

Essay

Energy Crisis in Pakistan

Outline:

1) Introduction

Thesis Statement:

2) Crunch Paragraph

3) - Causes of energy crisis 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- (b) Outdated and inefficient power plants.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 by households & industries.
- (e) lack of renewable energy resources.
- (f) lack of dams.
- (g) aging of the generating equipments.

4) - Effects of energy crisis in Pakistan

- (a) Slows down economic growth by decline in agricultural productivity.
- (b) Badly affects the industries of Pakistan / closure of industries due to decline in energy supply.
- (c) Energy crisis contributes towards unemployment due to closure of industries -

(d) led to social unrest and protests against the gov't.

(e) Energy crisis lead to higher energy prices, increase in the cost of production.

5) Solutions to counter energy crisis in Pakistan.

(a) Cheaper agreements with independent power producers.

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

(c) Updating the system of transmission and distribution.

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

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

6) - Conclusion.

Introduction.

Energy is the lifeline of a nation. The economic engine and the wheels of industry, agriculture and business need energy to move forward. Pakistan faces a major energy crisis in natural gas, Power and oil. Power outages usually last 10-12 hours a day in the cities and more in the rural areas. The energy crisis threatens the stability of the economy and the environment, as well as the welfare of millions of households. The energy crisis had severe consequences for the economy, leading to a decline in productivity, rising costs of production, and reduced competitiveness in global market also.

The crisis has a very negative impact on the economy of Pakistan. As energy is pivotal for running all other resources and crisis of energy directly influences all other sectors of the economy. The economic progress is hampered by decline in agricultural productivity as well as by halting in operations of industries.

The demand of energy in Pakistan is huge, and cannot be fulfilled by electricity production based on oil. It can only meet 20% of our requirements through native production

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and the remaining oil is imported from Gulf States and other countries. No major oil field has been discovered in last three decades. It is clear that other alternative production methods must be considered to meet the demand. Most likely one that is cheap, considering initial setup cost, and cost attached.