

The Impact of Electricity and Gas Load-Shedding on Social, Economic and Psychological Well Being of Factory Workers

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ABSTRACT

Influx of energy deficit wrapped everyone in its radar and this paucity causes towards the intense load-shedding of gas and electricity all over the country. Due to having power deficiency, residential and industrial areas are getting excessive interruption of gas and electricity that creates worst circumstance for the citizens. The progress and prosperity of economic circuit is heavily depends on the energy sector and due to having fierce shortage of electricity and gas towards the industrial zones, the working class of factories is becoming protuberant victim of thls whole scenario. The purpose of conducting this research was to examine and co-relate the impact of energy crises with social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers. Quantitative research method was used to analyze the results through five-lickert questionnaires, target population of this study was two rice trading organizations of MandiFaz Abad, from where fifty factory workers were selected for data collection with the courtesy of simple random sampling technique. Results revealed that, significant negative relationship were found between energy crises and well-being of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad, they were having immense social, economic and psychological ignominy due to the interruption of enrgy supply towards their work places.

Keywords: Energy deficit, Social, Economic and Psychological well-being, Factory Workers, Electricity and gas Load-shedding, MandiFaiz Abad

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Pakistan's export is heavily depends on agriculture and industrial goods, Pakistan is one of the prominent exporter of cotton, textile and rice in south Asian and middle east countries, along that, Industrial organizations are having much importance in the economic progress of Pakistan. Industrial zones are one of the most beneficial assert of economic development in any state of the world, It provides employment to the citizens at large scale and play its part to eradicate poverty in the country at micro, meso and macro level (Chen & Ravallion, 2004). Pakistan is facing a lot of domestic issues including terrorism threats, health issues, bad governance, low literacy rate etc., but one of the most challenging issue which effects our economic progress in almost all aspects of development is "Energy crises" that leads towards intense paucity of electricity and gas in the country. Government of Pakistan failed to resolve this major problem, energy generation

has dwindled due to the mis-management, corruption and rapid increase in the demand of electricity and gas. Most of cities are facing more than 10 hours of electricity load-shedding per day (The Nation, 2016).

According to 'The Nation' total capacity of electricity generation is 21,143 Megawatt, but Pakistan's energy sector is only generating 11,000 to 15,000 MW. Since the time of Independence (1947), Pakistan has increased just 60 MW of energy generation capability that depicts he awful situation of energy sector in the country.

There are many hurdles in the way of electricity production, few of them are: high fuel prices, lack of electricity power projects, inefficient way of producing and distribution of electricity shortage of oil distribution to the power sectors etc. (Cheema, 2014).

According to Aftab, energy shortage is causing huge impact on the economy of Pakistan that effects the overall socio-economic well-being of the citizens. (2014).

Statement of the Problem

By considering such circumstances, the working class in different industries is socially, economically and psychologically affected by the shortage of electricity and gas towards their residences and work places. Due to the shortage of electricity, factories get less electricity hours and the working class of factories affected throughout the bad patch. This is a whole transition process of economic deficit that actually affects the socio-economic and psychological well-being of lower working class due to the load-shedding of electricity and gas, for example; In a factory the economic base production of goods is first thing that effects and transfer economic burden on factory owners and due to the low profit rate, factory owners do not give proper wages to their workers and sometimes push out workers from the job to maintain the economic deficit as less as possible. Such energy deficit has the prominent effect on the well-being of factory workers that leads them towards social, economic and psychological concerns (Tribune, 2011).

Objectives of the Research

- To analyze the impact of energy shortage on social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers in Industrial organizations.
- To identify the magnitude and direction of correlation between energy crises and well-being of workers in industrial zones.

Hypothesis of the Research

It is hypothesized that, energy crises likely to have a negative relationship with social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers.

Significances of the Study

Pakistan is known as a big exporter of rice and cotton goods especially in south Asia, Middle East and some European countries, but since the last 7-10 years, Pakistan rice industry is facing such energy, economic and social security issues, which affect the ratio of exports day by day (The Saigon Times, 2016). Rice factories are highly dependent on wide supply of electricity with an uninterrupted schedule and regular field workers, these two factors are fundamental resources to run a factory for having high goods producing ability, but unfortunately due to the energy crises leads to gas and electricity load-shedding towards the industrial areas cause very

negative effects on productivity of goods and in this case the working class of factories gets most of it. This research is exploring the impact of energy shortage towards social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers in this era of 21st century. This study defines the area differences that cause negative outcomes regarding particular regions of the country, like such a working class which is having affiliation with any urban industrial area has a different type of economic setup e.g. mostly in urban areas working class is having multiple resources to inject with the economic circuit, but on the other hand in rural areas working class is having less economic opportunities to lead a good socio-economic routine. This study is a process to enlighten the basic problems that should be considered at government level and should reveal in front of related institutes such as labor unions and ILO. In such a situation of energy deficit, the role of labor unions is very important to make such policies with the courtesy of government to protect the socio-economic rights of workers which are applied on the factory organizers. This study is also contributing an academic awareness regarding the issues of lower class of the society and find out such reasons that dent the well-being of factory workers.

Organization of the Study

This research has total seven chapters, chapter one is comprised of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives and significance. Second chapter contains review of related literature that presents the authenticity and establishes credibility of this study. Third chapter explains the method of the study that contains the research type, brief introduction of population, sample and sampling technique, data analysis technique and ethical consideration. Chapter four contains the conceptualization and operationalization of the main concepts of the study, whereas, fifth chapter is devoted for descriptive and Pearson product moment correlation analysis of data. Sixth chapter of this research comprises of discussion about the outcomes of this research whereas seventh and the last part elaborates the conclusion regarding the outcomes of the study.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature was selected from research articles, published books and web news papers to examine the existing findings on this particular topic, most of the references was

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taken from the research studies conducted in textile industry. Literature revealed that, due to the load-shedding of electricity and gas toward the industrial area of Faisalabad, many workers are in immense socio-economic pressure, most of the workers were out of their jobs, because almost all factories were closed during electricity and gas shortage towards factory area of Faisalabad (Tribune, 2015), these types of economic mishaps have deep social, economic and psychological effects on the working class of industrial area that leads them and their families into swear difficulties. Since last few months, 58 factories in Punjab were closed due to the electricity load-shedding that in-force industry owners to close their factories and send-off their workers to their home to minimize financial deficit of the organizations.

Due to the load-shedding on large scale towards industrial areas, many workers become socially and economically disheartened and now their economic survival is at threat (Waheed, 2014). The production of electricity is effected due to the shortage of furnace oil. Urban areas are suffering more than 8 hours of electricity load-shedding and rural areas are going through with 16 hours of electricity load-shedding per day (Dunya News Network, 2015). The Industrial areas of Karachi are receiving 16 hours of electricity load-shedding by the KESC¹ which makes citizens psychologically ill. This energy deficit also cause economic dent due to less exports of goods to our neighbor countries and to the world market. Due to the load-shedding of electricity and gas, our industries fail to maintain the commitment of exporting goods at the world level, now the big fear is that, if our export relationship with world market disturbs, than it is hard to re-engaged with them as the matters of trade is concerned at macro level, this economic loss has its direct impact on the wages of factory working class which is already in the swear swamp of energy deficit situation. Gas supply also remains insufficient towards the factory areas of Karachi by SSGC² that cause huge failure to the power generation of goods in different factories. Due to the energy deficit, the economic balance shuffles towards huge

¹ Karachi Electric supply company: A electric generating company located in Karachi, Pakistan, that generate and distribute electricity to almost 200 million people. It was found on Sep 13, 1913.

² Soisouther gas company: Pakistan's leading gas company that distribute the natural gas in all over the country, was found in 1954.

economic loss, which heavily affects the economic, social and employment opportunities of workers those are the part of our industrial circuit (Auroch, 2011).

Due to load-shedding of electricity, working hours of labors become short and that's why, the representatives of Sothern African Union of clothing and textile said, "*Labor earn less because of the short working hours*" that scalloped the socio-economic, and daily working routine of labor class into more congested shape (Meintjes 2015). Workers are mostly interested in such working places where the financial capacity is highly available to maintain the workers trust and support. A survaey conducted in Southern African research institute, which revealed that, factories owners forced to send their workers early because of the intense load-shedding of electricity towards the industrial zones, according to that survey, 17000 workers were the part of industries and have their economic and daily routine linkages (Meintjes, 2015). Unscheduled load-shedding of natural gas towards the domestic and industrial areas jeopardize the lives of people in Pakistan, load-shedding of electricity and gas cause huge damage on business activities which dents the sufficient production of goods and the working class pays the unfair penalty for this energy collapse at macro level that un-able them to spend a satisfied life in terms of social, economic and psychological aspects (The London Post, 2015). According to Vavi, electricity load-shedding is becoming worse every day that negatively effects the well-being of working class and also damage the industrial and development sector of south Africa. Vavi revealed that, the most effected population of this crisis is the working and poor class of Johannesburg (South Africa), that explains the range of consequences facing by the working class of the society (2015). Due to the shortage of energy, production capacity of goods become very low, this process negatively affects the profit capacity and the wages of workers. According to Abid, the ghost of gas and electricity load-shedding is more catastrophic for the poor people in terms of social, psychological and economical aspect as compare to rich people because they cannot afford such devices like generators and uninterested power suppliers (UPS) for the alternative resources of electric supply (2013).

It is difficult for the factory organizers to measure and manage the issues related to their

workers, but fast consumer goods are the early parameters to deal with such type of issues related to the social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers, like: what is the total wage of a worker and what should be the minimum wage of a worker in a company/factory? Fundamental rights of workers are provided to them or not? Is there any role of ILO in law making attributes which are related to the workers (Wilshaw, Unger, Chi & Thuy, 2013). Pakistan had announced five labor policies since the time of independence, in 1955, 1959, 1969, 1972 and 2002. The basic purpose of these policies was to protect the rights of workers and to settle their disputes at industrial level. This policy is presented after doing some amendment in the labor policy of 1972 (presented by Zulifqar Ali Bhutto). The labor policy of 2010 emphasizes the better welfare of workers, provide them enough opportunities at the industrial level and provide them social justice. The issues of workers should resolve under the constitutional acts of Pakistan (Shah, 2010). The productivity rate of any industry is directly linked with the economic settings of working class so, if the ratio of production becomes low, the social, economic as well as psychological well-being of working class will directly affect by that deficit. According to Zuberi (2010), since the recent few years, due to the load-shedding of gas and electricity our Industrial areas suffered 52 billion of economic down fall, that incision the circumstances working class socially, emotionally, psychological and having less employment protection, insurance benefits and well income support etc. Asia fulfills more than 70 percent of European's clothing and textile imports, millions of workers are play their part to run these textile industries to provide strength to the exports of their countries, but there is no one to highlight their economic and social issues. There is no permanent financial contracts with workers, they get low wages, there is no social protection provided to the workers from there organizations (Ambergio, 2014).

As we summarize the main crux of the literature review, almost all the previous studies reveal the awful situation of labor class due to the energy shortage leads to electricity and gas load-shedding, families of working class are living under dreadful circumstances because of getting financial setback from their work places. Electricity shortage becomes the main reason of production deficit that directly or in-directly

transfer to lower working class of the factories which is the big threat for their economic survival for the industrial labour and their families. The need of electricity and gas is increasing day by day whereas the generating capacity is not up to the mark and thats why our industries are fall to maintain their financial matters and factory workers are getting worst from such situations. Economic sufferings of labor class dents their social survival in the society and make them psychologically ill, there is no recognize policies that favor the livelihood of working class exists in Pakistan, infect labor unions and other government institutes do not having their focus on the situation of industry workers that are facing the intense social, economic and psychological pressures because of the energy shortage towards their working areas.

These all findings are increasing the credibility and authenticity of this study, those questions which are the past of the interview guide and questionnaires are quite similar to such questions which were used by the previous researches in their researches regarding the same issue.

Most of the researchers conducted their researches regarding this particular topic were mostly on textile industries, whereas this study is focusing the rice industry at grass root level. Previous researchers were having their interest on overall impact of energy down fall on working class, whereas this research is focusing the general as well as the individual based perception of factory workers regarding the social, economic and psychological well-being effect of energy shortage towards their work places. These previous results are testifying the importance of this research on this particular study and provide prior path to link this study with previous researches.

METHOD

Research Type

This study is was under quantitative method which is related to the positivist approach of research that focus the over-all and general relationship of energy crises with the well-being of factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad.

Research Design

This study is based on descriptive form of research with accordance to co-relation method that explains the relationship of energy crises

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with social, economic and psychological well-being of factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad.

Defining Population of the Research

The population of this research was factory area of MandiFaiz Abad³ and the target population was two industrial organization of MandiFaiz Abad, Named as (1) Data Trading Company, (2) Rehan Rice Mill, MandiFaiz Abad is basically an economic hub of Punjab having above than seventy rice factories and renowned for the exports of quality rice all over Pakistan and some Asian countries.

Reason of Selecting these Two Organizations

These two factories were selected as the population for this study on the basis of their organizational setup which contains sufficient number of workers that facilitated our sample selection criteria. Data trading company is a business organization that involves in purchasing and selling activities of paddy, rice and wheat.

Office of Data trading company is located at GhalaMandiSheikhan⁴ of MandiFaiz Abad district Nankana Sahib. Rehan rice mill; is a rice factory, run by the administration of Data trading company that consist of a proper procedure from the buying of paddy till the selling of rice to exporters.

The process of rice production starts from the purchasing of paddy from different grain markets and farmers to gather a specific quantity of paddy, after purchasing paddy grains the process of crushing starts, it involves many further steps like finishing, separation and packing of rice.

After the completion of whole process, the packs/sacks of rice sell to different dealers and these dealers export this rice to all over Pakistan and some foreign countries.

Sample and Sample Technique

Simple random sampling technique was used to select the sample from two trading organizations (Data trading company and Rehan Rice Mill)

³**MandiFaiz Abad:** is located on Jarranwala road district Nankana sahib, 42 kilo meters in the west of Lahore. MandiFaiz Abad is well known for its rice production, almost 70 rice factories are working in that region.

⁴**GhalaMandiSheikhan:** is a famous grain market of MandiFaiza Abad, where the seeling and buying of Paddy and Wheat grains in at large quantity.

and sample size for data collection in quantitative section was 50 workers (25 from each organization).

Measure

Data was collected through five likert scale questionnaires that is divided into two variable scales, 1= Energy 2= Well-Being. The variable of energy crises is consist of single measuring scale whereas the variable of well-being is having three measuring sub-scales, 1- Social well-being 2- Economic well-being and 3- Psychological well-being.

The energy crises scale has total nine items to examine the situation of energy deficit according to the perception of working class, social well-being has eight, Economic well-being has five and psychological well-being has total eight items to identify the level of well-being with the relationship of energy crises. Measuring scale is divided into five categories, 1= Strongly Dis-agree, 2= Dis-agree, 3= Neutral, 4= Agree, 5= Strongly Agree.

Operational Definition

The high scores of energy crises scale on the measures describe the high existence of energy deficit in our country and low scores deny such type of crises in the view of selected population.

High scores achieved on the measuring scales of social, economic and psychological well-being show the positive well-being of respondents and low scores portray negative well-being of their socio-economic and psychological aspects along with the relationship of energy crises.

Statistical Analysis

Data is firstly analyzed through descriptive statistics to summarize the result in Mean, Median, Standard deviation and variance and cronbach's alpha value, further comes the part of inferential statistics in which Pearson prediction moment correlation analysis was applied to check the relationship of these two variables (Energy crises and well-being).

Ethical Consideration

- There was no pressure on the respondent while providing any type of response.
- Respondent was totally independent to provide the required data.
- Respondent had the right to withdraw his/her self while giving responses.

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- Personal information of the respondent will remain secret and will not be used in any other activity.

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

Definition of Main Concepts

Energy shortage leads to electricity and gas load-shedding is defined as: less productivity and supply of electricity and gas (particularly) to the consumers due to the lack of proper energy infrastructure, mis-management and less national resources. Due to the scarcity of electricity production, energy power stations have to do load-shedding to create balance between total production and need/demand of electricity in the country. Electricity load-shedding is defined as: supply deficit to maintain the less amount of electricity and provide electricity to users according to the total megawatts produced by the power generating resources.

As the concept of gas shortage is concerned, it means the natural resource of gas is also scarce that cannot fulfill the whole need of our society, so to maintain the balance between usage and total quantity, gas load-shedding took place, mostly in the industrial as well as residential sectors (Gordan, 2007). Social well-being defines the level of social attachment and involvement with other human beings of the society which includes the active participation and the sense of social responsibilities at community level (Kuh, Cooper, Hardy, Richards & Shlomo, 2014). Social effects in the lives of factory worker due to the electricity and gas load-shedding towards factory areas are considered as the most important aspect of any individual in his/her life. Human being is a social animal and every person has some social relations and social settings in the society. As the economic well-being is concerned, it explains the financial standards of any person and his/her family that how much he/she satisfy with the earnings and economic parameters (Fox, 2012). Economic effects of energy shortage means that, if a worker do not get proper payment due to the economic scantiness leads to economic burden, automatically the economic balance of that person cause problem for his/her family.

Psychological well-being defines as the level of mental satisfaction of a person while living in a society and how any individual feel happy and

constant with his/her regular activities (Kuh, 2014). Psychological effects defines as such mental state that cause anxiety, depression, personality dis-order, mental dis-satisfaction etc., these types of mental effects become more lethal while facing social-economic complication due to energy downfall towards their work places.

Operationalization of Variables

According to the hypothesis of this research, energy crises may has negative relationship with social, economic and psychological well-being of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad, in that case the numbers of observed scores will determine the existence of energy crises in Pakistan and the level of social, economic and psychological well-being that the factory workers are having with the relationship of energy crises. To measure the existence of energy crises, a scale of nine items was used to take the perception of factory workers regarding energy crises, these nine items were based on the overall situation of electricity and gas in the country and the future aspects regarding the power capability, the answers of the respondents on energy scale will portray the level of power deficit in the country, if the scores remain high then the energy crises exists, and if scores will remain at lower side then there is no shortfall of energy in the country according to the factory workers of MandiFaiz Abad. The variable of social well-being comprises of eighth items which explain the level of life satisfaction, and social connectedness of factory workers in their daily day routine, high scores on the scale of social well-being will portray the high level of social mobility whereas low scores will describe their social insufficiency in the lives of workers. Economic well-being has total five items that explains the level of economic stability of the laborers which is based on wage satisfaction, financial fulfillments and future savings; high scores will depict the good economic circumstances and low scores on the scale of economic well-being will explain poor financial situation of factory workers. Variable of psychological well-being is having nine items that measure the mental satisfaction of laborers; high scores on this particular scale will claim better psychological position whereas low scores will provide the concept of poor psychological wellness of working class in MandiFaiz Abad. If scores of energy crises will remain at high side and measuring scale of social, economic and psychological well-being

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will get low scores then the negative relationship will occur between energy crises and well-being of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad.

DATA ANALYSIS

To analyze the co-relation of energy crises with social, economic and psychological well-being, two main steps was performed in this study, first

Table 5.1. Cronbach's and Descriptive Statistics of Energy Crises, Social Well-being, Economic Well-being and Psychological Well-being (N= 50).

Variables	K	M(SD)	cuttoff	Ranges		α
				Actual	Potential	
Energy Crises	9	37.19(5.37)	36.00	28.00 – 45.00	9 - 45	.90
Social Well-bein	8	14.70(5.02)	13.50	8.00 – 23.00	8 - 40	.84
Economic Well-Being	5	10.00(3.44)	11.00	5.00 – 15.00	5 - 25	.86
Psychological Well-Being	9	14.68(6.07)	16.00	9.00 – 31.00	9 - 45	.68

Note: K= number of items, Cutoff= Median, α = CornBach's alpha

This table showed that, scores of energy crises were found high whereas the numbers of social, economic and psychological well-being remained low in factory workers of MandiFaiz Abad. The Cronbach's alpha reliability was found in the range of 0.68 to 0.90. Analysis of Pearson product moment correlation was

part is consist of reliability analysis of all the measure scales by using Crochback's alpha and described statistics were computed for measure scales. In Second part of this results section, Pearson product moment correlation was computed to enumerated the relationship of energy crises with social, economic and psychological well-being of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad.

performed to examine the relationship of energy crises with social, economic and psychological well-being. It is hypothesize that, there is likely to be a negative relationship of energy crises with the well-being (Social well-being, Economic well-being and psychological well-being) of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad.

Table 5.2. Co-relation between Energy Crises and Well-being Sub-scales (N= 50).

Variables	1	2	3	4
1-Marital Status	-	-.729***	-.719***	-.618***
2-Social Well-Being	-	-	.864***	.847***
3-Economic Well-Being	-	-	-	.712***
4-Psychological Well-being	-	-	-	-

*** $p > .001$

Results revealed that, there was significant negative relationship of energy crises with social well-being of factory workers, whereas the relationship of energy crises with economic well-being was also found significantly negative. Results further divulged that, energy crises and psychological well-being also had significant negative association.

DISCUSSION

This current study was conducted to find out the consequences of energy crises and its relationship with the well-being of working class; where the discussion was interpreted in the light of previous research theoretical framework. Results revealed that, there was significant negative relationship of energy crises with social, economic and psychological well-being of the factory workers in MandiFaiz Abad, so according to these results, the hypothesis of this research was approved which

is "There is likely to be a negative relationship of energy crises and well-being (Social well-being, Economic well-being, Psychological well-being)". Increasing of energy crises leads to electricity and gas load-shedding cause dent on the well-being of factory workers because their economic needs were not fulfilled in low wages and due to economic imbalance, their social well-being received pessimistic consequences and mental dissatisfactions. The results of this research are constant with the study conducted by Vavi (2015), which determined that the electricity load-shedding is having negative relationship with well-being which is damaging the prosperity of working class. The study conducted by Auroch (2014), described the destructive effects of energy shortage to the economic, social and psychological well-being of working class that contextualise the results of this current research, furthermore a research carried out by Abid

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(2013), portrays the negative association of electricity and gas load-shedding towards industrial areas with the well-being of factory workers which certified the findings of this study.

Recommended Suggestions for Further Research Related to this Topic

This study was conducted with the factory workers of backward area of Punjab those are have no energy back-up at their work places to find out the relationship of energy deficit with the social, economic and psychological well-being of labor class, that revealed the significant negative relationship between both the variables and found the intense challenges faced by the workers, to have the better understandings of the energy deficit towards the industrial areas, a comparative study can be performed to analyze the social, economic and psychological well-being of those workers that are working in such places where the energy backup exists and those workers that are working in such factories where there is no facility of energy back, or the factory workers of any big city and the workers of backward area, that will better indicate the consequences of energy downfall on the social, economic and psychological well-being of the working class.

CONCLUSION

Where Pakistan is facing enormous tough conditions like bad governance, corruption, terrorism, illiteracy etc. in this sort of situation 'energy crises' is playing a role of icing on the cake that leads our economic and infrastructural development towards a deep trench. Due to the humongous crises in the energy sector of Pakistan, almost every citizen of the state is facing its murderous effects that create circumstances of uncertainty and hopelessness in their lives. Since the eighteenth century, the era is considered as the era of industrialization and globalization, but unfortunately due to having no enough energy resources our country is paying the price by leaving its self behind in the field of industrialization due to the lack of producing sufficient goods at large level and keep its self behind in the world market, one of the main reason behind this Inferiority level is the loss of energy capability that considers the core element of development in any country. Due to the energy deficit towards the industrial areas, many factories get closed and thousands of workers laid-off from there jobs, those workers that are still a part of any industrial

organizations are getting such low wages that are very insufficient for them. Labor is one of the most important ingredient in any field or part of the development that proceeds the wheel of execution towards the progress, and where the working class is living in a such situation where they cannot able to have a meal twice a day, how that state see its bright future in the world. Energy shortfall towards the industries in force the owners of factories to minimize the economic burden of organization and in this proceedings they send-off some of their workers to their homes and cut-off wages of their retained workers to minimize the economic deficit on their organizations, the action of unemployment and low wages fall like a lethal bomb on the workers and their families that effects their social, economic and psychological well-being with greeter intensity. The main purpose of this study was to find out the relationship of energy crises with well-being of factory workers in Mandi Faiz Abad. Results revealed that there was significant negative relationship between energy crises and well-being that means, increasing in electricity and gas load-shedding has negative association with the social, economic and psychological well-being of factories workers. Energy shortage has its far flung effects on the daily day survivals of every citizen of the society and those people who have some direct socio-economic linkages with industries are receiving most of the negative consequences of this power scarcity. Our government should induce such practical plans for minimize the gap of total production and requirement of energy to make the economic circuit of the society more balance and progressive and enable our working class to stay hope full and enhance their social, economic and psychological well-being, so as conclude, energy crises has significant negative relationship with well-being of factory workers which lead them towards social, economic and psychological challenges that un-able them to spend a healthy and satisfied life. The betterment of the world is hidden behind the betterment of every single individual of the society, if any class or group of the society is living dissatisfactory life then there is something that should be changed, so as a wind-up of this research, one line conclude the whole crux of the study and that is the saying of Karl Marx that was mention in his book named as 'Theses On Feuerbach', he said, "*Philosophers have only interpreted the world, the point, however is to change it*" (Marx & Engels, 1888).

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