is under commissioning process. Even though there are resistances from certain ecological groups and local fishermen communities it is expected to add the grid 1000MW this year itself. The second unit with another 1000MW is under construction. India has only limited Uranium resources to fuel the nuclear plants and has depended on imported fuel from nuclear suppliers group of countries in this phase. However, India has abundant resources Thorium, which is considered as the nuclear fuel for our indigenous three stage nuclear program. It appears that the Government is bent upon scuttling this self reliant approach on Nuclear power generation and is again depending on imperialist countries to set up nuclear plants and in sourcing the fuel.

As per the data available from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) the installed capacity of Power from Renewable Sources amounts to 25,856MW, which is about 12.20% of



total installed capacity. Out of this cumulative Grid interactive power installed capacity is 25,409.33 MW. But its contribution to the energy production is comparatively less. The recent fall in cost of solar technology provides opportunity in tapping the abundant resource in an economical manner. Already the capacity addition targets under the ambitious JNNSM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission) programme have been overtaken and there is scope for large scale capacity additions in a decentralised manner. However, the infirm nature of renewable sources, especially solar and wind, poses serious concerns in its integration with the grid in a secure manner.

**The table below shows present fuel wise capacity and energy generation details.**

Fuel	MW	%	MU	%
Thermal Total	141713.68	66.91	760372	78.64
Coal	121,610.88	57.42	622100	64.34
Gas	18,903.05	8.92	101257	10.47
Oil	1,199.75	0.56	37015	3.83
Hydro	39,416.40	18.61	113630	11.75
Nuclear	4,780.00	2.25	32870	3.40
Renewables	25,856.14	12.20	59987	6.20
Total	2,11,766.22	100.00	966859	100.00

The domination of coal in capacity as well as energy production can be easily inferred from the figures. During 2002 contribution from coal was about 71% (74,429MW out of 103411MW) in capacity. Still it is dominating with about 70%. But the contribution from hydro is reduced to below 19% from more than 25% during 2002 (26,261).

The overall scenario based on the available natural resources in the country is clear. To rid away energy poverty and at the same time to ensure energy independence of the country, the way forward has to be based on an integrated approach. We have to tap hydro resources to the possible extent in an environmentally benign manner and increase the production of coal and natural gas in the country in a sustainable manner aimed at reducing our import dependence. On the long term, contribution from fossil fuels will come down considering its depleting nature and our three stage nuclear program has to be vigorously pursued to fill the gap, rather than increasing import dependence through the nuclear deal being pursued by the central government. The generation from renewables, especially solar, has to be encouraged and its integration to the grid to be gradually scaled up along with deployment of smart grid technologies to take care of its infirm nature. The renewable sources consisting of Hydro, Solar and Wind has to be integrated with the base load generation from conventional sources consisting of Coal, Gas and Nuclear. While tapping the conventional sources, the key to energy adequacy and security of the country lies in enhancing domestic production of coal and gas in the medium term and for the long term the country has to harp on the three stage nuclear program using indigenous thorium as fuel. Unfortunately the ruling class does not appear to care for removing the energy poverty of the masses nor in charting an independent path to ensure energy security of the country.

#### 10.4 Increasing contribution from private sector

The sector wise installed capacity of Power is shown in the table. For a comparison the figures for 2002 ( end of 9th plan) as well as 2013 are given.

Sector	2002		2013	
	MW	%	MW	%
State Sector	62183	60.13	86343	40.78
Central Sector	31606	30.57	62964	29.73
Private Sector	9622	9.30	62459	29.49
Total	103411	100	211766	100

It can be seen that contribution of state sector has reduced drastically from 60% to 41% within last one decade, whereas share of private sector has increased from 9% to almost 30%. Central sector maintained its contribution of around 30%, with a slight reduction of about 0.84%. Previously the investments from SEBs were the major part of power development, but now it is reduced to a large extent. During this period the total generation capacity has increased to more than double. But the share of state sector has increased by only 24160MW, which is one third of its capacity during 2002. This has resulted in increased procurement of power by the SEBs and its successor distribution utilities from private generators often at exorbitant prices through power markets and is one of the main reason for their financial deterioration.

On the feeble plea of good performance of private sector towards capacity addition to the tune of 23,012 MW against target of 15,043 MW in 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, Govt. of India inclined to allocate more capacity addition target for the private sector. A simple question did not strike in their mind how an examinee can obtain 153 out of full marks of 100. The fact is that all these projects were slipped from 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Plan. It transpires that Govt. of India want to reward the private sector for their successive failure in three plan periods. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy did not endorse this view of Ministry of Power. We may quote from the 28<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee;

“The Committee find that the share of Central, State and Private Sector in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan will be 19,858 MW, 13,796 MW and 42,131 MW, whereas, their target for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan have been 36,874 MW, 26,783 MW and 15,043 MW respectively. It is surprising that the targets for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan in respect of Central and State Sector have been fixed almost half of their target set for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, whereas, the Private Sector target has increased almost three times from their target set for 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. The Committee are of the opinion that the Central Sector undertakings already have huge infrastructure, experiences and skill and by virtue of these advantages should be able to achieve much more than the relatively new entrant of private sector. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Government should review the targets set for the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with a view to increase the share of Central Sector having big and established power sector PSUs.”

We may call up that from 8 years last Govt. of India identified 16 Ultra Mega Power Projects for development by private players. Only 4 of those projects are being constructed. Only 1 has been completed. Neat outcome is 4,660 MW out of 64,000 MW has been commissioned. That means only 7.28% of projected capacity addition has so far been achieved. Both the promoters have declared they will not be able to supply power at the tariff fixed through International Competitive Bidding. Still private participations are being pursued by Govt. of India.

## 10.5 Demand projections and project proposals

As per planning commission report on Twelfth Plan (2012-17), energy requirement at the end of 12th plan is 1403000 Million units with a peak demand of 1,97,686MW for achieving a GDP growth of 9% per annum with an elasticity 0.9. This will increase to 1993000 MU and 2,89,667 MW by the end of 13th plan with a reduced elasticity of 0.8. The above projections by 12th Plan end are very close to the projections of the draft 18th Electricity Power Survey Report with peak demand of 1,99,540 MW and energy requirement 1354000MU. To meet above requirements the proposed capacity addition requirement during 12th Plan is 88537 MW excluding renewables. Type of Capacity Demand proposed is as given below

No.	Type	MW
1	Thermal	72,340
2	Coal and lignite	69,800
3	gas	2,540
4	Hydro	10,897
5	Nuclear	5,300
	Total	88537

In addition, a renewable capacity addition of about 30,000MW is also planned during 12th Plan.

The details of sector wise allocation will reveal the real plan of the central government. Government is continuing with its private sector preference in this plan also in a more vigorous way. Out of 88537MW of total target 46825MW is allocated to private sector, ie, 53%. The central as well as state sector together is allocated with mere 47%. In figures it is much lesser than that of the 11th plan targets. During 11th plan the central sector is allocated with 36874MW where as 12th plan allocation is only 26,181 MW which include 5300MW of Nuclear also. For state sector 11th plan allocation was 26783MW and in 12th plan it is reduced to 15,530 MW. These preferences will definitely adversely affect the availability and affordability of power to the common man as well as developmental objectives of the country.

## 10.6 Increasing dependability on Import of fuel

As already seen the major fuel used for our generation projects is coal. For 12th plan also, majority of the projects planned are based on coal only. An optimistic projection of coal requirement at the end of 12th plan is about 842 MT. But according to the plans finalized by Coal India Ltd, they can supply a maximum production of 415MT of coal to power industry if their plans are reaching target without trouble. This itself is a Herculean task for CIL, with prevailing situations of objections and interventions from Ministry of Environment and forests and also the interference from private miners. SCCL is expected to supply about 35MT. Then there is a gap of 392MT. Planning commission's proposal for bridging this gap is through captive coal development as well as import. A target of 100MT is fixed for captive fields. Hence there will be a gap of 292MT of coal. Even though the calorific value of imported coal is higher compared with Indian coal, import requirement will be in the range of 200-250MT.

Blending of Indian coal with imported coal is also an issue. At present only 15% blending is possible with existing boilers. Hence there is a trend to construct plants with 100% imported coal use. This will again shift the ratio further towards import. Change in pricing methodology

of Indian coal based on its grade as per new categorization resulted in an increase of about 60paise to 90paise per unit in energy price. Now the government agreed to pass over the higher cost of imported coal to the consumers. With 15% blending this amounts to 15 to 17 paise per unit. In 100% imported coal plant with present level of fuel prices this difference will be around 90paise even after considering efficiency gain. The price fluctuations in international market as well as depreciation of rupee will also have a direct impact on the energy price. All these factors are making electricity un-affordable to common man.

The shortage of fuel discussed above is based on the projected demand at the end of 12th plan. But at present itself we are facing critical issues due to fuel shortage. This is evident from an analysis of plant load factor of our thermal stations. Even though there is a major drive to increase the PLF of power plants coal shortages are making it impossible. Following chart shows the yearly average PLF of coal and lignite thermal power stations of India from 2006 to 2012. The reduced PLF is the result of scarcity in coal.

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Average PLF%	78.60	77.20	77.50	75.07	73.32	70.04

According to CEA reports last year as many as 52 power stations were under critical coal stock position ie, stocks that would last less than seven days. Of these, 35 coal-based plants have fuel stocks for less than four days. Most of the major stations like Ramagundam, Thalcher etc are facing critical coal stock position. This situation is highly alarming. But, instead of looking for some viable solutions and streamlining the activities of CIL, the Government is using the scarcity in coal availability as a major tool for privatizing the sector. As seen above planning commission itself is projecting 100MT of coal from captive producers at the end of 12th plan. Even the outburst of coal scam is not sufficient to make the government to re-look its policy. The coal scam may compel the government to change its method of allocation schemes. But still no change can be expected in the privatization drive.

#### 10.7 Energy resources under the control of corporates

Globally coal sector is almost under the control of a few multi national companies. As per the report of TUI Energy held at Caracas, " Top Five private Coal Companies control 521 million tones or 47 per cent of the world coal market." In the era of Neo-Liberalism, according to a report, International Finance Capital has captured coal companies in different countries in the following scales:

Australia	11 Coal Companies
Columbia	2 Coal Companies
Canada	3 Coal Companies
China	1 Coal Company
South Africa	1 Coal Company

In this case India was an exemption due to the nationalization policy of 1973, but now the policy is getting diluted in tune with neo-liberal reforms. As a result Indian coal sector is also going to the control of global finance capital and the public stake on this natural resource will end with in short span.

If we examine these parameters in respect of Oil & Gas, almost similar picturesque will be revealed. This is being designed by capitalist-imperialist duo. Hence Energy movement cannot be confined



within the Geographical Boundary of any country. To carry on our fight for Energy right, we shall have to move on international plane also. Hence, the widening of Energy movement worldwide has become importance of immense magnitude.

## 10.8 Coal Scam

The coal scam is a best example on how the energy scarcity can be utilised as a weapon for accumulation of wealth. It is also seen as another exploitation of natural resources that benefited private players. Under the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act 1973 Coal mining was reserved for the public sector. There was amendment in the Act during 1976 excepting captive mining by private companies engaged in production of iron and steel and sub-lease for coal mining to private parties in isolated small pockets not amenable to economic development and not requiring rail transport. As a part of neo-liberal reforms in power sector, power generation was opened up for private capital during 1993. In continuation to this on 9th June 1993 the above Act was again amended to accommodate power generators also for captive mining. A screening committee was constituted for allocating the blocks even though no qualification procedures were kept in place. During 2004 the coal ministry proposed competitive bidding as a procedure for coal block allocation. Despite this recommendation the UPA government continued with the non-transparent arbitrary procedure of allocating coal blocks solely based on the recommendation of the screening committee. Twenty four blocks were allocated to private parties in 2005, 53 coal blocks in 2006, 52 in 2007, 24 blocks in 2008 and 16 coal blocks in 2009 through non-competitive process. In its Report on the process of this allocations Controller and Auditor General of India assessed an undue benefit of about Rs.1.86 Lakh Crore to private companies by allotting coal blocks without any competitive bidding process. CAG found no proper records or procedures for these allocations than mere favoritism by the screening committee. Some of the allocations are made even without proper application.

If we analyze the roots of this scam, we can easily understand how the scarcity of electricity was utilised for this day light robbery. All started with the declaration of the central government's plan to add a capacity of about one lakh megawatts by 2012. Government envisaged this capacity addition to achieve their dream mission "electricity for all by 2012". Instead of increasing public investment government decided to entrust the target with private players. The coal allocation was mooted by the government to support the private players in achieving the goal of capacity addition. It did not yield any result in reducing power scarcity or achieving the goal of electricity for all. But it helped the corporate to increase their profit. This proved the motives of the government as well as corporate. As rightly described by the economist Com Prabhat Patnaik this episode shows another example of primitive accumulation of capital.

## 10.9 KG-6 Gas basin SCAM

The policy of privatization of natural resources is not confined to coal sector alone. The oil and gas sectors are also going in the same way. Now government is trying to woo more private investment in these sectors offering huge profits. Gas pricing issue of KG basin itself is a best example for these game plans. Using the claim of investment in explorations Reliance had grabbed almost all regions of KG Basin and became a monopoly in this sector. But instead of developing the basin and achieving optimistic production they are stalling their activities in order to create scarcity and to hold the reserve for higher prices. Reliance had dipped their Production levels with no plausible justification to less than a fifth of the originally assured levels. Even though this has caused debilitating power shortages and idling investments



made on gas-based power generation units downstream, instead of taking stringent actions against the company, the government decided to address their demand of raising the gas price.

The government had appointed a committee headed by C. Rangarajan, chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council to examine the pricing mechanism of natural gas. The production sharing contract for gas in the Basin mandates "competitive, arm's length price, to the benefit of parties to the Contract" and requires that "the gas price formula/basis have approval of the Government". Evidently, whatever gas pricing formula the government approves should be competitive and mutually beneficial to the parties to the contract. In a perfectly competitive market, the producer's price would be no more than an efficiency-based unit cost plus a reasonable rate of return. The actual unit cost of exploration and development of gas in the KG basin below \$1 per MMBTU as knowledgeable sources place it and hence the present price of \$4.20 per MMBTU itself is bringing wind fall profit to the developer. But Rangarajan committee did not consider these facts and recommended a pricing formula. As per this formula the price of gas would increase from \$4.20 per MMBTU to more than \$8 per MMBTU.

Naturally the Power and Fertilizer Ministries are opposed to the recommendations of the Rangarajan Committee and pitched for a lower price. But the other departments having stake in this issue like Petroleum Ministry, Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission, recommended on a price even greater than the Rangarajan formula. Actually, the formula recommended by Rangarajan committee was for five years. But the petroleum ministry agreed for the formula for three years and recommended \$14 per MMBTU (open market prices) for last 2 years. The Finance Ministry made its own analysis and has recommended a price of \$ 11 per MMBTU. The Planning Commission made a different assessment and has recommended a price of \$ 9.2 per MMBTU (on average) for three years and \$ 14 per MMBTU for the last two years. This shows how various government departments are playing in favour of corporate finance and acts as agencies for increasing windfall profits of these corporates.

Ultimately the government has decided to accept the Rangarajan committee recommendations with certain modifications. Accordingly the price of domestic gas is to increase to about 8.42 \$ by 2014 April and is to see periodic revision in every quarter. The government has promised to subsidise power and fertiliser sector to offset the impact of higher gas prices. It is estimated that the subsidies can be in the range of 71,250 crores. While the government is against providing subsidies to the needy sections of the people, it is eager to open its coffers to provide windfall profit to certain private corporates.

#### **10.10 Neglected Hydro Electricity**

India is having Hydro Electric potential to the tune of 1.5 lakh MW. So far only a bit above 41,000 MW Hydel potential has been harnessed. 28<sup>th</sup> Report of Standing Committee of Energy has severely criticised Govt. of India for under utilization of this cheapest mode of power. We may quote from the report of the Parliamentary Committee;

*"The Committee note that despite hydro electric project being most economically preferred source of green energy and environment friendly, share of hydro power in the energy sector has been steadily declining since 1963. The share of hydro power was 44% in the year 1970 which has now declined to about 19% and as per estimates submitted by the Ministry of Power, it has possibility of further shrinkage by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. No doubt, the thermal sector is doing well vis-à-vis the hydro, but the situation with regard to backup and availability of resources for hydro development is not as bad as to merit such steep decline in capacity share. When asked about the reasons, the Secretary of the Ministry while deposing*

*before the Committee invoked the imaginary figure of capacity addition and a hypothetical situation for the year 2032 in an attempt to justify the neglect of hydro sector and deviate from the responsibility for the same. The deposition of the Secretary that thermal sector is doing very well and by 2032 capacity addition will be to the tune of 8,00,000 MW and even if we exploit the entire hydro potential of the Country it will only be 20% of the thermal capacity so the hydro capacity will not go very high is misleading. The Committee are astonished by this version of the Ministry especially in view of the fact that there is about 75% of the identified hydro capacity is yet to be exploited. The Committee feel that the attitude of the Ministry is judgmental, justifying the decline of hydro performance and giving an inkling of their thought process with regard to their role and responsibility for hydro sector. They feel instead of giving it up in an absurd manner the Ministry should make sincere efforts and take necessary steps to step up the share of hydro sector in the energy sector keeping in view the global warming concerns and shortage of fossil fuel supply for thermal power stations. If given due attention hydro power can be a suitable, substantial and sustainable source of energy in future."*

Attitude of the Government towards developing of hydro electric is conspicuous. This should be a major point of movement of energy workers.

#### **10.11 Nuclear agreement – increasing import dependence and sidelines domestic capabilities**

The nuclear agreement signed by India with US during 2008 is another example of using energy scarcity in favour of imperialistic trade interest. The deal helped India to get the US moratorium on nuclear trade lifted. Also it provided US assistance to India's civilian nuclear energy programme. But on the other side India lost its freedom to carry out nuclear tests as well as re-using and enriching the nuclear fuel. The deal in fact became detrimental to the research and development activities of India in nuclear energy. The agreement facilitated a number of multinational companies to approach Indian government to import nuclear plants and fuel to India. The indigenous nuclear energy programme is getting side lined by this influx. Even untested unreliable technology is trying to be marketed here as seen in Jaithapur.

The capital investment per megawatt of the imported technology is about 16 to 18 Crores which is far higher than the Indian technology. The fuel cost is also very high. Still government prefers the import than promoting our own technology. As a last step to activate 2008 Indo-US civil nuclear agreement the government passed a Nuclear Liability Act which effectively caps the maximum amount of liability in case of each nuclear accident at Rs 5 billion (US\$86million) to be paid by the operator of the nuclear plant, and if the cost of the damages exceeds this amount, special drawing rights up to 300 million will be paid by the Central Government. Any how, government is worried more in the liability of the companies than the safety of the common man. Even though the agreement came into force by 2008 itself, it could not yield much investments mainly due to the opposition from the public thus saving the nation from an increased import dependency.

#### **10.11 Inadequate investment in shale gas exploration**

As already discussed the shale gas detected at various parts of the globe changed the fuel scenario to a great extent. The gas price in North American region came down drastically to one third within last two three years. Considering the diverse geological nature of our country there are high chances of commercially viable shale gas reserves within our territory. Cambay basin in the western Indian province of Gujarat, Arakan Valley in north-eastern Assam, Gondwana region of central India, Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin off the coast of Andhra Pradesh, Cauvery basin and the Indo-Gangetic basin are already identified as holding shale gas in abundance. But the government is reluctant in utilising this resource. The new shale gas



policy finalised by the Ministry of petroleum and natural gas awaiting approval from the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs clearly focusing private investment in this sector. Government is not ready for public investment in shale gas exploration. Definitely the private players will be interested in the sector but it will affect the optimum utilisation of the resource since its motive will be mere profit than optimised utilisation of natural resource.

#### **10.12 No comprehensive strategy to overcome energy poverty.**

As discussed above the government does not have a comprehensive strategy to overcome energy poverty. They are not ready to explore the available resources in a planned manner. Their priorities are focusing on satisfying the profit motives of private investment. They are not even ready to accept energy as a basic infrastructure for development. Instead they are trying to commodity it suitable for profiteering. They are not even ready to accept the fact that the flawless availability of electricity with affordable tariff is a necessity for social development.

Increasing production capacity through increased public investment is the only solution for irradiating energy poverty. There should be a comprehensive plan addressing this issue. In this plan hydro schemes should have a prominent position as against the present scenario. The hydro potential should be harnessed to its maximum level. Ministry of Environment and forest should play a proactive role in this case. Instead of mere conservative approach, there should be a Eco management approach to utilize this potential, assuring diminished Eco damage. The target fixed by the planning commission should be revised based on this assessment to at least 20000MW. Allowing private investment in this sector will be disastrous and hydro development should be kept with central and state sector alone. But as already seen hydro generation finds very less importance in governmental plans. For the 12th plan the proposed hydro schemes constitute only 9204MW. Even in this 2116MW is allocated for private sector.

As the second cheapest source of energy coal is having an important role in Indian power sector. As already discussed we are facing severe coal scarcity. The policy favouring import or privatising coal fields can not solve the issue. Increasing the availability of Indigenous coal is the only solution for the present crisis. Ministry of coal and Coal India Ltd. needs to be impressed upon to formulate a contingency plan to meet the coal demand of the power sector. Sanctioning of additional coal blocks from MoE&F needs to be expedited by the Government. Power Sector must be allocated 80% of total coal production. Instead of going for private investment in coal production, the activities of CIL should be strengthened. Allocating coal blocks to state governments can also be examined. But here also the policy of the government is disappointing.

As a future source of power nuclear energy is having a prominent role in our planning. The three stage nuclear programme pursued by the country was very important in this context to secure the country's long term energy independence. In India we have only around 1–2% of the global uranium reserve which is not sufficient for our nuclear programme. This was the reason for searching another option. The three stage programme formulated by H J Bhaba, suggested a solution for this by utilising our Thorium reserves found in the monozite sands of coastal regions of south India. Pressurised heavy water reactor, fast breeder reactor, thorium based reactor are the three stages envisaged in this programme. In this process, India had almost covered its second stage of the programme by developing fast breeder reactor, even though the commercial model is not yet established. To have a breakthrough we require enough investment in this sector. But the government priorities are not allowing this investment.

Improving the efficiency of power plants is also very important in ensuring energy security.

There should be a comprehensive plan for renovation and modernization of existing coal plants. Priority should be given to the plants having have operating heat rate higher than 20% of the newly designed plants. A revival fund should be created for this purpose. At least 5000MW of additional capacity can be introduced to the system without additional fuel consumption though this initiative. The expertise and experience of PSUs like NTPC, NHPC, DVC etc should be utilized to its maximum extend considering the basic developmental crisis of India is its energy poverty. But government is trying to sell out old plants with scrap values to private sector instead of exploring life extension or renovation schemes.

### 10.13 Failed policies

Mounting commercial losses due to poor fiscal health of State Utilities, endemic capacity and energy shortages and increasing subsidy burden on the states were stated as the necessity of the neo-liberal reforms initiated in Indian power sector with the prime objective of transforming the electricity industry into an efficient enterprise. The lack of competitiveness was described as the main hurdle in the development of power sector. Hence it was decided to open up the sector to market competition. The reform process is on for more than two decades and now it is the time for stock taking. The main promises of neo-liberal market reforms – adequate electricity, lower prices, improved efficiencies, better services, were failed miserably.

As already seen we are nowhere in solving Energy poverty. Electricity for all was the main slogan of the pro reform band wagon from the start itself. It was reiterated in National electricity Policy 2004 as “electricity for all by 2009” Later the target was refixed as 2012. But still 32.8% of Indian Households (overall) and 44.7% of the rural households does not have access to electricity.

The dream of lowering prices by market competition was also proved a failure. The average cost of supply increased about four times from 1992-93 level to 2010-11 that is from 128.19 paise per unit to 487.92 paise per unit. The average tariffs also increased likewise from 105.40 paise per unit during 1992-93 to 380.83 paise per unit 2010-11. The table shows the trend in average cost of supply and average tariff from 92-93 to 2010-11 on all India basis. The present tariff of domestic consumers are given as **Annexure- 4 Page 67-72.**

Ministry of Power Govt. of India time to time declares schemes for power sector utilities. One such was Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) for loss making DISCOMS. Let us examine the contradiction between the policy and schemes for implementation of the policy. Electricity Act 2003 was enacted to make the electricity sector financially viable and as well distancing the state Governments from the ambit of administering electricity. But it is amusing to note that Ministry of Power through its Office Memorandum No. 20/11/2012-APDRP Dated 5/10/2012 assigned responsibility upon state Govts. as per Cl 2) a (i) *“The State Government will take over the liability by issuance of special securities till the entire loan (50% of Short Term Liabilities) is taken over by the State Govt. (ii) State Government would provide full support to discoms for repayment of interest and principal for this portion and (iii) State Government would ensure that issuance of special securities is within the targets prescribed in FRBM Acts of respective states.... Clause 2b. ... Repayment of Principal and interest be fully secured by the state Government Guarantee. As per Paragraph C of Annexure I of the Power Ministry Office Memorandum ( Scheme for turnaround of State Discoms) Mandatory Conditions has been stipulated upon State Governments for preparing Ì%Road map for involvement of private sector in state distribution sector through franchise arrangements or any other mode of private participation to be prepared within a year by the Discoms Ì% SERC be requested to allow*





revised tariff with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April of each year... 1% State Government shall make a firm commitment to underwrite the shortfall as equity of interest free loan on annual basis.”

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph of Preamble of **Scheme for turnaround of State Discoms** Power Ministry has cited the dismal shape of their long cherished reform. We may quote from its page 5, “The accumulated losses of the state power distribution companies are estimated to be about Rs 1.9 lakh crore. As per the annual report 2011-12 on **The Working of State Power Utilities and Electricity Departments** brought out by the Planning Commission, between 2007-08 to 2011-12 the overall unit cost of supply has increased by 21% with interest payment increasing 65% and power purchase by 21%. The share of expenditure on power purchase in the total cost of supply has increased from 39% in 1998-99 to 70% in 2009-10. Non-revision of tariffs, non-payment of subsidies, high cost of power purchase and high distribution losses are some of the key reasons for the poor financial health of the Discoms.

Further there have been rapid decline in their net worth. The gap between average cost of Supply and Average Revenue realised has increased from 76 p/KWH in the year 1998-99 to 145 p/KWH in the year 2009-10. The losses of power utilities pose a serious threat to fiscal consolidation of some states. The financial health of some of the states is also not good and has already breached the FRBM limits. The aggregate debt of SPUs has been increasing by a CAGR of more than 19% in the last 3 to 4 years.”

In the regime of UPA-I Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh met the representatives of power sector workers and employees organisations on the insistence of left MPs. NCCOEEE representatives requested the government to review the situation after implementation of Electricity Act, 2003. Prime Minister agreed to publish a White Paper on review of reform process. As the head of any government cannot flatly admit failure of its policy, the White Paper was not published even after commitment of the Prime Minister.

On going through above paragraphs, mostly quoted from Government documents, no research is required to understand that Power sector Reform process of Government of India has taken a very dismal shape. They have admitted the same in different terms barring a simple statement that **Our strategy of Power Sector Reform has miserably failed.**

#### 10.14 All India Average cost of supply and average tariff

	92-93	2000-01	2007-8	2010-11
Average Cost of supply paise/unit	128.19	303.83	404.01	487.92
Average tariff paise/unit	105.40	212.02	305.12	380.83

On analysing this feature we can see one important fact that the cost of supply was increasing due to the increasing power purchase cost. The share of expenditure on power purchase in the total cost of supply has increased from 39 percent in 1998-99 to more than 70% percent in 2010-11. The expenditure on power purchase expressed in terms of expenditure incurred per unit of electricity sold, has increased from 152 paise/kWh sold in 1998-99 to 338 paise/kWh sold in 2010-11. These facts are enough to prove expected market miracle is a failure.

#### 10.15 Fund flow to drive reforms

During 2005 Rajeev Gandhi Graamin Vaidhyuthiikaran Yojana (RGGVY) was introduced as an ambitious project of the UPA Government. After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003, there is no agency directly responsible for rural electrification which was originally the duty of SEBs. RGGVY was declared to avoid this criticism. Villages which are not electrified and having at



least 300 unelectrified houses was initially included in the scheme. 90% of the estimate will be given as grant to the respective states along with 10% loan from Rural Electrification Corporation. As on 15-06-13 Rs. 28965 Crores was dispensed. As per government report a total of 2.25 Crores of connections are awarded as per the scheme out of which 2.03 crores are BPL families.

Even though the central power ministry is making big claims on success of the scheme there are a number of reports on misuse of fund under the scheme. In most of the states the scheme was prepared based on some cooked up figures without any field survey. Since the scheme is prepared for revenue districts altogether and tendered on a turnkey basis, the actual beneficiaries are not aware of the scheme. There are lots of cases of completion of projects on paper without any material output on earth. The number of allegations is more in J&K, Jharkhand, UP etc.

Another issue with RGVVY is compulsory Franchising of assets created. Even though the assets are created using public fund central ministry insists the states to go for franchisee on completion of projects. Central ministry insists various reform targets also for sanctioning of the project including privatisation of distribution wing. Thus this prestigious project is also becoming a tool for implementing anti people policies.

Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDP) was first introduced during 2000-01 as a last means for restoring commercial viability of distribution wing. Then to link it with the reform process it was rechristened as APDRP during 2002-03. Improving financial viability of power utilities, reduction of AT&C losses, improving customer satisfaction, increasing reliability and quality of power were the declared objectives of the scheme. The scheme was having two components 1. Investment part and 2. Incentive part. Initially in investment part the scheme provided 25% assistance and 25% soft loan from central government. Then 12<sup>th</sup> finance commission decided to discontinue with the soft loan part and state utilities have to arrange the balance of assistance, that is 75%. As per incentive part of the scheme central government provides 50% of the actual cash loss reduction of state utilities. During 2001-08 Rs 5768/- crores were released under investment part and about Rs. 2800/- Crores under incentive scheme. The total projects sanctioned were Rs. 17612/- Crores. But the achievement was less than 30% in financial terms. If the material achievement is measured it was even below ten percent. The consultancy arrangements by NTPC as well as PGCIL which are not having any experience in distribution networks and the turnkey contract stipulations were the main reasons for the failure. As already discussed this scheme is designed to drive the reform process and various reform targets including attracting private investment in power sector were made conditionalities of the scheme. Approval of schemes from different states was also linked with their achievement in reform process. State governments were not in a position to accept these conditionalities as such and that became a reason for the failure.

Realising the absolute failure of APDRP the central government rethought its course of action and came up with another ambitious scheme Re-structured APDRP during 2008. RAPDRP proposed to cover cities with population more than 30000(10000 in special category states). In addition in certain high load density rural areas with significant loads would also be taken up. There were two parts for the scheme. In part A, it is orpora on projects for establishment of baseline data and IT applications for energy auditing/accounting and IT based consumer service centers. Part 2 focus is on regular distribution strengthening works. But here also there are certain criteria for states to be eligible for getting approval of schemes. Constitution of State Electricity Regulatory commission was one of the major conditionality for the scheme.



For the implementation of the programme the states can prepare the projects by itself or using some consultants selected from among the enlisted by central government. The part A projects have to be implemented through certain agencies that also enlisted by the central government. PFC was nominated as its nodal agency.

Three years were fixed as the time line for implementation of Part A, with an actual implementation time of 18 months from awarding of the contract. Most of the Part A projects were sanctioned by 2008 and 2009. As per the time line fixed these projects were to be completed at least by 2012. But none of the projects are completed yet. Most of the implementing companies were not having any domain knowledge, and that was the main reason for the failure. Actually the schemes were not at all addressing the basic issues of the our distribution network. The proposed scheme was not reflecting the ground reality but was tamed for the IT giants world wide. On going through the project details it can be easily understood that the actual motive behind the project was to moot a scheme to help these IT companies struggling with world economic melt down of 2007.

The above schemes, RGGVY, APDRP, RAPDRP etc are found to be real failures. But behind these schemes government was trying to push the reform agenda favoring multinational giants by opening up the sector to global finance capital. Through these schemes huge funds are already siphoned. The role of financial institutions like PFC and REC was to drive the reforms. The increasing role the financial institutions in driving reforms are also evident from the experiences of bidding out Ultra mega Power projects (UMPPs) and Inter state transmission projects.

#### **10.16 Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs)**

The Government has experimented with various mechanisms to enlarge the presence of private sector in power the sector. While outright privatisation was experimented in distribution sector initially various state governments has developed cold feet in view of the experience in such states. Now the focus of central government in enlarging private participation is in generation and transmission sector even while pressurising state governments to experiment with private participation in distribution sector through franchisees.

The bidding process for Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) was the most important initiative taken by the central government in this direction. An UMPP was designed as a 4000 MW coal based power project where all facilitation for the project is provided by the government through PFC. While inland UMPPs were conceived as pit head power projects, coastal projects were conceived as imported coal based projects. 16 such projects were already identified with a total capacity of 64,000 MW. All the project sites are to be initially taken over by PFC through its subsidiaries and all clearances were obtained prior to the bidding process. In the case of pit head plants, the government also allocates coal blocks to fully cater the coal requirements of the project. Thus all the government works for development of the power project is carried out by government through PFC. At the stage of take off the project is offered to private developers through a tariff based competitive bidding process and the project with all clearances and assets is handed over to the successful bidder.

The bidding for the first of such projects were undertaken for Sasan UMPP in Madhya Pradesh during 2005. The levelised price offered by the successful bidder for 25 years was Rs 1.19 per unit which was quite sensational. Through subsequent bids, Mundra UMPP in Gujarat, Tilaiya UMPP in Jharkhand and Krishnapatnam UMPP in Andhra Pradesh were handed over to successful bidder at a quoted levelised tariff of Rs 2.26, 1.77 and 2.33 per unit respectively.

The Mundra UMPP was awarded to Tata Power and the other 3 projects were allotted to Reliance power. The euphoria of the government on the success of UMPPs were visible in its claim that the low price discovered through the process is an indication of the success of reforms and marks a new era in power sector development.

However, now after about 8 years, the failure of UMPPs is an accepted fact. Out of the 16 UMPPs envisaged only Mundra and Sasan has started power generation to some extent. While all units of Mundra has been put to operation only the first unit of Sasan has started generation. Tilaiya and Krishanpatnam is facing various problems and Reliance has already suspended construction activities at Krishnapatnam and various states has initiated legal proceedings against the developer. In the case of Mundra and Sasan both Tata power and Reliance power is seeking upward revision in tariff with scant disregard to the bid process. Surprisingly CERC has accepted the plea of Tata power to enhance the tariff fixed through bidding process, citing increase in imported coal price. The action of CERC has made the whole bidding process a mere mockery. Now the plea of Reliance power for enhancing tariff citing various delays in execution of project is before CERC. Earlier CERC has taken a similar stand in the case of another bid out project in Gujarat, where the developer was Adani Power. CAG has looked into the bidding process of UMPP which resulted in awarding Sasan UMPP to reliance power and has concluded that the post bid concessions provided to Reliance power amounted to Rs 29,000 crores and has vitiated the whole bid process. The challenge of Tata power against the post bid concessions granted to Reliance power is presently before Supreme Court.

The PPA signed by the UMPPs with 11 DISCOMS will be scrapped. Some of these DISCOMS will move to seek judicial intervention. But we understand at the end of the day no solution other than keeping interest of promoters will be found leading to a total hoax in the name of reform.

Similar initiatives were taken by the Government to award crucial inter state transmission projects (ISTS) to private developers through REC. Already some successful bidders has approached CERC for upward revision of tariff determined through bidding. In certain cases public sector PGCIL has approached CERC to cancel the award of transmission project to private developers citing lack of progress in project execution.

Even though 16 UMPPs were identified by the Government, bidding process of balance projects are in limbo. Now the Government is in the process of comprehensively revising the bidding documents to provide more reliefs and incentives to the private sector. The UMPPs and ISTS are yet another example of continued failure of reform measures unleashed by the Government. [ **Details in Annexure 5** ]

#### **10.17 The Indian Power market experience**

The Electricity Act, 2003 has transformed electricity as a commodity rather than a tool for social engineering. Thus, the Act has introduced concepts of trading, open access, power markets, multiple licensees in same area and de-licensing in generation sector. All these were claimed to create a dynamic power market in the country and the resulting competition to benefit the sector and consumers.

Inter state open access was operationalised by CERC through a series of regulations starting from 2005 and the first power exchange in the country become operational in 2008. The initial phase of market development has witnessed sky rocketing of electricity prices. Upto year 2009-10 the rate of power in the market was well above the generation cost of power. The



yearly average rate of power transacted through traders during the period between 2005 and 2008 was above Rs 7.00 per unit. The price was very volatile and has occasionally gone upto Rs 16 per unit. In 2009-10 the average price has come down to about Rs 5.00 per unit and thereafter it has fallen to between Rs 3.00 to 4.00 per unit. Often the average price of electricity traded in power exchanges has fallen to about Rs 2.00 per unit in the NEW grid and the average price has remained above Rs 3.00 per unit primarily due to the higher prices in southern region. The higher price in southern region was due to the transmission corridor congestion between southern region and rest of the country. This has resulted in higher prices in southern region averaging at about Rs 6.00 per unit and occasionally going upto Rs 18.00 per unit during peak hours.

A close look at the impact of volatile power market provides clue to the deep financial distress of the distribution utilities as well as the reason for most of new power projects undertaken by private developers being treated as non performing assets by financial institutions. The report on the financial position of power distribution companies by Sri. V.K. Shunglu has brought out a staggering loss figure of Rs 1.89 lakh crores by the year 2010. The report also throws light to various income and expenditure items of distribution utilities. An analysis of this data has revealed that while various expenditures except power purchase cost has only increased in tune with the prevailing inflation rates, the power purchase cost alone has doubled during the period between 2006 and 2010. The increase in power purchase cost has to take into account any increase in quantum of power procurement also. However, the increase in volume of power procurement was only 35% during this period (at an annual increase of about 7.5%). When the increase in quantum of power procured is also factored in and taking into account the normal increase in price of power procured due to inflation, there is still an unexplained increase in power purchase cost in each of these years. Analysis show that the unexplained increase in power purchase cost during this period comes to a staggering figure of Rs 1.02 Lakh crores. The exorbitant increase in power purchase cost during this period is the contribution of power market operations in the country. This has resulted in the bankrupting of distribution utilities and a few private generators like Adani, Jindal etc cornering huge profits from market operations.

The lure of such huge profits has attracted a lot of private developers into taking up new power generation projects, which has resulted in large share of capacity addition by private sector during 11<sup>th</sup> plan period. In the 12<sup>th</sup> plan period also, similar trend was expected by the planning commission which has allotted more than 50% of capacity addition to the private sector. However, with most of the distribution utilities becoming bankrupt, they were not in a position to procure power at exorbitant rates in the subsequent years. This has resulted in a price fall in the market and operation of private generators depending on power market has become unviable. Financial institutions has stopped funding new power projects and are apprehending most of the projects for which funds are released would soon become nonperforming assets.

It is at this stage the Central government has intervened with a two pronged strategy to sustain the reform process. At first, through a direction to the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity, government has ensured that from now on there will be annual tariff revision in every state to make the distribution companies financially viable. The Appellate Tribunal, at the instance of central government, has directed all State Electricity Regulatory Commissions to revise the tariff in every year. Even in cases where the distribution companies are not filing tariff petitions due to social considerations, the state commissions are directed to revise tariff through suo moto orders. Further the state commissions also have to pass on the burden of higher fuel

charges on to consumers on a monthly or quarterly basis. Thus, the central government is ensuring that the looting of the people through electricity markets are unabatedly continued in future.

Secondly, the central government has announced a debt relief package where the state governments are to bear 50% of the existing liabilities of distribution utilities and the balance liabilities are converted into long term debt. The central government offers to share a small piece of the burden and in return has stipulated that the distribution sector has to be handed over to private participants and the tariff has to be revised annually so that the entire cost is recovered through tariff by the next three years.

As a combined effect of all these measures 18 states has sharply increased tariff during 2012-13. All the states are in the process of next tariff revision for 2013-14 also and already 8 states has issued tariff revision orders for 2013-14. The Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat Commissions has revised the tariff on suo moto basis without a formal tariff petition from the distribution utilities. The increase in tariff has already become unbearable to common man and the average tariff in various states has already gone beyond Rs 5.00 per unit. With the average cost of supply of many of the distribution utilities already crossing Rs 6.00 per unit, the tariff for electricity in all states are going to increase sharply in the coming days also.

**[Tariff for Domestic Consumers as on 1<sup>st</sup> half of 2013 has been placed as Annexure- 4 Pages 78-83]**

#### **10.18 Grid Disaster**

We noted that 21 states of India including national capital region of Delhi covering 60 crores of people plunged into total darkness between 30<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2012. We quote below from the EEFI press statement on grid failure issued on 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2012,

*"History of all blackouts in the world including dreadful California Crisis revealed that market manipulation by the energy traders played most obnoxious role to the menaces. In India also all these traders in various names and fake identities without investing a single paise towards generation, transmission and distribution network are making huge profit from the power market. Now it is a matter of shock and serious concern that the private profiteers have been alone allocated about 50% of new generation capacity addition during 12<sup>th</sup> Five year plan.*

*In this situation the country is being pushed to recurrence of power cuts and black outs in future, not due to shortage of instant demand or availability. But policy framed by the Government towards more and more deregulation in the whole energy arena will lead to destabilisation of energy security of our country."*

Power Department, Govt. of India, set up an enquiry committee for investigating the massive failure of the grid. Report of the enquiry committee with its recommendation has been published. The role of the power traders and energy exchange companies has been skillfully suppressed in the report. Hence recurrence of similar failure in future cannot be ruled out.

#### **10.18 Promise of Reforms does not materialise**

The power sector reforms in India has promised to provide electricity to all by 2009, ensure adequate supply of electricity in the country, bring down AT&C losses to international standards, make the sector viable and profitable, bring in the benefits of competition by way of better services and reduced prices etc. However, the reforms has failed miserably and is aiding the looting of Indian populace by profit mongering private players. After two decades of power sector reforms

- the power shortages has increased
- vast sections of Indian population still remains in darkness



- electricity prices are sky rocketing – is becoming unaffordable to ordinary consumers as well as Indian industries
- The AT&C losses are still remaining high
- The financial losses of distribution utilities has increased manifold
- The reforms only aids the looting of Indian masses by private corporate
- India's energy security is being severely compromised at the hands of unpatriotic ruling class  
Thus there is an urgent need to place an alternate agenda for power sector development in the country to meet the national aspiration of electricity for all at affordable cost. The ruling class is bend upon neo liberal reforms which is resulting only in looting the people. The working class movement has a responsibility to evolve the much needed alternate agenda and with the support of the people call for a change in the disastrous policies followed by the Government.

#### 10.19 Profit of Energy Companies:

Energy Co	Business	Years	Revenue Earned in Rs. Crores	Net Profit After tax in Rs. Crores	% of Profit
Tata Power	Electricity	2011-12	8495.84	1169.73	13.77
		2012-13	9567.28	1024.69	10.71
CESC Ltd	Electricity	2010-11	4246.7	488.4	11.5
		2011-12	4781.9	554.3	11.59
Reliance Infrastructure Ltd	Electricity	2011-12	24272	1587	6.53
		2012-13	22382	2247	10.03
NTPC	Electricity	2010-11	57399.49	9102.59	15.86
		2011-12	64514.79	9223.73	14.3
Coal India	Coal	2011-12	62415.43	14788.20	23.7
		2012-13	68302.74	17356.36	25.41
ONGC	Oil & Gas	2010-11	1238518.6	224559.32	18.13
		2011-12	1521006.43	281436.16	18.5
Power Grid	Electricity	2010-11	5269.65	2696.89	51.17
		2011-12	6168.75	3254.95	52.76
NHPC	Electricity	2010-11	4046.59	2877.41	71.10
		2011-12	5509.65	3517.04	63.83

Source : Profit & Loss Accounts of the coy.

Above table shows comparative figures of profit of the major energy companies of India which indicates that some Maharatnas are making profit to the tune of 50-70% of their total revenue. Our Prime Minister laments energy pricing is too low and 12<sup>th</sup> Plan approach paper indicates it will be pushed to international level. We understand the target of snatching away the right to energy of Indian people is paving its way forward.



## 10.20 Energy and Environment

As an organisation of Workers and Employees of energy sector we understand the relation between energy and environment. Globally energy sector is accused for polluting the environment. We also understand the gap in consumption of energy between developed and developing world. Imperialist world accuses China and India for more consumption of everything setting aside the wide gap of per capita consumption. In India, National Action Plan on Climatic Change adopted with 8 missions namely, **National Solar Mission • National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency • National Mission on Sustainable Habitat • National Water Mission • National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem • National Mission for a “Green India” • National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, • National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change.**

We understand all these missions are important and accomplishment of most of these missions is related to cooperation of wider section of the people. Awareness of the people is a matter of concern. We are afraid, most of the projects, schemes and missions are led by bureaucrats who are having minimum concern with the lower strata of mass people of India. Sometimes they use to ignore the diversified character of our people and topography. We have noted so many solar power plants are implemented by the corporate. They only hanker for more profit. Intensity of sunrays is not equal all over India. As a result all solar power plants are rushing to western India. Tariff determined through bidding process within a short span of time in different projects showing wide difference. We should keep our vigil eyes, so that in the name of protecting environment scams may not pollute our society.

## 10.21 Technological Changes

We are working in an industry which is the prime mover of all industry. There are so many industries which face sickness due to lack of timely updating of technology. But our industry is completely different one. Technology is updated in power industry in a regular and methodical manner. But the purpose is not only improving productivity or reducing cost of supply of Electricity. Main motive behind the technological changes sometimes observed is making more profit by reducing cost of man power. Power systems sometimes dwindle multiple times faster than human reflex. Whenever some improved technology is harnessed for precision and perfect control of the system we may not think over objecting to the change in technology. Even after deployment of most updated technology, we note that system failure or loss of generation for days together cannot be avoided. Super critical pressure power generating plants are being installed and commissioned. But adequate and methodical training for operation and maintenance of those are still lacking.

## 10.22 Power Scenario and Chronological Development Graphical & Statistical Presentation in Annexure 2.1 to 2.11 in Pages 71-76.



ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA  
7<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL CONFERENCE

STOP EXPLOITATION OF WORKERS UNDER CONTRACT SYSTEM



### **11.1 Backdrop**

India is having the history of Electrification through a span of a century and a decade. Use of electricity in India was started by the Kings and Landlords only for their luxury and comfort. Commercial use of electricity was also started immediately after Europe and US. But growth of the industry was insignificant in the colonial India. Till 1950, India had a generating capacity of nearly 1500 MW spread only in the cities and selected towns. Presently the generating capacity is above 185000 MW and a consumer base of 140 million approx. This development took place within a span of 65 years, though till today 550 million of Indians are not having access to electricity.

### **11.2 Initial Status**

The main contribution in this development of electricity industry was from presently dismantled state electricity boards and workers and engineers of these organizations, entrusted the basic responsibility of building infrastructure for the industrial agricultural as well total economic growth of the country. After 3 decades since independence of the country, Govt. of India formed electricity utility organizations in generation and transmission arena. Till first decade of the present century, private sector did not contribute considerably besides cities like Mumbai, Kolkata and Ahmedabad. In the name of globalization, Govt. of India adopted a policy of making electricity as a market driven service. Initial response was very poor. Private sector came forward to take part in the electricity industry in order to grab the cream from huge transmission and distribution network developed with the public exchequer by the electricity boards. But after enactment of Electricity Act, 2003 and constitution of Electricity Regulatory Commissions as well extension of out of turn benefit, recently Private Sector has become interested to power sector.

### **11.3 Profit is the Policy**

In Para 1.6 of the National Electricity Policy, it has been mentioned that “Electricity Act, 2003 provides an enabling framework for accelerated and more efficient development of the power sector. The Act seeks to encourage competition with appropriate regulatory intervention. Competition is expected to yield efficiency gains and in turn result in availability of quality supply of electricity to consumers at competitive rates.”

This encouragement of competition has been resulted into competition of exploitation also for the workers engaged in the electricity industry. Worst situation prevails in the case of contractor workers in the industry. At the initial days of development of electricity industry under SEBs, engagement of contractor workers was confined only in the construction activities. All the activities related to operation, maintenance, revenue as well establishment jobs used to be catered by direct employees of the electricity boards within the purview of laws of the land. Till 3 decades after independence of the country 1 million workers and employees used to serve the industry. Barring a few thousand, all the workers were regular employees of the electricity utilities concerned.

### **11.4 Trade Union organization**

Commensurating development of the electricity industry, Electricity Workers formed their trade unions all over the country. As most of the workers were engaged by the electricity utilities directly trade unions were also organised to protect the interest of those category of employees only. Wage structure and service conditions varied widely among the utilities and states.

Bargaining capacities of the trade union was the major factor. When the union concerned had enough strength and mobilization they could achieve the suitable terms and conditions of service as well other benefit. Recent study through 49 central, state and private owned electricity utilities only in 11 utilities found to have trade unions among the workers engaged through contractors.

#### **11.5 Violation of Labour Laws:**

Gross departure in the engagement pattern of the electricity employees faced a sea change in the 4<sup>th</sup> part of the past century. Private industries are having fancy towards violation of labour laws in the interest of escalating profit. But in the case of electricity industry gross contractorisation was pioneered by Central Public Sector Undertakings. Very specifically NTPC, Power Grid and NHPC started engagement of contractors in the perennial nature of jobs like operation, maintenance, establishment and all commercial activities. The act as well rules framed therein stipulates that contract system can be introduced only within the ambit of the scheduled act. Activities directly linked to production process (perennial nature) can not be kept for contractorisation. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 clearly stipulates that engagement of contractors in the perennial nature of job is gross violation of the statute. This violation has become the natural practice in electricity all over the country.

#### **11.6 Engagement of Contract Workers:**

The mostly concentrated electricity workers are in Thermal Power Stations. The private power plants initially had a very limited number of Contract Workers in the of side jobs like coal handling, ash handling etc. Major operation and maintenance jobs used to be under taken by direct employees. Similarly for the consumer-service also jobs used to be under taken by direct employees. Direct employees organised their unions and acquired their power of collective bargaining. Employers had to concede to their legitimate demands of living wages and other favourable terms and condition of service. Employers tried to evade all these by engaging contract workers / outsourcing part of the perennial nature of job in total defiance of laws of the land. Some of the unions of the regular employees had the requisite level of consciousness. They resorted to path of resistance to some extent. Some of the unions of the direct employees were lacking the level of consciousness. They did not feel it necessary to raise objection against the un-lawful steps of the management. Broad spectrum contractualisation in electricity industry was started by Central Public Sector undertakings.

Major portion of the CPSU owned power plants were totally dependent upon contractor workers. Initially precision jobs of operation, maintenance as well control and instrumentation were done by departmental skilled workers. Presently highly skilled, skilled and semi skilled workers are also engaged through contractors in the name of Annual Maintenance Contract. Only a few supervisors and engineers are recruited directly. Permanent workers and their unions lost their credibility as striking force, as neither the O & M nor the overhauling jobs can be steered by them. In a class divided society, strength of the working class is conspicuous within their credibility as striking force. Loss of that strength is nothing but loss of vigour of the working class.

All the establishments intend to engage contractors are to make them registered with the Labour Department of the appropriate government as establishment. In actual sense they are the Principal Employer. All the contractors engaged by the establishment are to obtain a license from the appropriate government, application for which must be routed through the



principal employer. When the License is issued conditions of licensing will be as under:

- Maximum nos. of workmen to be employed as Contract Labour in the establishment on any day.
- The rates of wages payable to the workmen by the contractor shall not be less than the rates prescribed for the schedule of employment under the minimum wages Act 1948, and where the rates have been fixed by agreement, settlement or award, not less than the rates fixed.
- In cases where the workmen employed by the contractor perform same or similar kind of work as the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment, the wages rate, holidays, hours of work and other conditions of service of the workmen of the contractor shall be the same as applicable to the workmen directly employed by the principal employer of the establishment on the same or similar kind of work.
- A copy of the License shall be displayed prominently at he premises where the contract work is being carried on.

Whatever may be written in the statute, the practical application of the provisions of the Act and rules is neglected to the extent possible.

#### 11.7 Globalisation and its impact:

From 1991 Govt. of India declared its policy of Pvt. Participation in electricity industry on the plea of resource crisis on the part of the Govt. to cope with ever expanding growth in power demand in the country. In order to allure Pvt. Capital so many relief and concessions were granted. But the result was not at all encouraging. Foreign capital was also invited. Stories of Enron in Dhabhol, AES in Orissa and Augden in Assam were known to all of us. SEBs were blamed for their inefficiencies and high cost of power. But all these Pvt. Companies were assured benefit at the cost of SEBs. Elaboration of those might be irrelevant here. Electricity Regulatory Commission Act 1998 was passed to snatch away the legal right of the state Govts. and to keep the State Govt. away from determination of electricity tariff. Finally, Electricity Act 2003 was enacted to enable private players to take part in the Electricity Business in a massive way. Private sector participation in power generation was below 5% as on 1991. Now, Private participation in electricity generation has shoot to 22% making cost of power at the highest possible level. The plight of the consumers might be taken into consideration. But, exploitation of the workers has gone beyond limit. Most of these private power plants are being operated by the contract workers. For distribution business private players has kept their eyes on major cities and industrial hubs. Delhi Bidyut Board was dismantled and licensed area of Delhi Vidyut Board has been distributed among Tata and Reliance. Most of the licensed area of Bengaluru, Mumbai, Noida has been handed over to private distribution companies. Franchises are being appointed in Gurgaon, Kanpur, Agra, Panipath and other cities as settled between the private parties and the Government concerned. The question of interest of workers as well consumers of electricity has not been taken into consideration by any of the authority. Still Delhi Govt. is holding the brief of the private companies for hike of power tariff.

Attitude of the judiciary in respect of Workers may be construed from the quoted lines below:

“The attitude of the judiciary in our country has undergone a directional change under the influence of neo-liberal socio economic policies adopted by successive Governments particularly after 1991. The changed approach of the Court has resulted in tremendous erosion of the rights of workmen and laws are now being interpreted with the pro-employer orientation.

This has sharply manifested expressly in areas such as : right to strike; subtle introduction of the principle of higher and fire by refusing reinstatement and grant of back wages; denial of



regularization of daily wagers, casual workers and temporary workmen employed for years. Through different judgments passed in the era of liberalization and privatization the judiciary is legitimizing 'hire & fire' and full scale contractorisation and casualisation of work places along with freeing the contractors and principal employers from any obligation towards the contract and casual workers they employ."

Among this atmosphere of so called Globalisation a mile stone judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble Justice Markandey Katju & Justice Chandramauli Kr. Prasad on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2011 in the matter of Bhilwara Dugdh Utpadak Sahakari S. Ltd Vs Vinod Kumar Sharma Dead by Lrs & Ors. We may quote part of the judgment:

"Labour statutes were meant to protect the employees/workmen because it was realized that the employers and the employees are not on an equal bargaining position. Hence, protection of the employees was required so that they may not be exploited. However, this new technique of subterfuge has been adopted by some employers in recent years in order to deny the rights of the workmen under various labour statutes by showing that the concerned workmen are not their employees are the employees/workmen of a contractor, or that they are merely daily wage or short term or casual employees when in fact they are doing the work of regular employees.

This Court can not countenance such practices any more. Globalisation / liberalization in the name of growth can not be at the human cost of exploitation of workers."

#### 11.8 Inherent Limitation of the Act concerned:

We are aware that Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 was enacted through prolong movement of the working class to protect the contract workers and impose prohibition on the employers from exploitation of workers through escalation of contractorisation. When industrial dispute is raised for imposing prohibitory order to execute work of perennial nature through contractors, Act and the rules concerned prescribed that the appropriate Govt. will refer the matter to Advisory Board. Upon the recommendation of the Advisory Board, Govt. will notify in the Official Gazette formal prohibition of contract labour in any process, operation or other work of the specific establishment. **After notification the prohibition over engagement of contract labour will be imposed. By that process the workers engaged by the contractors in that establishment will be placed out of employment, whatever may be their length of service as contract worker in that establishment.** Formerly, perception was there that on prohibition of contract system; the concerned workers will be automatically absorbed in the establishment. Through the judgment of Supreme Court in Air India statutory Corporation Ltd Vs United Labour Union & others case Dated 6.12.1996 the perception was confirmed. But in the matters of Gujarat State Electricity Board Vs Union of India, and Steel Authority of India Ltd & others Vs National Union of Waterfront Workers & others on 09.05.1995, and 30.08.2001 respectively apex court has removed that misconception through their judgment. Hence, the contract Workers and the Union representing them are reluctant to raise dispute towards prohibition of contract system. This is an inherent weakness of the Act. Trade Union movement is to move for suitable amendment of the Act through related legislation to the effect of absorption of the concerned workers. In Gujarat State Electricity Board case, the Supreme Court recommended that the central should amend the act by incorporating a suitable provision to refer to industrial adjudicator the question of the direct employment of the workers of the ex-contractor in the principal establishments when the appropriate Govt. abolishes the contract labour. But the central Govt. did not honour the recommendation of the apex court for obvious



reason. Trade Union movement has to move a long way to achieve the desired goal.

### **11.9 Judiciary and Contract workers in Power Utilities:**

COTEE (Central Organ of Tamil Nadu Electricity Employees) affiliated to CITU and EEFI fought longest and wider fight for the contract and casual workers of the electricity utility. Besides their struggles of formal protests and direct resistance action through lots of demonstration, procession, strikes they moved to the High Court and Supreme Court seeking justice against exploitation of contract workers. Their multi-corner attacks compelled TNEB to absorb more than 20,000 workers engaged by the contractors. A detailed description and case history has been included in this issue of Voice.

Another example of attitude of judiciary to this category of workers may be set with the matter of NTPC Farakka Vs Regional PF Commissioner, West Bengal. NTPC Farakka evaded coverage of Provident Fund for contractor workers engaged in the Power Plant. Under persuasion of CITU Union coverage for 1400 workers was done from the year 2000. Union drew the notice of EPFO that most of these workers are rendering their service from the year 1990. Why they will be denied the benefit from the date of their induction. EPFO assessed and claimed an amount of Rs. 4.37 crores as past period contribution and interest as per 7A of EPF & MP Act. NTPC Farakka disputed the assessment and moved to the Court of Law to have the names of beneficiaries. The Hon'ble Court instead of scolding NTPC as principal employer for not keeping proper record of the contractor workers engaged by them, left the ball to EPFO and Unions for preparation of list of beneficiaries. Practical situation is that a good number among these 1400 workers served FSTPP from 1990 has expired. Records are being sought from their legal heirs.

There should not be any illusion among the workers or their union that once the matter is moved to court of law, justice will be meted to. We are not unaware that all decisions of the Hon'ble courts of different level is not convincing to the knowledge and perception of the workers in general. Case histories referred to above paragraph are examples of such confusion. We are also aware that long battle in the legal front requires huge quantum of money. In that score the management of the electricity utilities, Govt. or private are more resourceful in money power than workers and their Union. We have experiences that even after award by court in favour of workers, management did not implement. Workers are to move again to the court to file a suit for "contempt of Court". The vicious circle becomes endless. Hence, we should put priority of path of united and long drawn struggle over legal battle.

### **11.10 Avenues of Exploitation:**

Let us consider the situation of the workers engaged by the contractors in the electricity industry. There are so many stipulations of compliance of Labour laws, safety and social security norms in respect of assignment of jobs on contract basis. But those remain in paper only where the workers are not having their strong union, workers are not conscious, organizers of the union are not cautious, vicious circle of exploitation continues in every steps. As per Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and rules thereof, no perennial nature of job can be assigned to contractors. These norms are grossly violated all over the country barring exception in rare cases. Principal employers are to register them with the Labour Department of the appropriate Government. But, neither the Governments nor the unions are at all vigilant in this matter. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 stipulates that the workers engaged by the contractors should be paid equal wages for the similar nature of

job performed by the workers directly engaged by the Principal employer. Achieving this demand is far off; most of the organizers / Leaders of the union concerned are not at all aware of these provisions of the act.

Most of the Electricity utilities and their contractors are totally reluctant to honour provisions of Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Wages Act, Provident Fund and M.P. Act, Gratuity Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Workmen's Compensation Act and ESI Act (where applicable). Private participants in power sector are growing, but major area of electricity business is still under Central / State owned utilities. Exploitation of contractor workers in these govt. owned utilities is almost similar to private utilities.

Examples are also there, when some permanent workers are getting his job done by someone giving only a part of his wage. In some states, distribution utility does not engage any new employee for line maintenance or consumer service. Consumers are getting the faulty line / equipment repaired by *private mistry* (electrician) against payment. We may not count this category of illegal engagement as contractor workers yet it is mentioned here, in order to understand the situation. Whenever an accident takes place in these sorts of engagement none comes forward to shoulder the responsibility. No question of compensation or coverage of insurance arises. It indicates some of the workers are exploiting other section of workers.

#### 11.11 Social Security Schemes and utilization of scope:

Some of the Acts referred to above like Provident Fund and M.P. Act, Gratuity Act, Payment of Bonus Act, Workmen's compensation Act and ESI Act were enacted to ensure coverage of social security for the workers. Very limited numbers of electricity workers engaged by the contractors are enjoying the social security benefits as per provisions. Provident Fund coverage from the first day of engagement for the contractor / casual / part time workers is totally absent. In some utilities, contractors are not having PF Code / ESI registration. Management is totally reluctant to compel. If no Union for the contractor worker exist PF remains beyond reach of the contract workers. When the PF is introduced after prolong persuasion; past period contribution and interest there of is forgotten. In some cases, PF is deducted and employer's contribution is paid only upon part of the Wage, showing that portion as Basic. Balance part of the emoluments are shown as House Rent / Conveyance / Medical / Technical Allowance, so that obligation of payment of full contribution can be avoided. In most cases, Contractors are not issuing pay slips or Wage statements to keep the scope of less contribution. Lots of examples are there, contractor are deducting PF contribution but not depositing the same to EPFO. Some contractors are deducting both employer and employees contribution from the gross payable amount to the worker. Workers are not aware of the provisions of the Act and silently exploited for years together. Some Contractors are deducting contribution from the employees but depositing the same in the name of his kith and kin. Power utilities are reluctant to cross check whether the workers are issued Form 3 / 3A every month. Annual statement in Form 12/ 12A is submitted. Monthly statement as per Rule 36B of EPF scheme is submitted to the principal employer. Contractors are changed time to time, but workers are required to be retained for mutual benefit. Out of ignorance of the workers they do not submit Form 13 / 13A for transfer of EPF Account under the code of new contractor. By that way they are losing accrued money as well full benefit of EPS. Cheating of Workers by the Contractors is a general practice. One contractor in West Bengal engaged by WBSEB / WBSEDCL deducted contribution from his employees. At the end of the year annual statement of Accounts (Form 6A) was handed over to the employees. It was subsequently revealed from the RPFC office concerned



that statement is a fake one. He did not deposit the recovered amount at all. Union lodged complaint with the Police and RPFC authority but still yielded no result.

ESI is not applicable everywhere, where electricity workers are to render their service. Workers are not covered even in the area of coverage. Suitable WC insurance is also not taken. In absence of proper record contractor / utility try to declare after accident that the victim of the accident is not at all an electricity worker simply to shake off the liability of compensation. Similarly liability of payment of gratuity on death / termination of job is also shaken off.

#### **11.12 Responsibility of Permanent workers and their unions:**

The Unions / organization of workers directly engaged by the electricity utilities could not play significant role to fight against the exploitation of contractor workers, casual and part time workers of the utility. Save and except some exception the Unions of permanent workers played role of onlooker. As a result management started induction of contractors. First step was in arduous nature of jobs like sweeping, cleaning etc. Step by step most of the jobs related to Physical labour and unhealthy ambience was assigned to contractors. Subsequently, jobs requiring skill was also transferred to contractors in the name of Annual Maintenance contract. In some of the thermal power stations, all the important activities including process control instrumentation has been assigned to contractors. In Transmission & Distribution also operation and maintenance of line and sub-stations are assigned to contractors. Meter reading, billing, cash collection also has been outsourced. Two classes among the workers have been evolved in the power sector. Permanent workers now fewer in Nos. are assigned jobs of less importance. All jobs having direct bearing on efficiency and production are assigned to contract workers at a much lower cost. By that way, cost of supply of power to consumers is being reduced. Utilities are facing competition in the market through exploitation of contractor workers.

#### **11.13 Intensive struggle is the solution**

Struggle of COTEE compelled TNEB to recruit more than 50,000 of its workers from the casual / work charged and contractor workers through their decades long struggle. A few thousands contractors workers have been absorbed in West Bengal also. Contractor workers of KSEB earn one of the highest rates of wages among the power sector in the country. Skilled contract workers in CESC and contract workers engaged in perennial nature of jobs in Thermal Power Stations under WBPDC, enjoy H.R.A., Casual Leave, Earned Leave, Festival leave, Wage, Increment etc. in most cases but all those benefits are absent except bonus payment for the contract workers engaged under WBSEDCL. The skilled contract workers in CESC, NTPC, DVC and DPL enjoy some HRA, leave facility and wage increment. These contract/casual/seasonal/part time workers engaged by the contractors in different works under WBSEDCL are the worst victims and they do not get minimum wages in some places. Attendance also is not recorded by dishonest Contractors and Management remains mum willfully. The minimum wage of a permanent worker in Group D category in every utility in West Bengal is 3 to 6 times higher than the minimum wage of contract workers engaged in such utilities. Besides minimum wages, there are maximum exploitations in question of providing fringe benefits. Practically, there are hail and heaven difference in question of payment of wages and providing facilities in between contract / casual workers and permanent employees under any utility of West Bengal.

It transpires wherever workers and employees under the stewardship of their union could develop intensive struggle their wages, service condition and all other benefits went to higher side. Hence the only avenue available before the workers to shake off exploitation is struggle and intensive struggle.

#### 11.14. Safety / Occupational Health

Electricity workers are engaged in a risk prone job. Accident is a common phenomenon in this industry, especially in the work fronts where contractor workers are engaged. They are not provided with proper PPDs, preventive steps are not being taken to avert accident. Standard procedures for blocking the system is not adopt, before engagement of workers on job. No arrangement of training for the contractor workers is done by the utilities. Unskilled persons; without possession of requisite workmen permit is engaged by the contractors. Electricity utilities are reluctant to impose proper checks. Most of the utilities do not have any standard procedure for communication in changes made in the circuitry / feeders. As a result hundreds of a accidents take place in the power sector. Victims are mostly contractor workers.

Occupational health is also ignored to the worst possible extent. It has already been mentioned that contractor workers are assigned their jobs in arduous ambiance where dust, heat and vibration, improper illumination is prevailed round the clock. No system of periodic health checking or preventive action to avoid occupational diseases is taken. Level of consciousness in this score is also very poor.

A study of an example of accidents in one utility through a couple of years will reflect the situation in the Power Sector utilities. We set below a report of accidents and victims under WBSUEDCL for a period between 2007-08 and 2011-12

#### Nos. of Accident-vis a vis – No. of Victims

Category	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No. of Accidents	205	191	182	250	225
No. of Victims	245	227	219	284	259

#### No. of Victims – Fatal

Categories of victims	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Company Employee (Nos.)	8	4	1	6	8
Contractor Labour (Nos.)	26	18	18	23	35
General People (Nos.)	73	99	73	127	68
Total (Nos.)	107	121	92	156	111

#### No. of Victims –Non- Fatal

Categories of victims	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Company Employee (Nos.)	29	38	30	24	20
Contractor Labour (Nos.)	66	39	53	46	80
General People (Nos.)	43	29	44	58	48
Total (Nos.)	138	106	127	128	148

It may be noted through the table set above, that victims of both fatal and non fatal accidents are mostly contractor workers. They are supposed to undertake the jobs without proper PPDs and adequate isolation of system to avert accidents. Sometimes workers are not issued statutory document like Permit to Work Card or valid written instruction to undertake the job. After the occurrence of the accident authority of the contractor workers are refuted.



Through agreement with CITU Union, Workmen's compensations are provided for the accident victims but in most cases, contractors try to exploit the victim or their families with the help of lower level management.

#### 11.15. Our Course of Action and the Hard Reality:

Electricity Employees Federation of India has decided to carry forward struggle to fight back the present situation prevailing in the electricity industry. Exploitation of contract workers are gaining momentum. We are to fight it to the possible extent. Not only the unions of contractor workers, who will fight this menace. All the EEFI affiliates will organise the workers for fighting this problem. There will be regional conventions with the organizations of permanent and contract workers to formulate the strategy of campaign and struggle. One such convention for northern region has already been held at Chandigarh on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2011. Second convention for Eastern and North-Eastern region will take place at Mithon, Jharkhand on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2012. Convention of southern region took place held at Nellore and Western Region convention took place on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 at Nagpur. After completion of convention at all the regions National convention took place at Delhi on 31<sup>st</sup> August. The Convention resolved to launch nationwide movement to confront the exploitation of contract workers in the electricity industry. The 7<sup>th</sup> conference of EEFI has taken up the issue as one of the major agenda of the conference.

#### 11.16 SALIENT FEATURES OF CONTRACTOR WORKERS IN ELECTRICITY UTILITIES

Item No.	Information Sought For	Input / Information Made Available
1.	Information received from the Nos. of States & Union Territories	13
2.	Names of the States & Union Territories who sent information	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Tripura, Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, UP
3.	Information received from Nos. of utilities under Central sector	4
4.	Name of the Utilities under Central sector who sent information	N.T.P.C. (Farakka Unit), N.T.P.C. (Kayamkulam Unit), D.V.C., Powergrid Corporation of India Ltd.
5.	Information Received from Nos. of Private Utilities	3
6.	Name of the private utilities who sent information :	C.E.S.C. Ltd., Kolkata, West Bengal, TATA Power, Haldia Unit, West Bengal, Hydel & Wind Power Stations, Kerala
7.	Numbers of Utilities covered (Information Available)	49
8.	Total number of employees in 49 Nos. of utilities	5,64,667
9.	Total number of contractor workers in the 49 Nos. of utilities out of total No. of 564667	2,13,366
10.	Jobs undertaken by contractor workers:	Power Station Operation, Power Station Main maintenance, Sub Station Operation, Sub Station Maintenance, Line Maintenance, Commercial, Administrative, Security.



Contractor workers engaged in the 20 Nos. of States, Central Sector & Private sector utilities from whom information gathered.

	<b>Category of Jobs</b>	<b>Nos. of Utilities</b>
11.	Engagement in Power Station Operation	11
12.	Engagement in Power Station Maintenance	15
13.	Engagement in Sub-Station Operation	10
14.	Engagement in Sub-Station Maintenance	12
15.	Engagement in Line Maintenance	14
16.	Engagement in EHV Line Maintenance	09
17.	Engagement in HV Line Maintenance	10
18.	Engagement in LT Line Maintenance	12
19.	Engagement in Consumer Technical / Support service	06
20.	Engagement in Meter Reading Works	08
21.	Engagement in Billing Works	08
22.	Engagement in Cash Receiving Works	03 & 01 (Part)
23.	Engagement in Secretarial Jobs	08
24.	Engagement in Breakdown Reporting Jobs	06
Statutory compliance in the 20 Nos. of States, Central sectors & Private sectors from whom information gathered :-		
25.	Engagement of Contractors with Labour License	09 & 02 (Part)
26.	<b>Defined Duty within 8 Hours</b>	08
27.	Undefined	12
28.	Defined system of recording attendance	07 & 03 (Part)
29.	Maintenance of Adult workers' Register	05 & 03 (Part)
30.	P.F Benefit extended	05 & 05 (Part)
31.	ESI Benefit provided	02 & 03 (Part)
32.	Mediclaime/Workmen's Compensation Insurance (Beyond coverage of ESI) extended	04 & 01 (Part)
33.	<b>Gratuity Benefit extended</b>	<b>01 &amp; 02 (Part)</b>
34.	Defined wage period	06 & 01 (Part)
35.	Fixed Date of Wage Payment	05 & 02 (Part)
36.	Wage Rate equivalent to Regular Employees for rendering similar services	Nil
37.	Paid weekly holiday	04 & 03 (Part)
38.	Annual Privilege Leave Facility Extended	03 & 01 (Part)



39.	Any other Leave Facility Extended	02 & 01 (Part)
40.	Paid Festival Holidays	02 & 02 (Part)
41.	Compliance of Factories Act	05 & 01 (Part)
42.	Compliance of Safety Rules	04 & 04 (Part)
43.	Bonus paid	05 & 01 (Part)
44.	Identity Cards Provided	04 & 03 (Part)
45.	Existence of Trade Union	11

## 12 CONCLUSION

**12.1** This conference with its presented report and discussion of the delegates and observers will have to arrive at conclusion. We cannot claim that our organization has successfully discharged its full responsibility but like modestly mention that we tried to go ahead. Our report was placed in 3 parts i.e. on organisation on Industry and on situation related to contractor workers' exploitation. As per presentation of report, discussion there upon, we are to chalk out comprehensive Charter of Demands, future course of action to settle the demands, activities, campaign & struggle related to all these 3 parts of the report.

### 12.2 Charter of Demands for discussion and adoption by the Conference

12.2.1 Electricity Act, 2003 should be further reviewed towards amendment of the Clauses not commensurating with federal structure of union of India. **RIGHT TO ELECTRICITY** for people of India to be declared as **HUMAN RIGHT**. Performance of electricity utilities is to be reviewed in the light of tariff structure, consumer benefit, loss reduction and poor peoples access to electricity.

12.2.2 We demand introduction of Bipartite Collective Bargaining Mechanism for negotiating Long Term Settlement (LTS) as per current system in vogue for power workers in some states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Punjab; as also in all Central Power Utilities with 3 years periodicity of revising pay, perks, facilities, various social security and welfare measures for workers engaged in the work of power generation, transmission, distribution and all other allied activities in all enterprises in Power Sector of the country.

- a) Standing Tripartite National Wage Fixing Mechanism for Power Workers (who are not covered under LTS concluded through collective bargaining) must be put in by the Central Government.
- b) Contract / Casual Workers in Power Industries must be paid the similar wages, benefits and facilities of equivalent category of regular workmen in Power Sector till complete abolition of contract workers engaged in permanent and perennial nature of jobs.

12.2.3 Standard for operation and maintenance of electricity generation, transmission and distribution installations to be ensured for safety of man and machine as well reliable supply with Zero interruption for public utility services.

12.2.4 Speculatory games with trading of power to be stopped forthwith to arrest exorbitant cost of supply and bankruptcy of public sector utilities. Right to mineral as well natural resources is to be retained by union government. All profit hunting game with KG basin gas dispute to be stopped forthwith. Indigenous fuel for power generation including natural gas should be priced at cost+ basis and not on import parity basis. As coal is the major resource for electricity generation, suitable mechanism should be developed to control cost, quality, reliability and efficiency for supply of coal. Selection of technology for power generation should be prioritise on the basis of indigenous resources and adoptability in the Indian situation with affordability of cost of power. Persons involved in the Energy resource scams should be penalized through

- judicial probe.
- 12.2.5 Standard for workplace operational & preventive safety and occupational health related work norm for the electricity industry is to be codified in the Electricity Act in consultation with the National Federations of Electricity Employees. Compliance of such codes are to be strictly adhered to.
- 12.2.6 Skill development in Electricity Industry should be taken care of by National / Regional Power training institutes / CEA with compulsory training procedure for the employees of electricity utilities to cope with the rapidly changing technology.
- 12.2.7 Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 should be strictly imposed in electricity industry with compliance of social security measures including provident fund, pension and gratuity for all contract/casual employees. Contract/Casual Workers should be given priority consideration in regular recruitment process of electricity utilities.
- 12.2.8 National policy and scheme for generation and use of clean energy to be formulated keeping balanced use of indigenous natural resources all over the country.
- 12.2.9 UMPP developers are to comply all conditions of tariff based bidding till 25 years period for assured levelised tariff determined through bidding process. Sites of abandoned UMPPs are to be handed over to NTPC / State Genco for execution with financial support from Government.
- 12.2.10 Demands raised by Central TUs are to be immediately resolved.

### 12.3 Plan of Actions

- 12.3.1 Working Class of our country is under constant attack by the ruling class. Attack on workers of Maruti at Haryana or left activists in West Bengal are not isolated incidences. All those are in seriatim of class struggle. **EEFI and its affiliated unions will always stand as relentless vanguard to raise voice of spontaneous protest against any attack on working class.**
- 12.3.2 EEFI calls upon all Electricity Workers and Employees irrespective of its banner and affiliation to take part in the United Movement of working class of India blooming through the years of recent past and years to come. Indian Power Sector Workers should not deny their historical responsibility to build the country as a wealthy and powerful nation fighting against all the evils like backwardness, inequality, exploitation and corruption.
- 12.3.3 We are to expand our organisation with three prong target. All the affiliated and associated organisations are to concentrate to increase membership base. Our **ideological approach should be propagated** among existing and new workers through series of campaign and propaganda. For these activities we are to chalk out year round programmes.
- 12.3.4 This year is the birth centenary year of Comrade Jyoti Basu (8.7.2013 - 8.7.2014), all our affiliates will chalk out **campaign on ideology and teachings of Comrade Jyoti Basu**, our leader, philosopher and guide. We are to organise these campaign neither within the four walls nor limited to our members only. All unions will try to extend campaign from unit level to state level. Special edition of organs of the union should be published and maximum copies to be sold to Electricity employees in general.
- 12.3.5 EEFI completes three decades of its existence by 15<sup>th</sup> January 2014. We shall celebrate this at national level as well lower level of organisation. All unions will draw the programme upon their capacity and strength. A commemorative book with 3 decades of struggle will be published by EEFI. This book will cover a biography of our Founder President **Com. E-Balanandan and struggle** of our Federation through this three decades to protect the interest of Electricity Employees and people of India as well Electricity consumers.
- 12.3.6 All the EEFI constituents will launch well planned membership drive in any one month of 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of the year 2014. Planned membership drive is having a wider meaning. We firmly believe that Innovativeness of our experienced organizers will fetch us a good result. Starting from 2013 to 8<sup>th</sup> conference, all of our unions will have a declared **Membership Drive Month** in each year. We shall publish the outcome of this programme in VOICE to inspire our weaker unions as well appreciate the advanced organisation. By this way we may achieve increase of



our membership to the tune of 25%. Our weaknesses to expand in private utilities should be removed.

- 12.3.7** Seventh conference of EEFI focused on right to Electricity for the people of India. We are to extend the movement covering wider section of people as well Electricity Employees. For involving other Federations in the movement, we are to initiate and move forward independently. Right from the day of return from this conference to respective work place we are to make local plan of propaganda through a span of six months. We have discussed and finalized charter of demands through successive discussion in Office Bearers and Working Committee meetings, we are seeking approval of this conference on our charter of demand. **With this charter of demand our phases of movement will roll.** After completion of state level movement, we are to move on regional level with mass mobilization at Chennai, Kolkata, Chandigarh and Nagpur, covering states of Southern, East & North East, Northern and Western region. Culmination of the movement is to be planned with National Rally of Electricity Workers at Delhi to put adequate pressure to Central Govt. Further intensification of the movement may be need and planned with mandate of mass workers.
- 12.3.8** Election to Parliament of India & a few states are schedule to take place within a couple of months next. This conference urges upon **electricity employees** and their friends and family members **to extend support in favour of Left forces**, wherever possible. In all other places we are to mobilize in favour of progressive secular forces.
- 12.3.9** We are to keep a live contact with the Electricity consumers. In order to combat the draconian Energy policy of Government of India, we are to develop suitable forum at local, district & state level. Through this forum, **we are to communicate the mass people adverse side of the Energy policies pursued by our Government** at the dictate of nationalist bourgeois and imperialist capitalist trio. Our national movement should be strengthened with present United Movement ambience developed by Central Trade Unions. We are to keep in touch with the broad based movement to change the policies of Government.
- 12.3.10** Electricity Industry as a whole is under attack. Even after serial failure of reform process Government is not giving up their ultimate goal of total privatization of Electricity Industry. Hence our effort to develop United Movement of Electricity workers and employees are to be continued. There may be some difference of opinion among the major functional Federations but **we are to identify the common issues for united movement.**
- 12.3.11** Our **struggle against exploitation of contractor workers is to be intensified.** On 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2012, first ever National Convention against exploitation of contractor workers in power sector took place at Delhi. In order to continue our struggle in this front, EEFI constituents will organise joint demonstration between 31<sup>st</sup> August & 15<sup>th</sup> September, this year on the major demands of contractor workers. This demonstration within the ambit of the utilities concerned is to be expanded to raise industrial dispute with labour dept of appropriate Government. Copies of memorandum should be sent to EEFI Centre. EEFI will take up the matter with labour ministry of Government of India as well Power Ministry.
- 12.3.12** Some of the utilities are giving indulgence the contractors to evade PF & ESI. Our unions should seek intervention of RPF & ESI authorities. Copies of all correspondence in this matter should be endorsed to EEFI centre for needful intervention by EEFI.
- 12.3.13** In some of the utilities, existence of contractors' workers union might not be there. Our first target should be to explore the possibilities of **enrolling the contractor workers in the same union of permanent workers.** Otherwise our union should take up the initiative towards unionising the contractors' workers. Series of joint movement are to be planned at the utilities level and state level. At certain point of time we are to resort to **nationwide movement to put hold upon** the present form of **exploitation.**
- 12.3.14** We are organizing Trade Union schools for our activists time to time. Some of our major unions have taken up these tasks seriously but smaller unions are to organise TU class at least once in a year on the occasion of celebration of May Day / November Revolution Day. Besides Marxist



theory & Labour Laws, Social issues also should be included in the topic.

**12.3.15** Energy & environment awareness campaign among our members should be continued and extended to the students, mass people & science movement and social activists.

Dear Comrades,

While concluding the report of our 7<sup>th</sup> national conference, we like to quote from the historic speech of Comrade B T Ranadive delivered on the foundation conference of CITU on 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1970 at Calcutta.

*“When we are talking about the politicalisation of the working class, and bringing the working class more and more to common class consciousness, there should not be a tendency to underestimate the importance of the powerful lever of the direct economic struggle.....*

*The struggle for unity is a serious struggle, it has to be carried on with the great precision, with great confidence and in the bargain and in the process, and the forces of disruption have to be isolated. Only then our organisation can really develop the fighting strength of the working class, can be an effective organ of the struggle to defend the working class and can be an effective organ to develop its consciousness further so that it can discharge its political obligations which history has placed on it. Only then we will be able to seize initiative in the common democratic struggle to replace the bourgeois-landlord Government by a genuine people’s Government, and forge a durable alliance with the peasant masses and other democratic forces and march to victory against the ruling classes who exploit the people and growingly yield to imperialist pressure.”*

In this conference, we have invited our fraternal energy sector TUs from abroad and India. We have invited all active Power sector workers’ and Engineers’ Federations. Obviously with the objective of perspective integrated Energy movement. We are to shoulder our independent responsibility as well extend our best hand with other organizations for united movement. This conference may become a major milestone for national as well global Energy movement, if we can adopt steps in proper direction. We are confident that we shall be able to discharge our historic responsibility.

To conclude the report, we must express our sincerest thanks to CITU state committees, for extending their help to organise new unions of Electricity workers and inspire those Unions to be associated / affiliated to our Federation towards their participation in the national level Power workers movement.

We are to acknowledge with warm appreciation the guidance of Comrade A K Padmanabhan, President, CITU and Comrade Tapan Sen, General Secretary, CITU towards advancement of our organisation.

We express our sincerest thanks to people of Kanchipuram & Tamil Nadu along with the leaders of mass movement of the state. CITU Tamil Nadu state committee, members of Reception Committee, COTEE, volunteers and workers involved with this conference have tied us with a bond of revolutionary spirit while they extend various sorts of co-operation to make this conference successful. We too are to reciprocate with desired level of struggle for the people of India.

With warm greetings,

Long live working class Unity  
Workers of the world, unite!  
Long live EEFI

Prasanta N Chowdhury  
General Secretary.



ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA  
7<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ANNEXURES





**Workers share in GDP: India**

To determine the income share of workers in the GDP [i.e. compensation of employees/Gross value addition], the relevant data of wages/salary component considered for GDP estimation, is not available.

An alternative method for undertaking comparisons of income and standards of living across time and space is to construct estimates of GDP per capita or average income. Until recently, GDP per capita in most medieval and ancient economies was assumed to remain close to subsistence levels.

With growing interest in recent years in medieval and ancient economies, new estimates began to emerge which suggest that GDP per capita was higher than the subsistence minimum. It has also been recognized that even if some fraction of the population may have lived close to subsistence, others enjoyed significantly higher levels of income and consumption, pushing the averages higher.

There are different approaches to the construction of GDP per capita estimates. For modern economies for which detailed data is available, GDP per capita is constructed initially and most often from the product side by estimating the volume of total production and dividing it by the population.

**Indian GDP at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices**

GDP at factor cos	t2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 [3 <sup>rd</sup> revised estimate]	2010-11 [2 <sup>nd</sup> revised estimate]	2011-12 [1 <sup>st</sup> revised estimate]	2012-13 [Advance estimate]
%	9.3	6.7	8.6	9.3	6.2	5.0
Rupees in Crore	38,96,636	41,58,676	45,16,071	49,37,006	52,43,582	55,03,476
LESS: Net Factor Income from abroad	(17,179)	(25,384)	(27,757)	(54,757)	(46,734)	(56,307)
Gross National Income	38,79,457	41,33,292	44,88,314	48,82,249	51,96,848	54,47,169
LESS: Consumption of fixed capital	(4,27,630)	(4,68,903)	(5,21,906)	(5,72,055)	(6,24,773)	(6,82,350)
Net National Income	34,51,827	36,64,389	39,66,408	43,10,194	45,72,075	47,64,819
Population (Crore)	113.8	115.4	117.0	118.6	120.2	121.7
Per Capita Income	30,332	31,754	33,901	36,342	38,037	39,152
Growth rate of Per Capita Income in %	8.1	4.7	6.8	7.2	4.7	2.9

Source: CSO

**Reference: Factor shares in the Indian economy**

Analysis by C. P. Chandrasekhar/Jayati Ghosh (This article was published in the *Hindu Business Line* on April 16, 2012)

According to their analysis, the share of wages and salaries in the national income of India has shown a decline since 1991. This decline is evident both as a share of total NDP as well as of Organized sector NDP. It was roughly around 70% for a decade preceding the economic reforms and has declined since to 50% in the year 2009. This might seem surprising given that in the US (and probably most of the developed world ) the share of compensation of employees in national income has remained between 60-70% for last 50 years or so.

The authors suggested this as an evidence for rising income inequality after the economic reforms and I don't necessarily disagree with that interpretation. This issue is certainly important to look into and might suggest a role for policy intervention.

However, the contrast with the US suggests that there might be some other factors at play causing the shares to settle at different values in both these countries. One reason for this contrast is that the factor shares could reflect the relative factor scarcity. Capital being relatively scarce in developing countries compared to the developed ones, higher overall returns for it might be expected.

If one admits that most of the growth of the organized sector has been because of the rising service sector, then this does make sense. In addition, the continuing rigidity of labor laws might also mean a lower opportunity cost for ones time further reducing the bargaining power of the workers.

Overall, these empirical regularities and differences in factor shares across countries are definitely worth investigating more. The growth process has concentrated gains in the hands of the rich, excluding the poor.

The functional distribution of national income is relatively ignored by researchers interested in income distribution in India. In this edition of MacroScan, C. P. Chandrasekhar and Jayati Ghosh examined the data on factor shares in NDP available from the CSO to consider patterns of change in this distribution in the past three decades.

Discussions of income distribution in the Indian economy tend to be almost entirely based on data relating to consumption distribution, which is typically used as a proxy for income distribution.

This is largely because the only large and reasonably periodic (though still not annual) datasets available are the NSSO Surveys of household consumption, which are also useful because they allow disaggregation of households along various other criteria, such as location, household characteristics, employment status and so on.

Even so, the exclusive reliance on household consumption data is necessarily a limitation. For several reasons, this approach tends to understate the extent of inequality.

Firstly, it is well known that the nature of the surveys is such that they tend to underestimate the tails of the distribution, excluding the very rich and the very poor.

Secondly, and possibly more importantly, consumption covers only a part (albeit a large part) of income, and it is also well known that the poor are more likely to consume as much or even more than their income, while the rich are more able to save. So **income distribution is more unequal than consumption distribution.**

Indeed, focusing only on consumption distribution not only understates the extent of inequality but also may not help in capturing changing trends, particularly if these changes are reflected more in savings than in consumption.

### Looking at Distribution

There is another way of looking at distribution, which reflects the position of agents in the economy and identifies them as employers, workers, those receiving "mixed incomes" typically because of self-em-



ployment, and those receiving incomes from financial investments. This is in many ways the more economically illuminating way of looking at distribution in an economy.

The classical economists Smith, Ricardo and Marx all recognised that the most significant issues with respect to distribution related to the distribution of power and income among the classes, defined by their ownership of or relation to the means of production.

This, in turn, affects many macroeconomic variables: the rates of saving and investment, patterns of accumulation, the nature of the growth process, and so on.

In the Indian case, examining the behaviour of factor shares provides important insights into both the underlying forces of the current growth process and the implications of aggregate income growth for the conditions of workers and self-employed persons. An earlier study by Sandesara and Bishnoi ("Factor Income Shares by Sectors in Indian Economy, 1960-61-1981-82: A Statistical Analysis, *Economic and Political Weekly*, August 9, 1986) found that in the decades of the 1960s and 1970s, there had been a significant increase in the share of compensation of employees, from 35 per cent of total income to 41 per cent.

They also found declines in the mixed income of the self-employed. They associated both of these tendencies with the structural changes associated with growth and development, and saw them as fairly typical processes of the gradual transformation and diversification of the Indian economy.

However, an analysis of the data for the subsequent period after 1980 throws up very different results.

It is worth noting that this period after which the Indian economy is generally seen to have "taken off" in terms of transcending the "Hindu rate of growth" to move to a higher growth trajectory, has been one in which these tendencies have been less marked or even reversed.

The **following charts** show data calculated from the CSO's statistics on factor incomes for the period 1980-81 to 2009-10. All the data refer to current price variables.

(See Annexure 1.1 Chart - 1 Page 69)

## CHART-1 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

**Chart 1** shows that in terms of overall NDP, there has been a slight and **slightly uneven decline in the share of compensation of employees, more marked especially in the most recent years**. However, within the organised sector NDP, the decline is much sharper and even quite striking, with the share falling from 75 per cent in 1980-81 to 69 per cent in 1990-91 to 60 per cent at the turn of the century to as low as 46 per cent in the late 2000s, recovering slightly to 51 per cent in the most recent year, 2009-10.

Until 2000, the CSO provided data separately for operating surpluses and mixed incomes (typically received by the self-employed). However, for the past decade, this distinction has no longer been maintained and therefore it is no longer possible to estimate how the two have moved individually for the period after 2000-01.

However, another important process in the past three decades is easy to identify: the decline in the share of the unorganised sector in GDP. This is part of a longer term trend also identified by Sandesara and Rao for the previous two decades.

They noted that the unorganised sector's share of GDP declined from 74 per cent in 1960-61 to 66 per cent in 1980-81.

(See Annexure 1.2 Chart - 2 Page 70)

### Chart-2 UNORGANISED SECTOR IN NDP

As evident from **Chart 2**, the decline in share continued in the subsequent decades, though somewhat moderated in the first part of the period, and experienced a much sharper fall in the later period.

It is possible to link this with the growth of national income, as the period of most rapid acceleration of NNP (net national product) was also the period of sharpest fall in the share of unorganized incomes.

This is obviously a process to be welcomed as it is evidence of desired structural change. The concern is, however, that it has been accompanied by no increase (and even a slight decrease according to the NSSO data) of the unorganised sector's share in total employment.

Thus, unorganised employment accounts for the overwhelmingly dominant share (more than 95 per cent) of all workers, even through the recent period of rapid growth when its share of national income has been falling sharply.

#### **Three distinct phases**

From Chart 2 it is also possible to conceive of dividing this thirty-year period into three distinct phases. The first break is clearly 1991-92, which marked the start of the phase of liberalisation, the market-oriented reform process in the Indian economy. This did not mark a major acceleration of the growth of national income, which remained at approximately the same rate for the next decade (as evident also from **Annexure 1.3 Chart 3**).

### Chart-3 FACTOR SHARES IN NDP BY PERIOD

The second break is 2001-02, not because of any major policy regime change, but because this was indeed a different period in terms of growth acceleration. **Chart 3** confirms that compared with around 5.5 per cent average annual growth of national product in the first two periods, the third period showed a jump to an average annual rate of 7.7 per cent.

The subsequent bars in the chart indicate averages of share of NDP in each of the three periods. **What emerges is that the period of growth acceleration was also the period of significant decline in the share of compensation of employees in aggregate NDP, from an average of 38 per cent in the previous period to less than 34 per cent.**

Meanwhile, the share of the organised sector continued to show substantial increases. But what is most notable is the very significant increase within the organised sector's NDP, of the share of surplus. It now accounts for nearly half of the income accruing to that sector, a massive increase over three decades. Clearly, in the period of rapid growth, that growth has been focussed on the organised sector in GDP terms (though unfortunately not in employment) and the greater part of the growth has accrued to the surplus-takers.

This confirms the reality that is increasingly apparent within Indian society, of a growth process that has generated **significant economic inequality** and **concentrated the gains among those who do not have to work as employees in the organised sector or as self-employed workers in the unorganised sector.**

As per ILO's **Global Wage Report 2012-13**, released on 07 December 2012, **Indian real wage fell 1%** between 2008 & 2011, while labour productivity grew 7.60% in the same period. ILO's data indicated that the benefits of the country's economic growth did not translate into better pay for workers in the aftermath of the global economic crisis, shrinking the purchasing power of the wage earners.

According to the **United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)** figure, growth of real

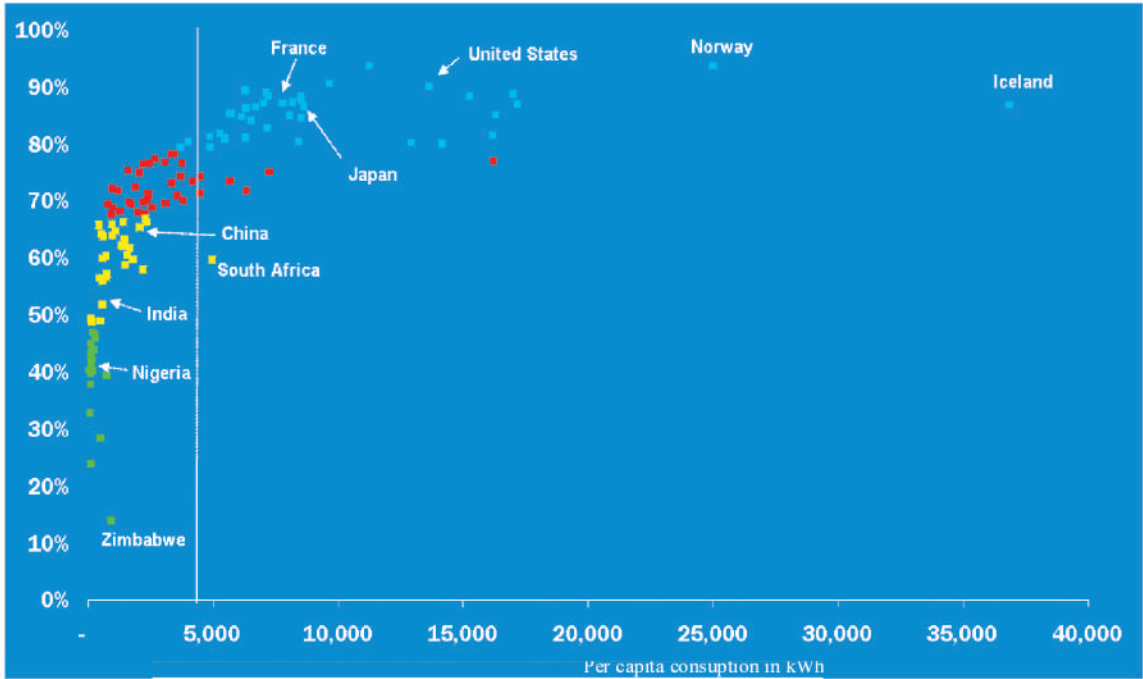


wages in India between 2001 & 2005 was a mere 2.60% annually. If we take the IMF database numbers, the average real GDP growth in India during the period was much higher, at 6.50%. Real wages grew at abysmal rates of 0.4% in 2006 and -0.6% in 2007, far lower than the GDP growth rates during this boom period. It was only in 2008 that the real wage rates went up by 8.3%, much higher than the GDP growth rate. If UNCTAD's numbers are right, then sections of the population have not really benefited from the high growth rates of the last decade. The lower share of wages could also account for the declining share of private consumption in India's GDP. **(Refer Annexure 1.4 Page 71)**



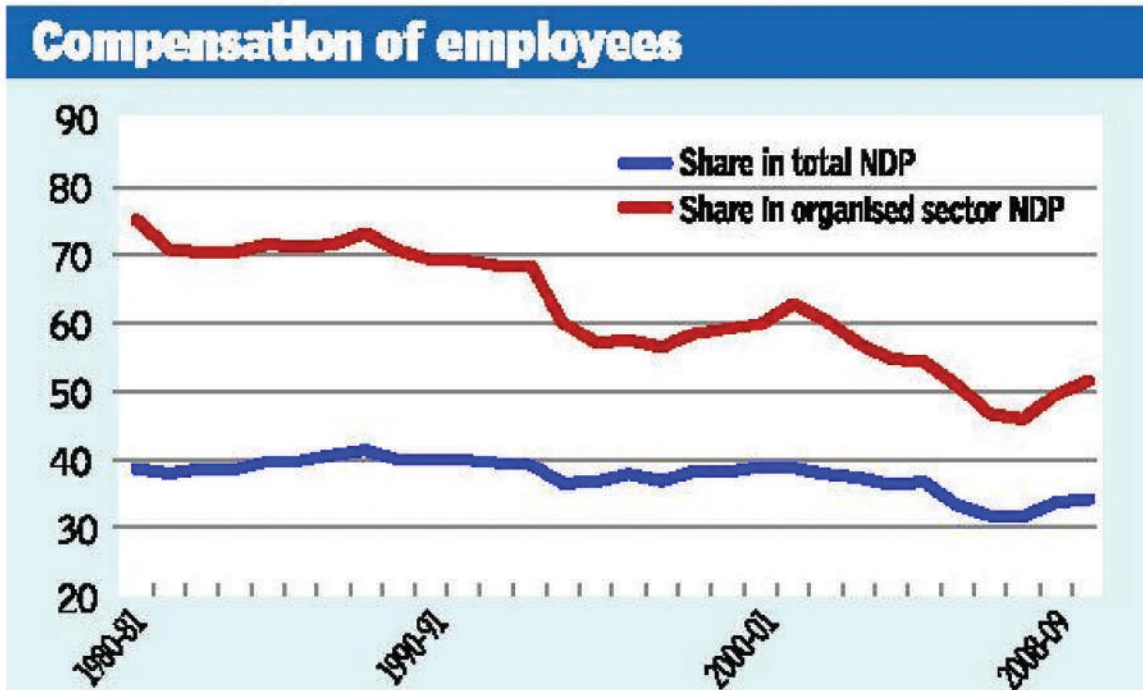


### Annexure 3

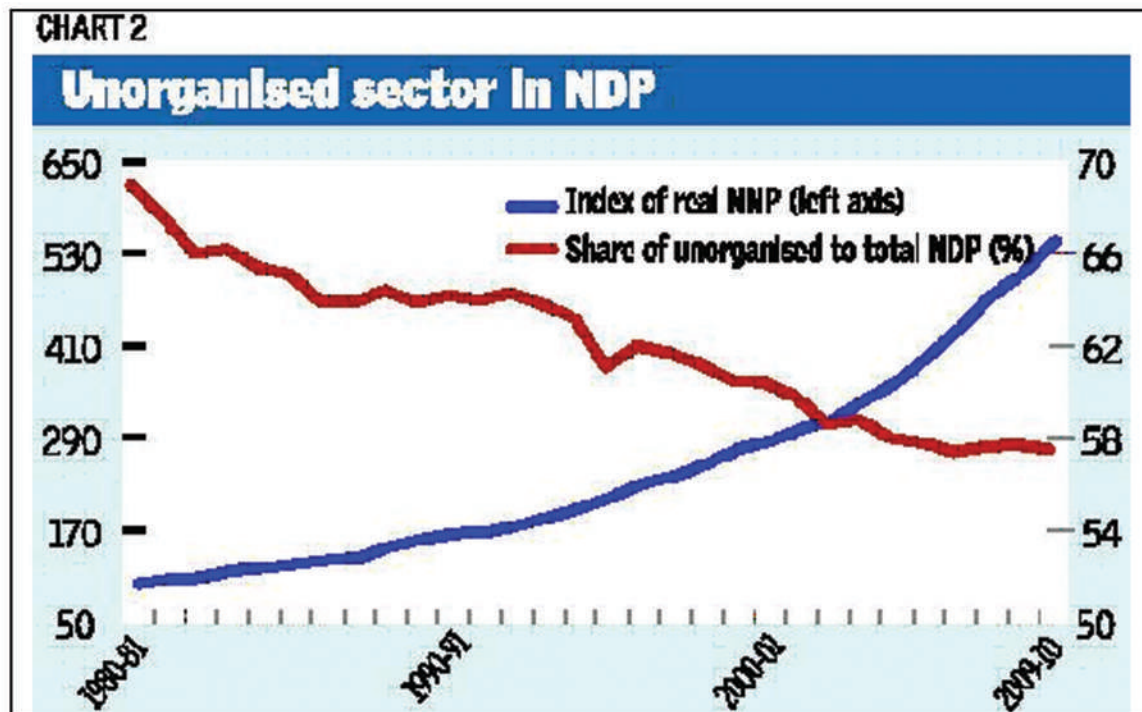


### Annexure 1.1

CHART 1

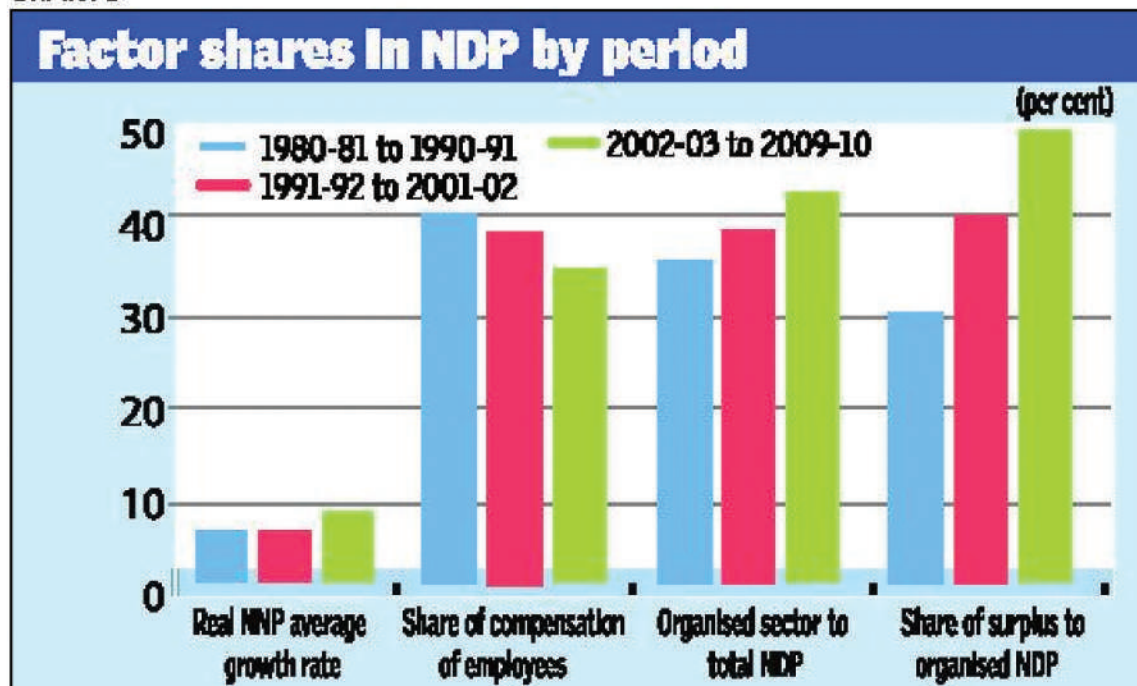


## Annexure 1.2

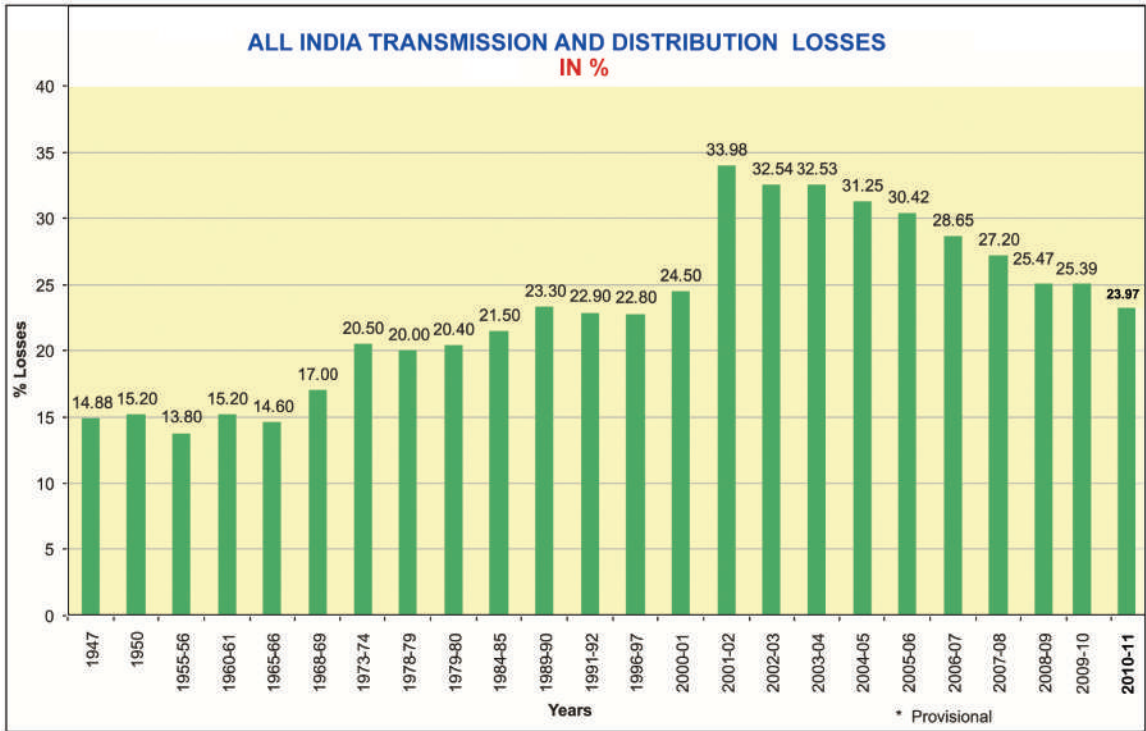


## Annexure 1.3

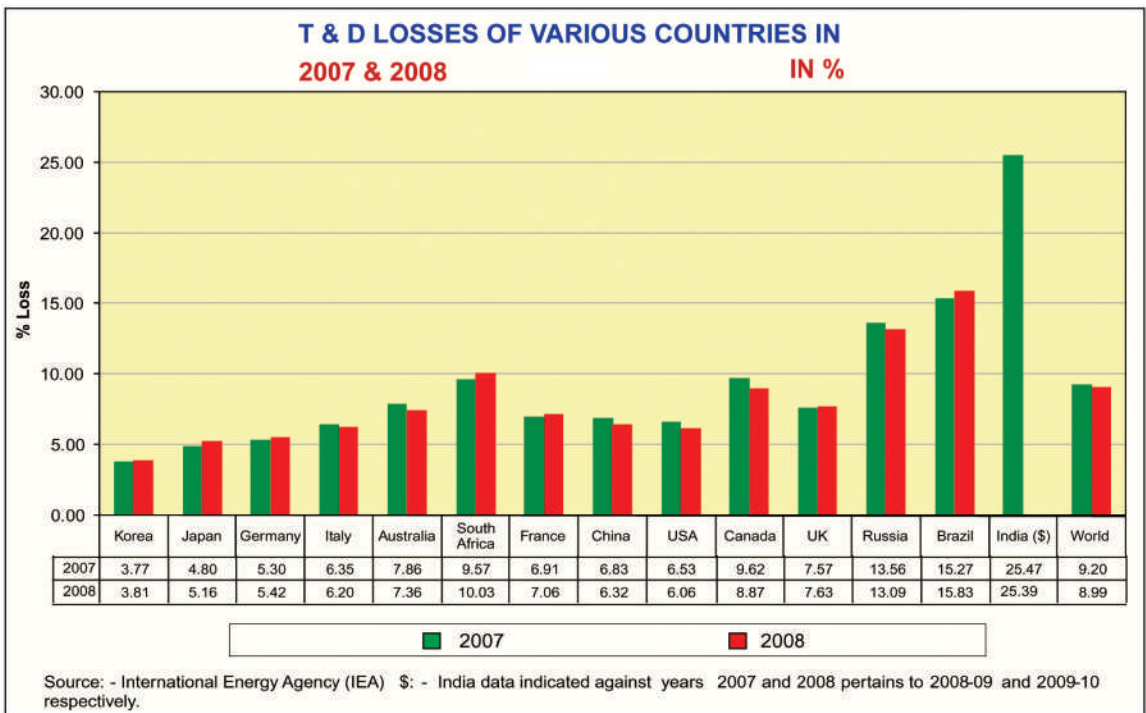
**CHART 3**



## Annexure 2.10



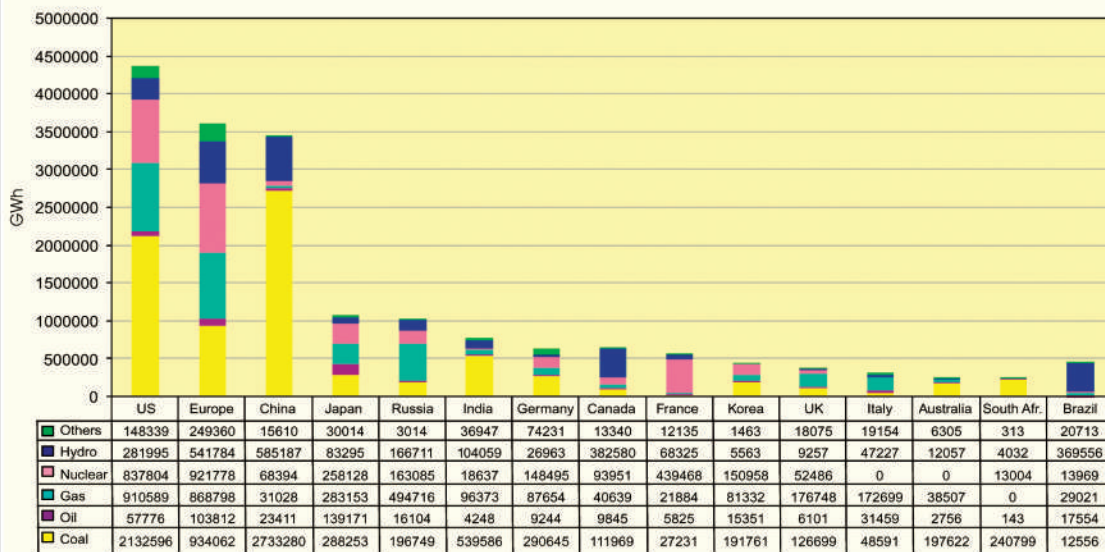
## Annexure 2.11



## Annexure 2.8

### GROSS ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES MODE- WISE IN Chart : 17

2008



Source : - International Energy Agency (IEA).

Note : - India data pertains to 2009-10. The Provisional figure for 2010-11 was 844846 GWh.

## Annexure 2.9

Table 5

### PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION AND T & D LOSSES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN 2007 & 2008

Sl. No.	Per Capita Consumption * (kWh)			T & D Losses (%)			
	Name of the Country	2007	2008	Sl. No.	2007	2008	
1	Canada	16995	17053	1	Korea	3.77	3.81
2	USA	13616	13647	2	Japan	4.80	5.16
3	Australia	11216	11174	3	Germany	5.30	5.42
4	Japan	8475	8072	4	Italy	6.35	6.20
5	France	7573	7703	5	Australia	7.86	7.36
6	Germany	7185	7148	6	South Africa	9.57	10.03
7	Korea	8502	8853	7	France	6.91	7.06
8	UK	6142	6067	8	China	6.83	6.32
9	Russia	6338	6443	9	USA	6.53	6.06
10	Italy	5718	5656	10	Canada	9.62	8.87
11	South Africa	5013	4770	11	UK	7.57	7.63
12	Brazil	2154	2232	12	Russia	13.56	13.09
13	China	2346	2471	13	Brazil	15.27	15.83
14	India(\$)	734	779	14	India (\$)	25.47	25.39
15	World	2752	2782	15	World	9.20	8.99

Note :-

Basic data obtained from IEA Website.

\* :-Per Capita Consumption= (Gross Electrical Energy Availability/Population).

\$. - Indian data displayed under column 2007 and 2008 correspond to the year 2008-09 & 2009-10 respectively.

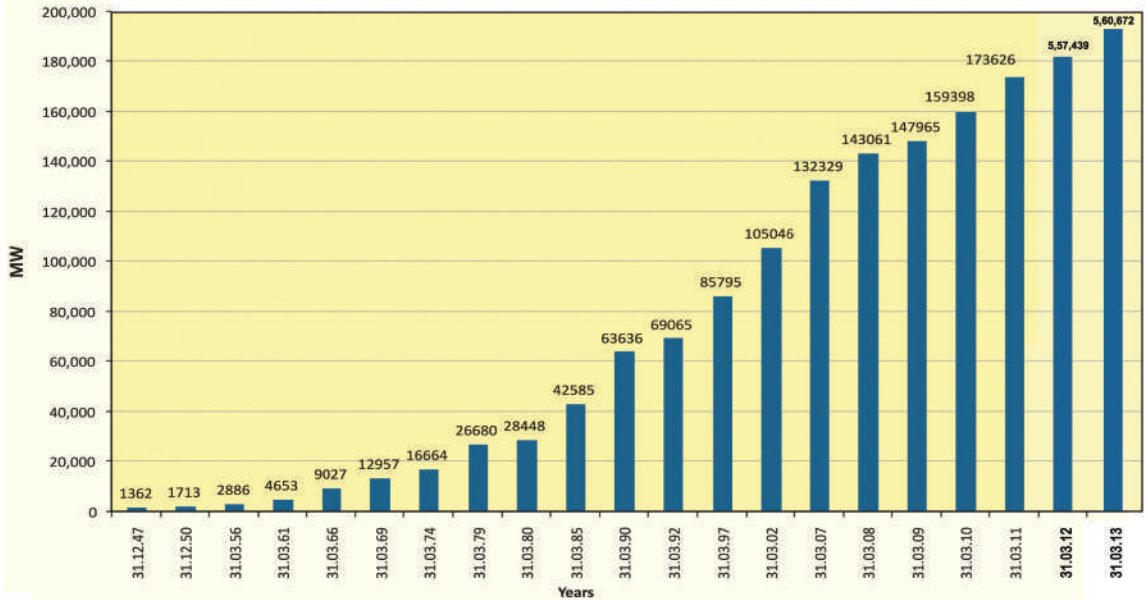
The provisional figures for per capita consumption in India for 2010-11 is 813.3 kWh.



## Annexure 2.6

### GROWTH OF TOTAL INSTALLED GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE COUNTRY

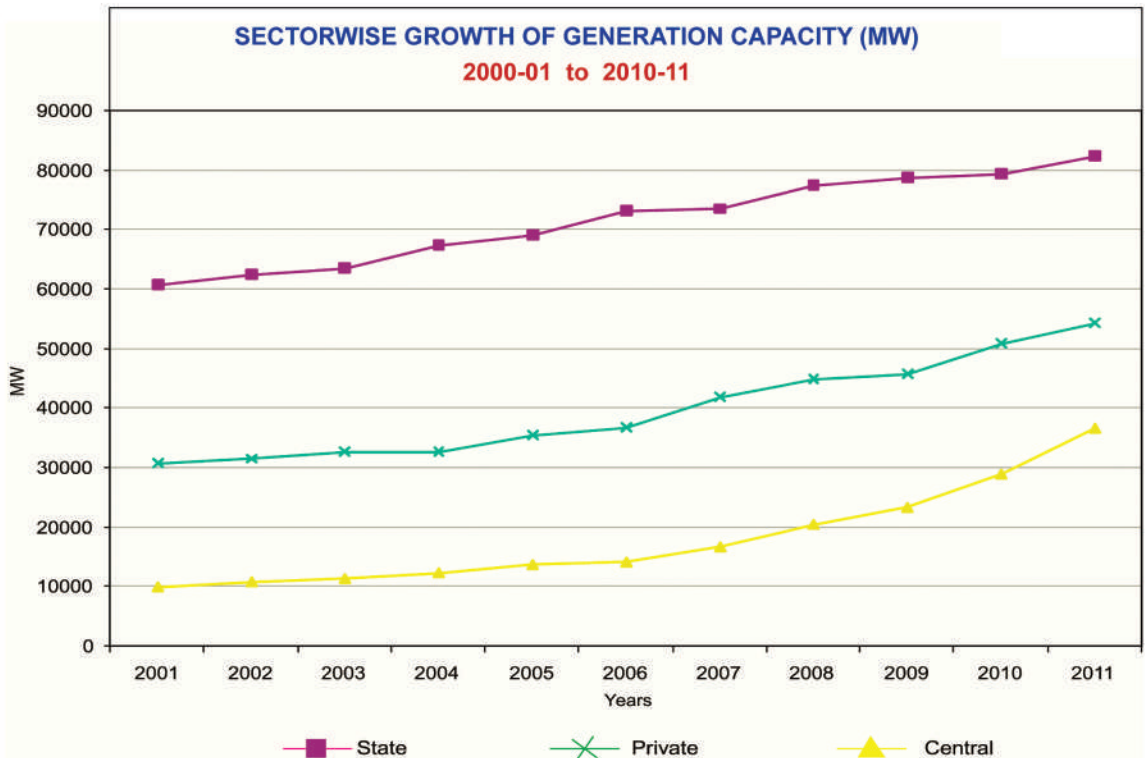
#### UTILITIES



## Annexure 2.7

### SECTORWISE GROWTH OF GENERATION CAPACITY (MW)

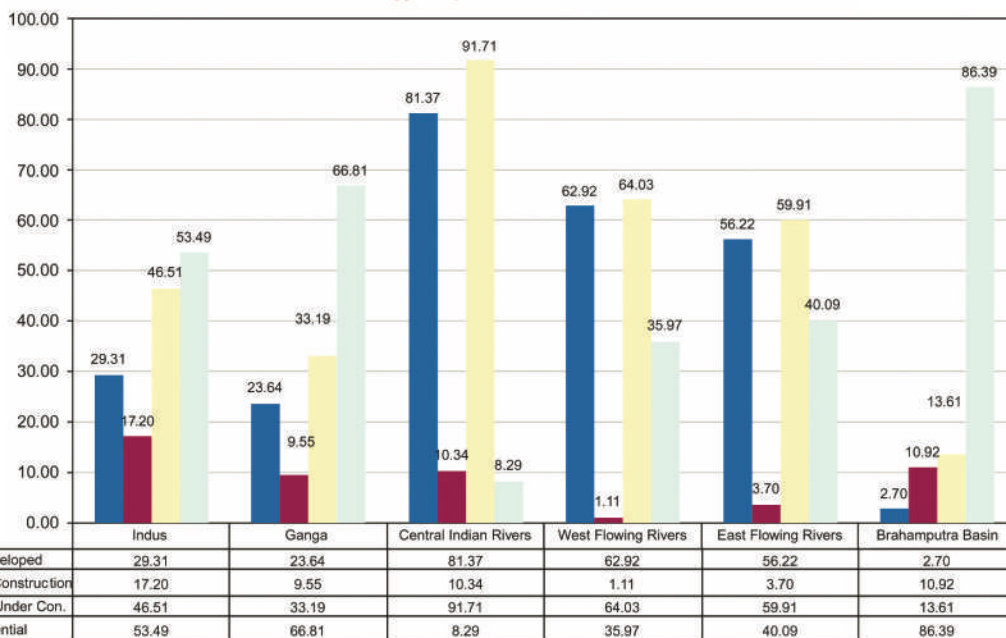
#### 2000-01 to 2010-11





## Annexure 2.4

### BASINWISE STATUS OF HYDRO ELECTRIC POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IN TERMS OF INSTALLED CAPACITY ABOVE 25 MW % WISE



## Annexure 2.5

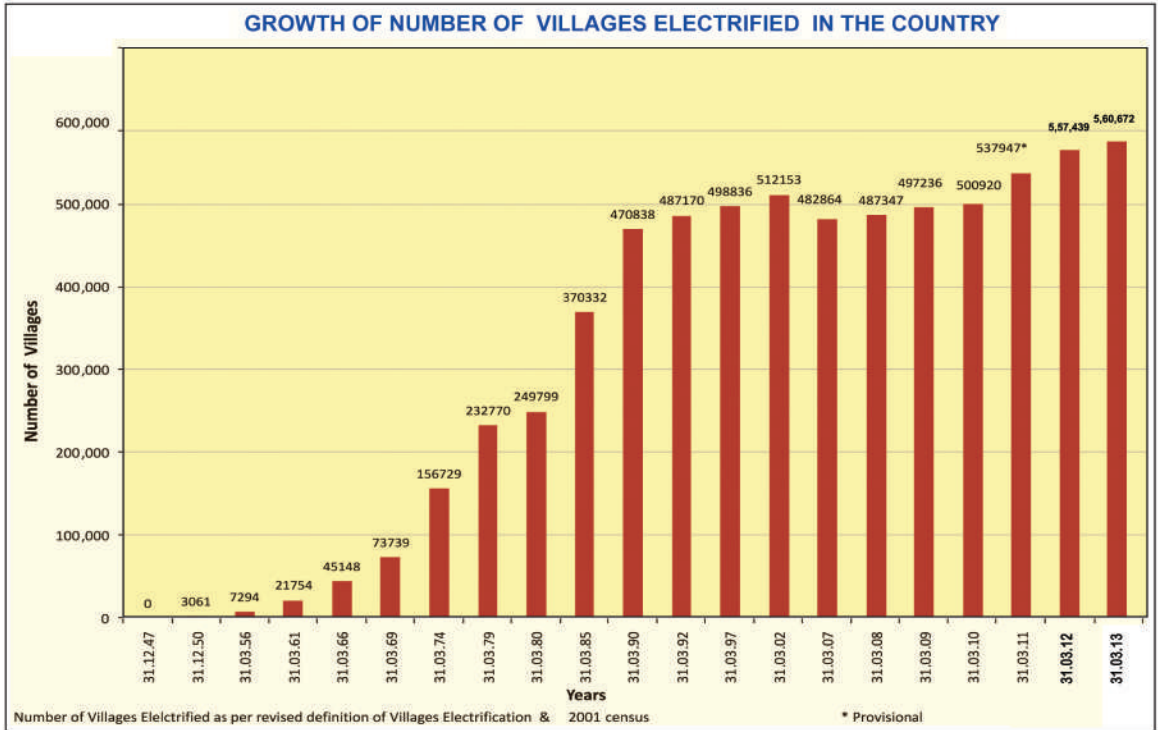
**Table 3**  
**GROWTH OF GROSS ELECTRICAL ENERGY GENERATION IN INDIA - MODE-WISE UTILITIES**

GWh

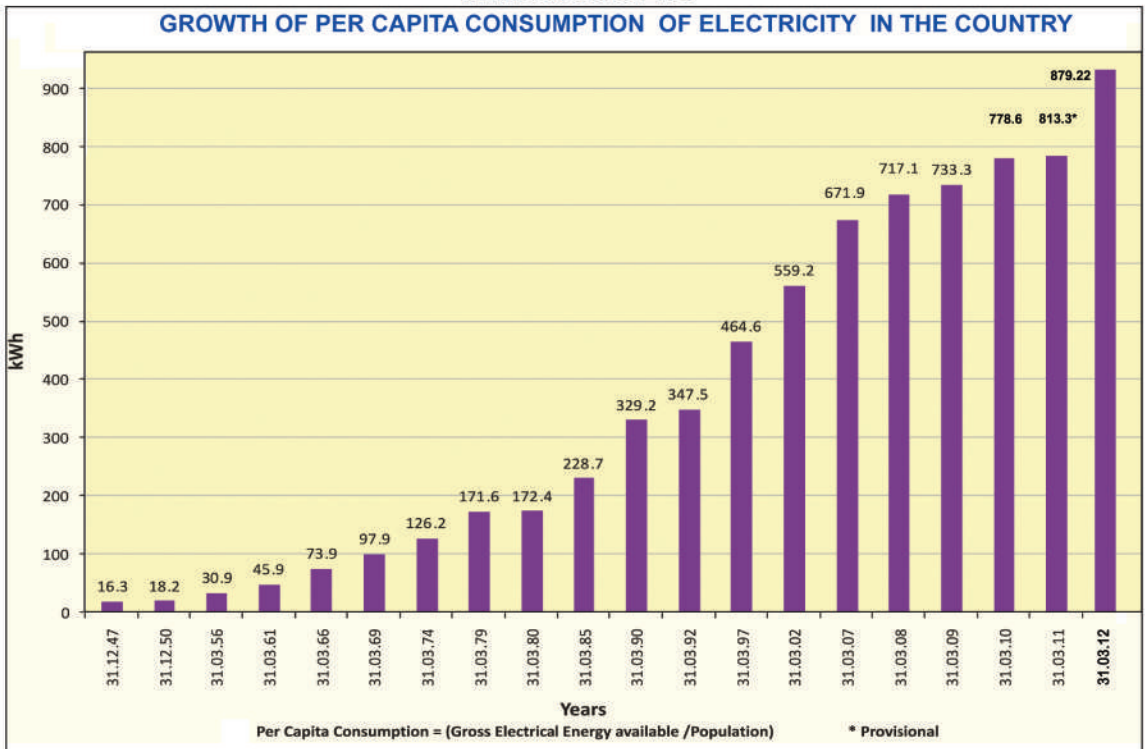
SL. No	During financial year ending with	Thermal						Nuclear	RES	Total
		Hydro	Coal §	Gas	Diesel	Total				
1	1947	2195	1733	0	144	1877	0	0	4073	
2	1950	2519	2587	0	200	2787	0	0	5106	
3	1955-56 (End of the 1st Plan)	4295	5367	0	233	5600	0	0	9662	
4	1960-61 (End of the 2nd Plan)	7837	9100	0	368	9468	0	0	16937	
5	1965-66(End of the 3rd Plan)	15225	17765	69	324	18158	0	0	32990	
6	1968-69(End of the 3 Annual Plans)	20723	26711	124	194	27029	0	0	47434	
7	1973-74(End of the 4th Plan)	28972	34853	343	125	35321	2396	0	66689	
8	1978-79(End of the 5th Plan)	47159	52024	515	55	52594	2770	0	102523	
9	1979-80(End of the Annual Plan)	45478	55720	500	53	56273	2876	0	104627	
10	1984-85 (End of the 6th Plan)	53948	96957	1834	45	98836	4075	0	156859	
11	1989-90 (End of the 7th Plan)	62116	172643	5962	85	178690	4625	6	245438	
12	1991-92(End of the 2 Annual Plans)	72757	197163	11450	95	208708	5525	38	287029	
13	1996-97(End of the 8th Plan)	68901	289378	26985	679	317042	9071	876	395889	
14	2001-02(End of the 9th Plan)	73579	370884	47099	4317	422300	19475	2085	517439	
15	2006-07(End of the 10th Plan )	113502	461794	64157	2539	528490	18802	9860	670654	
16	2011-2012 (End of the 11th plan)	130430				708451	32270	5284	876435	

\* Provisional  
§ Includes Lignite  
RES Renewable Energy Sources.

## Annexure 2.2

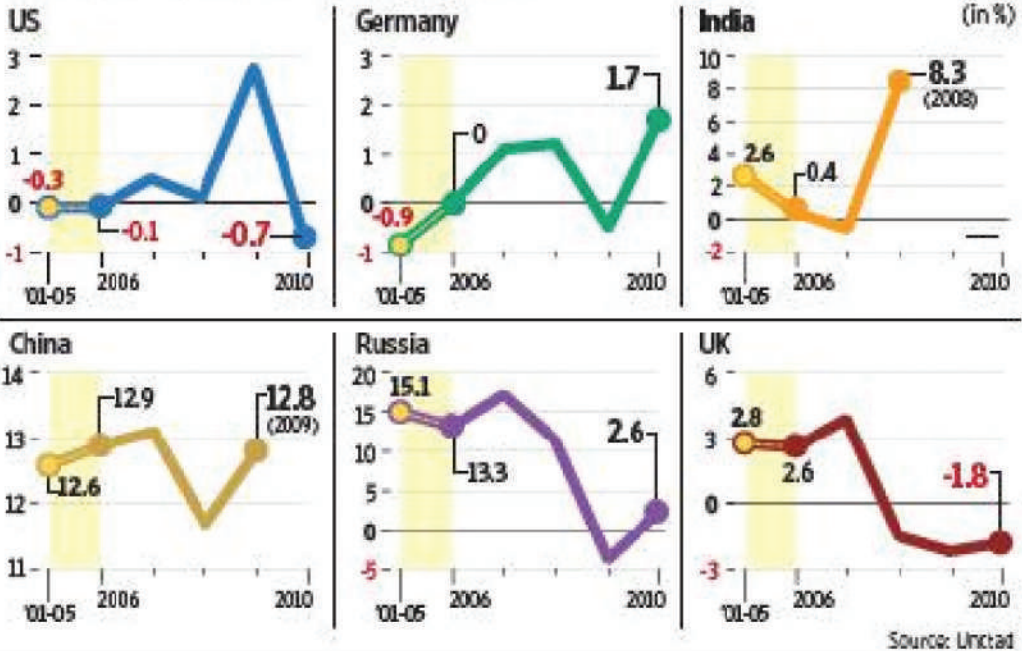


## Annexure 2.3



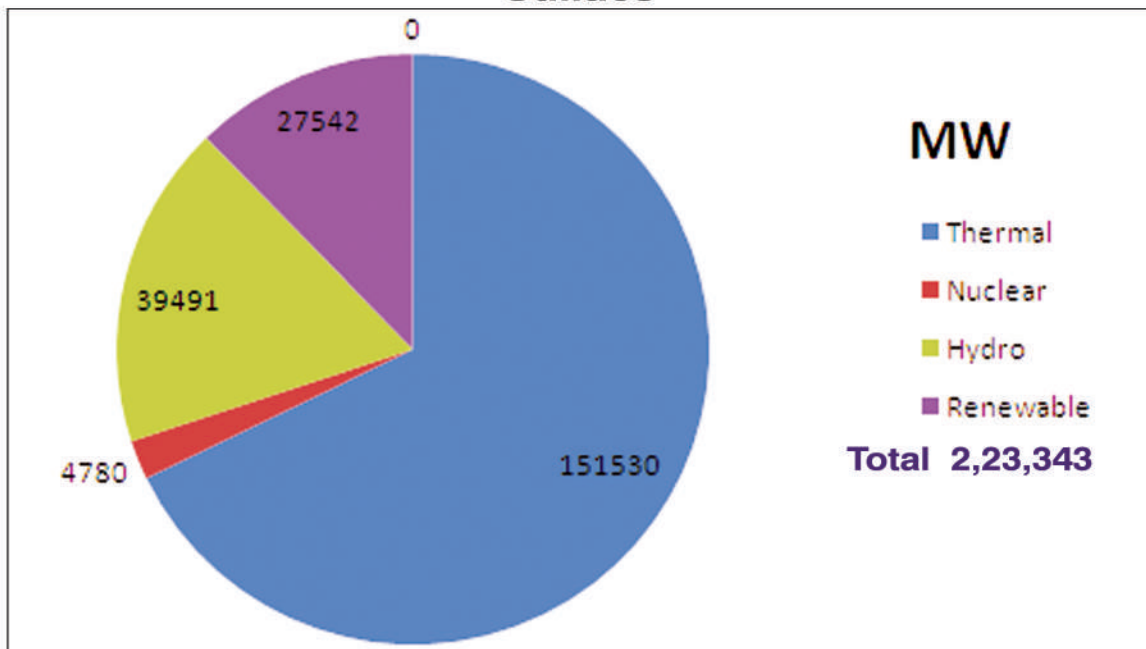
### Annexure 1.4

#### ANNUAL REAL WAGE GROWTH



### Annexure 2.1

#### Gross Electricity Generation in India Mode-wise 2012-13 Utilities



**Annexure-3**  
**ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA**  
**7<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**Kanchipuram : TAMIL NADU**  
**Information Proforma for the Participating Organisations on**  
**wage pattern of Electricity Employees**

Sl No	Information Sought for	Input
1	Name of the Union /Association	
2	Name of the Power Utilities the organisation represents	
A.		
B.		
C.		
D.		
3.	Total No. of workers	
4.	Total No. of Executives	
5.	Total No. Contract Workers	
6.	Membership strength of the Union/Organisation	
7.	Date of effect of Present wage Pattern	
8.	Normal Frequency of wage Revision	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Monthly Emoluments/Wage</b>	<b>As on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2013</b>
A	Total Emolument of Chairman	
B	Total Emolument of General Manager/Chief Engineer (Highest one only)	
C	Total Emolument of New Entrant Executive	
D	Total wage of highly skilled Permanent worker	
E	Total wage of Semi Skilled New Entrant Permanent workers	
F	Total wage of new entrant Unskilled Permanent Workers	
G	Total wage of New Entrant unskilled Contract Worker	
H	Total wage of Highly Skilled Contractors' workers	

## Annexure 3 &amp; 4

<b>Information on IndustryAs on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>Installed Capacity in MW</b>	
11	Total length of Transmission Line in CKM From 66KV and above	
11A	Total Transformation Capacity in MVA	
12	Total Length of Distribution Line from 33 KV and below in CKM	
12A	Total Transformation Capacity of Distribution and Sub-Distbn in MVA	
<b>13</b>	<b>Total Nos. of Consumers</b>	
14	Total Annual Sale of Energy in Million KWH (12-13)	
15	Total Revenue Earned (12-13) In (Rs Crores)	
16	Total Quantam of Profit (12-13) in (Rs Crores)	
17	Total Employee Cost in (Rs Crores)	
18	Total Amount of Bonus Disbursed in (11-12) in (Rs Crores)	

**Annexure 4**

## STATE / UTILITY WISE DOMESTIC TARIFF

State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
Andhra Pradesh (As per tariff order Dated 30th March 2013)	Upto 50 units a monthdated	1	50	1.45
	More than 50 units a month	1	50	2.6
		51	100	3.25
		101	150	4.88
		151	200	5.63
		201	250	6.38
		251	300	6.88
		301	400	7.38
		401	500	7.88
			500	above
Arunachal Pradesh (As per tariff order dated 16th May 2012)		1	above	4.0



State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
Assam (As per tariff order dated 16th May 2011, Multi Year Tariff)	for connected load upto 5 KW	1	120	3.25
		121	240	4.3
		241	above	5
	for connected load more than 5 KW	1	above	4.6
Bihar (As per tariff order dated 15th March 2013)	Single Phase with connected load between 2 kW and 7 kW & Three Phase with connected load more than 5 kW	1	100	2.85
		101	200	3.5
		201	300	4.2
		301	above	5.3
	Single Phase with connected load less than 2 kW	1	50	2.0
		51	100	2.3
		101	above	2.7
Chattisgarh (As per tariff order dated 5th May 2012)		1	100	2.1
		101	200	2.4
		201	500	3.4
		501	above	5.85
Goa (As per tariff order dated 31st March 2013)		1	60	1.2
		61	250	1.6
		251	500	2.6
		501	above	3.0
Gujarat (As per tariff order dated 16th April 2013)	For Gujarat Dakshin and Pashchim	1	50	3.15
		51	100	3.6
		101	250	4.25
		251	above	5.2
	For Gujarat Madhya and Uttar	1	50	2.75
		51	100	3.20
		101	250	3.85
		251	above	4.9
Gujarat-Torrent-Ahd (As per tariff order dated 16th April 2013)		1	50	3.2
		51	200	3.75
		201	above	4.55
Gujarat-Torrent-Surat (As		1	50	3.2



## Annexure 4

State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
per tariff order dated 16th April 2013)		51	100	3.5
		101	250	4.05
		251	above	4.7
Haryana (Applicable from 1st April 2013)	Total Consumption Less Than 100 units a month	0	40	2.98
		41	100	4.75
	Total Consumption Between 100 and 800 units a month	0	250	4.90
		251	500	5.6
		501	800	5.98
	Total Consumption More Than 800 units a month	0	above	5.98
Himachal Pradesh (As per tariff order dated 31st March 2013)	For less than 40 units	1	40	2.85
	For above 40 units	1	125	3.00
		126	250	3.90
		251	above	4.00
Jammu and Kashmir (As per tariff order dated 25th April 2013)		1	100	1.54
		101	200	2.00
		201	400	3.00
		401	above	3.20
Jharkhand (As per tariff order dated 1st Aug 2012)	for load upto 4 KW	1	200	2.4
		201	above	2.9
	for load more than 4 KW	1	above	3.0
Karnataka (As per tariff order approved on 6th May 2013)		1	30	2.5
		31	100	3.7
		101	200	4.85
		201	above	5.85
Kerala (Applicable from 1st July 2012)		1	40	1.5
		41	80	2.4
		81	120	2.9
		121	150	3.6
		151	200	4.8
		201	300	6.0
		301	500	7.5
		501	above	6.5 (all units)

State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
Madhya Pradesh (As per tariff order dated 23rd Mar 2013)		1	50	3.4
		51	100	3.85
		101	300	4.8
		301	500	5.2
		501	above	5.5
Maharashtra (Applicable from 1st Aug 2012)		1	100	3.36
		101	300	6.05
		301	500	7.92
		501	1000	8.78
		1001	above	9.5
Mumbai-Reliance (Multi Year Tariff approved by MERC on 9th Sept 2010)		1	100	2.96
		101	300	5.56
		301	500	9.16
		501	above	10.61
Mumbai-Tata (Multi Year Tariff approved by MERC on 1st Sept 2010)		1	100	1.05
		101	300	2.5
		301	500	4.4
		501	above	5.3
Mumbai-BEST (As per tariff order dated 1st June 2012)		1	100	2.61
		101	300	4.84
		301	500	6.8
		501	above	8.71
Manipur (As per tariff order dated 15th March 2011)		1	100	2.2
		101	200	2.7
		201	above	3.2
Meghalaya (As per tariff order dated 30th Mar 2013)		1	100	2.60
		101	200	3.00
		201	above	3.75
Mizoram (As per tariff order dated 25th July 2012)		1	50	1.7
		51	100	2.1
		101	200	2.8
		201	above	3.9
Nagaland (As per tariff order dated 19th December 2012)		1	30	3.1
		31	100	4.15
		101	250	4.75
		251	above	5.5

## Annexure 4

State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
Delhi (As per tariff order dated 13th July 2012)		0	200	3.7
		201	400	5.5
		401	above	6.5
Odisha (As per tariff order dated 23rd March 2012)		1	50	2.3
		51	200	4.0
		201	400	5.0
		401	above	5.4
Punjab (As per tariff order dated 10th April 2013)		1	100	4.56
		101	300	6.02
		301	above	6.44
Rajasthan (As per tariff order dated 8th Aug 2012)		1	50	3
		51	150	4.65
		151	300	4.85
		301	above	5.15
Sikkim (As per tariff order dated 22nd May 2012)		1	50	1.1
		51	100	2.25
		101	200	3.45
		201	400	4.15
		401	above	4.40
Tamil Nadu (Bimonthly Total Units) (As per tariff order dated 31st March 2012)	for units less than 100	1	100	1.1
	for units less than 200	1	200	1.8
	for units less than 500	1	200	3
		201	500	3.5
	for units more than 500	1	200	3
		201	500	4
501		above	5.75	
Tripura (As per tariff order dated 2nd April 2012)	Single Phase Supply (less than 3 kW Connected load)	1	50	2.4
		51	150	3.4
		151	300	4.34
		301	above	5.14
	Three Phase Supply (more than 3 kW Connected load)	1	above	5.09
Uttar Pradesh (As per tariff order dated 25th June 2012)		1	200	3.45
		201	above	3.8

State	Condition	Slab Low	Slab High	Rate (in Rs)
Uttarakhand (As per tariff order dated 6th May 2013)		1	100	2.3
		101	200	2.7
		201	400	3.35
		401	above	3.5
West Bengal (As per tariff order dated 1st December 2012)	Quarterly Total Units	1	75	4.46
		76	150	5.03
		151	300	5.86
		301	450	6.4
		451	900	6.6
		901	above	8.10
West Bengal-Kolkata-CESC (As per tariff order dated 1st Dec 2012)		1	25	4.12
		26	60	4.56
		61	100	5.53
		101	150	6.28
		151	300	6.41
		301	above	7.95
Chandigarh (As per tariff order dated 15th Apr 2012)	Monthly Units	1	150	2.3
		151	400	4.2
		401	above	4.4

**Annexure-5**  
**Status of Ultra Mega Power Projects**

Sl No	State	Plant	Special Purpose Vehicle	Owner	MW	Fuel source	Status	Levelised Tariff fixed thru ICB in Rs/KWH for 25 years on
1	Andhra Pradesh	Krishnapatnam Ultra Mega Power Project	Coastal Andhra Power Ltd.	Reliance Power	3960	Imported coal	Deferred	2.33 on 29 January 2008
2		Nayunipalli Ultra Mega Power Project	Tatiya Andhra Mega Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	Imported coal	Proposed	
3	Chhattisgarh	Surguja Ultra Mega Power Project	Chhattisgarh Surguja Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	local coal mine	Uncertain	
4	Gujarat	Mundra Ultra Mega Power Project	Coastal Gujarat Power Ltd.	Tata Power	4000	Imported coal	All 5X800 MW units commsnd	2.26 on 23 April 2007
5	Jharkhand	Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project	Jharkhand Integrated Power Ltd.	Reliance Power	3960	local coal mine	Early development	1.77 on 7 August 2009
6	Karnataka	Tadri Ultra Mega Power Project	Coastal Karnataka Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	Imported coal	Deferred	
7	Madhya Pradesh	Sasan Ultra Mega Power Project	Sasan Power Ltd.	Reliance Power	3960	local coal mine	Unit 1 of 660 MW commissioned on 9 March 2013.	1.19 on 7 August 2007
8	Maharashtra	Girye Ultra Mega Power Project	Coastal Maharashtra Mega Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	Imported coal	Deferred	
9		Sundargarh Ultra Mega Power Project	Orissa Integrated Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	local coal mine	Proposed	
10	Orissa	Sakhigopal Ultra Mega Power Project	Sakhigopal Integrated Power Co. Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	Imported coal	Proposed	
11		Ghogarpalli Ultra Mega Power Project	Ghogarpalli Integrated Power Co. Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	local coal mine	Proposed	
12	Tamil Nadu	Cheyur Ultra Mega Power Project	Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Ltd.	not yet awarded	4000	Imported coal	Proposed	
13	Jharkhand	Deoghar Mega Power Ltd.	Dt Deoghar				Proposed	
14	Bihar	Bihar UMPP					Proposed	
15	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu 2nd					Proposed	
16	Gujarat	Gujarat 2nd					Proposed	

**Annexure-6**

**ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION OF INDIA  
CHRONOLOGY OF CONFERENCES  
PARTICULARS OF THE CONFERENCES**

Conferences	DATES	PLACE	ELECTED		
			PRESIDENT	General Secretary	TREASURER
1 <sup>ST</sup>	13-15 JANUARY 1984	TRIVANDRUM, KERALA	COM. E. BALANANDAN	COM. D. JANAKIRAMAN	COM. K.K. NAIR
2 <sup>ND</sup>	11-13 NOVEMBER 1987	HISSAR, HARYANA	E. BALANANDAN	D. JANAKIRAMAN	K.M. BATOBYAL
3 <sup>RD</sup>	26-29 SEPTEMBER 1992	BARRACKPORE, WEST BENGAL	E. BALANANDAN	D. JANAKIRAMAN	RAGHUBIR SINGH
4 <sup>TH</sup> 5 <sup>TH</sup>	7-9 APRIL 2000 30-31 AUGUST & 1 <sup>ST</sup> SEPT EMBER 2003	CHANDIGARH ANPARA TPS UTTAR PRADESH	E. BALANANDAN E. BALANANDAN	B.S. MEEL B.S. MEEL	KULDEEP SINGH KULDEEP SINGH
6 <sup>TH</sup>	22-24 JANUARY 2009	KOLAGHAT TH P STATION, WEST BENGAL	K. O. HABIB	PRASANTA NANDI CHOWDHURY	S.S. SUBRAMMANIAN
7 <sup>TH</sup>	10-12 AUGUST 2013	KANCHIPURAM TAMIL NADU			

**Annexure-7**

**SOCIO ECONOMIC SITUATION OF CHINA AND INDIA  
ON 62nd AND 64th Year after Independence**

Item Nos.	Economic or Social factor	Unit of measurement	China	India
1.	Total Area (out of which water)	millions of sq km	9.60 (2.8%)	3.29 (9.5%)
2.	Arable Land	millions of sq km	1.48	1.79
3.	Irrigated Land	millions of sq km	0.53	0.61
4.	Railways - length	in km '000	71.90	63.23
5.	Roadways - paved - length	in km '000	1,447	2,411
6.	Waterways - length	in km '000	123	14.5
7.	Natural Gas - Proved Reserves	in billion cu m	2,530	854
8.	Oil - Proved Reserves	billion bbl	18.60	5.70
9.	Airports - Total/paved/unpaved	numbers	489/389/89	334/239/995
10.	Coastline	in km	14,500	7,000
11.	Steel Production	million tons/year	280	45
12.	Food grain production	million tons/year	418	210
13.	Cement Production	million tons/year	650	150



## Annexure 7

Item Nos.	Economic or Social factor	Unit of measurement	China	India
14.	Crude Oil production	million tons/year	180	40
15.	Coal Production	million tons/year	1,300	300
16.	Electricity generated	Billions of Kilowatts	2,190	557
17.	Transmission & distribution losses	as % of total power	6.8	23.4
18.	Electricity tariff	US\$ / 100 KW	4 to 5	8 to 10
19.	Cost of commercial borrowing	as % interest/ year	6 - 7	8 - 16
20.	Telephone lines connected	millions	311	67
21.	TV sets in households	millions	500	85
22.	Mobile/cellular phones	millions	400	100
23.	Internet users	millions	111	51
24.	Foreign trade (China+HongKong)	US\$ billions/year	1038+923=1961	260
25.	External debt (China+Hong Kong)	US\$ billions	242+416= 658	120
26.	Exports (China+HongKong)	US\$ billions/year	752+286= 1038	120
27.	Imports (China + HongKong)	US\$ billions/year	632+291= 923	138
28.	Tourist Arrivals	millions/year	87	4
29.	TV broadcast stations	numbers	3240	562
30.	Radio broadcast stations	AM/FM/short wave	369/259/49	153/91/68
31.	FDI inflow (China + Hong Kong)	US\$ billions/year	106	8
32.	Forex Reserves (China+Hong Kong)	US\$ billions	1017+122= 1,139	175
33.	GDP (China+Hong Kong)	US\$ billions	2102+179= 2,281	750
34.	GDP Growth (2006)	in % rate over last year	9.3	7.9
35.	Labour Composition	Agriculture %/Industry %/ Services %	49/22/29	60/17/23
36.	Population	millions	1,314	1,095
37.	Population increase per year	millions	7.2	15.3
38.	Birth rate	Numbers per 1000	13	22
39.	Per Capita income	US\$ per year/person	1,498	658
40.	Life expectancy	Years	74	64
41.	Investment	% of GDP	44	25
42.	Poverty line - numbers	%/Numbers in millions	10/131	25/273
43.	Inflation Rate	%	1.9	4.6
44.	Median age	Numbar of years	33	25
45.	Population Growth Rate	% of population	0.59	1.38
46.	Infant mortality rate	Death Rate per 1,000	23	55

<b>Item Nos.</b>	<b>Economic or Social factor</b>	<b>Unit of measurement</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>India</b>
47.	GDP (PPP)	US\$ billions	8,182	3,699
48.	GDP (PPP) per person	US\$ per person/year	6,300	3,400
49.	Fertility Rate	children born/woman	1.73	2.73
50.	Literacy Rate - Defined as	can read & write - age 15 and over	91	60
51.	Death Rate	Rate per 1,000 pop	6.97	8.18
52.	Public Debt	% of GDP	29	82
53.	Unemployment rate	% of workforce	20	30
54.	Labour force	in millions	797	496
55.	People living with HIV/AIDS	'000 (2003)	840	5110
56.	Government budget Revenues /Expenditure	US\$ billions	392/424	111/126



ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES FEDERATION OF INDIA  
7<sup>TH</sup> ALL INDIA CONFERENCE

ACTIVITY REPORTS FROM THE STATES



## WORK REPORT OF THE TRIPURA BIDYUT KARMI UNION

Tripura Bidyut Karmi Union is waging struggle for the cause of the employees, workers & for the have not since its inception. Union is always in the battle field to resist the onslaught of the capitalist globalization policies unleashed by the UPA Govt. side by side with the counterpart and other working class spread throughout the country. Besides confronting economic violent attack the union is devoted with the dealings of attention and energies for the betterment of our utility. Comrades, though there are some weaknesses, we are acting sweet and drudge. With this I mention here some salient points in brief is as under:-

Name of the Veteran Leader passes away during the period from the last conference

- 1) Com. Baidyanath Mazumder, Ex-Deputy Chief Minister of the State, Ex-President of the State CITU, Ex-Member of Central Committee of CPI(M), Ex-Secretary of the State Committee of the CPI(M)
- 2) Com. Araber Rahaman, Ex- Minister, Department of Forest. Leader of Krishak Sabha.
- 3) Com. Sukumar Barman, Ex- Minister, Deptt. Of Fisheries, S.C Welfare. Ex-General Secretary- Tapashili Samnnay Committee, Ex-Member of State Committee, CPI(M).
- 4) There are 33 nos personal of our member lost their lives due to the electrical accident during this period.

**Some Salient points at a glance about Power scenario, tariff , financial health etc. of our Utility is as under**

- 1) Name of the Utility is:- Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. Before 1986 it was one of the concern of the PWD, State Govt. Of Tripura. After 1986, it is converted into a Separate Govt. Department, named as power Department. From the Govt. Deptt. on the 1st day of January, 2005 it became and began it's work as the Corporation without unbundling till now. It is a Govt. Enterprise being the 100% Share of this concern is under the hand of the State Govt.
- 2) Total no of Employees and Engineers as on 31.03.2013 is 4194 nos. No. of consumer up to 30.04.2013:- 5,96,009 nos. Billing system:- 95% Computerized, T & D Loss :- In the year 2012 is 29.81%
- 3) Average rate for sell up to the consumer at LT level:- Rs. 4.03/kwh. Average cost of own Generation:- Rs. 2.67/Kwh.
- 4) Average Tariff:- Ideal tariff & FPA is Rs 4.77/Unit. But actual consumer tariff is Rs. 3.74 paise as State Govt. is giving Rs 1.03/unit as subsidy. Petition is filed by the TSECL before the State Regulatory Commission for increase of tariff, hearing is completed and hope the honorable commission will declare the decision in this regard very shortly.
- 5) Average cost of supply (Paise per unit) is 718.18. Total nos of family is un-electrified up-to 30.04.13 is 52,255 nos. which is 1.27% of the total family of our State.
- 6) It is a remarkable note that due to 12.28% increase of USD exchange per Unit Generation cost increases 22 paise during the last year.
- 7) Installed Capacity:- Rokhia (Gas based) :-90 MW, Barmura (Gas Based) :-58.5 MW, Gumati (Hydel) :-15 MW, Diesel:- 5.85 MW. Total =169.35 MW. But out of total 169.35 MW installed capacity only 132 MW is operational and remaining capacity has been retired as they have outlived their economic operating life. Average own Generation :- 90 MW.
- 8) Central Sector allocation:- Total capacity of Generation of NHEP and NEEPCO in North East is 1235





MW. The allocation for Tripura is in ISGS (Inter State Generating Stations) is 105.4 MW at (Peak) and at 95.38MW (Off-Peak). But actual available around 40 MW at peak & 15 MW at Off-Peak.

- 9) Demand:- Peak -240MW, Off-Peak- 140-150 MW. Average Shedding:- 1.00 hrs. to 1.30 hrs. Shedding is imposing in the Town and Village area in a equal manner.
- 10) Capacity addition during FY 2013-14 - It is a Matter of happiness that 368 2=736 MW capacity of Gas based Project is installing by OTPC at Palatana in the Gomati District of Tripura. The Honorable President of India will dedicate the Palatana Project on 21st Day of June' 2013. Our TSECL will get 200 MW of power from this Project as the share. Another matter of happiness is that, the Gas based 105 MW capacity of Project is installing by NEEPCO is under advanced stage, from where according to the agreement total generation of power will purchase by TSECL. It is also expecting that an additional Unit, capacity of 21 MW is commissioning by TSECL will come into the circuit within July of this year. So, we can say with firm faith that in the near future the Tripura State will be a Surplus State in respect of power availability.
- 11) Regarding the scenario of other Industries of our State may mention here that, there are no heavy Industry in our State. In the regime of the Left Govt, it is a remarkable fact that due to persistent effort there are some industries like as Steel &Iron, Bamboo Canning, Fruit, Salt, Drinking Water, Agarbati, Rubber, Cement, Packeting of fine Rice ,Tea and such type of various Industry established. In the recent days a MOU has signed in between the State Govt. with a Chemical Company to Product Urea and there will invest Rs. 5000 Cr. It is also a matter of usher that, due to availability of power, peaceful law and order situation of the State and co-operation on behalf of the State Govt; many familiar company is expressing their interest to invest in the state even from the outside of the country.

#### **Organizational scenario of our Union is as below**

- 1) Total Member :- 2487nos.
- 2) Organizational Structure:- 1) Central Committee - State Secretariat 2) Divisional Committee -16 nos. 3) Zonal Committee – 3nos, 4) Local Committee- 16 nos. 5) Branch Committee – 56 nos.

#### **Activities done in this period**

- a) Observation of May Day: International Day May Day is observing through the ages of our Union in the whole State in different level. Act of singing awaking songs in procession through the streets, Hall sava is the main part of the program. Presence of dignitaries like as Minister, General secretary of CITU of the State Committee, and many other leaders are always a matter of inspiration and thus grace the occasion.
- b) Foundation Day:- To reach up-to the worker, member of their family Union is observing the Foundation Day of the Union on 5<sup>th</sup> June every year' from 2009 along with the family members, followed by blood donation, quiz, felicitation to the student/retired leader, cultural program, slogan competition, speech competition etc. in the whole State in different level . Union is extolled in a spirit of happiness and our members are endowed with the power of influencing for this new fashioned program.
- c) 14<sup>th</sup> State Conference :- The 14<sup>th</sup> State Conference of our Union held on 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 2012- January 2013 at Agartala, successfully. Matter of enkindling that, the Honorable Chief minister of our State was Present in the open session of the conference. Members gathered from the whole state in this



session and the Union has never seen such kind of crowd before. The speech delivered by Com. Manik Sarkar was much enthusiastic and thus cause it boon among the members. In the inner session Minister for Power Com. Manik Dey and so many Dignataries , fraternal delegates were present. Leaders, delegates spooked mainly about the fund/bank dictated policies and its pernicious effect on the overwhelming majority people of the Country as well as in the world. The vigorous, aggressive, reckless motive of the UPA Govt. and their ghastly implementation was mainly discussed. Role of the Pro-people Left Front Govt, Our Duties and responsibilities to the people of Tripura & Our utility, in respect of strengthening the organization along with our problems were also discussed with their deep eagerness. Really the conference was incited, affluent our members very much.

### **Cultural activities**

As our cultural activities Rabindra Shardha Satabarshiki, Nazrul Janma Jayanti, Sukanta Janma Jayanti etc is observing in a be-fitting manner every year under the banner of TECC(H.B.Road).

Organizational meeting etc.

- a) Central committee meeting is conducted at least 3 (three) times in every year in an average during this period.
- b) State wise convention/organizational tour is conducting at least 2( Two) times in each year in view to strengthen the consciousness of our members politically, organizationally.
- c) TU class has been conducted at the head quarter as subject wise. The subjects are:
  - i) Scenario of the Electricity; role of the Central Govt. ii) Left Front Govt. and our Understanding.
  - iii) Identity politics iv) T U Movement, our responsibilities. V) Class and Class Struggles. vi) Awareness classes on Safety Measures.

**Social responsibilities :-** This is an admired thing that, TBKU has taken the liabilities of study cost of Ayesha Khatun for the completion of degree course . She is one of the meritorious girl coming from the down trodden family of Muslim community. Blood donation camp has organized several times where Honorable Chief Minister of the State was present as the Chief Guest in 2 ( Two) occasion. We are in the opinion that it is a sacred duty of our union to bring the good name in the field of struggle.

**Contractor Workers:-**There are some workers under the several Contractor engaged for billing purpose and their strength may not be exceed 130 nos. in the whole State. There are some Contractor workers less than 500 nos engaged for erecting of Line, Sub-Stn, Mtc. of line. It also may mentioned here that, there are 167 nos casual/contingent worker working under the custody of the TSECL itself. TBKU always contact with the State CITU leadership to organize them giving due importance.

### **During this period some team are formed to make the union competent for struggles**

- i) Formation of Mahila Team :- Union do feel that to organize the women member politically and organizationally is a noble task and duties. In our organization the matter was un- touched before this period. We are happy, being during this period we gave our best effort and successfully organized at-least 95% of women member state-wise in 3 (three) committees considering the area. State convention, District Convention etc is conducting in this regard, though some lacuna is there.
- ii) During this period Union formed a Medical Team for treatment need due to the accident specially, not only for our member alone, also irrespective of any identity.
- ii) During this period TBKU formed a team for Slogan, Postering with the view to make competent our cadres irrespective of any kind of organizational function.



- iii) Another matter of proud that a Cultural Team is formed consisting the member of our organization alone during this period and they are performing various kind of cultural activities nicely.

#### **In respect of movement Program**

There are so many movement program during this period we observed sincerely, efficiently. Some programs we observed individually with our self -initiation and some are in respect of nation-wide program observed jointly under the banner of NPMO, AISGEF, TECC (H.B. Road) state committee.

#### **Program organized by TBKU Individually/Jointly**

We observed mammoth rally, pathasava against hike of price of specially for Natural Gas, other petroleum products, hike in essential commodities. Observed All India Demand day, Bikshov against the exploitation of the workers of J & K, Haryana, Punjab. Jharkhand and Fax Message was sent to the Chief Minister of the respective State, Conducted Demand week against the reckless and sinister motive, anti-people role of the UPA Govt. Demand day was observed as per the decision of the EEFI, observed National Protest Day in the form of Demonstration at State capital, Divisional Level, wear of Badge and submission of Memorandum against exploitation of Electricity worker. Union conducted hall Sava against the Indo-Nuclear deal, for the cause of West Bengal solidarity day against hoodlums, heinous activities of the Trinamul Congress in West Bengal .There are so many Bikshov, deputations in a representative manner, Gana deputation in different level throughout the State is a common phenomenon of our union conducting regularly. A remarkable program was there is a Gana-abasthan program which was really historic. There are many cadres meeting, postering, office wise general meeting also conducting regularly. We are always participating in all the program call by the Trade Unions, NPMO, TECC(H.B.Road) jointly with due care, so we have a special identity among the participants of other organization.. All the strikes called by the National T.U, against privatization of pension, Mass deputation to the Honorable Chief Minister were the most important program among all these during this period. One of the important struggle was against the recommendation of 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, where to implement the political sinister motive of the UPA govt. the commission shamefully neglected Tripura in their recommendation. They treated the people of Tripura as a cat in a mesh calls the mouse its brother.

#### **On 11<sup>th</sup> State Assembly Election**

The appeal of the Left-front before the Voters to cast their vote in favor of the left for peace and development of the state so that the mutual initiatives of the govt. and the people foil their mischief. This is one of the most significant point considered by the voters during their casting of votes. In-spite of several conspiracies of the opposition left got 52.32% votes and won 50 nos seat out of 60 nos seat. We took part in a befitting manner in the election struggles earnestly with heart and soul considered as a higher form of struggles. It is a matter of proud that the victory of the left front is a matter of enthusiasm for the left forces in the country no doubt, being despite of so many evil design not only from the part of Cong-I alliance & divisive forces but from the imperialism also.



## K.S.E.B OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION

### Working Report

KSEB Officers' Association is the biggest officers organization in Kerala State Electricity Board. Its present membership strength is 2720 out of 4000 and odd officers of KSEB. During 2009 its membership was about 2400. Officers of the cadre Asst. Engineer and above in Executive wing and Senior Superintendent/ Divisional Accountant or above in Ministerial and Finance wing of KSEB can join the Association. The association had organized various struggles independently and jointly during the conference period and is an active partner of EEFI organizations in Kerala.

#### **Struggle against un-bundling of KSEB**

KSEB Officers association took part in all agitations at national level against implementation of Electricity act 2003. At the same time the association understands the reality that any single state alone could not keep away from its implementation. But on implementation of the Act, each state should take a stand suitable to protect the sector as far as possible within the framework of the Act and also resist further steps deteriorating the efficient working of the sector. Even though un-bundling of SEBs was the underlying objective of restructuring of SEBs under the Act, the association found it not mandatory as per the provisions of the Act. There is a stipulation against trading by transmission utility. But if the meaning of the trading is understood properly there is a provision for keeping all other activities such as Generation, transmission and distribution together in a single entity even with purchase and sale of power. KSEBOA took this stand from 2003 itself after a long deliberation in its conference at Thiruvalla and led the agitation against un-bundling of KSEB stressing the above point continuously.. Initially this argument was not digestible even to other employees and officers associations in KSEB. The then UDF government was also of the stand that there is no other option than un-bundling KSEB at least into two companies. Government argued that without purchase and sale of power Kerala can not sustain since the states own production is only about 40% of its requirement. Hence according to their opinion trading is a must for KSEB and as per Act, it is required to separate transmission from other activities. Association argued that power should be purchased for resale to constitute trading and the act of purchasing and selling power at different occasions could not be considered as trading. This sustained campaign against un-bundling of KSEB compelled other organizations also to align in line and now there is a unanimity among all Officers' and trade unions of KSEB in this matter.

Owing to the campings and struggles government of Kerala could not complete the re-organization of KSEB easily. During the last UDF regime (2001-06) the government tried to complete the re-organization by un-bundling the board. They had appointed *Pricewaterhouse Coopers* as a consultant for completing the same. But joint struggles of KSEB workers association and Officers Association could stall their move. The LDF Govt. who came into power during 2006, took a stand that they would not un-bundle or privatize electricity sector. They declared to protect KSEB as a single Government owned entity. KSEB Officers Association extended its full support to this policy. But the central government was not ready to accept the position taken by Kerala. As a step to compel Kerala to un-bundle KSEB, central government denied time extension for re-organization of KSEB during September 2008. This made state government to vest the assets and liabilities of KSEB to the government as per clause 130 of the Act, but kept these assets with government without re-vesting. Government constituted a management committee to run the organization without losing its continuity. The transfer scheme notified by Government of Kerala G.O.(Ms.) No. 37/2008/PD dated 25.9.2008 became a model and debated much in national media. The association took an important role in formulating this scheme. The association along with Workers



Association could rally almost all the employees of KSEB supporting the decision of the state government and its commitment against un-bundling of KSEB. Later during 2011, a fully government owned company was formed and kept it ready for re-vesting at any time of emergency, but still the assets are with government itself.

During 2011 LDF lost the election with a slight margin and the congress led UDF came into power. They are now trying to complete the re-organization by corporatizing the sector. Still they could not go back from the commitment of keeping the sector unbundled owing to the unanimity among organizations within KSEB. A joint platform comprising of 12 major organizations of KSEB was formed to defend the rights of employees and pensioners in the event of re-organization. Various agitations were organized by the platform in this regard. Constitution of sufficient pension fund, government guarantee for continuance of pension, tripartite agreement assuring continuance of various existing rights of employees are the major demands raised by the platform. KSEB Officers Association is having a prominent role in the formation and running of this platform.

### **Struggle for improving efficiency of KSEB**

Increasing the efficiency of the industry and assuring consumer satisfaction are very important in gaining people's support in agitations against neo-liberal reforms in electricity sector. LDF ministry was very keen in this aspect also. Even though the policies pursued by the central government is crunching the possibilities of state owned utilities, Kerala government took a brave initiative to develop an alternative. As a part of it the government issued a policy direction to state electricity regulatory commission to continue cross subsidy, to continue priority connections without collecting cost of supply etc. The program announced by the government to total electrify assembly constituencies pooling various funds including a share from KSEB was also a great success. 84 constituencies out of 140 were totally electrified through this program by 2011. As a part of it 4 districts were also completely electrified. The demand side management and energy conservation campaign longed by KSEB was also a grand success. As a part of it 15 million ordinary bulbs were replaced by CFL. The association played an effective role in planning and implementing these programs. Association organized "Kalajadhas" throughout the state in propagating these concepts. Different art forms including street plays were the attractions of these Jadhas.

The Association effectively involved in improving the working efficiency of KSEB. Instead of following hierarchical route of the institution various units of the organization actively participated in planning process of KSEB, including capacity addition, loss reduction, customer satisfaction activities etc. and it helped a lot in bringing KSEB one of the best utility of the country. The financial performance of KSEB was also commendable during 2006-11 period. The cumulative loan liability of KSEB was Rs. 4541 Crores during March 2006. It was reduced to 1066 by 2011. At the same time KSEB made an investment of about Rs. 3500 Crores for its developmental activities. The importance of this performance was that it was achieved without any appreciable tariff hike. During this period 208 MW capacity was added compared to 26.25 MW during 2001-2006 period. 97 substations were commissioned. More than 21000 distribution transformers were added. The total number of Distribution transformers up to 2006 was only 36000. The period made record in effecting new connections also. The number of consumers were crossed one Crore by 2011 by adding about 23 Lakh consumers during 2006-11. As already mentioned KSEB Officers association took a positive initiative in all these activities including organizing masses in support of these programs.

But the situation is changed from May 2011 onwards. Present UDF government is following central policies as such in Kerala. Total electrification program was stopped as soon as they came to power. Extending Priority connections to the poor is also stopped by October 2011. They started weakening



model section initiative started during 2009 to improve customer satisfaction by functional regrouping of line staff in electrical sections. Now there is a move to down size the employees by out sourcing. Kerala was known for its efficient power management utilizing its leverage in hydel generation. But that system was also de-shackled now. KSEB officers association find this situation very important in forging unity among officers and workers of KSEB and also to mobilize masses in struggle against these policies.

### **Struggle against Environmental obscurandism**

Environmental dogmatism is one issue detrimental to the power development in Kerala. KSEB Officers Association takes a leading role in co-ordinating various campaign against this obscurantism. As part of various campaigns, KSEB Officers Association conducted a popular survey centered all the section offices to assess public opinion on different aspects of power development. The survey result proved that the majority of the population is for power development. Public opinion is favoring power projects and rejects the notion that power projects are the main cause of environmental deterioration.

### **National strikes**

KSEB Officers Association participated in the one day national strike on 28-2-12 and two day national strike on 20th and 21st February 2013. A series of campaigns were organized for making the strikes success. These include pamphlet circulation, corner meetings, evening sathyagraha etc. More than 70% of Officers of KSEB took part in both the strikes. KSEB Officers association supported the national strike organized against price hike by various political and social organizations on 20th September 2012.

### **Women's front**

There are about 900 lady members in KSEB Officers Association. The women's subcommittee is very active. About 20% of the central committee members are ladies. There are 5 lady office bearers in the organization out of 29. The association could organize four women's study camps during this conference period from 2009-2013.

Association observes the women's day every year with maximum participation from men and women. District level programs were conducted every year. Theme presentation, plays based on women issues etc were part of the program.

### **EEFI trade Union class**

Three members of the Association participated in EEFI trade Union class conducted at Thiruvananthapuram during 13 and 14 of May 2010.

### **Sub Committees**

KSEB Officers Association is having different sub committees in each sectors. Basic organizational activities are carried out through these sub committees. The sub committees are News subcommittee, Service cell, women's Sub committee, Carrier Development program sub committee, benevolent fund sub committee, Power Quiz Sub committee, Cultural Sub committee, Consumer clinic subcommittee and center for advanced power sector studies. The Association has planned to set up a research center for Power sector studies and its preliminary works are going on.





## WORK REPORT OF KSEB WORKERS ASSOCIATION (CITU)

Since our last conference at Kolaghat, KSEB Workers' Association has taken up various campaigns and agitations independently under the banner of EEFI and NCCOEEE raising different demands in the power sector as well as against the neo-liberal policies pursued by the Central and State Governments. We were able to strengthen our base in KSEB Board during this period and also built up unity among all section of working class through our joint actions. We took part in all the campaigns and struggles called by the State and Centre committees of CITU.

The total membership of the Association in 2012 reached to 15840 out of 26000 employees working in the workmen category of the Board.

### **All India protest day on 10.02.2009**

As per the decision taken by the EEFI in the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference held at Kolaghat, protest day was observed on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2009 in association with KSEB Officers Association and Electricity Board Contract Workers Association.

In Kerala, demonstrations were organized in 65 Electrical Divisions in which about 6000 employees took part. The demands in the above agitation were review Electricity Act 2003, rationalize wage pattern of electricity employees working all over India, guarantee Minimum wages to Contract Workers, repeal Indo-US nuclear deal etc.

### **Statewide Protest**

Our Association also actively took part in the National Campaign organized by the Central Trade Unions against the anti-labour neo-liberal policies of the Central Government on February 19, 2009. In Kerala, protest rallies and public meetings were arranged in all district head quarters and in front of Raj Bhavan.

The Indian National Congress and the ruling Government in the state are using CBI as a tool to annihilate CPI (M). Association observed a protest day on 31.01.2009 all over Kerala against the above agenda of the Congress party. A public rally was conducted in front of Vydhyuth Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram as part of protest day and in which Com. K.O. Habeeb, the newly elected President of EEFI was also felicitated.

### **Loksabha Election Campaign 2009**

As part of the election campaign, special meetings of frontline activists of our Association were held in all the districts in the state. Unit level general body meetings were also held in all units. 101 family get together were arranged in all Divisions/Sub Divisions and union members and family members numbering 11307 had attended in those meetings. Com. M. K. Pandhe, the former President of CITU had attended in one of the family meetings. Rs.12, 20,500/- was collected from our union members towards election fund and handed over to the State CPI (M) election committee. 64200 Nos. of booklet/palmlets, detailing the role of Communist movement in achieving a better social development in Kerala, was printed and circulated. In all parliament constituencies, our frontline workers have actively participated in election campaigns. Many leaders of the union have been assigned the task of leading the election campaign in Loksabha constituencies, Assembly segments and Panchayath. More than 5000 members of our Association had actively participated in the election campaign works. Posters issued by the EEFI were also displayed in all electricity offices.



### **CITU Kerala State Committee Building Fund**

Rs. 22, 51,995/- had been remitted to the State Committee of CITU towards building Fund. An amount of Rs.14, 61,000/- had been given additionally as Building Construction bond. The entire amount was collected from our union members.

### **EEFI Building fund & Working fund and Voice of Electricity Workers**

An amount of Rs.25 lakhs have been remitted as EEFI building & working fund. During the period of 2009-12, 541 new members subscribed Voice of Electricity Workers. At present there are 485 subscribers for Voice of Electricity workers.

### **Solidarity to Comrades of Haryana**

Fax/E-mail messages were sent to Bhoopinder Singh Hooda, the Chief Minister of Haryana to intervene in the strike called by the electricity employees in Haryana demanding compliance of ILO convention norms in the case of working hours of electricity employees in Haryana.

### **Workshop**

Two days workshop was conducted on 2009 May 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> at BTR Memorial, Thiruvananthapuram for Office Bearers and Division Committee Secretaries of Workers Association. This workshop was meant for equipping the comrades came in the leadership newly. Discussions and debates were conducted in the following subjects- viz. History of KSEB Workers Association, the role of Association in modernizing the power industry in the state and bringing a better wage structure and service conditions to the electricity employees in KSE Board. The district level and division level workshops were also conducted to develop new cadres.

### **Trade Union class**

A trade union class has been conducted at E M S Academy, Thiruvananthapuram on 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup> of July 2009 exclusively to strengthen the ideological base of the cadres. The training of second batch will be held shortly.

### **Intervention in Board**

All Electrical Section offices of KSEB were computerized by indigenously developed software called "ORUMA" on FOSS platform. Workers Association played a major role in the development of that software and it was a battle against the proprietary softwares developed by the multinational corporations like MICRSOFT. Our Association also took a lead role in developing software indigenously for Human Resource Management in KSEB.

In order to improve the performance of KSEB and to provide better service to people of Kerala, a **system change** has been mooted in the overall functioning of the Board. A provision was incorporated in this respect in the last Long Term Settlement 2007 on our own initiative. Though the management was reluctant to implement the system change, our union took initiative to implement new changes in the working pattern and methods. In all Electrical Sections of the Board, the new system was made operational from January 2011. The new system envisages the grouping of functions into three wings viz. Breakdown Wing, Maintenance & Capital Wing and Revenue Wing. The new system was rolled out all over Kerala in three phases.

### **Statewide Protest against ASEAN agreement**

The free trade agreement signed by the Central Government with ASEAN countries will adversely affect



the interest of people in Kerala, especially the agriculture sector where the majority of people seek their livelihood. The people of Kerala have rallied behind the CPI (M) to protest against the regressive action of the Central Government. Thousands of men and women with their children actively participated in the protest and formed a human chain from Kasargode to Trivandrum, organized by CPI (M) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2009. Our Association actively participated in this agitation. It is estimated that more than 10000 members of our Association with their family members took part in this programme.

### **Women's Convention**

District level convention of women members of our union has been held by the end of September 2009. A state level convention was held in Ernakulam on 16<sup>th</sup> of October 2009. 165 selected women comrades attended the convention. The issues related to women in our industry and society was discussed in detail. In April 14, another state level convention was conducted at Tirur. More than 250 comrades attended the convention.

### **National Protest Day (28<sup>th</sup> October 2009)**

As decided in the Chandigarh Working Committee of EEFI on September 2009, members of our Association took part in the protest day programme. October 28, 2009 was observed as a protest day wearing badge inscribing the demands of both EEFI and Central trade unions. Division level protest march and gate meetings were conducted jointly.

### **P. Ramamurthy Trade Union Education and Research Centre Fund**

In addition to an amount of Rs.25 lakhs given directly to EEFI towards P. Ramamurthy TU Education & Research Centre building fund, an amount of Rs 136215/- was also collected by the Division Committees of Workers' Association and contributed that amount through CITU district committees.

### **Pay Revision 2011**

Association took a pivotal role in the pay revision of employees of KSEB. The Settlement signed on 28<sup>th</sup> February 2011 was the second pay revision during the tenure of same LDF Government (during May 2006-May 2011) which was a unique experience in the history of pay revisions in the Board. The main attribute of this pay revision settlement was the reduction of working hours to eight hours a day to those employees working in the Maintenance and Revenue wings of distribution Section offices. Nearly half the workforce of KSE Board was benefited through that decision. Pay and allowances of employees has been increased reasonably with a hike ranging from Rs.1500/- to Rs.5000/-. The Part-Time Contingent employees also got a commensurate increase in pay in line with that of permanent employees. For the first time in KSEB two pay scales have been introduced for the Part-time employees through that Settlement against the consolidated pay they had been drawing for a long period. The employees of KSEB, irrespective of their political affiliations, welcomed the pay revision initiated by the LDF government.

### **Assembly Election 2011**

Workers' Association also played its role well in the campaigns for the Assembly elections 2011. Meetings of our district front level workers and general body meetings of Division Committees were conducted well in advance of elections to plan the campaign programme. Our union workers visited 17658 houses of employees of Board and campaigned for LDF victory. 74 family get together meetings were also conducted. We had collected an amount of Rs.16.3 lakhs for Assembly Election and gave Rs.12.48 lakhs to the CPI (M) district committees and balance to local election committees. 62600 leaflets were distributed, explaining the achievement of LDF Government in the electricity sector, among public and employees. A special edition of Electricity Worker magazine with the editorial of Com. K.O.Habeeb describing the two



distinct policies of different political alliances in Kerala, the pro-poor policies taken by the LDF Government and pro-rich neo-liberal policies taken by the Congress led UPA Government at center as well as previous UDF Governments in Kerala, were printed and circulated to the booth level poll campaigners.

### **Other Agitations**

The Parliament march called by the Central trade unions on 2011 February 23 was a great success. 60 members of our union took part in that massive demonstration held before the parliament. A protest day was observed in all divisions against the introduction of the new pension bill in the parliament on 26.03.2011. There was a statewide protest in front of all Electrical Division offices against the petrol price hike on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2011.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2012 members of our Association participated in the demonstration held in front of Marty's Column, Thiruvananthapuram to express solidarity towards the hunger strike by Com. V.S. Achuthanandan demanding the total ban of killer pesticide Endosulfan. Association also participated in the statewide hartal declared by the LDF in this matter on 27.04.2011.

A Dharna was organized before the Government Secretariat, Thiruvananthapuram on 18.11.2011 raising certain demands- not to scamp the reforms implemented in the distribution side during LDF Government, appoint Mazdoors awaiting appointment in the PSC rank list and against the violation of transfer norms. Com. Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated the programe.

One day strike was conducted in 2012 August 21 against the New Pension Scheme implemented by the UDF Government. The Dharna organized before the State Secretariat as per the call of EEFI against the neo-liberal policies of the UPA Government was a great success. The Dharna was inaugurated by Com. Anathalavattom Anandan, one of the Secretaries of the CITU State Committee.

Apart from the above, we participated in other campaigns and agitations which were organized under the banner of CITU and participation of employees in all these agitations was noticeable. The National Strike on February 28, 2012 was total in the state power sector. The two days National Strike on 20 and 21 in February 2013 was also a great success. Effective campaign works could be organized in the state as well as in the Board as part of the strike.

### **WFTU World Action day**

The WFTU conference held in Geneva called a World Action day on 2012 October 3. The left trade unions in India participated in this campaign raising various demands such as social security, 35 hours of work and increase in wages etc. In Kerala joint actions have been conducted all over the state in connection with the programme. Our Association actively participated in this campaign also. In connection with this Com. A.K. Padmanabhan addressed the gathering in KSEB head quarters.

### **NCCOEEE -Chennai Convention.**

25 comrades from our Association participated in the Southern Regional Convention of National Co-ordination Committee of Electricity Employees and Engineers held in Chennai on 13<sup>th</sup> October 2011. Com.K.O.Habeeb, President of EEFI and KSEB Workers' Association addressed that convention.

### **Solidarity Action on Occupy Wall Street campaign.**

The CITU Kerala State Committee called a solidarity day on 19<sup>th</sup> October 2011 to the so called Occupy Wall Street Campaign spread over more than ninety countries around the world portraying the un-employment and social security issues of the 99% of Americans and the undue benefits given to the 1% rich. Our Association actively took part in the Processions/Dharnas arranged all over the State.



### **2011 November 8 Jail Bharo**

Our Association actively participated in the Secretariat Dharna of united movement of working class in Kerala organized as part of the agitation 'Jail Bharo' called jointly by all the 11 Central trade unions including CITU, BMS, INTUC, AITUC, HMS, AICTU, AIUTUC, UTUC, TUCC, LPF and SEWA. The anger of the workers was evident in the massive response and in the agitation against the unbridled price rise, unemployment, attacks on labor rights, lack of social security benefits for the unorganized workers, the institutionalized corruption etc.

The present UDF Government in Kerala is disturbing the harmonious working atmosphere in the power sector. The instances of violation of transfer norms are rampant and also attempted to sabotage the consumer friendly system in the distribution side and through which the Government is trying to fish from the troubled water. In protest against these moves, KSEB Workers' Association organized a Secretariat Dharna on 2011 November 18. 5500 Comrades, mainly from southern districts of the state participated in the said agitation. Former Minister for Electricity and the State Secretary of CPI (M), Com.Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated the Dharna.

### **2013 February 20-21 All India General Strike**

KSEB Workers Association made an all out effort and systematic campaigns to make the two days Strike a great success. At the outset, we conducted 65 Division general body meetings with maximum participation of workers. In these meetings, we explained the ten demands raised by the trade unions in detail. We printed 10000 copies of booklet detailing the demands and circulated among the workers. State level convention of Public sector employees was held at Ernakulam in connection with the general strike and we have ensured our representation.

We took initiative to convene a joint meeting of all unions in the electricity sector including Associations of officers and engineers and took decision to make the general strike a great success. The joint declaration signed by All India Federations in electricity sector was translated into Malayalam. 30000 copies were printed and circulated among electricity employees. 1000 attractive boards and banners were put at the unit level offices. In addition to this we also printed 10000 posters to bring maximum propaganda. Strike notice has been given to the management by all unions jointly. We also participated in all campaigns, processions, conventions organized by the joint trade union committee throughout the state.

The effective campaigns and preparation for the strike reflected in the participation of strike. 91.2% of workmen and 87.6 % of officers and engineers struck work. Besides, participation of contract workers in the strike was also full.

### **March towards State Legislature Assembly -2013 March 18**

The joint movement of electricity employees, officers and pensioners (12 organizations) conducted a massive march to Kerala State Legislative Assembly on 2013 March 18. The focus of the march was to protect KSEB from inefficiency and mismanagement and against unilateral decision for restructuring the Board, franchisee system, privatization etc. Around 8000 employees and pensioners participated in which 5000 participants belongs to Workers' Association. Each Union made earnest effort to make the march a grand success by all means.

### **14th CITU All India Conference at Kannur**

The All India CITU Conference held in Kannur from April 4 to 8 in 2013 was a historic one. We have accomplished our responsibilities entrusted to us. Nearly 100 comrades worked as volunteers. Rs.13, 42,580/- was contributed to the Central Organizing Committee.



### **25th State Conference of KSEB Workers' Association**

The 25th State Conference of KSEB Workers' Association was successfully held at Tirur in Malappuram district on April 18-20, 2013. Com. A.K.Padmanabhan inaugurated the conference. 435 comrades attended in the delegate session of conference including 34 females. Three seminars were conducted in connection with the conference. Nearly 1000 participants attended in each seminar. An exhibition was also arranged in connection with the conference. About seven thousand workers participated in the huge rally in conclusion of the state conference. Com. Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated the public meeting. Our EEFI treasurer Com S S Subrahmaniom representing EEFI attended the conference and delivered a memorable speech in Tamil. Com. K.O.Habeeb and Com. V Lakshmanan were re-elected as President and General Secretary respectively. Thirty office bearers were also elected and four among them were females.

### **Day and Night Sathyagraha for new Power projects**

Our 25th state conference passed a resolution for a massive campaign for new power projects to tackle the power crisis. Accordingly four days day and night Sathyagraha from 2013 May 7-10 were held in front of the state Secretariat. Power on demand & Power at cheap rate were also part of demands. 3500 comrades participated in this struggle against decided quota of 2500 volunteers. Coms. Kodiyeeri Balakrishanan, K.K Divakaran, Anathalavattom Anandan and S S Potti inaugurated each days' sathyagraha. Com. Elamaram Kareem, CITU State General Secretary also addressed the sathyagraha. The concluding session was inaugurated by Com. K.O.Habeeb. Different class organizations and service organizations ensured solidarity to the struggle including KSEB Officers Association. By and large this campaign got much media attention and got wide acceptance. In continuation of the agitation we are planning to conduct public meeting in every nook and corner of the state.

### **Power Sector in Kerala**

The entire policies and measures now being pursued in the power sector, after the Congress led UDF Government came in power, scuttle the interests of the state. The state is now passing through a precarious situation of power crisis. No cardinal steps were initiated by the State Government to tide over the power crisis. The development activities in the generation and transmission sectors are not taking pace with the needs. Similar state of affairs is encountered in the generation side also. The works of the projects under construction are also in limbo. A flagship programme pioneered by the LDF Government-the total electrification of the state-which was underway in the distribution side during the LDF Government with festive was clogged down by the UDF Government. The Board and Government are not showing interest in providing materials and vehicle facilities in Electrical Sections which in turn affect the service of the consumers. The above approach is a deliberate move to divert the wrath of the consumers against the Board and to build up a feeling among the public against its public sector character. By creating anguish among the public intentionally the UDF Government is making a ground congenial to privatization.

Workers Association is campaigning these issues among the public and employees continuously. Four State wide rallies were organized during May 17-25 in 2010 demanding to commence the work of Athirappilly Hydel Project immediately. Com. Pinarayi Vijayan inaugurated the public meeting organized as part of the culmination of the state rallies at Thrissur on May 26. More than 10000 employees have participated in the public meeting.

District wise campaign programme were organized between March 21-27 in 2012 demanding to start new power projects, evade power cut and load shedding, steps to be taken to improve the transmission distribution networks.

The Assets and liabilities of KSEB were vested into Government during September 2008 due to the





coercion from the Central Government. But the then LDF Government has rather adopted a delaying tactics than corporatizing the Board. It was also under the game plan that if any contingency arise a single entity coming under one umbrella for generation, transmission and distribution would be formed. But the situation totally changed after the inception of UDF Government. The Government took hectic steps to corporatize the Board before 2012, June 30. The above move was strongly resisted and defeated by the joint movement of a platform formed with 12 Unions and Associations of Officers in the Board under the initiative of KSEB Workers Association. The Government has attempted many times to corporatize the KSE Board without guaranteeing the legitimate rights of employees like pension and other conditions of service like recruitment through PSC, promotion etc. On a representation by the Joint Action Committee to the Chief Minister the Government has finally agreed to have a dialogue with the Unions and compelled to postpone the re-vesting process. Only one faction of the INTUC is supporting the corporatization moves of the Government. The Financial Restructuring programme mooted by the Central Government for Franchisee System was approved by the State Government and the Board has also issued orders to implement the Scheme. The SERC recently granted permission to high end consumers to buy power from other agencies through Open Access. Campaigns are being planned against the above move.

#### **E. Balanandan Memorial Workers' Care Home**

Com. M.K. Pandhe opened a Workers' Care Home on 13-5-2010 in Thiruvananthapuram built by K.S.E.B. Workers Association (CITU) in the BTR Memorial Complex in memory of Com. E. Balanandan, the former President of the Association. The care home is meant for providing accommodation to the electricity workers and their family members coming for treatment of Cancer, heart ailments etc. in Thiruvananthapuram.

The construction cost of the building was Rs. 25 lakhs. The entire fund for the construction of the building was mobilized by way of contribution from the members of the Workers Association and Electricity Employees.

On dedicating the E. Balanandan Workers' Care Home, Com. M.K. Pandhe has observed that in a national scenario where the social security measures are being under serious threat, the initiative taken by the KSEB Worker's Association would be a pioneering mission which is to be emulated by other organizations.

Comrades K.O. Habeeb, Tapan Sen, Swadesh Deb Roy, K N Raveendranath, M M Lawrence, Secretary and Prakash Nandi Chaudhary have attended the inaugural function.





**STRUGGLE & ACTIVITIES REPORT OF TECHNICAL SERVICES  
UNION ( REGD. NO.49)  
PUNJAB STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD FOR  
THE 7<sup>TH</sup> CONFERENCE OF E.E.F.I.**

After the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of EEFI in Punjab the struggle on two issues Remained inforce. One side struggle has been taken with the support of kissan & mazdoor unions against the unbundling of Punjab State Electricity Board, other side struggle has been taken on the economic demnands of electricity employees. This struggle has been done by the PSEB employees Joint forum. Joint forum is based on so many unions i.e. Technical Services Union, Ministerial Services Union, Employees Federation PSEB, PSEB Employees Federation, Bijlee Mulazam Front, Worker Federations Intuc PSEB, Bijlee Mazdoor Sungh, Thermal Co-ordination Committee, head office employees federation etc.

Since 2000 struggle was initiated against the newly act which coming by the Central Government for unbundling of PSEB. After in acting of electricity Act 2003 continue struggle was done to avoid unbundling of board. In this struggle have fully co-operation by the kissan , Mazdoor & so many Unions. The efforts of Punjab govt to unbundled the board were failed so many times due to this struggle. On 8<sup>th</sup> September 2009 a Joint Dharna was organised in Capital of Punjab at Chandigarh by the Joint Forum with the support of kissan & Mazdoor unions. This Dharna was historical dharna because there was gathering above 30 thousands. Due to this joint struggle PSEB employees were succeeded to protect the board. But we were unable to build the big movement in the country against the govt policy. Due to this reason board was unbundled on 16 April 2010 in two corporation. One corporation is PSPCL & one PSTCL. But it is true the strongly very very struggle was done in the Punjab comparatively other states.

PSEB employees also struggled on economic demands and pay revision issue. Due to this struggle employees gained pay revesion on 15 October 2009. At this time we also succeeded to maintain the differential from Punjab govt employees. After unbundled the PSEB we able to become this issue part of tri-partite agreement i.e. deferential in pay scale from Punjab government employees will be maintained. After the pay revesion struggle is still continue for other issues which relates to pay revision. For example in December 2011 punjab govt was increase the pay bands and grade pay of govt employees so we want to increased the pay band and grade pay of electricity employees at the pattern of govt employees.

Where the electricity employees struggled against unbundling of PSEB and other economic demands they also serious participate in the each movement of EEFI and national trade union actions.

On the call of EEFI Technical Services Union participate in march to parliament at Delhi two times and organised the state level dharna from TSU & MSU at Patiala Head office on 21 November 2012. In the Punjab Technical Services Union is biggest and agitator union. Due to this reason all the action were organised in the leading of TSU.

Instead of S/Division, Division & Circle level action here we giving detail only state level dharnas and strikes. Since February 2009 upto June 2013 organised 11 no state level dharna and 16 no strike in Punjab.



## Deatil of Sangarsh programmes

4 <sup>th</sup> March 2009	State level dharna on the call of joint forum
15 <sup>th</sup> June 2009	State level dharna at Patiala on joint forum call
8 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 2009	State level historical dharna at chandigarh against unbundling of PSEB
10 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009	State level dharna at Patiala
10 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2009	One day strike on the call of joint forum
19 <sup>th</sup> Jan. 2010	State level dharna at Patiala
10 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2010	One day strike on joint forum call
30 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 2010	One day strike on joint forum call
15,16 Apr. 2010	Two day strike on joint forum call
11 <sup>th</sup> Aug. 2010	One day strike on joint forum call
24 <sup>th</sup> Aug. to 10 Sep.2010	D.C. Level Dharna & gave memorandum to all D.C.
7 <sup>th</sup> Sep. 2010	One day National strike on the call of national trade unions
21 Sep.2010	One day strike on joint forum call
8, 9th Dec.2010	Two day strike on joint forum call
23 Feb 2011	Participate in march to parliament at delhi on EEFI call
30 <sup>th</sup> Mar. 2011	Independent action by TSU & MSU on the contract worker issues
28 <sup>th</sup> Feb 2012	One day strike on joint forum call
10 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2012	State level dharna at patiala
18 <sup>th</sup> Oct. 2012	One day strike on joint forum call
21 Nov. 2012	State level dharna on EEFI call by TSU & MSU
20 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2012	Participate in march to parliament in delhi on EEFI call
20,21 Feb. 2013	Two days Strike on national trade unions call
2 Apr. 2013	State level dharna at patiala head office
14 <sup>th</sup> Jun. 2013	State level dharna at patiala head office
18,19 Jun. 2013	Two days strike on joint forum call

During this movement we achieved so many achievements such as after the unbundling of PSEB we completed tri-partite agreement. In this agreement government & management are comitted that service conditions of employees will be as it is maintained. In this agreement also mentioned that differencial of pay from Punjab govt. employees will be maintained. Protected the services of contract workers, Besides all allowances were double, protect the 9 year & 16 year time bound promotional scale, one increment achieved in the case of promotion in lower scale. In many categories promotion has been done as per seniority & departmental test etc.

There is no recruitment on regular bases since a long time. Although there is some achievements in regular recrutement in some catagories. But due to huge retirement presently there is only 50 thousand employees which was more than one lac earlier. Today there is out sourcing and contract system in every field. In the out sourcing contract system is corrupt system.

In Punjab near about four hundred contrat worker are working at piece rate on varries post such as meter



reader, bill distributor and cashier. Since 2006 as per revised rate Rs.1.50 per bill in city area & Rs.2.50 per bill in rural area are giving to bill distributor. Rs.2.50 per reading in city area & Rs.3.50 Per reading in rural area are giving to meter reader. Rs.3.50 per bill giving to cashier but he can not received payment more than Rs. 7200 per month and he also can not received the payment of above one hundred bill per day.

One thousand contract worker also are working as lineman in power corporation but they posted against the post of SSA in sub station. They have getting the lum sum payment the Rs.10000 per month.

In the thermal plants 3050 contractor's worker are working such as 1200 contractor's worker in lehra mohabat thermal plant, 650 workers in thermal plant Bathinda & 1200 worker in thermal plant Ropar. They have getting D.C rate (minimum wage) from contractor.

At present there are struggle continue on some specific issues. Perdominately issues such as increase the pay band & grade pay of electricity employees on the pattern of Punjab govt. employees. Implimentation of mobile allowance , handicap allowance, one increment of class-D employees, one special increment of driver, Ten days salary on Ltc should be impliment from 1 Dec. 2011 , loda & lota should be similar mean to say on 23500 basic pay loda should be Rs.960 for technical staff. After 23 years one increment should be all employees without any condition, P.W.C. report should be rejected. All contract worker should be regular and increase the salary of them. Fill up the vacant posts through regular recruitment , Out sourcing & contract system should be stopped. All the regular nature work should be done by departmental. In death cases all case should be cleared. The work charge workers should be regular etc. On the above mentioned issues joint fourm organized state level dharna on 14 june & two days strike on 18,19 june 2013.

Where this strike in over all Punjab gain 68% there in distribution circles and zones this strike percentage is above 80% . Here specialy mentioned in TarnTarn circle strike have done 95%. In this strike 30371 employees "out of 37929 employees" are which working in distribution circles gone on strike and over all strike was done by 35126 employees out of 51950 employees.

Since January 2009 till now TSU organized to state level delegate conference.One was organized on 10-11 october 2010 and 38<sup>th</sup> conference was organized on 11-12 april 2013.New state committee elected in this conference and planed the struggle for future.

Since 1984 Benevolent fund scheme is coutinue. Every member of Technical services union is also member of benevolent fund scheme compulsory. Every member is bonud to subscribe rupees 50 per month & there is provision in benevolent fund to make rupees 40 thousand in two instalment to the family member of the deasead employees.



## WBSEWMU ORGANISATION STRUCTURE OF WBSE WORKMEN UNION

We organize the electricity workers of West Bengal distribution Co. and West Bengal Transmission Co. and West Bengal Power Development Co. The members of our union have been working all over the state except Calcutta Corporation area and part of Howrah, Hoogly and 24 Prgs North District. These are the command area of Calcutta Electric Supply Co.

We have More than 700 unit level committees in the state. The above unit committees are functioning under 150 no sub-division committees and 18 no District committees and 5 no. Divisional committees at Generating station and one Sader Daptar Divisional committee are functioning in the Head Quarters of the above three companies in Kolkata.

The District committees and Divisional Committees are guided by the state committees in connection with Trade Union activities, Social activates like Blood Donation camp, Health checkup camp, Energy Awareness, Energy Conservation, AIDs Awareness camp science consciousness and cultural activities etc.

### **UNION ACTIVITIES AFTER EEFI 6<sup>TH</sup> CONFERENCE AT KOLAGHAT**

#### **In 2009**

Union organized massive Gate Meetings against the forces trying to destabilize the Left Front Govt of West Bengal. In the historical mass meeting organized at Brigade Parade ground, Kolkata, on The 8<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2009 by Left fount for victory of Left and Democratic Forces in the coming Parliamentary Election, our members participated in large number.

#### **Demands Achieved:-**

Demand was placed before the WBPDC authority on 30<sup>th</sup> Jan, 2009 for formation of Remuneration Committee and also demonstration took place on The 4<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2009 in front of WBPDC H.Q. and also in 5 Power Stations of the State with participation of the employees in good numbers. New pay structures like as central Govt and PSU for the employees of WBSEDCL & WBSETCL has been finalized by the Left Front Govt and authority circulated on 16/02/2009. The WBPDC authority also circulated the same on 17.02.2009. It is a historical achievement of the electricity employees of West Bengal in the then situation, DA as per central Govt Employee, full Medical treatment facility, HRA-20%, extend LTC facility etc

#### **Demands for Industrial development of wbsedcl, wbssetcl & wbpdc**

Deputation was given to the Chairman of WBSEDCL & WBSETCL on behalf of the Union and discussion took place agenda-wise on 16 points relating to progress of on-going projects under APDRP work on 24<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2009. Deputation was given to the Managing Director of WBPDC regarding progress of on-going projects of Sagardighi, Santhaldi, Bakreswar and Katwa Thermal Power Plant.

#### **State Council Meeting held on 9<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2009 for participation in the parliament election.**

State Council meeting was held on the 9<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2009 in Kolkata and the report of General Secretary was placed before the delegates for discussion. After discussion the flowing decisions were taken that a Mass rally would be organized on the 13th march 2009 in support of left front candidates in the parliament election and mass meeting to be organized at 18 districts and 5 no projects on the 5<sup>th</sup> March '2009 with active participation of electricity employees. General Secretary's report and proposals were accepted.



All the council members took the oath that they would take the active Endeavour's so that the scheduled programmes of union may achieve grand success and they also took the oath unanimously that thousands of electricity worker would take active parts for achieving victory of left front candidates in parliament election against unholy alliance of congress, Trinamul Congress, Maoist, communal and divisive forces supported by U.S. imperialists.

On the 13th march, 2009 Union organized a Mass Rally of the Electricity Employees. More than 10 thousand members took part in support of left front candidates for 15th Parliament election and also submitted memorandum to the authorities of WBPDC and WBSEDCL.

Meetings as per organizational tree i.e. meetings of Central Secretariat, Working Committee, State Council Dist./Divisional Committee are taking place as per schedule of Sub-Divisional & Unit Committee to a greater extent against the destabilization movement Trinamool Congress.

### **In the year 2010**

**On 08.06.2010** Extended Secretariat meeting was conducted. We had decided to conduct meetings up to Unit level in the month of July and August, to explain the terrorist and anarchist activities led by Maoist-Trinamool Congress combine in the state, to prepare charter of demands for improvement of the industry, working atmosphere and economic aspects and finally in middle of September '10, to organise a mammoth rally to the headquarters of electricity utilities in the state.

**On 21.06.2010** Our members in more than five hundred numbers attended 33<sup>rd</sup> anniversary meeting of Left Front Government in Kolkata.

We organised more than hundred street corners, gate meetings, rallies and displayed posters and festoons in various units against Bhopal Gas disaster, Gyaneswari Express mass killings by Maoist-Trinamool Congress combine, Indo- Marcin atomic pact bill placed by Govt. of India.

**26.06.2010** : Our members and followers organised campaigns and participated in Transport Strike in the state at call of CITU against price hike of Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene oil, LPG and decontrolling of price of Petrol by Govt. of India.

**28.06.2010** : Extended Secretariat meeting took place to review the progress of rural electrification and other organisational decisions of previous meeting held on 8.6.10 and earlier.

### **Programmes performed by wbsewmu in the year 2011**

AGM of the Union was held on 29<sup>th</sup>- 30<sup>th</sup> January, 2011 among other decision it was decided to launch campaign in favour of Left Front Government in 14th assembly election in the of West Bengal. Review of organization work and achievement of Industries were made.

1. Annual General Meeting of the Districts/Divisions were conducted in the month of February 2011. Prior to conducting Annual General Meeting in the Districts/ Divisions, Annual General Meeting of Sub- Divisional Committees also took place with effect from January 2011 to March 2011. The main agenda of the Annual General Meeting was active participation in campaign programme for formation of 8<sup>th</sup> Left Front Government in the State of West Bengal.
2. State Council Meeting took place on 27/03/2011 to review the decisions of the previous Annual General Meeting where it was decided that Union would take all out efforts by conducting general body meeting of the union members and followers from unit level to district level, to organise street corners, rallies and processions, publication of special issues of SATHI HATIER (Organ of Union) in every month, folder, display of banners, festoons and posters for formation of 8th Left Front Government in the State of West Bengal. 45,000 nos. of folder were published centrally which covered the



development activity of the Left Front Government. Banners, Festoons and Posters were also displayed in huge numbers by the District and Divisional Committees. Obviously Meetings, Street Corners, Rallies and Processions were conducted in huge numbers throughout the states in support of the Left Front Candidates. Election funds were collected in district level to incur the election campaign expenses and for making donation to the district level election committees of the Left Front.

Despite terrors, revengeful and anarchist activities continued throughout the state by hoodlums and gangsters of Trinamul Congress and supported by Trinamul Congress led government, the conferences took place successfully and were able to create impetus and confidence amongst our members throughout the state.

Union organized several Gate Meetings and Committee Meetings, displayed Posters and Banners throughout the state for success of the rally.

But the result of the Left Front was unexpected in West Bengal assembly election. The Left Front was defeated in the election.

On 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2011 Trinamool Congress and congress combine formed new Government. After few month Congress had withdrawn their support.

The changed situation Extended Secretariat Meeting took place on 23/05/2011 to make the post election review and to decide the way of activities in the forthcoming days in the prevailing condition of terror and anarchistic activities led by gangsters and hoodlums of Trinamool Congress supported by Trinamool Congress – Congress alliance government and its machinery.

Despite such situation we have taken decision to continue our straggle for Development of electricity in the state and also in the interest of the employees, contractor workers and retired employees.

All secretariat members urgently meet with District/Project committees for their moral support and starting Tread Union activates.

We covered all District and Project committees within one month and they also covered unit level committees.

After formation of this government more than 100 Left Front Leaders and workers have been murdered so far. More than thousand offices of Left Party and TU had either been occupied or demolished and forty two thousand persons have been evicted from their residences by TMC hoodlums and all these attack are still continued safety of the women are dangerously at stake women belong to the age of 3 years to 85 years are being either raped and sexually physically assaulted by the antisocial who are getting Salter by TMC and Govt also.

Trinamool Congress and Congress alliance Government attacked to the electricity employees by curtailment of ex gratia (in lue of Bonus).

State committee have taken massive programmed against the curtailment of exacting right of the workers, started mass signature campaigning and demonstration. Finally We achieved Bonus for the Employees.

Our members participated in Jail Bharo programme on 08-11-2011 at the call of CITU W.B. Committee. Several campaign programmes were taken for the success of “Jail Bharo” programme.

Left Front Government allowed DA at per with Central Government employees but WBSSEDCL, WBSETCL and WBPDCCL authorities did not make payment accordingly to their employees in the changed situation.

This Government had withheld DA payment, in this situation union started movement.

Movement for payment outstanding D.A. Union had to lodge several campaign and agitation all programmes throughout the state for obtaining the payment of increased D.A from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2011.



On 30-12-2011, Memorandums were placed to the District / Project level authorities all over the state through mass demonstrations for payment of outstanding DA.

### **In the year 2012**

On 11-01-2012, Memorandums regarding nonpayment of DA were given to the WBSEDCL, WBSETCL and WBPDCCL Corporate authorities through huge gathering at HQ. for paymnt of outstanding. Further we had tried to launch united movement in this respect but our endeavour was not succeeded for joint movement.

Finally, the management made payment of increased D.A. with arrear payment from July, 2011.

### **23<sup>rd</sup> State Conference held on 9<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> March, 2012.**

The 23<sup>rd</sup> State Conference took place at Com. Jyoti Basu Nagar (Bakreswar Thermal Power Project Township) and in Com. Mrinal Banerjee – Com. Samar Bhowmick – Com. Dilip Dutta Mancha (Srijani Auditorium) w.e.f. 9<sup>th</sup> March to 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2012. Detailed report of Conference is given below:-

Annual Conference of 700 Unit Committees 150 Sub-Divisional Committees and 24 Districts/Divisions Committees located from Hill to Sea throughout the State took place w.e.f August, 2011 to February, 2012. These conferences took place under a common guideline which was adopted in the working committee and state council meeting. The centralized slogan of our conferences was “From the town to the villages, under government control, put on light in every household in affordable price and in good quality and fight against the curtailment of right of the employees”.

On 29-04-2012, Union hold a meeting of the newly elected working committee and state council (elected from 23<sup>rd</sup> State Conference, as stated above) and following decisions were taken.

- a) Allocation of responsibilities amongst the newly elected State Secretariat Members in respect of the District/Project committees.
- b) Formation of several Sub-Committees for smooth running of organizational activities.
- c) Programme of Mass demonstration to WBPDCCL, WBSEDCL & WBSETCL authorities in the corporate level on 29-05-2012 to achieve the demands relating to (1) Development of electricity in the State and (2) To fulfill the arrear demands of the employees, contractor workers and retired employees.

Display of Poster and banners, gate meeting, submission of memorandum in the Divisional /Project Headquarters through mass gatherings were organized for success of the demonstration on 29-05-2012.

On 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2012 mass gathering and demonstration was held in the HQ of WBPDCCL and than massive Rally to the HQ of WBSEDCL and demonstration there off.

On 09/09/2012 the following decision was taken from the State Council Meeting.

On 26 September, 2012 mass demonstrations were organized at 50 nos of Divisional office of Distribution Co and 17 nos of area office of Transmission Co and 6 nos of Project office of generation Co for submission of memorandum against withdrawal of pension benefit to the new employees as per decision taken in state council meeting held on 09/09/12

Members of our Union participated in Jail Bharo programme on 19-12-2012 at the call of CITU W.B. Committee. Several campaign programmes were taken for this “Jail Bharo” programme.

### **In the year 2013**

Annual General Meeting held on 09-10 Feb, 2013 in Kolkata. General Secretary Report placed to review





previous decision which was taken in 23th State Conference and preparation of General Strike 20-21 Feb, 2013 also following programmes shall be taken and implemented.

- 1) World Women Day-Our union organized World Women Day every year 8<sup>th</sup> March involving all women employees of wbsedcl, wbsedcl and wbpdccl.
- 2) On 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2013 Massive demonstration was held to the General Manager office (Power Project) of WBPDCCL and 8<sup>th</sup> March, 2013 Zonal Manager office of WBSEDCL pending demand of the employees and development of Electricity of West Bengal.
- 3) On 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2013 mass gathering and demonstration was held in the HQ of WBPDCCL and than massive Rally to the HQ of WBSEDCL and demonstration there off illegal transfer and others pending issues.

State Government led by Trimanual Congress was effected massive transfer of our leaders and organiser violating all Transfer norms to damage our Union. We had protested and deputation was given to the authority for cancellation of the order and authority amendment some order. But they have continued their practice for distress our members.

#### **National Safety Week (4<sup>th</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> March),**

We have been observing National Safety Week (4<sup>th</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> March) every year since 1989. The authority of the Electricity Co had not opened any Department of safety prior to our programme. After that Company had taken initiative for opening safety Department. We use to organized seminar in the state level where year more than 500 nos. of our members participate to hear the deliberations of officials of WBSEDCL, WBSETCL, WBPDCCL and our union leaders. Our members and other employees put on badges on Safety related Demands relating to our duties in connection with maintaining and observing safety in working place.

#### **The world Environment Day on 5<sup>th</sup> June:-**

We have been observing world Environment Day on 5<sup>th</sup> June every year for last 15 years throughout the state. on 05.06.2010 we had observed the World Environment Day at Kalyani under Nadia Dist. where Dr. Santanu Jha, Professor of Kalyani University addressed at the meeting on the topics "Many species, one Planet, one future". Dr jha had expressed how to imperialists concentrate attack to the Environment. Next Year we have organized a seminar at Barasat District HQ of North 24 Parganes of West Bengal where more than 500 no. of our members participated to hear the deliberations of the professor santanu jha and other Trade Union Leaders.

**Observation of May Day** :- CITU flag is hosted all working places in the state for observation of May Day and in the district/divisional headquarters, with due regard with mammoth gatherings. We use to participate in hundreds by rally in the mass meeting in kolkata and at the district headquarters also at the call of CITUWB committee.

#### **Observation of 15 August Independence day:-**

For Last 15 years we have been observing this day in different manner all over the state. Every year we use to select current topics and trained about 50 members who use to delivers at the karmi savas held by District and project committee on the independence Day. Every year more than 2500 members generally participated in the programme.

#### **Workshop :-**

**08.06.2010:-** Workshop for build up reporters of our Union organ "Sathi Hatiar" was held. Two members



from each District & power project had participated at the work shop. The workshop was conducted by the chief reporter of Ganashakti Patrika.

25/08/2012 a Work shop was organized to educate our members regarding preparation of paper in connection with terminal claim of the employees. In this work shop about 72 members and representative of the managements had participated. Management said that, this type of activity should actually be done by WBSEDCL CO. Thanks to Union for such work shop and express some opinion in this regard.

#### **TU Class.**

On 22/07/2012 three years (2012-2014) course contents of TU class in four places covering the whole state to commemorate birth centenary of Com P Sundaraiya was declared open by Com Swadesh Deb Roy.

We had selected 12 subject for three year course and class were started to excuete 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2012 at 4 center (Kolkata, Siliguri, Bankura and Sagardigh), on three subject in each Centre. Next class In same manner have been organised on 8<sup>th</sup> & 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2013 about 145 nos of student have been educated in four centers each time. Expected date for completion of third part and fourth part are schedule in Nov. 2013 and April, 2014 respectively.

Now we have started selection process from the student for continuing class in the District/Project level.

On that day (22/07/2012) Com Deb Roy had taken Trade Union Class regarding organization activities on the basis of Bubaneswar document of CITU.

On the same day another Class was organized to educate our selected members for deliberation of the speech on 15 Aug being the independent day. The class was taken by Com. Niranjan Chatterjee, member of CITU State Secretariat.

#### **Publication of Organ and sale of other journal.**

SATHI HATIAR of our Union Organ are published in every two month interval. About 4500 copies and special issue before Durga Puja festival are published journals like Sramik Andolan organ of WBCITU, voice of working women and voice of Electricity workers. Working classes are also taken by the members. Special issue by 10000 nos. of monthly edition of our Union organs published in each month of January, February and March 2011 for campaign in favour of Left Front before Assembly Election 2011.

### **Review of General Strike on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2010, 28<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2012 and 20-21 Feb, 2013**

#### **General Strike on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2010 :-**

A Joint meeting was convened by the General Secretary of EEFI State Committee on the issue of General Strike for organizing convention regarding campaign of strike. The INTUC participated in the meeting and expressed their support for strike but did not actively participated for their some state level problem.

A convention organized by state committee of EEFI for General strike. Representatives of PSU (DVC/PIGCL/NTPC) and Assam SEB/Bihar SEB/WB State sector Trade union and association being assembled on the 28<sup>th</sup> September 2010 for joint action programme over five commonly agreed demands as decided in the first historic convention on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2010. After discussion the convention unanimously called upon the employees of electricity organization for joint programme to be taken at their respective area for active participation.

Our union organized a gate meeting on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2010 jointly with all Trade Union and Association at Bidyut Bhavan the H/Q of Distribution Co and Transmission Co.



We organised hundreds of rally, street corners, gate meetings, displayed posters and festoons on the issue of General Strike throughout the country at the call of Left Trade Unions against price hike, disinvestment of shares of Coal India and P.S.U./s, price hike of petroleum products. The General Strike got spontaneous and unique response in the state like other parts of the country.

**All India General Strike on 28-02-2012 :** We had successfully participated in the All India General Strike on 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 at the call of central T.U.s and Federations ignoring all the circulars, announcements through both print and electronic medias by Trinamul Congress led state government threatening that strikers would be victimized by effecting pay cut and break in service. Physical assaults were also committed by anti social workers of Trinamul Congress.

We had organised several programmes jointly and on our own organization basis like Postering, Gate Meetings, Hall Meetings, Rallies etc. throughout the state for grand success of the General Strike.

**All India General Strike on 20-21 Feb, 2013 :-** We had successfully participated in the All India General Strike on 20-21<sup>st</sup> February, 2013 at the call of Central T.U.s and Federations ignoring all the threatening circulars, announcements through both print and electronic medias by Trinamul Congress led state government that strikers would be victimized by effecting pay cut and break in service. We had organised several programmes jointly and on our own organization basis like postering, gate meetings, hall meetings, rallies etc. throughout the state for grand success of the General Strike. Technical employees up to Dist Committee members had participated in the strike and most of non technical employees had also participated in the general strike, Primary assessment is that around 2000 members had participated in the Two days strike.

We have filled case at High Court regarding deferred increment date of the striker.

#### **Our performance at the programmes taken by EEFI, WB.**

##### **Condolence meeting of Com E Balanandan held on 09/02/2013.**

The condolence meeting was organized by CITU state committee and WBEEFI on the 9<sup>th</sup> Feb 2009 in Kolkata. Condolence speech was given by Com Kali Ghosh, Com Tapan Sen & Com. Prasanta Nandi Choudhury. We have taken active roll to organize and to participat in the condolence meeting.

##### **All India Protest Day on 10-02-2009 called by EEFI.**

Union had observed Protest Day programme on the 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2009 taken by EEFI from the 6<sup>th</sup> All India Conference held at Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Town ship .

On this occasion Union had organized demonstration in 18 districts and 5 power stations with active participation of electricity employees against anti-people Electricity Act 2003, privatization of electricity industry, dangers of global financial crisis and its impact in our country. Dangers of Indo-U.S. Nuclear Deal and unprecedented price hike of daily essential commodities with simultaneous demand for electricity infrastructure development for making Electricity access to every rural house hold. In the above context the main demonstration programme took place in front of Bidyut Bhavan and com P N Chowdhury. General Secretary of EEFI addressed to the electricity employees.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2009 our Union had observed protest day at the called of EEFI. Gate meeting was conducted at in front of HQ of WBSDCL & WBSETCL and a fax was sent to the Chief Minister, Hariyana to stop all anti-working class measures.

##### **Participation at the programme of EEFI, WB. for formation of 8<sup>th</sup> Left Front Govt.**

Members and Followers of the Union had participated in thousands in a mammoth rally of 10,000 nos. of



electricity workers of the state from Metro Channel to Park Circus Maidan, Kolkata on 9<sup>th</sup> March 2011 at the call of EEFI West Bengal Committee for formation of 8<sup>th</sup> Left Front Government. This rally had created a grate sensation amongst the participants and public as well.

#### **NCCOEEE Programme organized by EEFI, WB.**

Members and Followers of the Union had participated in hundreds at the convention held on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2011 at Bidyut Bhavan, Kolkata at the call of Preparatory Committee for the Convention of Electricity Employees of the States of Eastern and North-Eastern Region for revival of the NCCOEEE in the concerned area as per decision of NCCOEEE. In this case also Union had organized several meetings and had displayed posters and banners throughout the state to make the Convention a grand success. Members and Followers of Union wore Demand Badge on 26/03/2011.

Members and Followers of Union wore Demand Badge on 30/03/2011 throughout the state and had submitted Memorandum to the Divisional Authority and Corporate Administration in support of the Contractor Workers at the Call of EEFI All India Committee.

On 21-01-2012, we had participated with our hundred members in Maithon Convention at Jharkhad at the call of EEFI for lodging united movement for the cause of contractor workers in electricity industry. This convention was participated by the electricity workers engaged in electricity utilities of the states of Eastern and North-Eastern Regions.

On 07-02-2012, we had sent protest letter to the Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir for extending solidarity to the striking electricity workers of the state.

On 21<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2012 Day long Dharna Organised by EEFI West Bengal Committee in Kolkata in front of CESC H/Q. Participation of our members was about 1500.

We had launched flowing campaign and agitation programme throughout the state to implement the decision of the convention of EEFI which was held on 31st Aug, 2012

1. 15th, Sept. to 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct, 2012 We had organized meeting at Unit level.
2. 4<sup>th</sup> Oct to 7<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2012 karmi Sava at sub-Divisional level and gate meeting in 52 nos of Division, 17 nos of Area office and 6 nos of Project office.
3. On 8<sup>th</sup> Nov, 2012 massive demonstration in the District H/Q and in all generation projects.

#### **Com M K Pandhey memorial lecture On 21/07/2012 organized by EEFI, WB.**

On 21-07-2012, we had participated with our four hundred members in Com M K Pandhey memorial lecture in kolkata at the call of WBEEFI. Com Swadesh Deb Roy had delivered the memorial speech on the activates of Com M K Pandhey for Working Class Movement.

#### **Programmed regarding Social Responsibilities:-**

50 nos of AIDS awareness camp were organized by the Union. Trained members of the union took part in educating the un-organized sector workers, mainly amongst Brick-field workers in North 24 Parganas District and Tea Garden workers in Darjeeling District. As entrusted by West Bengal Government on this score,

There is another weakness that members of new generation are not participating in organizational and political programmes so far as the situation demands.

We are taking several endeavours for their involvement, for example, we had decided to celebrate 150<sup>th</sup> Birth Anniversary of world famous Nobel Prize winner poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore throughout the year. We had formed committees in state and in district level under the leadership of members of new generation.



Simultaneously, birth centenary of veteran C.I.T.U. leader Com. Manoranjan Roy was observed by our Union. Cultural competitions were organised in districts. At state level programme winners of the district level competition took part. Members of New generation had fully involved them self actively of success both the programmes. We use to organise of Blood Donation Camp, Health check up camp and other social activities. Every year in HQ, District and Sub divisions. new generation has been playing significant roll In this areas also

**Manoranjan Roy Energy Education centre (MREEC).**

We had formed this Education centre for various activities in the energy sector. MREEC had efficiently been able to perform in the field of energy awareness, energy conservation, skill development through training programme of self help group workers, unemployed youths and members of franchise groups. A testing laboratory under the financial assistance of Govt. of India through West Bengal Renewable Energy Development Agency was started functioning to examine the effectiveness of CFL & LED lamps, manufactured by different manufacturers. The society had published some books in this respect and produced a film on energy awareness and conservation.

The education center used to hold AGM every year where many distinguish personalities of Electricity sector of the state exchange views and extend valued advises regarding activities of MEERC.



# CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY WORKMENS UNION

## REPORT FOR THE 7<sup>TH</sup> EEFI CONFERENCE

### The Organisation

The Calcutta Electric Supply Workmens Union is the pioneer union in the Power sector of our Country. It is bearing the legacy of trade union movement in CESC for the last 76 years. The union formed in British India in the year 1937. Under direct imperial repression the Union fought for the cause of the worker's wage and right. The British authority retrenched some of the Union activists from the services and the union leaders took the chance to meet Gandhiji who was visiting Calcutta at that time. Gandhiji took the responsibility to represent the case to the Viceroy of India in Delhi and some of the activists returned back to their services.

The Union continued its struggle for recognition and just after independence it has got its recognition. From the early days of its inception Union was engaged in fighting against deployment of contractor workers in perennial jobs, introduction of Bonus and betterment of job conditions.

The last conference of the Union held at the early month of 2011. Before that, the local conferences of the 29 units of it held in the months of November & December 2010.

Prior to the conference the election for the registration of Unions held on 2010, in which inspite of huge odds our Union came out as the single largest Union in CESC and achieved the position of 'Sole Bargaining Agent' for 4 consequentiale time capturing 54 percent of poled votes of the employees.

After the conference Union had to face violent attacks from the TMC led Union due to the changed political scenario in West Bengal.

Following the conference the Union emphasised to democratise its functioning. Due to this functioning we have been successful to steer all the onslaughts of the management, who are eager to get benefit out of the absence of LF Govt. in the state and the heinous attacks of the reactionary forces led by the TMC's Union in the industry.

Under these circumstances, in a violent and terrorised situation when our members were forced to leave CITU, we had to fight the election in the industry for the recognition of Unions on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2012. Several times our union office was attacked by theguns and almost 20 members of our Union were put into falls cases but despite these incidents our Union again came out as single largest Union with 45 percent votes and elected as Principle Bargaining Agent.

In the gone by years we have successfully participated in all the national level programme along with our own to raise the consciousness of the working employees of CESC. It was a difficult task to observe strikes in the changed scenario in West Bengal. Unlike other states, West Bengal Government has taken anti - working class and anti-strike stance without caring about the democratic norms and forms. Inspite of all attacks and anti-worker measures taken by the ruling party we successfully observed all the strikes and struggles. It is heartening that more than 75% workers participated in the strikes of 7<sup>th</sup> September, 28<sup>th</sup> February & 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> February.

With the working class and the other oppressed sections of people we have also been in the struggle to change the neo-liberal policy of the Union Government. CESC is the first worst affected industry due to the introduction of Electricity Act 2003. 2300 workmen had to separate themselves from the job. The target was to separate 4500 workmen. Union, due to its struggle could save the rest of the workmen.



present, due to the rapid change of modern technology the Union has to cope its members up with it so that they can be kept in job productively.

Most important points the neo liberal policy has brought with it, the rapid change of socio-cultural environment and it is driving workmen towards a self-centric mind set. It is becoming a serious concern for the organisation.

Democratic functioning : With the slogan 'Go to the Members' we again started our programme of Democratic functioning. In spite of regular OB meeting Central Committee Meeting. We take decision by the process of interactive session with the General Members by organised Group meeting. Along with Jt. Secretaries the General Secretary also participates in those Group meeting.

Presently, the Union is engaged in making a new wage revision.

It started last year when the result for the Recognition of Unions came out on 14<sup>th</sup> June 2012. It was clear that Wage Revision could not be achieved without forming the Bargaining Council. We called immediately to form the Council keeping CITU's slogan – 'Unity, Struggle and Unity' at the front. In the month of August, 2012 we submitted our charter of demands after getting consents from the general members from the gathering in front of CESC House. Before that, during two months all 29 units of the Union met separately in GB meeting and raised their demands. After scrutinizing, our Union prepared the charter, arranged an interactive convention where near about 400 General Members took part. It has further strengthened the democratic functioning of the Union.

Safety: It has unavoidable importance in a Power Utility to continuously develop the safety measures. Our Union has a glorious role in this aspect. Due to our demand the company was compelled to employ a safety officer and under his supervision a team of experts are presently functioning.

Our Union is affiliated to CITU. We have been actively participating in all the programmes of CITU in regular basis. We took part all the classes organised by CITU Kolkata District Committee.

EEFI Activities : From the inception we are forerunner in the activities of EEFI. Since last conference the activities of EEFI has enhanced enormously. We have participated and taken active part to organise rallies, gatherings, conventions and seminars.

### The Industry

CESC Ltd. was previously known as Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation established in the year 1897 and was incorporated in England. It is the oldest power utility in India. In the year 1988 CESC Ltd. was undertaken by the RPG Group, one of the monopoly houses of India.

The operation area of CESC is 567 Sq. Km. spreading over Kolkata and parts of four adjacent districts of West Bengal. The business got merit because of some important industries established at both the sides of Ganges during the last part of 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

The peak demand of the system is above 1900 MW. The total capacity of generation is 1225 MW. It has four Generating Stations –

1.	New Cossipore Gen. Stn. (NCGS)	100 MW
2.	Titagarh Gen. Stn. (TGS)	240 MW
3.	Southern Gen. Stn. (SGS)	135 MW
4.	Budge Budge Gen. Stn. (BBGS)	750 MW





NCGS is presently the oldest generating station in India. It started generation in 1952. The Company has decided to wind it up in the coming financial year of 2014 – 15. It's old machineries and requirement of high quality coal make it unviable. The cost of per unit reaches upto Rs 8. The generating station is situated in the city of Kolkata and pollution is also a factor for shutting it down.

The problem before the Union is to redeploy the workmen who are running the plant at present. The discussion is going on with the management to redeploy these workmen productively within the establishment.

In CESC, the system of generation transmission, distribution is under one umbrella. It has not yet unbundled.

Total Generation Capacity	1225 MW
System demand	1900 MW to 2000 MW
Consumers	27.5 Lakhs
Receiving & Distribution	
Substations	220 kVA
	132 kVA
	33 kVA

SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system is used to control the unmanned DS. Within 2(two) years there will be no. 33 kVA manned DS. All the unmanned DS is controlled from Regional Control Centre that is a remote control system.

One Control Room is centrally controlling the system within its area and looks after the import and export of electricity.

As an old utility, CESC is a mixture of old and new technology, but the management is giving emphasis on modernizing the whole system.

The Union has concentrated to the problems evolved due to these transitions. The new technology poses danger to the permanency of workmen in service. Almost 5,500 regular employees out of 9,200 is engaged in distribution network along with approximate 3,500 contractor employees are facing the danger of being separated from the services. The Union has to fight to keep these employees in enrolment.

CESC is going to introduce 100% Automation in distribution area. It has already introduced latest technology of condition monitoring against periodical maintenance work. The company also introduced 'integrated circuit' for instant information to take the next action immediately through SCADA system. It also surpluses the engaged employees in this field.

The traditional conception of rendering services to consumers is going through a sea change in CESC. The conventional meter reading system is switching over to Automated Meter Readings (AMR). The use of internet and on line services is the art of the day. These changes are endangering the permanency of work forces.

The Electricity Act 2003 has provided scope to the private players to expand its fields. Taking advantage of it, the owner of CESC is expanding its business in the various parts of India and its beyond.

The detail picture of its expansion is mentioned underneath.

Name of Project	Capacity	Status
DhariwalChandrapur,Maharastra	600 MW (300X2)	July'13
Dhenkanal, Orissa	1320 MW (660X2)	Coal Linkage
Dumka, Jharkhand	1000 MW (500X2)	Initial Stage
Arunachal	90X1 MW Hydel40X1 MW Hydel	Initial Stage
Pratapgarh,Kachh,Gujrat	9 MW Solar	Grid connection on 2012
Madurai, Tamil Nadu	10 MW Solar	Initial Stage
Greater Noida, U.P.	200 MW Distribution License	
Ranchi, Distribution	270 MW Franchise8 thousand sq. KM. 2.5 lack cores	Taken over
Haldia	600 MW (300X2)	Coming in the system in 2014
Balagarh	1320 MW (660X2)	Coal linkage not yet matured
Crescent Power, Asansol	40 MW	

#### The deployment of Contractor workers

It is imperative in the area of neo-liberal policy that the authority of industries will deploy increasing number of number of Contractor works in the organised sector and will increasingly down size the number of regular workmen. Being a private company, CESC is fully taking the advantage of the situation.

CESC is the first organisation who takes the advantage of Electricity Act 2003 which was passed in Parliament and enacted on 10<sup>th</sup> June of that year, declares a VSS (Voluntary Separation Scheme) in the month of August and suspends the long practiced recruitment policy.

The features of contracterisation in CESC

- Traditional non-perennial jobs.
- Organised contractor workers.
- In all construction jobs a large number of unorganised workers are deployed

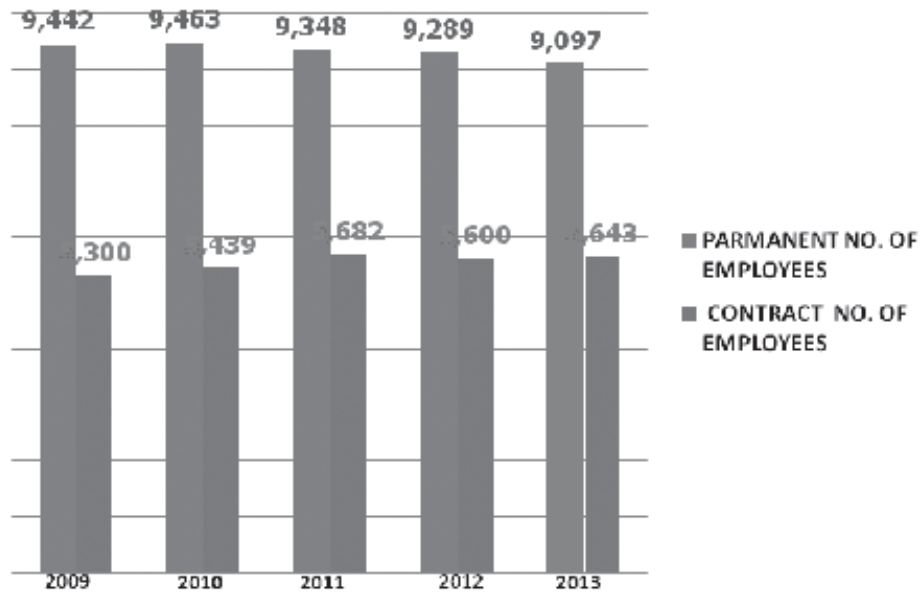
Previously the contractor workers were mainly engaged in Generation and Distribution system. For this reason the number of contractor workers and their category of jobs were fixed. At that time the strength of the contractor workers were 5,000 while the permanent workmen were 13,000.

After the enactment of Electricity Act 2003 the features have gradually and drastically changed.

#### PARMANENT & CONTRACT EMPLOYEES IN CESC LTD. WEST BENGAL

YEAR	PARMANENT NO. OF EMPLOYEES	CONTRACT NO. OF EMPLOYEES
2009	9,442	5,300
2010	9,463	5,439
2011	9,348	5,682
2012	9,289	5,600





Our union keeps a close contact with the leadership of contractor workmen and actively stands by their demands. We have long been achieved the demand of 10% recruitment in permanent employment from the contractor workers if company goes to recruit.

But the alarming feature which is coming up is that in the name of 'tender job' company is using a huge number of unorganised workmen with a one time meagre payment. One pattern of using these workforces is a glaring example of 'hire & fire' policy. We apprehend that the Company will gradually down size the contractor workers alongwith regular workers and will use unorganised workers instead of it. As the striking force is already shifted to contractor workers and the present trend shows it will further shift to unorganised contractual workers, it is posing great danger for the future of the regular employees.



## EEFI WEST BENGAL STATE COUNCIL

EEFI West Bengal State Council took shape in the year, 1983 through a state convention of Unions of electricity employees, affiliated to CITU. Practically in seventies, when semi fascist terror was practiced against the left movement in West Bengal by the then Congress led State Government, the CITU led electricity workers' unions of erstwhile WBSEB, CESC, DVC and DPL in West Bengal had launched series of United movement against semi fascist terror, anti working class, anti people activities of Congress led State Government and against the vindictive and anti worker measures of the concerned management of WBSEB, CESC, DVC and DPL.

4<sup>th</sup> state conference took place on 1<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2009. 12 nos. of meeting of state secretariat and 4 nos. of meeting of State Council took place in the intervening period. EEFI W.B. State Council has organised series of programmes out of which some significant programmes are mentioned as follows.

- In Nov, 2009 – A rally of 1000 electricity workers was organised before the office of Coal India Ltd. in Kolkata against price hike of Coal. Main speaker was Com. Shyamal Chakraborty, President, CITU W.B. Committee.
- In 2010 – A mass meeting at Metro Channel in Kolkata in protest of brutal murder of two electricity workers namely Com. Paban Mahato and Com. Koushik Dutta, who were murdered by Trinamul Congress and Maoist combine in Jangal Mahal, Jhargram, Paschim Medinipur. Both of them were members of P.B. Rajya Bidyut Silpa Sahayak Karmi Union. Electricity workers in hundreds from every corner of the state participated in the meeting.
- Condolence meeting of demised mass leader of legend Com. Jyoti Basu was conducted at shramik Bhawan Kolkata, where 500 electricity workers participated. Com. Shyamal Chakraborty President, CITU W.B. committee addressed at the meeting.
- On 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 – A mammoth rally, participated by more than 10000 electricity workers of West Bengal was organised from Metro Channel, Kolkata to Park Circus, Kolkata. The rally with colourful festoons, placards travelled about 10 K.M. distance shouting slogans in support of L.F. of West Bengal and against all anti L. F. unity in W.B. State Assembly election was congratulated by the thousands of people at roadside of the rally. Printed posters, Flex in Bengali and Hindi were widely displayed throughout the state. 10000 leaflets printed both in Bengali and Hindi were also circulated.
- On 26<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 a colourful overcrowded convention of electricity workers of the states of Eastern and North Eastern region took place at Bidyut Bhavan Auditorium, Kolkata at the call of NCCOEEE for revival of NCCOEEE. EEFI was host of the convention as per decision taken by NCCOEEE in its meeting held in Delhi. A preparatory committee, consisting of constituents of NCCOEEE in West Bengal was formed. Posters, leaflets and demand badges printed in English, Bengali and Hindi were displayed and circulated in the concerned states of Eastern and North Eastern region. More than 1000 electricity workers on delegation basis participated from the states of Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand. Com. Prasanta N. Chowdaury from EEFI, Com. Sailendra Dube from Engineers' Federation addressed at the convention along with other speakers of National Federations.
- In 2011 – Condolence meeting of demised Com. Mrinal Banerjee, M.I.C. power and non-conventional energy of Government of W.B. and State Secretariat member of CITU W.B. committee was conducted in Kolkata. Com. Shyamal Chakraborty, President CITU W.B. committee was main speaker.
- In 2011 – Condolence meeting of departed Com. Rathin Sen, Vice President, EEFI, President EEFI W.B. council and working president of C.E.S. workmen's Union took place in Kolkata to



commemorate his memory. Com. Prasanta N. Chowdhury, General Secretary, EEFI was the main speaker.

- In January, 2012 – A convention of electricity workers of the states of Eastern and North Eastern region was conducted at Maithon club – Jharkhand to raise the demands of contract / casual / daily rated workers in electricity utilities. This convention took place as per decision of EEFI All India committee, Posters and Leaflets in English, Hindi and Bengali were printed. Electricity workers from the states of Bengal and Jharkhand mainly participated in the convention. Com. Bansha Gopal Chowdhury, M.P.; Com. Prasanta N. Chowdhury, General Secretary, EEFI; Com. D. Ramanandan, General Secretary, CITU, Jharkhand addressed at the convention.
- Gate meetings were organised in front of Bidyut Bhavan and Victoria House (CESC headquarter) in support of All India general strike on 28. 02. 2012.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> July, 2012 1<sup>st</sup> M. K. Pandhe Memorial Lecture was conducted at Bidyut Bhavan auditorium, Kolkata to commemorate the memory of Com. M. K. Pandhe, a veteran leader of legend of Communist ideology and Trade Union movement of India as per decision taken at working committee meeting of EEFI, held at Palakkad, Kerala. The topic of the lecture was “Working class movement and our present task”. Com. Swadesh Debroye, National Secretary, CITU and working President, EEFI and Com. Prasanta N Chowdhury, General Secretary, EEFI addressed the meeting.
- On 21<sup>st</sup> Nov, 2012 as per decision of EEFI All India Committee a colourful stay in demonstration programme on the demands of contract / casual / daily rated workers were observed in front of Victoria House (CESC Head quarters.) starting from 12 noon to 6 PM. 5000 electricity workers coming from 15 unions of the state participated. Com. Shyamal Chakraborty, President, CITU W.B. committee and Com. Prasanta N. Chowdhury, General Secretary, EEFI addressed at the meeting. Cultural performances were presented. Poster, Leaflets were published and flexes were also displayed throughout the state.
- On 19<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2013, gate meetings were organised in front of Bidyut Bhavan and Victoria House (CESC headquarter) in support of All India General Strike held on 20-21<sup>st</sup> February, 2013.
- We have made close contact with 9 nos. of contractor workers' Unions of the state who are affiliated to CITU but have not taken affiliation of EEFI in the intervening period of 6<sup>th</sup> & 7<sup>th</sup> National Conference. The members of those unions had participated in our programmes as stated above. Even some of them have participated in our All India convention of EEFI, held on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 in New Delhi. Some representatives of those Unions are present as observer at 7<sup>th</sup> National conference being held at E. Balanandan Nagar, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. We expect that these Unions would take affiliation of EEFI in near future.

Limitation – Though decision taken we could not publish any edition of our organ “BIJURI”.



## REPORT FROM D.P.L. UNIT DURGAPUR PROJECTS EMPLOYEES' UNION

### **Present situation in the plant: -**

After the new Govt, formed in 2011, no plan have been made to keep the plant in a running condition. In the past there was a healthy atmosphere in the plant premises but, now it is no more. In the past, in order to run the plant, or keep up the production, or if any disaster occurred it was mandatory that a round table meeting was held between the management and all the trade unions, other engineer association and along with officer association. Presently, under the T.M.C rule no such meeting are being held and as such all of union and other association remain in dark regarding any issue as no discussion are being held with them. We the C.I.T.U union is a recognized union in D.P.L, in spite of that management is paying no heed to us. At present, incidents of pilfering in the plant premises is constantly on the rise even it is also been heard that the recruitment procedures of the new engineers were carried through dishonest means. Presently, 320 MW electricity is being generated in the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> unit jointly out of 641 MW capacity. But the management is not at all concerned towards making new plants for increasing the production of electricity.

We fear that after the completion of the 8<sup>th</sup> unit which is being built by BHEL and has a capacity of 250 MW, all other units will be shut down by the management.

### **Organization and Union Activities :-**

After the T.M.C Govt, was established, our union office in the D.P.L Administrative building was forcibly locked by the management under the pressure of T.M.C. Presently the TMC union is trying to close down the CITU unions activities, where as in realse had come to power in the name of democracy. At present they are trying to chocked democracy in DPL premises.

Presently, we are carrying our union's activities some where in secrecy and some where in open. At present, the general member of CITU or the Secretariat members approx 250 of them are being transferred whimsically in any plant by the management under the pressure of TMC union. The TMC union's is trying to pressurized the CITU members to joint their union by physically assaulting them or threatening them and their even saying that if they do not comply to what's being said to done then they will be sacked from their jobs. In 2012 the number of our members were 1352. We are continuing the new membership procedure and we are hopeful that we may be able to keep up the past figures or nearer to it. After the new TMC Govt, was established our Secretariat Member's along with Contract Labours had been physically assorted twice in the plant and some of them had been framed under false charges but, in spite of this we are continuing our works upholding the banner of CITU and we hope that we will be able our union to strengthen our union by uniting all the working masses.

For some ready reference performance data are being attached herewith.



## Damodar Valley Corporation & ACTIVITIES OF DVC SHRAMIK UNION

The Union has been organizing struggles of the workers of DVC to protect their interests and to save the existence of the establishment from the onslaught of New-liberal economic policies of GOI. It may be mentioned here that being situated in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal the DVC, i.e, Damodar Valley Corporation is the 1<sup>st</sup> public Sector and multipurpose River Valley Project of independent India. It was constituted by the Parliament through an Act of 1948 with the aims and objects of (1) Flood Control of the River Damodar and its tributaries (2) Supply of water for irrigation/Agricultural, domestic and industrial purposes and also (3) Generation, Transmission and distribution of Power along with the (4) subsidiary activities like soil Conservation, Afforestation, Agricultural Research etc. In keeping with industrialization in DVC Command area the activities of Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution gained priority for providing electricity to the core industries like Steel Coal, Railway and other industries directly and other consumers through respective state Electricity Boards. Though the Two state Govt. of Jharkhand and West Bengal and the Govt. of India jointly own this organization, but the actual authority of controlling and operating of the same lies on the ministry of Power, Govt. of India.

Since inception DVC with its multi-purpose projects has played a glorious role in up- liftment of the people and Socio-economic development of the entire region of Damodar Valley spread over several districts in the states of Jharkhand and West Bengal. But in recent times with the changes in the policies of GOI to give up the responsibility of the public utility projects which are not profitable, the main thrust of the Corporation has been confined to power Generation only. As a result the multi-purpose character and social Welfare activity of DVC is being neglected. So there is devastation and increase in the frequency of flood in one hand and the shortage of supply of water in the other which have become the hurdles for the Agriculture, the industries and the people living in the area. It is apprehended that either for water crisis or devastating flood the agriculture and the industries of this region of West Bengal and Jharkhand including the DVC projects specially power station may suffer in future. So, for the socio-economic development of the people, DVC Shramik Union has been organizing struggles to save DVC along with its public utility and multipurpose projects.

Although DVC management have confined their activities mainly in the matter of Generation of Power, but there are various lapses due to which this profit earning organization may face severe financial crisis, as the running Power plants are not properly maintained and the construction of Power Projects which have been undertaken with an expenditure of thousand of cores of rupees are also delayed. As a result the available capacity and capacity utilization become low and Generating cost and various losses become high weakening the economic health of the organization. As a responsible Trade Union, DVC Shramik Union has to fight against these administrative lapses.

Now DVC is seeking World Bank assistance for strengthening its power business and taking the corporatization agenda. This corporation has also sought finances from the said Bank for hydro-electric power generation in the valley. Two dams, one at Balpahari and another at Konar, are proposed to be built with World Bank assistance. It has also proposed the setting up nearly 1,000 MW of canal top solar photovoltaic capacities with the inducting of such financial assistance it is apprehended that application of anti worker policies in DVC would be aggravated further.

Power Scenario: Now in DVC Generation Capacity is 7209.2 including Joint venture and PLF more or less 70% as a hole. DVC had take up a programme for addition capacity of another 3520 Mw during last 5 years.





PRESENT INSTALLED CAPACITY

Sl.No	Project Name	Capacity(MW)
<b>Thermal Projects</b>		
1.	Mejia Thermal Power Station(MTPS,W.B)	2340(2x500+2x250+4x210)
2.	Chandrapura Thermal Power Station(CTPS,JK)	890(2x250+3x130)
3.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station(BTPS,JK)	630(3x210)
4.	Durgapur Thermal Power Station(DTPS,B.W)	350(3x210)
5.	Durgapur Steel Thermal Power Station(DSTPS,W.B)	1000(2x500)
6.	Koderma Thermal Power Station(KTPS,JK)-Unit#1	500(1x500)
7.	Maithon Power Limit (JV of DVC& Tata Power,JK)	1050(2x525)
8.	BPSCL (JV of DVC & SAIL,JK)	302
Total Thermal		7062MW
<b>Hydel Projects</b>		
1.	Maithon Hydel Station, (JK)	63.2(2x20+1x23.2)
2.	Panchet Hydel Station (JK)	80(2x40)
3.	Tilaiya Hydel Station (JK)	4(2x2)
<b>Total Hydel:</b>		<b>147.2MW</b>
<b>Total Capacity:</b>		<b>7209.2MW</b>

ON GOING CAPACITY ADDITION (THERMAL)

Sl.No	Project Name	Capacity (MW)
1.	Koderma Thermal Power Station(KTPS)-Unit#2,JK	500(1x500MW)
2.	Raghunathpur Thermal Power Station(RTPS)Ph-1 W.B	600(1x600MW)
<b>Total addition</b>		<b>1100MW</b>
		600(1x600MW)
<b>Capacity addition during next 5 years</b>		
3.	Raghunathpur TPS Ph -1 Unit#2,W.B	
4.	Bokaro Thermal Power Station (PTPS-'A'JK	500(1x500MW)
5.	Raghunathpur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) Ph-II	1320(2 660MW)
<b>Total addition</b>		<b>2420MW</b>



From the above it is evident that within a very short time DVC will emerge as a big power Generating Organization in the Eastern Region of India. But threat to its existence as a public utility organization will remain if the present national policies are not amended or rectified.

At the initial stage DVC was known as a model employer and all works except a portion of construction work use to be done departmentally. Gradually contracturisation and out -sourcing of jobs began to increase along with curtailment of posts. Day by day DVC is enhancing the Power generation capacity in one hand and on the other hand management is curtailing the Staff level posts only in the name of CERC norms Man : MW ratio. But the management has been abruptly increasing the officers' posts and continuing new recruitment in Group 'A' only. As a result, the ratio between the staff & Officers posts is going to be reversed. The chart mentioned below shows the actual position:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GENERATION CAPACITY AND MAN-POWER IN DVC:

Year	Capacity (MW)	Officer	Staff
2002-03	2147.2	1591	10,506
2003-04	2147.2	1636	10,095
2004-05	2357.2	1780	9,614
2005-06	2357.2	1770	9,399
2006-07	2357.2	1798	9,092
2007-08	2607.2	1861	8,904
2008-09	2857.2	1905	9,161
2009-10	2857.2	2251	8,785
2010-11	3857.2	2246	8,586
2011-12	3857.2	2253	8,207
2012-13	5807.2	2258	7,836

**Industrial Relation:** The essential factor of good industrial relation which is required for better production & productivity is being deliberately neglected in DVC. Important issues regarding the service conditions, wages etc. of the employees are decided by the management arbitrarily without settlement / MOU with the representatives of Unions. About six decades ago DVC declared two old Union as Recognized Unions without any verification of their membership and mentioning of validity period. But when DVC Shramik Union demanded their Recognition in the same line, then DVC management denied the same to it. Our Union launched struggle for a long time for secret ballot for recognition of Trade Union in DVC. Now it has been decided that the election for recognition of TU in DVC, through secret ballot, will be held on 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2013. We hope that our Union may achieve a good result in the ensuing TU election.

The 7th Conference of our Union was held in the year 2010 at Kolkata. Nos of Regular workers are decreasing day by day. But our membership position remain more on less the same. In every year some new employees join in our Union due to our activities in favour of the workers.

We tried our best to organize Joint movement on local/central issues in DVC. A joint Morcha was also formed under our leadership with the Unions of BMS, HMKP & JMS. But we are sorry to mention here



that the left unions affiliated to AITUC& UTUC never responded or cooperate with us for organizing the Joint struggle in DVC. However under the banner of DVC Sanjukta Morcha we organized various movements and campaigning programmes on national /local issues. But due to the non responding of the AITUC / INTUC / UTUC unions we could not participate in the national strike.

We regularly publish a quarterly paper namely “Shramik Sambad” and 3000 copies of it are circulated in Bengali & Hindi. Besides, the yearly subscribers of other paper from our Union are as follows: VOICE -50. SHRAMIK ANDOLON-63, WORKING CLASS-13 ETC.

Regarding the un-organized workers in DVC this is to mention here that the Nos of Contractor/ Casual/Daily rated workers are gradually increasing. But these Contractors’ workers and casual workers are the most suffers and victims of discrimination. There is no recruitment policy for the land-loser and retrenched contractors’ workers. One category of workers who are engaged in perennial jobs and called supply labours are paid wages at the equal rate of regular ‘D’ group of DVC employees while others who are called AMC/ARC workers are paid at local or contract rate which is much lesser than the aforesaid rate. There are about ten thousand contractors workers attached with production jobs in DVC, excluding the Construction workers. We have formed a Contractor Workers Union, namely DVC Contractors Workers Union and this Union is affiliated to CITU & EEFI.



## WORK REPORT OF U.T. POWERMAN, CHANDIGARH SINCE 6<sup>th</sup> National Conference of EEFI

Since 6<sup>th</sup> National Conference of EEFI at Kolkata lot of changes happened in Chandigarh, other states as well as National and international level. Taking tasks from the conference our union chalked out many agitational programmes on policy issues as well as on immediate and urgent issues, we remain on the path of agitation all the time. We have implemented all the decisions of EEFI and other sister organizations of state against the scrapping/review of electricity act 2003, against the privatization/corporatization and against the IMF World bank dictate economic policies, against the changing of labor laws, insurance regulatory bill, against the curtailing of trade union rights and right to strike, social security bill and also against the price hike including other economic demands of the employees like revision of pay scales, filling up the vacant posts lying vacant in department since long and creation of additional posts in the department as per increasing work load etc. It is matter of pride that despite lot of change in the entire scenario our union became more united and revolutionary and takes challenge of capitalist and monopolist and observed militant and organized fight to intact the right of working class. As you are aware that U.T. Powermen is a lone representative body of U.T. Electricity department employees and over 90% employees are its members.

At the outset it is intimated that Electricity department in Chandigarh is under the direct control of U.T. Chandigarh Administration. There is no generation and transmission of electricity in Chandigarh and we are dealing only with distribution of electricity. The population of Chandigarh is about 12 Lacks and consumption of electricity is 1284.45 MKWH and per capita consumption of power in U.T. Chandigarh is 1460 KWHR/annum. The total connections of all the categories in the year 1987 were 1.12 Lacks and number of employees at that time were 1780 and now in the year 2013 the connections of all the categories reaches about 2.15 Lacks and number of employees reduced to about 1100. The connected load is 901779 KW. There is 1 number 220 KV substation, 13 number 66KV substations(103 KM Length), 5 number 33 KV substations (28 KM length) about 200, 11 KV substations besides 1700 transformers including pole mounted in addition of bulk supply given to slums. For dealing above the total sanctioned strength of employees are 1780 which is also approved by the staff inspection unit of Government of India, but even inspite of the report submitted by Staff Inspection Unit (SIU) in the year 2001 and even inspite of repeated struggles and representations over 600 posts are lying vacant in the department, some of them have been scrapped by the screening committee due to failure of the administration for not filling within 1 year, and due to non filling of vacant posts and non providing of material the work of department is being carried out by the unauthorized contract system or through outsourced employment and major project have been carried out through NTPC by signing MOU for which our union has launched a lot of agitational programmes to undertake the major and minor work through department by filling up of vacant posts and providing material in the department.

Apart from above, it is further intimated that the leadership of our union is also leading the federation of U.T. employees and workers Chandigarh, to whom about dozen of unions are affiliated. The union general secretary is also the general secretary of the Federation of U.T. Employees and workers Chandigarh. The major three federations of U.T. Employees also form a struggle committee namely U.T. and MC Employees Sangharsh Committee, which also observe number of agitational programmes. The major federations and unions also form a broader platform of Government/Semi-govt.and Industrial Workers led by CITU namely employees forum during the 20-21 Feb 2013 strike. Some of the major activities of Union are here under:



2009: On 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 2009 Union held massive rally before the various Electricity Offices in Chandigarh against the privatization and outsourcing and filling up the vacant posts as well as offer of appointment to the next kin of deceased employees on PSEB pattern by scrapping 5% ceiling. On 5<sup>th</sup> March 2009 a massive Joint rally was held in Chandigarh on the call of federation of U.T. Employees of Chandigarh for the implementation of pay commission report and in support of other long pending demands and thereafter massive dharna and demonstration was held on the call of U.T. Powermen Union Chandigarh in support of long pending genuine demands of the electricity employees on 10<sup>th</sup> March 2009 before Electricity Office sector 19, Chandigarh. Union further celebrated the Sahidi Diwas of Shid e Aajam Bhagat Singh on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2009 near Electricity Office sector 18 Chandigarh. Hero Honda workers from Rewari came to Chandigarh by 12 days march and held demonstration before the office of Labor Commissioner Haryana and offer peaceful arrest, During the agitation, Chandigarh police started Lathi Charge on the leaders of federation and U.T. Powermen Union. Union independently and jointly with federation and other unions held massive protest demonstrations against police atrocities on 26.03.2009,28.03.09,03.04.09 and thereafter held massive dharna on 17.04.2009 and announced strike call against police atrocities and submit a memorandum to Chandigarh Administration along with strike notice, later on the superintendent of police involved in case and others regretted for their act and then the matter was resolved.

A massive joint rally was also held in Sangrur on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2009 against the Punjab Govt. for its dual policy in implementation of Pay Commission report and against the termination orders of trade union leaders of PRTC. May Day function was also celebrated on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2009 jointly with other trade unions on the call of federation of U.T. Employees & Workers Chandigarh.

Union in its working Committee held on 4.06.2009 decide to organize a massive dharna on 12.06.2009 and further decide to observe two hour strike in each shift, if the agreed demands not be implemented. Accordingly a massive dharna and rally held on 12.06.2009. There after a meeting was held with the Chief Engineer and many of the demands were implemented and two hour strike scheduled on 25.06.2009 was deferred. On the call of federation a massive dharna was held by all the sections of employees on 20.08.2009, in which our Union massively participated for the proper implementation of pay commission report, implementation of report on daily wages, contract and other temp. workers and regularization of all daily wages and contract workers. The federation has succeeded to implement the revised pay scales to the daily wages workers i.e. Basic Pay of the Cadre plus dearness allowance, the circular of the same has been issued by Chandigarh Administration on 10.09.2009, union also participated in the rally of PSEB employees joint forum held on 15.06.2009 at Patiala and also massively participated in the rally held on Chandigarh on 8<sup>th</sup> Sept 2009 against the unbundling of Punjab state Electricity Board and decided to observe one day strike on 15.09.2009 which was later on deferred by joint forum.

Union took part in EEFI working committee meeting held on 19-20 Sept 2009 held at Kissan Bhawan Chandigarh. There after working Committee meeting decided to held massive dharna on 13.10.2009 which was organized at sector 18-A Chandigarh for the implementation of wage formulation committee report on PSEB now PSPCL employees, filling up vacant post by implementing SIU report, removal of pay anomalies, adoption of various finance circulars issued by PSEB, offer of appointment to next kin of deceased employees by scrapping 5 % ceiling on PSEB pattern, beside amendment in rules of various categories. A memorandum was submitted to the Chandigarh Administration after the Dharna for immediate implementation of the demands.

**2010:** A massive rally was held on 06.01.2010, 08.02.2010 and 10.02.2010 converted to massive dharna held on 23.10.2010 for the implementation of the commitments given on the memorandum submitted on 13.10.2009



A joint convention of three federations was held on 04.03.2010 and formed a major platform of employees federations namely U.T. and MC Employees Sangharsh committee, to decide the agitation on common demands of U.T. Employees including implementation of complete Punjab service rules including recruitment rules, offer of appointment to the next kin of deceased employees on Punjab pattern, regularization of all the daily wages and work charge workers and filling up of vacant posts in all the departments etc. Union participated in the rally of the federation of U.T. Employees and workers Chandigarh on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2010 and also took part in U.T. MC employees rally held on 08.04.2010

On 15.04.2010, the electricity employees of Chandigarh held gate rallies before all the offices of Chandigarh Electricity departments against the decision of Punjab Government to dismental the Punjab State Electricity board and two hours strike was observe on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2010 and held a massive rally near the electricity office sector 18, Chandigarh supporting two days strike of PSEB employees, criticizing the government for its anti people and anti employees decision and submitted memorandum to the Chief Minister of Punjab to withdraw the decision. On 21.04.2010 a massive dharna was held near the electricity office sector 19 and celebrate may day function on 01.05.2010 near the electricity office sector 18, Chandigarh.

A massive protest rally was held before the electricity office sector 20, Chandigarh for the registration of FIR against the Junior Engineer and Assistant Lineman on account of fatal accident of Sukhwinder Singh a worker of Contractor during their work. Union also took part in Convention organized on 03.07.2010 against the curving of democratic rights. A rally was held on 19.07.2010 against the deputation policy of the Chandigarh Administration.

**Union observed 100% strike on 07.09.2010 on the call of National Trade Unions including EEFI, the report of strike has already been sent.**

A general body meeting of union was held on 29.09.2010 and decided to conduct union election on 27.10.2010. No nominations have been filed against the president and general secretary thus elected unopposed. However election of some of the federal council members have been conducted through secret ballot. Union constituted its office bearer and executive committee members on 24.11.2010 for the year 2011-12. Three days massive dharna was held with the employees of Punjab and Chandigarh on 08,09,10 December in which our union took part in a massive way. There after a massive rally was held by U.T. and MC employee Sangharsh committee on 23.12.2010 near hotel Taj in which our union remains on forefront.

**2011:** Union lodged massive protest on 18.01.2011 and participated in U.T and MC employee rally held on 20.01.2010 and a massive rally was held on 04.02.2010 at Sector 34, Chandigarh and massive protest was held on 10.01.2010 in preparation of march to parliament and massively participated in 23.02.2011, march to parliament, the call was given by National Trade Unions. A massive rally was held on 10.03.2011 there after four division level dharnas were held on 16.03.2010 at Sector 34, Chandigarh on 24.03.2010 at sector 19 and on 29.03.2010 at new power house and on 06.04.2010 at sector 17 and given the two hour strike call on 19.04.2011 which was deferred till 25.04.2011. Sahidi Divas was also celebrated on 23.03.2011 beside participation of U.T employees rally on 10.03.2010 and 15.04.2010. May day was celebrated on 01.05.2011. Union took part in public hearing session organized by JERC on 06.05.2011 and took up the matter of shortage of staff and material and also supported the agitation of ICCW employees on 25.05.2011 and 22.06.2011 as well as U.T. and MC employee rally on 16.06.2011 and also took part in all trade unions rally held on 23.06.2011 against the rising price of diesel and LPG and burn the effigy of the administration of non accommodating of U.T. employees for the allotment of flats to them under U.T. employees self financing housing scheme. A massive dharna was held on 14.07.2011 and announce work to rule call and two hour strike was observe on 09.08.2011, massive



rally was held near electricity office sector 17. A farewell party of union cashier was organized on 02.09.2011, union also supported a rally of sister organizations on 21.09.2011,29.09.2011,30.09.2011 and massively participated in U.T. and MC employees convention held on 15.10.2011. Union organized North Zone Convention of Electricity Employees on 20.11.2011 at Bhakna Bhawan, Chandigarh against the exploitation of contract workers and held protests on 09.12.2011 and 13.12.2011 against the suspension orders of JEs and SSA in case of fatal accidents of an assistant lineman.

**2012:** A massive dharna was held on 19.01.2012 and decided to boycott republic day function, later suspension orders were revoked and union deferred the boycott call. Union observed 100% strike on 28.02.2012 on the call of National trade unions including EEFI (the report have already been sent). Supporting agitations in support of sister organizations were held on 12.02.2012,23.02.2012,22.03.2012 and on 26.04.2012, jointly celebrated may day on the call of Federation of U.T. Employees Chandigarh. A convention was held on 02.06.2012 at Bhakna Bhawan, sector 29, Chandigarh against the decision of Chandigarh Administration to Corporatize / privatize the well running U.T. Electricity department and a massive rally was held on 03.07.2012 near electricity office sector 18 Chandigarh and submit a detailed memorandum to the Governor Punjab and Administrator U.T. Chandigarh. The Dharna decided to observe 2 hour strike on 19.07.2012 later series of meeting were held with the administration at various level and assured to implement the demands beside assurance of not to go ahead in case of corporatization and union defer the strike call. Union also submit a memorandum to the parliamentary committee on U.Ts visiting Chandigarh on 24.07.2012. Union lodged protest against man handling of the employees of Manimajra sub division on 25.07.2012 and observe two hour strike on 09.08.2012 against the corporatization and privatization, there after proceed march towards sector 17 and distributed leaf lets amongst the public apprising them the negative aspect of corporatization/privatization and appeal the people to pressurize the Chandigarh administration to fill up over 550 vacant posts. The 8 members of the union took part in the national convention of EEFI held at New Delhi on 31.08.2012 against the exploitation of contract workers and there after organized division level dharnas on 26.09.2012 at sector 34, on 04.10.2012 at new power house, on 11.10.2012 at sector 19 and on 18.10.2012 at sector 17, Chandigarh and announced 4 hours strike in all the shifts on 07.11.2012 which was later on withdrawn after the written agreement with the Chandigarh Administration. Union organized farewell function of Union Vice president Upendra Prasad on 02.11.2012 and had a massive state level rally on 21.11.2012 near electricity office sector 17 on the call of EEFI National convention held on 31.08.2012. A massive rally was held on 10.12.2012 in sector 18 against the decision of the Jharkhand government to give the functions of the electricity utilities of Ranchi and Jamshedpur to private franchisees and sent a memorandum to Chief Minister Jharkhand government to withdraw the decision.

**2013:** Union observe 2 days strike on 20.02.2013 and 21.02.2013 on the call of National Trade Unions which was further endorsed by EEFI. The strike was about 80% and union held massive rally and demonstrations on both the days near Electricity office sector 17 and took part in the joint rally of other striking employees near Neelam Cinema sector 17, Chandigarh on 20.02.2013 and taken out procession in sector 17 market starting from BSNL office at 10:00 AM and culminated in front of LIC office sector 17 at about 03:00 PM on the call of employees forum Chandigarh. Union held protest against the union rail budget on 27.02.2013 and also against the union budget on 01.03.2013 on the call of employees forum Chandigarh and further participated in the public hearing of JERC on 15.03.2013 apprising them the shortage of men and material in the department and held a massive rally on 17.04.2013 against the proposal of Chandigarh Administration to corporatize the department and again submit a detailed memorandum to honorable Administrator suggesting him to review the decision. A Chakka Jam was held on 18.04.2013 and massively participated in may day function jointly organized by employees forum and CITU Chandigarh at Bridge Market Sector 17 Chandigarh. Union held a massive dharna on





08.05.2013 against the opening of tender for the appointment of consultant for corporatization, later administration has decided to cancel the tender, then union deferred its dharna. The Administration again decided to open tender on 07.06.2013 and union further lodged a daylong protest on 07.06.2013 and burn effigy of Administration. The tender was again cancelled, the date for which is now been fixed on 04.07.2013 and now the Administration in support of corporatization trying to built public opinion which is being strongly opposed by union and union also held a massive convention on 27.06.2013 against the proposal of corporatization and invited the leaders of all the political parties which was attended and addressed by almost all the leaders of political parties and trade unions and supported the agitation of electricity employees across their party lines against the move of corporatization (the report of convention is separately being sent). Union further decided to lodge day long dharna on 04.07.2013 and further decided to observe 1 day strike on 12.07.2013 if the decision to appoint the consultant has not been withdrawn. For this it is requested that EEFI center may also please be intervene and support the agitation of U.T. Electricity Employees.

**Dues and Affiliation fees-** Union has cleared affiliation fees upto Dec 2012 and also cleared the charges of voice of electricity workers in advance for further two years. Due to regular agitations the fund regarding building p Ramamurthi TU School has not been deposited which will be deposited in due course of time.

## ACTION OF THE CENTRAL ORGANISATION OF ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES UNION IN TAMIL NADU ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Tamil Nadu Electricity Board is a well established organisation and in service since 1957. It is a leading electricity board among all state electricity boards in India. In the last 5 1/2 decades, the following developments has been tremendously increased.

- (i) generation capacity from 256 MW to 10720 MW,
- (ii) consumers from 4.0 Lakhs to 2,44,00,000
- (iii) Sub Stations from 89 to 1320,
- (iv) Distribution transformers from 3773 to 2,12,921,
- (v) Freebie 20,16,324 Agricultural services
- (vi) subsidized 15,89,894 Slum Hut services

and still continuous the above in positive manner & playing as one of the largest Electricity board in India. In 16,317 villages of Tamilnadu, 15,400 villages were illuminated and remaining 917 villages are in pending due to the non existence of the people.

In Tamil Nadu Electricity Board the line loss has been calculated as 17%.,It is the lowest percentage among the other State Boards Electricity per capita consumption has been elevated from 21 units to 1065 units and collection of payment is up to 99% in the financial year 2011-2012. The expenditure of the board is 32796.53 crores for which the total revenue is only 23,447.90 crores & the financial gap is found to be 9348.63 crores

Though TNEB has shown excellent performance every year in generation, distribution and collection, Tamil Nadu Government has issued order for reforming (GO No:100 dated 19.10.2010). The execution of this restructuring order is delayed due to the delay in exchanging the properties of electricity board with the state government and also due to the continuous confrontation of COTEE.

The board has conducted meeting with all unions regarding the reforming of TNEB.All other unions were accepted for unbundling except COTEE The COTEE, not only turn down the management proposal but have gone to the Chennai High Court against the board policy. COTEE has got the court order that the workers rights should be protected without fail.

TNEB consists of 79,000 permanent workers and 87,285 pensioners. The COTEE is a recognized union in TNEB and is functioning with total of 28,000 members including 3000 women members. Apart from this 500 Engineers (from Tamil Nadu Power Engineers Organisation) are jointly acting with this.

The COTEE's main motto is to follow and execute the policy of CITU & EEFI which is always against the imperialism (autocracy) and new liberalization policies.Based on the decision made in 6<sup>th</sup> All India Indian electricity workers meet held in west Bengal on Jan 2009 which states that the required changes should be done in Electricity Act 2003 and minimum wages of Rs.250 should be ensured for the daily wage workers and for implementing this, a state level confrontation day was conducted by COTEE on Feb- 2009. In which 9000 COTEE worker's were participated with badges and more then 4000 worker's were gathered before state EB's head office for this one day protest.

### **Delhi's procession on Feb 23-2011**

On Feb 23-2011 an procession was carried out towards parliament at Delhi to put forth the pleas like



price hike, to protect the safety of public sector's and changes in refurbishment act 2003 in which 900 worker's were joined hands together from Tamil Nadu in a common podium is a very special and apparent feature. This is the highest figure among the participate

### **13-10-2011 state Electricity worker & Engineer Southern Region Debate Meet**

An successful debate was organized by COTEE for the worker's and Engineer's unity on 13-10-11 in Chennai in which COTEE, Federation, INTUC, TNEBES, TNEBEA were participated and more than 650 representatives from the states like Tamil Nadu, Andra Pradesh, Kerala were participated. For which more than 2000 Tamil posters and 200 English posters were made and advertised. This was the successful debate so far conducted in All India level.

### **South Regional confrontation debate on exploitation of workers by EB.**

A debate was conducted against the theme of exploitation of workers by EB at Nellore (AP). The memorandum of this discussion was distributed among the workers in Tamil language. More then 50 COTTE employees took part in the debate.

### **All India Debate**

On the basis to gather the exploited contract workers, a debate was conducted on 31.08.12 at Delhi, 50 representative from Tamil Nadu made their presence in the debate.

All the agitational call given by CITU confronting the sovereign, new liberalization police which was taken and exercised in Tamil Nadu. Many more protest were made and achievements were done for the welfare of the workers, engineers, contract labors, part time workers for the people working in EB, The wage revision Settlement was arrived on 18.11.2009 COTEE have carried out many struggles and activities and achieved revision of wage from 35% to 40% with retrospective effect from 1.12.2007.

We are ensuring the revision of wages for TNEB Employees.

- Negotiation were under proseses for 1.12.2011 wage revision which has to be revised for every 4years
- As a result of our continuous effort and court verdict the bifurcation of TNEB has been postponed and is being delayed even after the notice of bifurcation by the government has been issued.
- More than 5000 part time workers were made permanent by the tremendous effort shown by COTEE through Court and the various agitations for more than 10 years.
- Efforts are made to get the DA for the workers of EB similar to that of central Govt employees
- COTEE has ensuring that the workers of EB will get the 20% bonus every year.

### **Organsation on working Women's**

- A state level co-ordination committee is functioning for the welfare of working women's On Organising women employees COTEE is earring on continuous efforts. A state level conference was conducted next in three years.

### **Permanency of contract Workers in TNEB**

An irrefutable fact remains that cotee functioning in a major state public sector organization has been all along taking frontal initiates in organizing thousands of contract labourers involving so many militant struggle achieved in matter of abolition of contract labour system, and absorption of contract workers in TNEB.



As the implementation of Khaid commission award 13,000 contract labours has been observed and nearly 8000 contract labour in four thermal and Hydro stations have made permanent. Through a 12(3) settlement 21,600 contract labourers have been observed as Mazdoor, Assessor-II gr, Helper cum meter reader.

As a continuous effort 4600 contract labours has been listed out and writ petition has been filed to observe them in TNEB. In toto as long as the contract labour system has continuous our tireless fight will continue till the exploitation to over.



## BRIEF REPORT ON THE ENERGY SECTOR OF ORISSA (2009-2012)

As already reported that the Orissa is the first state in the country to unbundle its State Electricity Board by separating generation, Transmission and Distribution Sectors. Subsequently, the Generation and Distribution sectors of the state has been thrown open to privatization. The only Thermal Power plant of the State (TTPS) was handed over to N-TPC at a throw away price. Similarly 51% of share of OPGC was handed over to AES (U.S. based company). During 1997 Distcoblake SESCO, NESCO, WESCO & SOUTHCO were formed and during 1999 the four Distribution companies were handed over to private companies. While 51% of share of CESCO was valued at Rs.42 Crores and handed over to AES. Since 2006 the AES withdrawn from its responsibility of SESCO, the State Govt. IOERC has taken over the SESCO (renamed as SECU) for management.. The other 3 Distcos were valued at Rs. 134 Crores & handed over to BSEB. Later since 01-04-2004 REL has taken over the management of 3 Distco, from BSES without any intimation to OERC and continuing

till to day even after expiry of the license period since 31-03-2005.

The corporatisation /Privatization of generation sectors has led to immediate hike in cost of production (three times) both Hydro and Thermal on the plea of modernization of infrastructure. Similarly the tariff for general consumers has been raised /increased 9 times and also the Distcos are collecting more funds in the name of (Monthly minimum

Fixed charges) putting extra burden on the consumers, yet this people of Orissa are not getting uninterrupted power supply. Most of the times, the people of rural areas are compelled to remain without power supply for even months together due to burnt up Transformers and damage of Poles/Cables/Conductors. The R.E. has badly effected. Even after providing of funds by Central Govt. & State Govt. for electrification of villages under "Rajiv Gandhi Gramina Bidyut Karan Yojana" and "Biju Gramin Jyoti Yojana". -The Distcos are giving more emphasis on collection of revenue ignoring the customer service and maintenance of lines and Sub-stations.

While the employees are compelled to do more work beyond working hours, their grievances are not addressed. On the other hand the company authorities are deliberately violating the prevailing reform Act by not extending the benefits to employees at par with the GRIDCOI OPTCL employees. Due to acute shortage of staff at grass root level lack of infrastructure development coupled with poor maintenance of lines and Sub-Stations, fatal accidents have become a regular phenomenon leading to loss of lives and properties to a large extent. Whenever manpower is urgently required those have been engaged on outsourcing basis through contractors.

When the consumers of the State are being deprived from getting un- interrupted power supply, the State Govt. and the authorities of Distcos have adopted franchise system for distribution of power supply and maintenance lines and Sub-stations which not only multiplied the sufferings of consumers but also towards monopoly business by the franchise.

The OERC is acting as an agent to advance the interest of the Private company at the cost of consumers and the state as well. The role of State Govt. has become limited to greasing the pockets of the REL. It has completely withdrawn from the responsibility of developing electricity service in the state. Rs.800 Crores have been doled out to the REL by way of waiver interest on the out standing dues, ,: Rs. 60001-crores out standing as on March 2013 have not so far been collected. Besides this, the REL failing to pay Rs. 4001- crores to the NTPC towards cost of power purchase has been bailed out by the state

Govt. by way of floating energy bonds which now comes to Rs. 800 Crores.

Since 2004 the REL entrusted with Distribution of electricity in 3 out of 4 Zones is earning huge profit without signing even the business agreement with the state Govt. The Reliance Company is flouting all norms, forms, rules including the directives of the Standing Committee Report, Seven Kanungo Commission Report, Bibek Patanik Task Force Report, OERC Judgment on 12-05-2011 with the connivance of State Govt. The OERC gives a blind eye to the misdeeds of the REL so far as ensuring the safety of power supply system through capital investment, infrastructure development with view to eliminating accident and reducing the T & D. loss, maintenance, employment of adequate number of Technical and non-technical personal, payment of wages and pension in time and payment of retirement benefits for years together. The sole activity of the OERC has been reduced to pressing for power tariff hike. Once the limited relief granted by the Honble Orissa High Court by giving stay order for tariff hike has been vacated the OERC took no time in hiking the tariff in July 2012 which is one of the highest in the country. OUR SANGHA :

In South Orissa, the Bijuli Karmachari Sangha, since its foundation has been working under the banner of C.I.T.U. although the state leadership was affiliated to AITUC. The Bijuli Karmachari Sangha (South Zone) has been carrying the programmes of CITU while at the same time implementing the decision of the state leadership (AITUC) in the South zone. This has become a eyesore to the state leadership. Our union was affiliated to the AITUC has been encountering serious problems on account of the collaborationist stance of the AITUC and also their step motherly treatment to our union. In conformity with our long standing decision to come out of the strangle hold of the All-UC which has been pursuing a line of collaboration in the drive for privatization of the OSEB at the cost of interest of the people and workers/ employees of the state. We have obtained a new Registration number during Feb' 2010 so as to affiliate our union with CITU. After obtaining the new Registration No. the AITUC leadership who openly resorted to various dirty games with a view to destabilize our union and accordingly some of our unit level leaders along with some members taken back from us. Still our Sangha is a striking force in southern Zone.

In a significant development a large group of employees from our Head Qtrs. Office Bhubaneswar who were affiliated to AITUC have come forward and they have affiliated with the CITU, under the leadership of Kishore Mohanty. Recently another a large group of employee (about 4500) from Western Orissa who were affiliated with BMS have come forward & they have affiliated the resurgent union to CITU under the leadership of B.K. Rayaguru.

Regarding the organization affairs since 2009, we have organized various types of agitation from time to time to put pressure on the Management for redressal of the grievances / demands of the workers and against anti people activities against Privatization and particularly for

regularization of out sourcing workers working in South Co. Due to our constant and sustainable agitational programme, the Management of South Co was compelled to take about 230 I.T.I., personals to its roll. Besides more than 800 out source near future. Similarly we

personals to be regularized are continuing our endeavour to regularize the outsourcing personals. We are making lively contacts with all out sourcing employees, Franchise workers (Various types) numbering over 800 workers (out of which over 200 out source workers with us). We are in process of bringing them to our organizational fold. The wages to out source workers are being paid as follows : w.e.f. Oct. 2012 : (i) Unskilled category Rs.1501- per day (ii) Semi- skilled Rs.1701 per day (iii) Skilled Rs.1901- per day and Rs. 205 per day for Highly Skilled workers.

Other benefits like leave, holidays, Bonus, ESI etc. not provided either by the Contractor's or by the Distco authorities to the contractual workers /out sourcing workers. The State Govt owned GRIDCO /



OPTCL is also resorting to engagement of contract labour and Job contract through outsourcing and such anti-labour policy. Retired employees including Engineers are being engaged at a paltry remuneration

Besides our own association programme, we also participate in the programmes called by CITU, EEFI, NCCOEEE. In the meantime, we have set up an "EKATA MANCHA" consisting of (1) OSEB Bijuli Karmachary Sangha (SIZ) (2) Orissa Bijuli Karmachary Sangha and (3) Retired Bijuli Karmachary Sangha (SIZ) to effectively carry forward the struggle of different section of employees of the power sector.

We are going through a peculiar situation in Orissa as the AITUC & INTUC being the biggest federation in power sector have not been observing the All India general strikes including the strike call given on 28-02-2012 and on 20121-02-2013. Our leaders have played a leading role in the campaigning the strike in the southern region. We are playing a vital role in carrying forward the struggles under the banner of Coordination Committee under guidance of CITU. Recently we have conducted our annual conference on 20-04-2013 and 21-04-2013 with spectacular success and we feel proud by getting our EEFI leaders Com. PN. Choudhury, General Secretary, Com. Tarun Bharadhwaj Secretary and Com Bishnu Mohanty, General Secretary, CITU, Orissa in our aforesaid conference.





# ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY WORKERS UNION

## ORGANISATIONAL REPORT

The union conducted several activities for the greater interest and working class of the State in various forms and also mobilized its members. The Union convened meetings, conventions, demonstrations and took part with discussion with Management and the State Government, and conciliation in the Labour Commissioner on various issues namely against Electricity Act 2003. Unbundling of ASEB, Revision of Pay, Regularization of Temporary Employees, etc. returning from 6<sup>th</sup> Conference, the union organized a Mass Convention Silchar with NCCOEE against the State Govt. decision to hand over the Guwahati and Tinsukia Distribution Circle to franchisee on 15<sup>th</sup> March, 2009. General Secretary EEFI Com. P.N.Chowdhury came to Silchar for the purpose and also addressed a Press Conference too. The 26<sup>th</sup> Biennial Conference of the Union held on June'2010 at Guwahati and 27<sup>th</sup> Biennial conference of the Union held in March 2012 at Mangaldai. The Report of the Conference already sent to EEFI. The Union had filed Conciliation to the Labour Commissioner, Assam against the withdrawal of some Privileges and benefits by the ASEB authority without any notice as per ID Act and was able to settled some of the legitimate dues and still some issues are pending. In addition to this the Union is associated with Joint Council of Trade Unions (JCTU) and National Platform of Mass Organisations. The members of the union had actively participated in the All India agitation programme called by the EEFI, NCCOEE&E and central Trade Unions & Employees Federations including last All India 24 Hour on 28<sup>th</sup> Feb 2012 and 48 hours strike on 20-21 Feb' 2013. In Assam trade union activities are distributed in some areas due to Law and Order situation militant attack. The Union is trying for all round development of the employees and working class of the state. The Union is also taking the leading role NCCOEE&E Assam Branch since its inception for united movement in ASEB.

## INDUSTRIAL REPORT

ASEB Unbundled in 10<sup>th</sup> Dec' 2004 and formed one Generation Corporation (APGCL) and one Transmission Corporation(ATGCL) and three Distribution Companies and for co-ordinating the new successive companies the administrative function ASEB (Residual) exist for looking after the common amalgamated and formed APDCL. After unbundling many distribution Transformer/Feeder and sub-Div handed over to private franchisees.

In the name of reforms huge amount from ADB loan and APDRP Central scheme invested in Distribution and Transmission system to reduces T&D loss, but there is no plan for installing new Power Project for which power scenario of the could not improved. There is a demand of 1200 MW power but ASEB's own generation is only around 280 MW and around 650 MW imported from Central Generation sectors & Power Exchanges etc. In one side own generation not enhanced, on the other side purchasing power from other agencies both companies APGCL as well as APDCL became economically unavailable. Tariff has been increased in many folds in post reform and another revision of tariff is under process. The residual Band (ASEB) also abolished from 1.4.2013. Now Government of Assam initiated to hand over the Upper Assam Distribution Region to Public-Private Partnership for this commissioner & Secretary (Power) floated tender notice on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2013 for feasibility Report from the experience a and reputed consultancies, which will be opened on 7<sup>th</sup> August'2013. NCCOEE&E Assam Branch vehemently opposed this move and submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister, Assam on 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2013 through dharna and convened Mass Convention on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 13 inviting all Political



Parties and Trade Unions to chalk state wide next course of action and planning to stage sit in Demonstration in the ensuing Assembly Session commencing from 15<sup>th</sup> July, 13.

### **Report on Temporary/Contract Employees**

In ASEB virtually there is no any recruitment policy Grade I&II Employees, Accounts Officer, Junior Engineer, Asst. Engineer are appointed through Interview and paid scale. Gr Pay with other allowances even in probation period. But in Grade III & IV Employees virtually there is no system. There are huge number of employees are engaged Temporary in daily wages, fix pay as out sourced and through contractor, who are exploited or deprived from their legitimate dues. At present there are 3500 Numbers of temporary employees in various posts like peon, Chowkidar, Security Guard, Bill Boy, Sahayak, Security Guard, Computer operator, Bill Clerk, Meter Reader etc. Recently 250 Bill Clerks and 500 Meter Readers appointed through Interview, but the temporary employees deprive in the selection process and they filed case to Guwahati Hight Court whose verdict is also not in their favour for which the appealed to Hon'ble Supreme Court for justice and it is under sub-Judice till today.



# ASSAM STATE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY MAZDOOR UNIONS ACTIVITY REPORT

During the last three years the Union could succeed to expand its mass base to some extent. Due to lack of political consciousness most of the unionized employees always shown reluctance to join the organisation. However, efforts are on to organize the employees on the basis of their day-to-day problems. Since the Govt attack is on, we tried our best to strengthen the joint movement to fight the attack. At the same time, independent activities are carried out under the banner of NCCOEEE, Assam Chapter. In the NCCOEEE we have played a significant role.

Being the affiliated organisation to CITU also, we have implemented the programmes at their call. Besides, other programmes also carried out at the call of the Joint Council of Trade Unions (JCTU), Assam.

### Industrial Status Report:

#### Present entities:

The Govt. of Assam, vide its Notification dated 12.3.2013, has dissolved the ASEB and reorganized it transferring its function with personnel to its successor entities, namely Assam Power Distribution Company Ltd (APDCL), Assam Power Generation Corporation Ltd (APGCL), and Assam Electricity Grid Corporation Ltd (AEGCL). The Notification has been come into effect w.e.f. 31.3.2013.

#### Power Scenario

The Power scenario is very grim in the state. Against the total peak demand of 1250MW, the generation utility (APGCL) able to supply only 250-300 MW from its own generating stations. Short fall is meeting up from various sources.

A statement regarding allotment of power to APDCL from various sources is enclosed herewith as Annexure – I

### ANNEXURE –I

#### ALLOTMENT OF POWER TO APDCL FROM VARIOUS SOURCES (01.07.2013)

SL.	GENERATORS	Installed capacity	Unit wise capacity	Alloc Share	Free Share	Total Share	Total Share	
1	Kopili HEP ST-I	200	4x50	47.46	6	53.46	107	
2	Kopili HEP ST-II	25	1x25	46.36	6	52.36	13	
3	Khandong HEP	50	2X25	50.29	6	56.29	28	
4	Ranganadi HEP	405	3x135	43.33	0	43.33	175	
5	Doyang HEP	75	3x25	43.81	0	43.81	33	
6	AGBPP, Kathalguri	291	6x33.5+3x30	56.50	0	56.60	164	
7	AGTPP, Tripura	84	4x21	45.59	0	45.59	38	
8	NHPC, Loktak	105	3x35	29.45	0	29.45	31	
	PALATANA, Tripura	726.6	2x363.3	33.06	0	33.06	240	Under Maintenance work



SL.	GENERATORS	Installed capacity	Unit wise capacity	Alloc Share	Free Share	Total Share	Total Share	
	NTPC(BTPP), Salakati	750	3x250	50.80	0	50.80	381	Expected DOCO is Dec 2013
A	Total	2711.6				44.67	1211	
1	FARAKKA	1600	2X800			2.12	34	
2	KAHELGAON-I	840				1.78	15	
3	KAHELGAON-II	1500	3X500			5.06	76	
4	TALCHER	1000	1X1000			1.88	19	
	FARAKKA –III	500	1X500			5.00	25	
B	TOTAL CSGS	5440					169	
C	Akaltara, UMPP	4000		1.125	0.00	1.125	45	Not Commissioned
1	ADAMTILLA	9				100	9.00	
2	BANSKANDI	15.5				100	15.50	
D	TOTAL EIPL,IPP	24.5				100	24.50	Generation nil for no GSA
E	Champamati HEP	4.05	2x2.025			100	4.05	Commissioned in 2010
F	IOCL AOD						5.00	Supplied WEF July 2011
G	MeSEB	1					1	Supplied through 33 KV & 11 KV lines
H	TOTAL IMPORT	8181.15					1414	
1	Namrup TPS	119.5						
2	Lakwa TPS	120				100	119.5	
	LTPS WHRP	37.2	1x24+1x22.5+2x21+1x20+1x11			100	120	
3	Karbi Longpi HEP	100	4x15+3x20			100	37.2	
1	TOTAL APGCL	376.7	1x37.2			100	100	
			2x50			100	376.7	
J	TOTAL AVAILABILITY						1791	

### Survey and Investigation for development of Small Hydro Projects (SHP)

The Govt. of Assam with a view to encourage generation of power through SHP sources of energy has framed a policy, which was notified in the gazette during March, 2007. On publication of the policy, an investment avenue for approximately Rs.900.00 crores has been opened up for Independent Power Producers (IPP)/User societies. Under this policy, the Govt. of Assam has identified and accordingly, listed 90 locations for development of SHP with power potential in the order of 148.90 MW. Out of these, few projects have already been developed by Assam Power Project Development Company Limited (a Joint venture of Govt. of Assam and M/s Infrastructure Leasing & Financial Services Limited – ILFS).

At present the APGCL has undertaken survey and investigation for 6 such SHPs whose probable installed capacity is 4.45 MW.

### Other projects

The following projects are under construction under APGCL:

1. Namrup Replacement Power Project = 100 MW
2. Lungnit Small Hydro Project = 6.0 MW
3. Myntriang Small Hydro Project = 9.0 MW

### Proposed:

1. Lakwa Replacement Power Project = 100 MW (12<sup>th</sup> 5 year Plan)
2. Namrup Replacement Power Project = 100 MW ( do )  
(Phase-II)  
(Subject to availability of sufficient gas)
3. Amguri Gas Based Power Project = 100 MW  
(Subject to availability of sufficient gas)
4. Chandrapur TPP (Re-installed) = 60 MW (12<sup>TH</sup> 5 year Plan)
5. Margherita TPP  
(in Joint venture with NTPC) = 500 MW ( do )
6. Lower Kopili HE Project = 150 MW ( do )
7. Karbi Longpi HE Project (Upper Stage) = 60 MW ( do )
8. Karbi Longpi HE Project (Middle Stage) = 60 MW ( do )
9. Amring Small HE Project = 20 MW ( do )

Total = 1150 MW



**Status of 11 KV feeders under Franchisee Scheme**

Scheme	No. of 11KV feeders selected	Under processing	LOI issued	Familiarisation Phase MOU Signed	Agreement in force	Surrendered
IBDF Scheme	81	18	13	31	11	8
IBDF (HT Consumer & maintenance) Scheme	9	0	3	0	6	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>

**Status of DTRs under Franchisee Scheme**

1. No. of non RGGVY DTRs handed over to the Agent	:	3235
2. No. of non RGGVY DTRs approved for handing over	:	182
3. No. of Agents	:	989
4. Total consumers handed over to the Agents	:	272591
5. No. of RGGVY DTRs approved for handing	:	2294

**Status of Salary**

Minimum Pay : Pay Band = 4720 – 18000

Grade Pay = 1500

Maximum Pay : Pay Band = 14200-45000

Grade Pay = 7600

Total numbers of employees : 14,071 (as on June, 2010)

**Status of outsource workers:**

Total Nos.	=	Approx. 3500
Engaged in billing and meter rerading	=	@Rs.3.00 per billing/reading
Engaged in line maintenance	=	@Rs.142.00 per day (unskilled as per States's Labour Department Notification dated December,2010)
Engaged as Peon, Chowkidar	=	@Rs.6000/- per month
Engagaed as Computer Operator	=	@ Rs.6000/- per month (10+)
	=	@ Rs.8000/- per month (Graduate)



Present

Category	
LT Group	
Supply Voltage 1 Ph 230V AC and 3 Ph 415V AC	
LT Category Jeevan Dhara (not more than 0.5KW)	For consumption To 30kWh per month
LT Category-II Domestic A (Up to 5KW)	For consumption between 0-4 kWh per month
	For consumption next 4 kWh/day 121-240kWh per month
	Balance kWh
LT Category – III Domestic –B (5 to 20 KW)	For all consumption
LT Category –IV LT Commercial (up to 20 KW)	For all consumption
LT Category – V LT General Purpose Supply (up to 20 KW)	For all consumption
LT Category –VI Public lighting	For all consumption
LT Category –VII Agriculture	For all consumption
LT Category – VIII Small Industries	Rural industries For all consumption ----- Urban industries For all consumption
LT Category –IX Temporary Supply	Domestic ----- Non- Domestic- Non-Agriculture
HT Category –I HT Domestic (above 25 KVA)	For All consumption
HT Category II HT Commercial (do)	For all consumption
HT Category III	For all consumption





Bulk Supply (not less than 25 KVA)	
Bulk Govt. Educational Institutions	For all consumption
Others	For all consumption
HT Category VI(A) HT Small Industries (25 to 50 KVA)	For all consumption
HT Category V(B) (a) HT-I Industries (50 to 150 KVA)	For All consumption
T.O.D. Tariff for HT-I Industries	
HT Category-V(c) HT-II Industries (above 150 KVA)	Option – 1 Option – 2
HT Category VI Tea, Coffee and Rubber(Seasonal) (a) Tariff (i) Seasonal Tariff (April to November)	For all consumption
T.O.D Tariff for Tea, Coffee and Rubber (for the whole year)	
Off-Season Tariff (Dec to March) For Tea, Coffee & Rubber	
HT Category VII Oil and Coal	(a) For all consumption
T.O.D. Tariff for Oil and Coal	
HT Category VIII HT Irrigation	For all consumption

Further, Meter Rent, FPPPA are added in the bill.

Tariff Petition/ARR for the year 2011 Electricity Regulatory Commission (AERC).

## ACTIVITIES REPORT OF HARYANA

Due to implementing anti people policies and its failure to stop the corruption, the ruling Congress Party won only 40 seats in assembly election held in 2009. The seats came down from 67 to 40 & the vote % came down from 42 to 35. Even then Congress formed the Govt. with help of independents by creating division in the Janhit Congress Party. The congress party did not draw a lesson from the set back in election & continued implementing the anti people policies. Corruption in the State is at its peak, law & orders situation is very pitiable, scheduled caste & weakers sections are cotinuously under attack by the powerful.

The Govt. is very ignorant towards the demands of the employees. Govt & departments official call the Unions & Associations under the pressure of agitation like Gherao. During negotiation, many demands are excepted, but do not implemented later on therefore anger amongst the employees of Haryana is increasing day by ay against the callous attitude of Govt.

In the name of reforms the State Electricity board was unbundled into Corporations, On 14th of August 1998 by HVP & BJP Govt. Two corporations of distribution & one corporation of transmission one of generation came into existance. AHPCWU opposed the decision of the Govt. by saying that this reform process is not the solution of power crisis and it will not provide better power utilities to the people. The debt of Corporation will increase & huge practice of corruption will take place. Inspite of strong opposition of AHPCWU Govt. dismantled the board into corporations by saying that it will ensure 24 hour adequate supply of electricity & provide better services to the consumers.

### **Effect of policies introduced after unbundling**

After unbundling the Govt. introduced the policies of privatization, outsourcing & contracterisation very speedily in coroporations. As a result power shortages has increased, the price of electricity is becoming unaffordable to ordinary consumers & the corruption has reached to its highest point. The power minister told in State Assembly that the debt of both distribution corporation has increased to Rupees 29834 crore, which was less than 500 crore in 1998, not only this the economic loss of both corporation has reached Rupees 21787 crore. Though the Govt. increased the average rate of connections from 8 to 10 times and tariff two times. The service charges & development charges on connections are taken separatly. Lacs of rupees are charged from the farmers in the name of connections of tubewells. Connections have not been given to them for the last three years. The electricity is being supplied just for 6 to 8 hrs. in villages. Instead of reviewing, the Govt. and the Corporation are going to further franchise 11 KV feeders & the work of meter reading, bill distribution, cash collection & electricity connections are being given to private agencies.

### **Exploitation of contractual & outsourcing employees.**

About 25000 post are vacant in all four corporations & new posts have not been created corresponding to the increase in workload of employees. Due to heavy shortage of regular employees more than 10,000 non regular employees has been enrolled on DC rate / contract for various duties in the utility service. These employees are paid 8200 rupees per month. They are not granted any kind of leave. More than hundreds have lost their lives during performing their duties. The union had to launch fierce struggle for providing compensation to the breaved families which included even protest marches with the dead bodies & Rasta Roko. As a result the management was forced to pay a sum of rupees 2.50 lacs in addition to the Amount provided under workmen compensation Act. The demands of the union pertaining to equal wages for equal work has yet been conceded.



### **ESI - EPF Scam**

The power corporation started recruiting contract employees from 2007. As per rules an amount equal 12% for EPF and 1.75% for ESI is to be deducted from the employees salary and 13.61% EPF & 4.75% ESI is to be provided by the Principal employer. Surprisingly the nexus of ruling politicians, contractors and corrupt officers has deducted these amounts but did not deposit to respective accounts. As a result of the agitation by union a committee headed by AMD, DHBVN was constituted for enquiring the whole episode. The committee has unearthed embezzlement of about rupees 108 crores. But still neither the deducted amount has been paid to the employees nor any disciplinary action has been taken against the guilty. Against this the union is still in struggle.

### **Organising the contract worker**

On the call of EEFI, the union has seriously taken up the task of organising contract, DC rate & outsourcing employees in the State. A State level committee of these worker was elected in a state level convention organised by our union. One convener & two co-convenor were also elected. The convener has been included as an invitee member to the State Executive of the union. Similar committees of these non regular worker have been constituted at unit & sub-unit level with their convener being invitee member of respective unit & sub-unit executives. Though this task has not been fulfilled uniformly through out the State. This exercise has given extra strength to the union.

### **Formation of Joint Action Committee of Power Workers**

Realising the importance of joint struggle against the policy onslaught of the Govt. our union took the initiative in bringing the other union, HSEB Worker Union on a common platform. A joint action committee of both the unions was formed for joint struggle for demands of the employees relating to equal work for equal pay, regularisation of non regular workers and against franchisee, privatisation and attack on democratic rights. The Engineer Association was also included in this Joint Action Committee but after they fell apart owing to their selfish leadership. A historic strike on 24th Feb. 2011 was observed under the leadership of Joint Action Committee which pressurised the Govt. and the Corporations to withhold their policy offensive.

### **State level conference**

The eleventh state conference of All Haryana Power Corporations Worker Union was successfully held on 23-24 March, 2012 in Thermal Power Plant Panipat. The conference was addressed by EEFI General Secretary P.N. Chaudhary, Electricity Expert Proveer Purkayasthy, CITU Haryana State President Satbir Singh & General Secretary Surender Malik. Over 500 delegates from all the units in the state participated in this conference.

### **Nationwide Strike**

On the call of Central Trade Unions, AISGEF, & EEFI Nationwide strike was observed on 7th Sept. 2010, 28th Feb. 2012, 20-21 Feb. 2013. The strike was very successful in electricity corporations. Through there was no decision to sabotage electricity supply even then most of feeders broke down. All the complaint centre & sub divisions has been locked. The importance of organising the contract employees was clearly seen in these Nationwide Strike.

### **Parliament March**

On the call of Central Trade Unions for parliament marches on 16th Nov. 2009, 23rd Feb. 2011, 20th Dec. 2012 electricity employees participated in large numbers.



### **Schooling of Hindi Speaking State**

According to the decision of EEFI, AHPCW Union organised a school on 24th-25th Feb. 2012 at Faridabad. Hundreds of delegates took part from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Tripura, West Bengal in this School.

### **National Convention against exploitation of Contract Workers**

A National level convention was organised on 31st August 2012 in New Delhi. In this convention about 700 contract workers took part from Haryana. The main demand was regularisation of contract workers at National Level. It was very encouraging for Contract Workers. According to decision taken in National Convention of 31st August 2012 the Head Quarters of DHBVN situated at Hisar was Gheraod by Forming a human chain. In this action more than 1000 contract and regular employees participated.

### **Agitation against EPF-ESI Scam**

AHPCW Union along with contract worker fought against the nexus of ruling politicians, contractor & corrupt beaurocrates who indulge in ESI-EPF Scam. Union organised protest in front of Regional Provident Fund Commissioner Offices at Faridabad, Gurgaon, Rohtak, Karnal and Employees State Insurance Corporation Office's at Faridabad & Gurgaon twice. Under this pressure assesment of deducted ESI Fund was made and notices were given to contractors, DDO's were forced to register FIR's against the erring contractors in different Police Stations.

### **North Zone Corporations**

In the convention held in Kisan Bhawan Chandigarh 78 delegates participated from our union while in the convention held in Bhakna Bhawan Chandigarh 50 delegates participated.

### **Achievements made by the pressure of our agitation.**

1. The management was forced to withdraw the termination orders of 5 employees in Barwala Sub Division of Hisar District. These employees were terminated as a result of conspiracy hatched by Power Engineers Association.
2. The decision of the corporation to completely franchise the circle of Gurgaon and Panipat and that of Franchising two 11 KV Sub Stations in each the circle was stopped from being implemented.
3. The contract workers salary has been fixed at 50% of the pay that a regular employee on the same post is drawing.
4. The Labour Commissioner Haryana was forced to issue a letter where by the contract workers would continue to work even if the contract charges.
5. Compensation of Rs. 2.5 Lacs has been started for the contract workers who die while on duty. This is in addition to the amount his family gets under the Workman Compensation Act.
6. The contract workers have been provided the facilities being given under ESI.
7. In Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam the efforts of the Corporation to convert over 3000 contract workers directly employed by the Corporation to those under the Contractors were failed. In DHBVN large scale retrenchment of contract workers was stopped.
8. The payment of dress allowance of the technical staff was made alongwith arrears.
9. The corruption rampant as a result of policies of outsourcing and privatisation has been made a prominent issue.



10. We have succeeded in making regular appointments of 5000 employees in Power Corporations. In generation and distribution corporations new posts have been create as per the increase in workload and this is under process in transmission corporations.

**Under Pressure of the agitation by the Union, the management was forced to withdraw the termination order of 5 activists.**

The All Haryana Power Corporation Worker Union affiliated to the EEFI and Sarv Karamchari Sangh Haryana is continuously campaigning against the corruption in corporations because of the nexus of ruling politicians, contractors and corrupt officers of the corporations. In the negotiations of the union held with State Govt. under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister on 22nd Aug. 2012, the union established beyond doubt by its solid proofs that the loss being incurred and the increasing debt of the corporations i.e. due to the policies of outsourcing, mis-management of the affairs and purchase of sub standard and non essential equipments at extorbidant prices. The union also exposed the scam of ESI and EPF to the tune of Rs. hundred crores that has been continuing in shelter of this very nexus. This exposition results in severe actions against the contractors, at the same time DDO's of the corporations, being the principal employer, will also come under scanner. The union also complained regarding the quality of works being done on contract and these were found to be true. Many officers are being chargesheeted for these lapses. Because of these very reasons some corrupt officers of the corporation are waging an all out war against the union.

On 1st January 2013 the sub-unit of office bearers of the union met the SDO by taking a proper appointment regarding same discrimination, transfers of the union activists and demanded their cancellations. The SDO remained adamant and challenged and insulted the leaders when the leaders resisted. This behaviour he came down to man handling and in the scuffle got minor injuries. Some other leaders present preserved their intervened into the matter to settle it down.

On hearing the news, other office bearers of the Power Engineers Association reached their and instigated the concerned SDO for registering an FIR and also getting MLR. As a result FIR u/s 332, 353, 186, 34, 334, 506 was registered against 5 main leaders of the sub-unit and Sarv Karamchari Sangh block Barwala Leaders.

On 2nd January, 2013 all the 5 leaders were suspended with immediate effect. At this time those very corrupt officers against whom various inquiries was being conducted regarding complaint made by our union also came there and sat on a Dharna in front of the DHBVN Head Quarter at Hisar demanding immediate termination of these 5 leaders. The management, under pressure of these engineers, terminated the services of 5 leaders without of show cause notice or any enquiry or chargesheeting them. Due to this un becoming behaviours of engineers, the employees all over the state got infuriated. A continuous agitation was launched in Hisar Circle. The management clamped ESMA in power corporations just to control this agitation and to make the coming Nationwide 2 day strike of 20-21 Feb. a failure. The management also approached the courts demand stay and ban on all democratic actions like Dharnas, Demonstration etc. within 500 meters of premises of Power Corporation offices and even residential colonies.

Against this attack of the management our union held meeting with the other union in the Power Corporation namely the HSEB Worker Union and appealed for a joint movement. The other union responded positively and Haryana Power Employees Joint Action Committee meeting was convened and decided that power employees will observe 3 days strike from 19th Feb. The preperations of this strike and the response among the power employees created a tremendous pressure on the State Govt. and the Power Corporations. Negotiations were held on 18th Feb. between the management and



Joint Action Committee which was mediated by the Power Minister, Haryana. Agreement was reached on revoking termination of all the 5 terminated leaders, not to implement ESMA on strike, withdrawal of stay applications from courts and some other demands too. As a result the strike of 19th feb. was withdrawn and the both Unions observed 2 day nationwide strike on 20-21 feb. 2013 and this made the management to realize the strength of the employees unions.

The Engineers Association tried its best to scuttle the talks and tried to stop withdrawal of the termination orders. But the pressure of the Joint Action Committee worked and 5 leaders were taken into service on 18th April 2013. Even after all this the Engineers Association do not allow these leaders to join their duties. The concerned SDO decided to take their arrival report. 60-70 Engineers under the banner of their association staged a dharna in front of the Head quarter at Hisar on 22nd April 2013. Under their pressure the management ordered the 5 employees to join duties out of their division. The Engineers Association is still active in getting them terminated again. For this reason only one retired Chief Engineer has been deputed illegally to inquire the incident. The union has strongly lodged its protest against this.



**J&K CENTRAL NON-GAZZITTED ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES  
ASSOCIATION (JKNGEEA)**

**WORK REPORT OF SOME MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF LAST TWO  
YEARS FROM JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE FOR  
EEFI 7<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE TO BE HELD FROM 10-12 AUGUST 2013  
AT KANCHIPURAM CHENNAI.**

**CASUAL WORKERS STRUGGLE**

About 10,000 casual workers of power Development Department launched a powerful struggle throughout the J&K State and remained on Strike for 57 days from 14<sup>th</sup>, December 2011 to 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2013 which effected the normal functioning of the department. These workers were demanding regularisation of their services and releasing of wages to about 8,000 workers called un-paid workers. During the struggle they held huge demonstrations, rallies, dharnas in both the regions of the State Jammu and Kashmir despite severe cold and during heavy snow fall particularly in Kashmir. The workers faced the police repression, lathi-charge and arrests bravely during this period.

A delegation of EEFI leaders led by Com. Subash Lamba, Vice President EEFI visited Jammu and addressed a big gathering at canal power House Jammu along with Md Maqbool Gen, Secretary JKNGEEA and expressed solidarity with the struggling workers and assured full support on behalf of EEFI.

Our organisation JKNGEEA took initiative and mobilised other unions of Electricity employees to support these struggling workers and held many demonstration and organised a successful strike on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2012 throughout the State.

Finally the Govt, called the leaders for negotiation On 9<sup>th</sup> February and took a decision to regularise the services of casual workers against available vacancies and assured to release the wages of un-paid workers.

**UN-BUNDLING OF POWER SECTOR IN J&K.**

The State Govt, decided to un-bundle the power Development Department in J&K State by issuing an order in September 2012 and formed one State Utility Company, two Transmission Companies and one Trading Company thus facilitated the privatisation of power sector. Our organisation took initiative and formed a joint platform of different Unions in Kashmir and latter extended it to Jammu also. we held press conference at Srinagar on 16<sup>th</sup>, Oct, 2013 to protest against this decision and demanded the its revocation and held rallies and demonstration at District level and also held a convention at Srinagar on 20<sup>th</sup>, Oct. We also held press conference at Jammu on 5<sup>th</sup>, Feb. 2012 and also mobilised Electricity employees and workers in Jammu by holding meetings, rallies throughout the region.

**MAY DAY OBSERVANCE**

Our organisation JKNGEEA observed may day by organising rallies both at Srinagar and Jammu along with other employees and workers under the banner of joint platform called J&K C-ordination Committee of Trade Unions (JKCCTU).





### **TWO DAYS NATIONWIDE STRIKE on 20-21<sup>st</sup>, February 2013**

Electricity employees and workers observed a successful strike on both days on 20-21<sup>st</sup> February 2013 despite very tense situation in J&K State after the death of Afzal Guru and held demonstrations at Jammu at different Electric Complexes .

### **EEFI DECISIONS AND PROGRAMMES**

Our organisation carried most of the decisions taken by the working committee of EEFI during the last three years despite the critical and tense situation in Jammu and Kashmir which is under constant turmoil during the last 23 years and assure to improve our functioning in the coming days knowing fully our short comings for which we hope to get the support of EEFI leadership in future.



UNITED ELECTRICITY EMPLOYEES UNION  
ANDHRA PRADESH COMMITTEE

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN THE STATE

Comrades,

In the state of Andhra Pradesh , the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) one of the big Power sector in our country was broken into to pieces namely APTRANSCO and APGENCO. Again AP Transco in turn was divided into four pieces namely

AP Central Power Distribution company Limited,

AP Northern Power Distribution company Limited,

AP Eastern Power Distribution company Limited and

AP Southern Central Power Distribution company Limited in the year 1999.

In the year 1998, there were 60 laks of consumers and 74 thousands of Permanent employees in the department as per the reports of the state legislative. Now the number of consumers increased to 2.3 Crores but the no.of permanent employees decreased to 58 thousand and another 40 thousand are working as contract labour and out sourcing employees. The Engineers are being recruited in the department where as the workmen are being recruited and hence the percentage of workmen has been considerably decreased resulting in heavy burden of workload. As there are only less no.of employees than required to meet the work load of the increased number of consumers, the work load has been excessively increased as a result of which the employees are undergoing mental tensions.

From the year 2010 on wards up today 30% of the employees retired from their services but the vacant posts are not being filled by recruitment.

As a result of the struggle done by UEEU in the year 2006, 7114 contract labour working in the department were regularized in their services , and subsequently another 900 people were recruited in different categories.

In view of the increased number of consumers, there is very need of filling up of 40 thousand vacancies of different categories immediately. Due to the shortage of staff we are unable to discharge proper services to the consumers. Due to Power supply interruptions and fluctuations the Agriculture Motors of the farmers are getting burnt for which the Government is solely responsible actually. But with a false notion that electricity employees are responsible for, the consumers attacked the sub-station staff and even restricted the Linemen entering into the villages to carry on their legitimate duties. Even the revenue Cashiers were detained in several places.

The sole reason for consumers to rebel against the electricity department is the levy of fuel surcharge in the current consumption charges bills which resulted in hike of electricity bills double fold, when the consumers came to know about the facts , they rebelled against the government and started struggle unitedly irrespective of political parties. In some places even we the UEEU also joined together with them and made the struggle a grand success.

**POSITION OF UEEU IN ANDHARA PRADESH**

In all the 23 districts of AP the UEEU have smooth connections . we have District Committees in 18 districts.



In the year 2012, our union 7<sup>th</sup> State conference was held during 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> August at Visakapatnam. Where a new state committee was elected consisting of 33 members and 17 office bearers. The hon'ble chief guest Com.Prasantha Nanditha Chowdary, All India General secretary (EEFI) participated in the 7<sup>th</sup> State conference. Some important decisions were made in the conference by the state committee such as to Strengthen the union in the state, to intensify the struggles and to continue to struggle by activating the employees to oppose the policies being adopted by the government to suppress the right of the employees and finally to maintain the rapport with the public to have their moral support in opposing the government activities against the workmen. Further it was also decided in the meet that the services of contract labor should be regularized as in the state of Tamilnadu , only considering the experience gained by them but not considering their Age and Educational qualifications , in stages.

### **SUCCESS ATTAINED BY UEEU**

Though the Union is not great in number in Andhra Pradesh, we were always in the front line to struggle. Right from Division Offices, SE office, Discom office, vidyuth Soudha and even attacked the state legislative assembly undergone Latti charges and were arrested and police cases were registered against us. But we never got frightened and gave up fight and struggle have been our breath and never ending.

The Government did not recognized our union but the heart of hearts of employees our union was a great reputation.

We succeeded in getting Cost of Living Allowance to the contract labour along with 8 days at paid holidays and 15 days of Ordinary leave.

We succeed in implementing Employees State Insurance(ESI) in AP Transco. The Management entered in to an agreement that if the contract employee dies, he will be given with Rs 5,00,000/- of exgracia and employment opportunity to one of the family member of the deceased. The same should be implemented in Discoms also.

Still in some of the districts where the union is a little bit weak, the minimum wages, EPF and ESI are not being implemented.

### **ACTIVITIES OF UNION IN APGENCO:**

The Government of Andhra Pradesh has permitted 118 private and 9 Genco power plants to come up in the state with a total output of 77825 Mega watts of production. The Govt. did not allowed equity not provided requisite funds to APGenco though it is under the control of Govt. Whereas to the private Power plants the Govt. have provided land, water and coal at a cheaper rate and in addition to that the private power plants are allowed to sale of power at their discreation.

Though there are plenty of resources like coal, water, Gas and land in the state, the Govt. is not thinking in that perceptive to encourage APGENCO.

EPF in APGENCO was not being implemented where the union is not so strong but implemented in some parts of APGENCO that too not in the original names of contract labour. Minimum wages are also not being implemented in some of the generating stations where we have to start struggle concentrating on the generating stations especially. We the Unite Electricity Employees Union in Andhra Pradesh pledge that we do struggle for ever and ever for the welfare and well being of the Permanent Employees, Contract employees and Personnel outsourced.





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- PERMANENT NO. OF EMPLOYEES
- CONTRACT NO. OF EMPLOYEES





# Activities of EEFI and its constituents





# Activities of EEFI and its constituents

