

Energy Crisis^①

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Outlines

Introduction

① Causes of Energy crisis in Pakistan

- (i) The improper provision of energy and the increasing demand of energy due to population and economic growth cause the energy crises in the country.
- (ii) Shortage of dams further aggravates the conditions for the energy crises.
- (iii) Large amount of foreign exchange is being spent on the import of furnace oil to run major thermal power plants for generating electrical energy.
- (iv) Control line losses can also cause the energy crisis.
- (v) Political instability and inadequate

institutional framework to remove the corruption in the energy sector further pave the road towards energy crisis.

② Effects of Energy Crisis:

- (i) Shortage of water and lack of availability of ratio of energy deteriorate required agricultural and industrial conditions.
- (ii) Energy crisis puts the impact on trade deficit.
- (iii) Energy crisis causes the economic degradation, increment in unemployment and poverty.
- (iv) Through energy crisis, a bad image of the country, is developed as a weak economic state.
- (v) With the fair ratio of water and energy, the agricultural and industrial prosperity will generate.
- (vi) Energy provision will upgrade the

(3)

Apparently it insists that a strong, stable and democratic Pakistan is in its (India's) interests because any extremist or fundamentalist government in Pakistan may lead to more violence and terrorism in India.

* US is strengthening India so that in times to come she could contain China. On the hand side, China supports and favours Pakistan, which is opposed to the expansionist designs of India.

Moreover, for its rapidly flourishing international trade, China looks towards Pakistan for giving it an easy gateway access to the Muslim countries of Central Asia and the Middle East. It is worth remembering that sea transport is 10 times cheaper than the land transport. Realising this fact, China has invested heavily in the Gwadar Port Project because it is fully aware of its potential economic and commercial benefits.

* Pakistan's geostrategic importance increased in the world after it achieved nuclear capability; which has made it the only Muslim country armed with atomic weapons. When India carried out nuclear explosions in 1974 and began threatening Pakistan, Bhutto despite stern opposition of US declared that Pakistan would also make atomic bomb even if its people had to eat grass for this purpose.

④ Consequently in the mid-1980s, Pakistan's atomic bomb was ready and thus the balance of power in the region was restored.

Zia's conversation with Rajiv Gandhi:

Pakistan is confronting countless problem and facing ^{high} grave energy shortages but even then, its nuclear capability has elevated its importance in the international community.

Historian quoted after collapse of Ottoman Empire if any worth-mentioning incident took place it was the occurrence in May 1998.

* A historian has perhaps rightly said that in almost 80 years since the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, if any worth-mentioning incident took place in the whole Muslim world, it was in May 1998, when Pakistan carried out its nuclear explosions.

(Situated in South Asia, Pakistan is a gateway to Central Asia and its Arabian Sea provides an easy access to the countries of the Middle East. It lies in the neighbourhood of ~~China~~ and India, nuclear capable countries China and India which due to their huge markets are supposed to be the economic giants of future. Pakistan is naturally blessed country with its unique ~~geographic~~ geostrategic location. If it is to be used prudently, it can make our country the hub of international trade & commerce, opening up new doors of progress and prosperity for its people.