

Answers.

Start with the summary of the answer as introduction

Ans 2 IPPs are independent power producers who are private companies that produce/generate electricity and sell it to the national grid. Firstly, Payments to IPPs are made in dollars, and because the ^{rupee} is not ^{has} depreciated against the dollar, the ^{overall} cost of production is higher. Secondly, the contracts fixed with the IPPs are not renewed, ^{renewed} which means that if in 2010 a contract was drawn up, among the IPPs and the government, the government will keep on paying the IPP the same amount that was initially agreed upon, ^{depending} ~~on~~ ^{how little} regardless of how much ^{or} electricity they may generate they are paid the same amount as mentioned in the contract - which means that the ^{real} problem - load shedding due to insufficient production of electricity is not solved. Instead, due to heavy sum ^{being} paid to the IPPs, the cost of electricity ~~and eventually~~ increases, from Rs 16.37 /unit kWh in FY 2024, the cost went up to Rs 17 ^{per} /unit kWh which is a burden ~~on~~ on the common man.

Give the main heading first and attempt by giving subheadings

However, this is not ^{the} only ^{reason} why electricity is so expensive. Another reason is the ^{faulty} distribution lines. Due to faulty wires ^{to transmission,} and distribution ^{losses,} ~~a significant chunk~~ 15-20% of electricity is lost/wasted.

Add and highlight references/examples against your arguments

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Increasingly, the main source of electricity is coal, gas and oil which are mostly imported and are extremely expensive, due to which, the cost ~~is~~ increases, and again these trades are made in dollars, which further increases the costs due to depreciation of Pakistani rupee against dollars. More than 60% of electricity is generated through hydrocarbons.

Moreover, electricity theft is a major issue.

More than 40% of electricity in rural and urban areas is stolen via the lunda system. This leads to further strain on the government as they are unable to account for the electricity consumed by power theft.

Implications

Due to these factors, the implications are severe. For example, the middle class in Pakistan has to pay a large amount of their household budget towards their ^{increasing} electricity bills. ~~In~~ In the commercial markets, the ~~over~~ prices of goods have been increased because the shop owners have to add the cost of electricity ~~to~~ ⁱⁿ the final product that they sell, this burden is also faced by the consumer.

Attempt in detail by giving subheadings

Solutions

1) The terms should be renegotiated with the IPPs and rates of electricity should be fixed at lesser price, instead of staggering millions worth of payments. Also, payments

Use subheadings; not points

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should be ~~done~~^{made} in PKR instead of dollars to avoid higher costs.

2) The energy policy 2030 focuses on the indigenization of electricity generation, ~~the~~ focus should be on installing hydel projects and solar energy plants. Through electricity generation via dams, solar energy, and wind turbines the cost will be lesser and ~~we~~^{it will} not have to rely on expensive imports of hydrocarbons which also have a carbon footprint, ^{leading to} negative impact on the environment.

3) The transmission lines must be revamped so that line loss is prevented. This is an expensive solution but it will save ~~for~~ millions of dollars in the long term.

4) The theft of electricity must be penalized ^{by the government} ~~is so~~ ~~severely~~ that no person or organization indulges in the theft of electricity or obtains free electricity like some organizations in the government.

Conclusion

To decrease the overall cost of electricity and in turn the cost per unit to the consumer, ~~several~~^{several} steps must be taken to do so. Also, expensive electricity is

Short answer. A 20 marks answer should have around 15 subheadings and be on 7-9 pages

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a direct result of increasing capacity payments (order ^{rather} 2.37 trillion PKR), however it is not the sole reason of expensive electricity, imported hydro carbons, electricity theft and distribution / transmission losses are ^{also} a major cause of hyper expensive electricity.