

# Energy Crisis in Pakistan: causes and consequences

## I. Introduction

## II. Defining Energy Crisis

- a. Persistent shortfall between supply and demand
- b. Historical Background of crisis in Pakistan
- c. Energy mix and importance (NEPRA 2023 report)

## III: Causes of Pakistan's energy crisis mainly stem from systematic inefficiencies, outdated approaches and poor governance.

- a. Poor Energy Planning  
(Nandipur Power Project delays and cost)
- b. Circular Debt  
(Crossed 2.6 trillion Rs in 2024)
- c. Over-reliance on non-renewable resources  
(FY 2023: 70% imports of oil needs)
- d. Transmission and Distribution losses  
(Jan 2023 national blackout)
- e. Political Instability and Corruption  
(Rental Power Projects Scandals 2012)
- f. Climate Change and Population Growth  
(Declining River Flow)

## IV. Consequences:

- a. Economic Impact  
(IMF: 2-3% of GDP cut annually)
- b. Agricultural and Industrial  
(Electricity cost per unit: most expensive in region)
- c. Unemployment and Power Cuts  
(Estimated 0.5 million job loss per annum)



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d. Environmental Impact and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions  
(Kashmir and Lahore : IQAix 2024)

V. Governmental Measures and Limitations  
a. CPEC renewable energy projects and delays

VI. Way Forward

- a. Energy mix diversification
- b. Circular Debt Management
- c. Institutional and Infrastructural Reforms

VII. Conclusion

Your outline is Okay

But introduction is not as good

Make a strong hook enough to  
attract attention Grabber

Write thesis statement atleast in  
the introduction para

You intro para is little bit short

Work on intro para

While giving main headings ,  
make headings in a way to give  
full meaning



Imagine a state as a body, as the energy of a body is its ability to do work, a nation is fueled by meeting its energy needs. Pakistan has long-faced a persistent energy conundrum leaving its agriculture, industry and finances crippled. The energy woes of the country are recurring mainly stemming from circular debt, poor governance, over-exploitation of non-renewable sources and infrastructural shortcomings giving rise to numerous impacts across various spheres. Although, there have been few commendable efforts to overcome the crisis, however, they fell significantly short. A holistic approach to handle circular debt, institutional shortcomings is needed, coupled with a shift to consistent policy-making and renewable energy sources, to light up and brighten the prospects of the country.