

## **STRUCTURE OF POWER SECTOR IN HARYANA AFTER REFORMS**

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### **Abstract**

*Electricity has become the lifeline of the society. Consequently, power sector has come into the list of the most important sectors in today's industrial world. This paper demonstrates the structure of Indian power sector before independence and just after independence. After independence, Indian power sector was in hands of State Electricity Boards constituted by the respective State Governments. All these boards started losing the efficiency due to being run by State Governments and as a result, had to face a hefty amount of financial losses. To deal with and balance the crippling power sector, Power sector reforms came to the fore. After Orissa, Haryana was the second State which adopted the power sector reforms. The structure of power sector in Haryana before and after the reforms has been described in this paper. Different companies handling the generation, transmission and distribution domain of power sector in Haryana have been presented here along with their functions and operating areas.*

**Keywords:** power sector, Haryana, unbundling, power sector reforms.

**Introduction:**

As we all know, India is developing country and if we compare India with other developed countries, we would find a major difference between both developing and developed countries that the developed countries have their strong infrastructure. For having the strong infrastructure, there is a big role of economy to be financially strong. For this, restructuring is considered for economic policies with respect to investment and expenditure, ownership and environment [1-2]. Infrastructure became a vital part of development because of its demand and requirement and because of this, economic reforms were adopted in 1991 in trade sector [6]. Power and energy are the most important part of economic development of any country [4]. It gives strength to develop any country in every domain of industrialization. As power supply has been always a challenge for country since independence. Earlier, before independence, there was power supply in urban area only by localized private companies. After the independence, a state board of electricity was formed and had the overall responsibility to generate and transmit electricity in the various states of the country. After many years of generation and transmission of electricity in urban areas, electricity was transmitted to rural areas to spread the network all over the country. Along with electricity supply, people started looking for the best electricity, i.e., having good quality also [21-41]. Central government also took part in the generation, transmission and power grid management. After this power reforms were generated in the late 1990's to have the power efficiency. After that many funding companies like World Bank, Asian bank in association with National development council joined together for making in power reforms .And due to these power reforms, the state electricity board divided into separate transmission, generation and distribution [20]. This has made the successful attempts for electricity development at central and regional levels. All these efforts led to improvement in service quality to a certain extent but not upto the mark [13-19].

**Background of Haryana:**

Haryana was a part of Punjab and it got parted from Punjab on 1 November 1966 due to Hindi speaking area of the state Punjab. There was a committee named as 'Sardar Hukum Singh committee ' who gave the idea of having a different state named as Haryana from Punjab. In 1965, the committee placed their request in parliament to have the independent state from Punjab. And under this consideration 'shah commission' was formed in which J.C. Shah was the chairperson who bifurcated and finalized the borders of Punjab and Haryana states. The commission the submitted their report on May 31, 1966. On the basis of this report districts, Hisar, Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Rohtak and karnal were the new states of Haryana and tehsils of Jind, Narvana, Jagadhari were included into it. Chandigarh was considered as the union territory of both the states which has to act the capital of both the cities and have the same high court for both the states.

Haryana is the one of the richest state of the country .Its income per capita is the second highest in the country and increasing day by day. It is more developed area in agriculture. Having the city like Gurgaon which is the hub of software and development is increasing its value in the market of IT sector. Haryana is a great dealer in the making and selling automobiles like two wheelers, cars and autos. Haryana is highly developed region in south Asia. It also appeared in the largest recipient of investment per capita.

### **Power Sector of Haryana:**

As stated earlier, infrastructure is very important for the development of any state and for that power and electricity plays a vital role. When Haryana was formed on 1 November 1966, the electricity source was dependent upon the Bakhra Beas dam and after that it was constituted under the Punjab re organization act and Haryana got its share of adjoining state. After this, Haryana got electricity from Naphtha Jhakri project of hydro- electricity in a very large amount of electricity was produced and transmitted through this project. And then in 1967 Haryana electricity board was constituted in which the entire generation, transmission and distribution was done for the state Haryana. After so many years in 1975, National Thermal Power plant was built in Faridabad which was gas based plant. But due to increase in population, demand of electricity increases and due to this there was need of increase in the infrastructure and hence increase in the production of electricity [11]. Number of clients are increasing with increase value of electricity. In 1967-68 it was 3.5 lakh and it became 35.25 lakh till 2000-01 and is increasing till now as the consumption is increasing hence the production should be increased [12]. Haryana is the first state in which there is electricity in each village. As there were 6759 villages and all were electrified till 1999-2000. But HSEB got failed in having the successful financial status because of its poor billing and metering process. As a result, the amount received from the sale of electricity became lofty. It became doubled in the year 1967 -68 and also in 1999-2000. However the government provided subsidy but they were used against other payments and this made a big loss for HSEB and this made the need to build the power reforms in Haryana.

### **Power Sector Reforms in Haryana:**

Power plays important role in the economic growth of any country. Hence, for the proposed growth, there was a great need of power reforms in Haryana. As the population was increasing day by day the need of electricity was increasing and due to poor electricity generation competence, the power reforms were built in Haryana and it became the second state after Orissa which was using power reforms. As Haryana was developing day by day in the terms of investment, increasing generation, transmission, healthy environment, increasing efficiency there was a great need of having profit from these reforms and to have decrease load of subsidies, government decided to make a restricting program which enacted majorly in the power sector. In order to have the profit from these reforms, state assembly decides to make 'The Haryana bill reforms' which was responsible for the generation, transmission and distribution. And as a result Haryana Electricity Regulatory Commission was built which was responsible for clearing all the subsidies, enhancement of reforms and clearing all the losses which were occurring due to negligence of reforms [7-10]. The main step of power sector reforms was unbundling of State Electricity Boards into independent subsidiaries. HSEB (Haryana State Electricity Board) was divided into four parts to have efficient power supply as:

- i. Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL)
- ii. Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL)
- iii. Uttar Haryana Bijli vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL)
- iv. Dakshini Haryana Bijli Vitran Limited (DHBVNL)

As the name states , HPGCL is responsible for the overall generation of electricity in Haryana and HVPNL is responsible for the transmission of electricity in Haryana on the other hand UHBVNL and DHBVNL are responsible for the distribution of electricity state wise [3], [5].

The state government have all the rights of properties, interest in properties, liabilities with them till 14 August 1998 and after that the generation rights were given to HPGCL company and the transmission, supply all rights were given to HVPNL company.

#### 1. HARYANA POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LIMITED

The main existence of HPGCL was in 1997 but then, the main motive of the company was to handle all the programs run by HSEB and make them successful. Slowly and steady this company started to grow in the field of transmission the highest rate which in result gave the actual existence to come into limelight by the end of 1998, the state electricity board gave all the rights of transmission of electricity to HPGCL. With the fastest growth of the transmission through this company, it filled the gap between demand and supply. It has the highest growth in the generation and made the projects at the global level and made the competition for other companies in the power sector. For healthy environment, it made the pollution free equipment in the power areas , maintained the 'green belt' to have the eco-friendly power and tried to minimize the use of fly ash so that it does not harm the environment and gives clean and clear power .

Objectives of HPGCL:

- At best productivity to deliver real cost and nonstop service quality.
- Provide maximum generation plant through planning applying new generation projects.
- Discover conceivable different power generation's source.
- Decrease the loss of men, equipment and material.

#### 2. HARYANA VIDYUT PRASARAN NIGAM LIMITED (HVPNL)

On 19 August 1997, under the Companies Act HVPNL was construct as a firm. On 18 September 1997, it started its work and function. On 14 August 1998, Haryana State Electricity Board was moved in HARYANA VIDYUT PRASARAN NIGAM LIMITED. This is doing for the state's power distribution and transmission. It was allocated for the responsibility of power's distribution and transmission. This reposition scheme informed by HERC and Government. It allowed the license to the electricity for its transmission and huge power supply.

HVPNL was constituted for the effective power transmission system which was related to transmission lines' planning, developing and for maintains. It aims to provide the service quality and aims to decrease the losses of transmission. HVPNL had two distribution center: UHBVNL and DHBVNL.

#### 3. UTTAR HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM LIMITED (UHBVNL)

UHBVNL is the North Haryana's power distribution company. It is maintained by Haryana Government. Its head office is in Panchkula which is connected with Chandigarh. Chief Minister of Haryana heads the distribution company, UHBVNL. It has two set-ups:

- Rohtak
- Panchkula

Chief Engineer controls the both zones separately. Rohtak zone have following circles: Panipat, Sonipat, Rohtak, Jind, and Jhajjar; Panchkula zone have following circles: Ambala, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra, Karnal, and Kaithal. All the circles in both zone are supervised by the Superintending Engineer.

#### 4. DAKSHIN HARYANA BIJLI VITRAN NIGAM LIMITED (DHBVNL)

DHBVNL is the South Haryana's power distribution company. It is maintained by Haryana Government. Its head office is in Hisar city of Haryana. It fulfills the responsibility of distributing power to the following districts of Haryana: Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Mewat, Narnaul, Rewari, Sirsa and Jind.

### Conclusion:

This paper discussed the scenario of power sector reforms in the Indian State, i.e., Haryana which is pioneer in power sector reforms after Orissa. The structure of power sector before and after unbundling process of power sector reforms has been presented. Different companies handling the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in the entire State have been listed with their jurisdiction areas. Now, in Haryana, after power sector reforms, HPGCL handles the generation sector, HVPNL handles the transmission sector and UHBVNL and DHBVNL handle the electricity distribution in north and south Haryana respectively.

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