

## Q#2

### 1- Introduction: Energy Crisis In Pakistan:

“Energy crisis is not just the crisis of electricity, it is the crisis of our very survival”

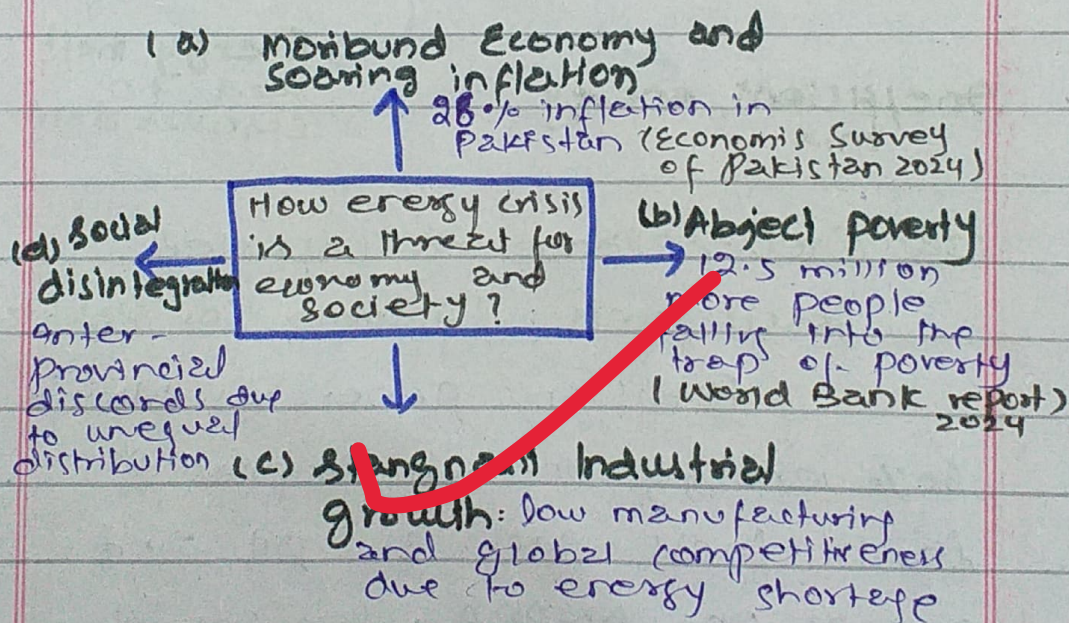
— Nawaz Sharif, former PM of Pakistan

Pakistan has been grappling with the pressing issue of energy shortage, which poses great challenge to the economy. There are multifaceted factors that are responsible for energy crisis in Pakistan such as over-reliance on imported fossil fuels, poor infrastructure, global price fluctuations and inefficient energy mix. However, long-term strategy involving policy reforms and regional collaboration can turn the tide of energy crisis.

## 2- Energy Crisis As A Quagmire For Economy And Society OF Pakistan:

“Energy crisis is the single most obstacle in the way of economic development and prosperity in Pakistan”

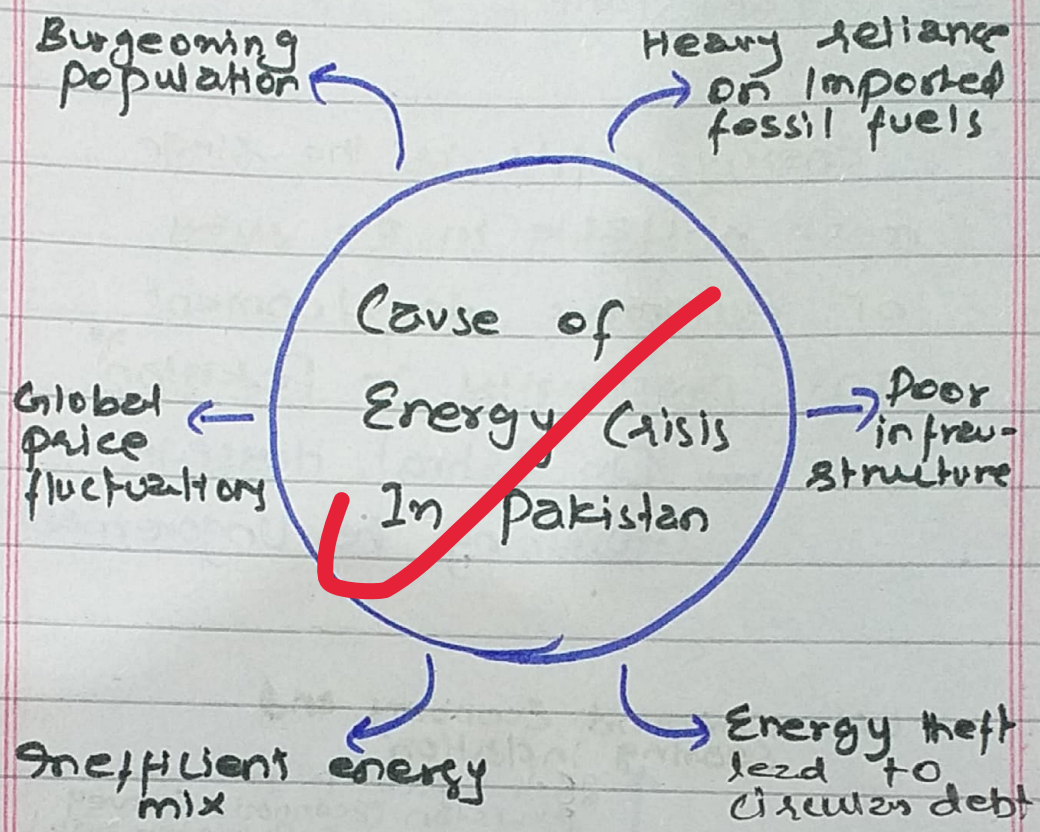
— Dr. Ishrat Hussain  
‘Governing the Ungovernable’



## 3: Factors Responsible For Energy Challenges In Pakistan:

Several factors have caused grave situation of energy crisis

in - Pakistan which are as follows:



(3a) Over-reliance on imported fossil fuels: Dilemma for Pakistan:

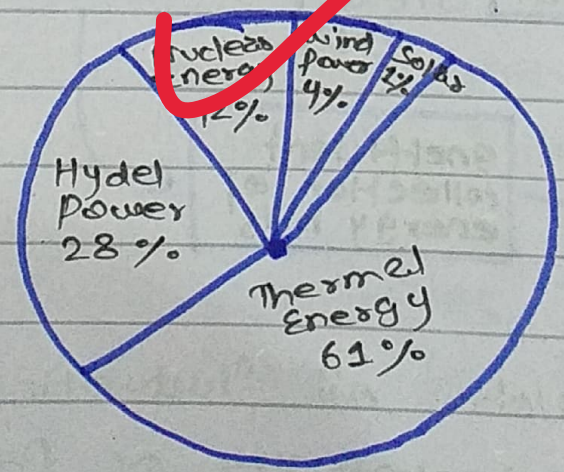
Pakistan generates almost 60% energy through imported fossil fuels such as oil and gas as per NEPRA, leaving it in the lurch of energy crisis.

(3b) Outdated infrastructure leads to power losses in transmission: Due to poor grids and

power infrastructure almost 20% of energy production losses during transmission, leading to energy shortages in Pakistan according to Ministry of Planning, Development and Sewing Initiatives.

(3) Inefficient energy mix :  
Untapped potential in Pakistan:

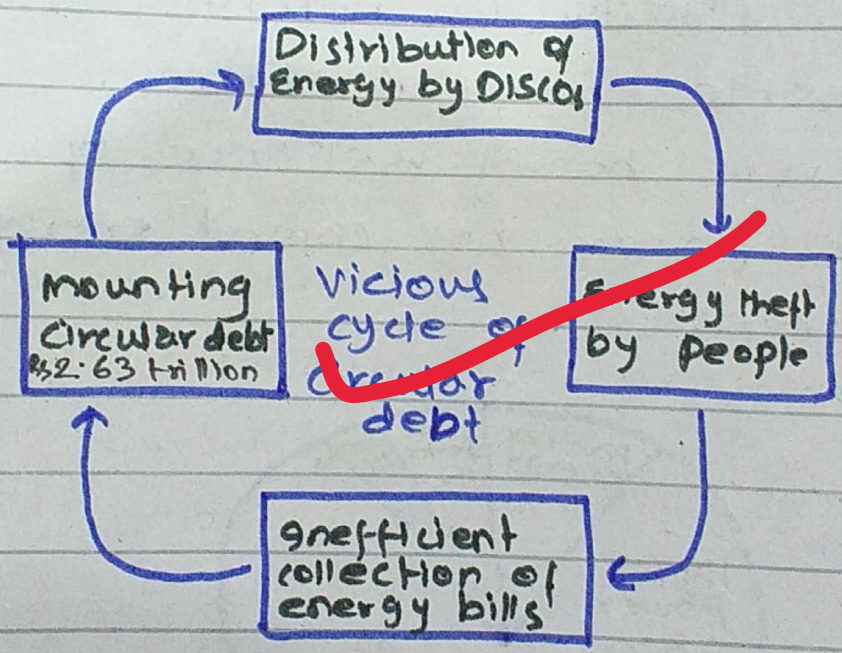
Pakistan has potential of renewable energy resources. However, heavy reliance of thermal power has caused energy shortage.



Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan (2023-24)

(3d) Energy theft is one of the biggest challenges in energy Problems in Pakistan:

When energy is stolen in Pakistan, it further mounted circular debt. Almost 26% energy stolen in Pakistan as per the IMF report. It further added fuel to the fire.



(3e) Global oil fluctuating price: vulnerability of Pakistan:

As Pakistan has to import oil and gas, therefore increased prices of fossil fuels directly impact prices of energy

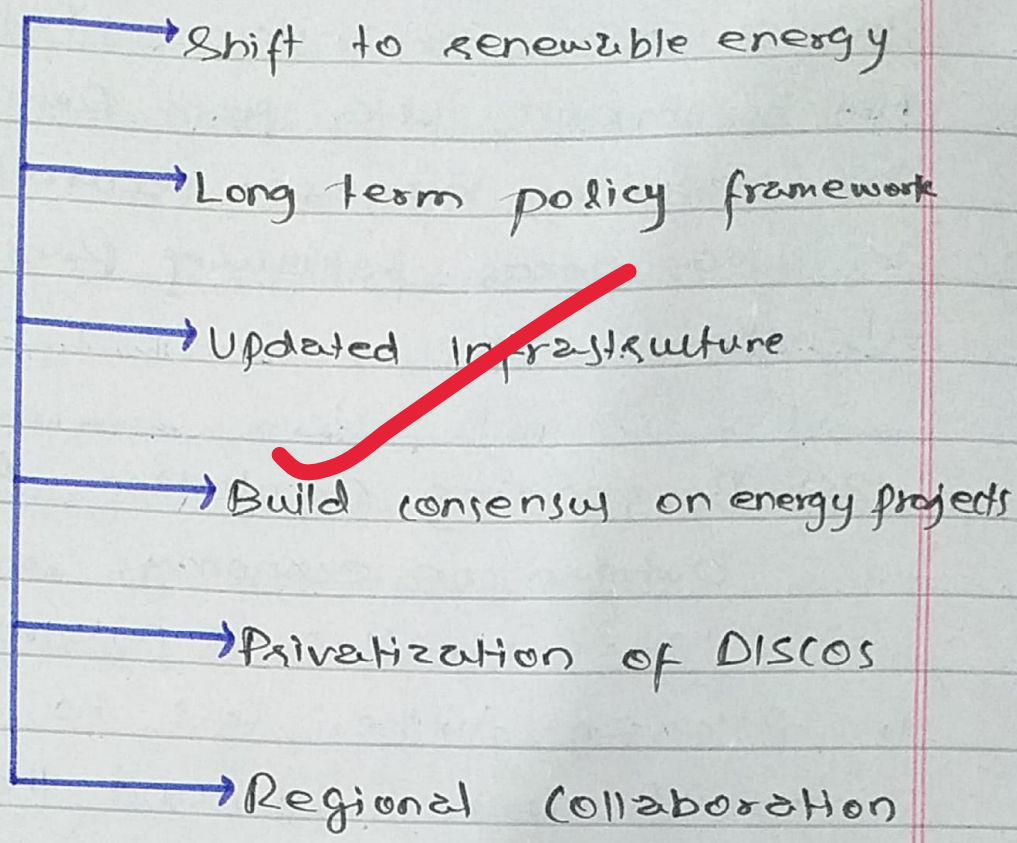
in Pakistan. For instance, Pakistan has to import LNG from Russia. The staggering increase occurred in LNG prices following Russia-Ukraine war.

(3f) Burgeoning population: A burden on economy:

The unbridled population in Pakistan further led to increased energy demand that rose beyond energy capacity of Pakistan, leading to energy crisis. As per 2024 census, Pakistan's population has reached 250 million while the GDP growth rate is only 2.38%.

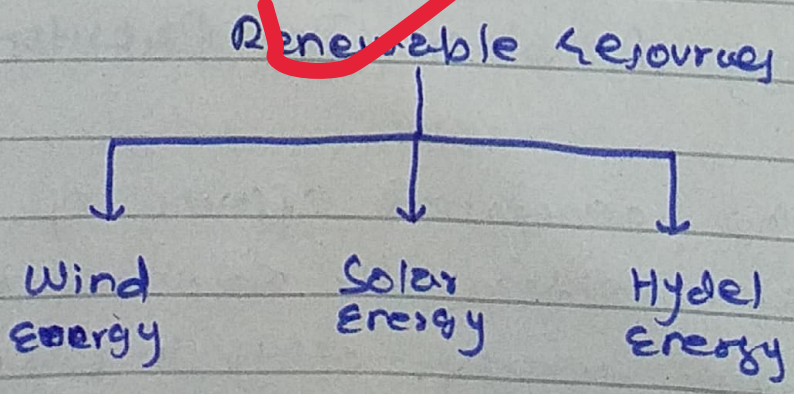
#### 4. Long-Term Strategies To Curtail Energy Problems In Pakistan:

The concerted efforts of all stakeholders is required to mitigate energy crisis in Pakistan.



(42) Transitioning from non-renewables to renewable energy resources:

Pakistan can overcome energy crisis by shifting to renewable sources and untap its potential in renewables.



Case study of ~~Quaid-e-Azam~~  
Solar Park in Punjab: This  
project of solar energy is  
under construction in Pakistan  
under CPEC.

(4b) Long-term policy frameworks:  
Zian Alahdad's perspective:

“Integrate energy sector  
policies in the national  
economic objectives with  
collaboration between  
each unit of power sector”

— Zian Alahdad in his  
essay 'Turning Energy Around'  
in book 'Pakistan Beyond  
the Crisis State' by Maleeha Lodhi

This strategy given by  
Zian could be a panacea.  
By drafting long term policies  
and integrating it in national  
economic policies, robust enforcement  
can bring long term sustainable energy.



(4c) Government to update infrastructure : A panacea for energy shortage:

Pakistan is also working on Asian Development Bank supported project to improve infrastructure which invested 1 billion USD. It will improve efficiency of grids and decrease power losses during transmission.

(4d) Building consensus among provinces to complete long-term projects:

The inter-provincial conflicts can be resolved through consensus. In this way long term projects can be completed in time to generate energy.

Case Study of Thar coal Power Project:

According to NEPRA, if this project completes,

it alone will generate 100000mw energy which is sufficient for next 250 years for Pakistan.

(4e) Privatization of DISCOs to improve efficiency and accountability:

IMF suggest to privatize DISCOs to mitigate energy crisis in Pakistan. In this way, accountability of energy theft can reduce energy shortage.

(4f) Regional collaboration

can mitigate energy challenge:

The neighbouring countries must collaborate to complete energy agreements. It will not only alleviate energy crisis, but also bring regional peace and development. For instance, IP gas pipeline and CASA-1000 should be completed. CASA-1000 aims to generate 1300mw energy in Pakistan.

### 5- Conclusion:

Energy crisis in Pakistan has multiple factors, particularly over-dependence on fossil fuels and weak infrastructure.

However, with concerted efforts, Pakistan can mitigate energy shortage.

Good attempt!!!

### Q#6

#### 1- Introduction: Shrinking Space Of Women In Developing States:

Gender apartheid is a pressing issue, particularly dominant in developing states. Multiple factors are responsible for widening gap between men and women such as hidebound cultural norms and patriarchal system. It led to suppression of women in every sector such as political, economic and social. It calls for immediate

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## PART-II

**Q.2** Pakistan's energy problem has become one of the biggest challenges for economy and society. Explain factors responsible for energy challenges and long-term strategies to manage it. (20)

Q.3 Discuss the impact of energy crisis on Pakistan's Economy. (20)