

only 50% of the nearly 10,000 rural markets and commercial centers in the country which are excellent market for centralized solar photovoltaic plants (World Bank, 2000).

D. Large Scale Use of Prepaid Meter

Prepaid meter can implement budgetary control on the electricity bill of households and commercial use. To keep control over expenditure, people may feel interested in using the prepaid meter. Moreover, the use of the meter will be helpful to limit the consumption of electricity use. It can ensure reduction of system loss and can save few MW of electricity in the national grid. From the consumers' perspective, prepayment systems may result in a better understanding of how much energy is being consumed, inducing more control of energy use and budget management [10], [11].

E. Public Private Partnership (PPP)

In the power sector, the role of the Pakistan Government should be limited only to electrical regulations, electrical safety, consumer protection, monopoly prevention, nuclear energy development; support for oil, gas and coal exploration required to meet the energy needs of Pakistan. The policies created should be those which encourage local technical innovations by private enterprises, growth of local expertise and electrical industries, support for the free market economy and increase in employment opportunities in electrical power industries in Pakistan. [12]

F. Energy week

Celebration of energy week plays a vital role in load management. Most of households and official users are not conscious about savings of electricity from proper utilization. A handsome percentage of electricity losses due to unconsciously use. A switched on fan or light or AC room without a man waste a good quantity of electricity. It can serve the crisis moment of electricity during the peak. To make the mass people conscious about proper utilization of electricity and saving there from with a bit care some program like observing energy week 'may be an effective tool.

G. Local Energy Production

A considerable quantity of electricity is lost during transmission. If the distribution distance could be minimized by local production setup, transmission loss may be avoided to a good extent. In 1998, Pakistan also adopted a Small Power

Generation Policy to encourage development of small local generations 'projects of up to 10 MW in capacity in underserved areas [14]

VI. CONCLUDING REMARKS

With the present level of electricity production Pakistan may improve her electricity situation using the proper load management system. There is some widely used mechanism for management of load of electricity during. Some require huge investment and technical know-how which are not feasible to apply in developing countries like Pakistan. As the supply side is not improvable over night, concentration goes to demand side for improving electricity crisis. Some artificial crisis is manageable with proper tools that even do not require huge investment. The research discusses about these mechanisms. This research is helpful and contributory one for policy making about electricity in Pakistan. But it cannot be staid this is an absolute in all aspect.

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TABLE III
NUMBER OF CONSUMERS (CATEGORY WISE) [6]

Categories	Domestic		Agriculture		Industries				Others		Total	
	Domestic	Domestic	Agric	Agricult	Industria	Industria	Comm	Commer	OTHE	Other	Total	Growth
Year	c	ic	ulture	ural	l	l Users	ercial	cial	RS	Users		of
		Users		Users in		in %		Users in		in %		Users
		in %		%			%					in %
2004-05	27601	45	6988	11	18591	30.31	4080	6.65	4067	6.63	61328	6.67
2005-06	30720	45.44	7949	11.70	19803	29.29	4730	6.99	4402	6.51	67603	10.23
2006-07	33335	45.84	8176	11.24	21066	28.97	5363	7.37	4389	6.03	72712	7.56
2007-08	33704	45.91	8472	11.54	20729	28.24	5572	7.59	4701	6.40	73400	0.95
2008-09	32282	45.87	8795	12.49	19330	27.46	5252	7.46	4930	7.00	70371	-4.13
2009-10	34282	46.09	9689	13.03	19823	26.66	5605	7.53	4958	6.66	74348	5.65
2010-11	35962	46.64	9045	11.17	21267	27.60	5870	7.61	4987	6.46	77099	3.7

