

# Energy Crises in Pakistan:

## Outline

1) - Introduction

Thesis Statement:

2) - Crunch Paragraph

3) - Causes of energy crises in Pakistan

(a) lack of investment in new power

generation capacity.

(b) Outdated and inefficient power plants.

(c) Inadequate transmission and distribution infrastructure.

(d) Wastage of energy.

(e) High cost of fuel.

(f) Lack of renewable energy sources.

(g) Lack of dams.

4) - Effects of Energy Crises on Pakistan.

(a) Slowdown economic growth

(b) Badly affects the industries of Pakistan.

(c) Higher electricity prices

(d) Increase unemployment

(e) Increase inflation

5) - Solutions to counter energy crisis in Pakistan.

(a) cheaper agreements with IBP's

(b) Installation of cheaper and efficient local energy power projects.

(c) Updating the system of transmission and distribution.

(d) Development of alternative sources of energy; wind, solar, biomass, Tidal.

(e) Construction of dams; long term dams, medium term dams, short term dams.

6) - Conclusion.

Energy is the life of a nation. The economic engine and the wheels of industry, agriculture and business need energy to move forward. The main causes of the crises are the rising global demand for natural gas, the depletion of gas stocks, and the disruption of supply chains. The high price of gas make it more expensive to produce electricity, especially in countries that rely on gas-fired power plants. The energy crises also threatens the stability of the economy and the environment, as well as the welfare of millions of households. The energy crises had severe consequences for the economy, leading to a decline in productivity, rising costs of production, and reduced competitiveness in global markets.