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SafeBlend Fracturing
Energy, being an essential component of every production process, plays a pivotal role in the growth process of a country. Now, it is widely recognized that industrialization is an energy-intensive process; hence, uninterrupted supply of energy is necessary to keep the production process in run. In addition, high per-capital energy consumption is considered as an indicator of the level of economic development. This positive correlation between energy consumption and output growth (and development) led many countries, particularly developing ones, to design policies for subsidized energy provision with focus on supply-side in late eighties. At the same time, some European countries (i.e. Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden) formulated energy policy focusing on demand-side (energy conservation), and achieved smaller growth rates in energy consumption without any reduction in economic growth.
In Pakistan during the last ten year period energy demand has increased significantly, yet policy failures have failed to match this augmentation. The Wapda produces 64.41%, GENOCs 35.5%, IPPs 74.87% MWATTs.

The renewable sources of energy is Hydel 29%, Coal 1%, Oil 38%, Nuclear 3%. The consumption of gas is increased continuously due to the demand by the source.

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Over the past few years, Pakistan has experienced a major energy crisis as a result of expensive fuel sources, chronic natural gas and electricity shortages, circuit breakers, and insufficient transmission and distribution systems. According to the Asian Development Bank, prolonged power shortages cut GDP by 2.3% in 2013.
Energy consumption in Pakistan is high in industrial zone of Pakistan. The industrial zone consumes 43.3% total energy of the distribution.

The gas consumption in Textile Industry is 25% and the main source of gas consumption is Power Production in Pakistan.
PAKISTAN TEXTILE ANALYSIS

Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile products in Asia. Pakistan has inherent advantage of being fourth largest producer of cotton, in the world with the huge potential to further increase crop yield, it is encouraging that Pakistan rank third in the world.
PAKISTAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY FACING CHALLENGES

Textile sector is considered as the backbone of economy. On the other hand, it is facing tough competition in the international markets due to increase in cost of production, which is making it less competitive than the neighbouring countries India, Bangladesh and China.
The energy crisis arose in Pakistan in FY 2007. It affected all the manufacturing sectors of the country but textile sector, being energy intensive industry, has been widely affected by these crises. It ruined the profitability of this sector by increasing the cost of production and expenses. The major causes to increase in the cost of production include instant rise in electricity tariff, shift to alternative source of energy like generators, load-shedding, rising fuel prices, and unavailability of adequate energy resources. These worsened situations badly affected the competitiveness of textile industry in international market.
Pakistan, the textile sector consumes around 38 per cent of electricity in chemical processing, 34pc in spinning, 23pc in weaving and 5pc for miscellaneous purposes. It is no wonder the performance of the textile sector has declined owing to the energy crisis. More than 40pc of Pakistan's Textile industry and around 0.2 million power looms have shifted to Bangladesh due to energy crisis in Pakistan. Smaller plants, notably the hundreds of thousands of cotton loom workshops, lack backup generators and are dependent on the public network.