what is this? outline or full qs. if it's outline then it's okay. otherwise improve the structure,

M T W T F S DATE:_____

Energy Crisis is a Constraint to Economic Progress of Pakistan:

1. Introduction:

- Energy is like oxygen to modern economies and any deficit in it has an adverse effect on a developing country.
- Pakistan, being developing country, needs uninterrupted energy supply to progress at a good pace.

2. Definition of Energy Crisis:

- Increase in demand of energy - electricity, gas and oil, and decrease in supply.

3. Brief History of The origin of Energy Crisis in Pakistan:

- Energy crisis started in 2007 and has been prevailing in worse form even today.
- Pakistan has lost over a trillion of rupees b/c of the energy crisis b/w 2007 - 2014.

4. Effects of Energy Crisis on Economic growth of Pakistan:

i. Significant decrease in Manufacturing:

- Energy Consumption and progress in economy are correlated.
- Energy Crisis has adversely affected the life of Pakistani people.

M T W T F S DATE:

ii. **Increase in import-export deficit:**

- Pakistan was ranked 24th in term of purchasing power.

iii. **Industries are being Shut-down because of Energy Crisis:**

- Energy crisis has affected the production process of Pakistan's industry(ies).
- Industries in Pakistan are not able to meet the deadlines of contracts b/c of interruption in power-supply.

iv. **Case-study of Textile Industry and energy affects on it:**

- Pakistan textile industry, which account for 64% of Pakistan's imports, is the worst affected
- The production of Textile mills has been limited to only 40% of the total production capacity b/c of the prevalent Energy Crisis.

5. **Energy Crisis effect on Agriculture Sector of Pakistan:**

i. **Scarcity of Water because of Load-Shedding and its effects on Crop yielding:**

- Tube wells are powered by electricity. Crops require water to grow and farmers use tube-wells to water their crops. But the energy crisis

the qs is regarding economic impacts. relate these arguments to the qs statement.

M T W T F S

DATE:

has rendered this modern technological advancement useless.

ii. **Gas Load-Shedding & its effect on fertilizers industry:**

- Pakistan is facing worse crisis in gas supply along with other energy sources.
- Unfortunately, the fertilizers plants are not provided with the gas, as there is severe scarcity in Pakistan.

iii. **Low-Crop yield because of unavailability of agriculture apparatus:**

- Almost all heavy machinery is on gas, petrol, or diesel, due to energy crisis in the country the agriculture apparatus stopped working resulted in low crop yielding.

6. Effects of Energy Crisis on Transportation:

i. **Unavailability of gas- Poor man's fuel:**

- Gas is known as poor man's fuel, and Pakistan transportation system rely on heavily on this fuel.
- Unfortunately, there are not enough resources to fuel the transportation with gas.

ii. **Hikes in Faire of Transportation:**

- The fuel of Transportation is gas & oil, which prices are associated with international price market.

M T W T F S DATE:

7. Effects of Energy Crisis at-large:

i. Energy Crisis Causes Unemployment & Inflation:

- According to World Economic Outlook (April 2023), Pakistan unemployment rate is 7%, and inflation rate is 27.1%.
- Unemployment rate is due to the shut down of industries b/c of fuel price hikes & load-shedding.

ii. Decrease in FDI, due to energy insecurity:

- Long-term breale down of electricity and unavailability of gas has sent bad impression to the world.
- World investors are reluctant to invest b/c they are afraid that Govt. will not be able to provide them with facilities.

iii. Large Chunk of foreign exchange being spent on Subsidies and Circular debt:

- Govt. fails to recover amount of money that it spend on production of electricity. It has to spent a big chunk of foreign exchange in subsidies.

8. How to cope with the energy Crisis & boost Economy:

i. Short-Term Solution:

- Pakistan needs to exempt all industrial units of load-shedding so that they could manufacture products up to their capacity.

ii. Long-Term Solution:

- Pakistan needs to divert its reliance on oil & must shift it to other cheaper resources. i.e: hydropower, Solar, wind, Coal, etc.

9. Conclusion: