

IMBALANCE OF ENERGY MIX IN PAKISTAN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

OUTLINE:

1- Introduction

Thesis statement: Pakistan is facing power crisis due to energy imbalance. This is due to over-dependence on non-renewable energy resources. By shifting to clean energy and limiting dependence on fossil fuels, severe impacts may be curbed.

2- Significance of energy for a country's prosperity

3- Causes of energy imbalance in Pakistan

- a- Lack of political consensus.
- b- Shortage of thermal power plants.
- c- Non-shifting towards renewable energy resources.
- d- Lack of dams in the country.
- e- Growing house-hold demand.
- f- The expired infrastructure of dams, resulting in less production of clean energy.

Irrelevant details

4- Ramifications ~~occured~~ due to energy imbalance in Pakistan.

- a- Increase in pollution owing to over-dependence on fossil fuels.
- b- Power shortage across the country.
- c- Setback to local industries, running upon electricity.
- d- Increase in fertilizers' prices for crops, due to energy shortage.
- e- Drop in FDI.
- f- Hampers industrial growth. Repetition
- g- Impedes economic growth due to huge expenditure of non-renewable energy resources.

Also mention about circular debt

5- Ways to tackle energy imbalance in Pakistan.

- a- Switch to clean energy
- b- Build robust political consensus
- c- Build more dams
- d- Repairs out-dated infrastructure of dams.

6- Conclusion

Essay:

"Who controls the food supply controls the people; who controls the energy can control whole continents; who controls the money can control the world" (Henry Kissinger, 1973). These lines refer to the fact that energy possesses a pivotal position for a country. Nevertheless, Pakistan lags behind the world due to its dependence on non-renewable energy resources and the severe repercussions it faces due to **imbalance of mid-energy mix**. Some of the prominent causes of imbalance are death of dams, thermal power plants and political will. Moreover, rampant fossil fuels' usage, excessive household demand and out-dated dams' infrastructure, result into insufficient renewable energy resources usage. Consequently, pollution owing to fossil fuels, price hike of fertilizers and less FDI are manifested. Over and above, power shortage results into shutting down of local industry and hampers economic growth. Therefore, by building dams and reinvigorating dams the impact can be altered. In addition to this, shift to clean energy and mutual political agreement may improve energy situation in Pakistan.

Hence, Pakistan is facing power crisis due to energy variation. This is due to over-dependence on non-renewable energy resources. By shifting to clean energy and limiting dependence on non-renewable energy, reverse impacts can be averted.

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