

Essay:

Social implications of energy crisis in Pakistan.

Outline:

1. Introduction:

- Thesis Statement:

Energy crisis in Pakistan has

~~contributing to economic~~
~~social implications~~
contributing to economic

affected various aspects of life but can be catered through various solutions like renewable source of energy, creating awareness among the people etc.

2. Causes of energy crisis in Pakistan:

2(a) over-dependence on non-renewable energy source.

2(b) Poor management and outdated electricity system.

2(c) Growing Population and increased energy demand.

2(d) Financial problems in energy sector (circular debt).

3. Social Effects of Energy Crisis:

3(a) Disrupting in education.

3(b) Problems in healthcare services.

3(c) Increase in crimes and insecurity.

3(d) Stress and frustration among people.

3(e) Problems faced by
and

3(f) Unsafe roads and public areas during blackouts.

4- Recommendations to counter the solution:

4(a) Use of renewable source of energy.

4(b) upgrading electricity distribution system.

4(c) Solving financial issues like circular debt.

4(d) Awaring people to save energy.

5- Conclusion:

"Energy is the backbone of any country's development and its shortage brings progress to a standstill."

Pakistan is facing a serious energy crisis - that affects every part of life. From homes and schools to

hospitals and businesses,

-the lack of reliable electricity makes things difficult for everyone.

Blackouts and power shortages are now a part of daily life in most parts of the country.

These problems are not only inconvenient but also harmful as they affect the education, healthcare, jobs and people's safety.

If this issue is not fixed soon then the energy crisis will continue

to hold back Pakistan's Progress and harm its people.

Pakistan depends too much on oil, gas and coal to produce electricity. These sources are expensive and limited. A report by the Ministry of energy in 2023 showed that more than 60% of electricity in Pakistan comes from oil and gas, most of which are imported. When global oil prices go up, Pakistan struggles to pay for these imports, leading to even more shortages. For example, in 2022, when oil prices increased worldwide, Pakistan faced longer blackouts and higher electricity bills. So, this heavy dependence of non-renewable energy sources makes energy crisis

worse and affects people's everyday lives.

The electricity system in Pakistan is old and poorly managed. Power plants use outdated technology and a lot of energy is lost during transmission. Electricity theft is also a major problem.

A report from the World Bank (2023) found that around 20% of electricity is lost because of theft and technical problems. This causes long blackouts and makes the energy crisis even more difficult to fix. To sum up, the system needs urgent improvements to ensure reliable electricity supply.

As Pakistan's population grows, then the demand for more electricity also increases. More people need electricity for homes,

businesses, schools and factories. However, the country's energy production has not kept pace with this rising demand.

According to the Pakistan Economic Survey (2023), energy demand increases by about 15% every year, but the supply cannot keep up. As a result, frequent blackouts have become common and people suffer the consequences.

Therefore, the number of people is growing very fast, but the amount of energy our country has is not that much increasing quickly.

This creates a big problem because there is not enough energy for everyone and the crisis becomes even more worse.

Another major crisis that the energy sector has is that the energy

Sector in Pakistan is struggling with a major financial issue called -the circular debts. This happens when electricity companies do not get full payments from customers. Because of -this, -they cannot pay -the companies -that supply them with electricity. As a result, -the system gets stuck and -the problems grows bigger. According to a report by a state Bank of Pakistan in 2024, -this debt is now more -than PKP 3-trillion. Because of -this Problem, companies cannot improve -their systems and electricity shortages get worse. To solve -this problem, it is very important to fix these financial issues. Only then can electricity supply become stable and reliable for everyone.

Another major areas affected by -the energy crisis is education.

Schools and universities often have no power during blackouts, which disrupts classes and lessons. Students find it difficult to study at home when there is no electricity. According to the Pakistan Education Forum (2023) students lose an average of two hours of study time daily because of load-shedding. In rural areas, where schools don't have generators, the situation is even worse. Without electricity, students cannot study well, which makes it hard for them to learn. This creates big problems but by improving reliable electricity and energy system can help students study better and secure their future.

Furthermore, Energy crisis is having a negative ^{impact} important

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on healthcare and hospitals. As - they are facing big problems because of regular power cuts. Important machines like ventilators, oxygen machines and incubators need a steady supply of electricity to work. When - the power goes off, patients lives are at risk, treatments get delayed and surgeries can't be done safely. The Pakistan medical Association reported in 2024; - that some hospitals have upto 12 hours of low power everyday, which makes healthcare services unreliable. In short, power cuts are pulling patients in danger and making healthcare much worse.

Similarly, when - there is no electricity, crimes gets more worse and high. The streetlights stops working and dark streets

become more dangerous. In 2022, police reports showed that in Karachi, street crimes like theft and muggings went up by 20% during power cuts. People are scared to go out at night because of the danger. For example, if there is no light on the street, people worry about being robbed. In short, power cuts make the streets dangerous and crimes increase.

Energy crisis is a main source of stress and frustration among the people all across the country. Everyday tasks like cooking, cleaning and other house chores become very difficult without electricity. In 2023, a Gallup Pakistan Survey showed that 70% of people feel stressed because of these power outages. These regular blackouts disrupt people's daily

routines and force them to live in a state of uncertainty. As a result, these power cuts are not only affecting people's daily lives but also having a harmful impact on their mental health and overall well-being. In simple terms, power outages are making life harder and causing a lot of stress and worry for everyone.

Another major energy crisis faced by Pakistan is mainly economic loss by industries and businesses. Factories have to stop working during power cuts which means production stops and people lose jobs. For example, the textile industry which is the largest in Pakistan, lost over \$1 billion in 2023 because of the frequent power outages as

reported by All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA). Small businesses like shops and workshops also suffer because they cannot afford expensive generators for backup power. In simple words, power cuts are slowing down businesses, hurting industries and causing more unemployment. This is the making of the country's economy weaker and creating problems for everyone.

Energy crisis as being discussed a major hurdle for the progress and economic growth of Pakistan had made life miserable of people across the nation. During power cuts, many public spaces become unsafe. Traffic lights and many street lights went off causing major roads accidents. In

conclusion that energy crisis had made disastrous effects and impacts which needs to be point out and tried to be solved.

One way to solve the energy crisis is the use of renewable energy sources like the solar, wind etc. Pakistan has alot of sunlight and wind which can be used to make clean and affordable energy. One big example is the Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park in Punjab - that is working on creating solar energy. By producing and using more solar and wind clean energy Pakistan can reduce its over dependency on the non-renewable source of energy.

Similarly, Pakistan also needs to improve its electricity

Systems. This means fixing old power plants, reducing the energy losses and using better technology. For example smart meters can help reduce electricity theft. If Pakistan improves its electricity systems, it can provide more reliable power to its people.

The financial problems in the energy sector must also be solved. The government needs to make sure people pay their electricity bills on time and reduce the debt in the energy sector. Private companies should also be encouraged to invest in energy production. With better financial management, Pakistan can solve energy problems.

Everyone can help by

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Saving energy. People can turn off lights when not in use, use energy-efficient appliances and promote energy-saving habits. By saving energy, the demand for electricity will go down and load-shedding will be reduced. Therefore, saving energy in our daily lives can help reduce the pressure on the energy system.

Energy crisis is a hurting ~~in~~ problem and hurting many parts of life in Pakistan including education, healthcare and safety. It is causing a lot of problems for people but there are solutions to encounter these issues too. By focusing on renewable energy, improving the electricity

system and fixing the financial issues, Pakistan can solve the crisis. If everyone works together, Pakistan can create a better and brighter future.

In conclusion, solving the energy crisis is necessary for improving the quality of life in Pakistan and making the country stronger.