CHAPTER V

PROBLEMS OF SMALL SCALE

GLASS UNITS OF FIROZABAD
CHAPTER V

PROBLEMS OF SMALL-SCALE GLASS UNITS OF FIROZABAD:

The trends depicted in the performance of glass industry in the previous chapter clearly indicate that with few exceptions, the performance of glass industry of Firozabad is not impressive. In this chapter an attempt is made to identify the factors hindering the growth of this industry. Though the problems of glass industry are numerous but some of the major problems highlighted in this chapter are mentioned below.

5.1 - Introduction.
5.2 - Low Productivity.
5.3 - Low Profitability.
5.4 - Industrial Problems.
5.5 - Developmental Problems.
5.6 - Problem of Child labour.
5.7 - Role of trade unions and child labour.

5.8 - Hazards in glass industry.

5.9 - Problems of raw material.

5.10 - Other Problems.

5.11 - Conclusion.

References
5.1 - INTRODUCTION:

In the preceding chapter, an appraisal of entrepreneurial performance of selected glass units of Firozabad, and its determinants have been discussed. The key determinants of appraisal are production, sales, profits, investment and employment etc. the present chapter has been devoted to the problems of small-scale units of Firozabad glass industry. The main problems pointed out in this study are low productivity, low profitability, industrial sickness, lack of capital, low recovery of dues or overdues problems, labour problems child labour problems, lack of training and educational programmes, lack of modernisation and technological upgradation efforts, infrastructure problems marketing problems, problem of raw materials, fuel problems (Coal), lack of energy conservation further more lack of single window scheme for new establishment of the unit, growth of capitalism and competition in products quality problems, environmental problems and lack of governments clear cut policy towards glass industry. led to unsatisfactory growth of entrepreneurship and small-scale units in Firozabad glass industry.
Economic development of a country is positively correlated to the level of its industrial growth. Expansion of industry leads to a greater utilization of natural resources, production of goods and services, creation of employment opportunities and improvement in the general standard of living. India has also been striving hard to develop the country's industrial base ever since independence. It has formed various policies aimed at the development of industries in public and private sectors. Special emphasis has been laid on small-scale and cottage industries in the process. Industrial development is not possible without finance because it is well known fact that finance is the life blood of any sort of business, trade, commerce and industry. But every enterprise engaged in industrial production require finances according to the form, size and nature of the business.

Basically in order to evaluate the annual performance of the glass industry the researcher faced mainly two problems. One is that annual data classification do not match various heads of activities. Second, there is apparently a difference in the concepts and coverage in its working fields. At present glass industry is facing serious problems
of which are discussed below.

5.2 - **LOW PRODUCTIVITY** :

Productivity is the output which one unit of a factor of production produces in a given period of time. In the glass industry of Firozabad, the present study the researcher has mainly addressed labour productivity and capital productivity only. In recent time there has been a lot of criticism leveled against the industry because of its low labour and capital productivity. The low productivity in the industry is mainly due to the absence of proper manpower planning. Some branches of the unit do not have sufficient staff while others are overstuffed. Internally, productivity has been adversely affected due to an unreasonably aggressive attitude of the units and cut throat competition.

5.3 - **LOW PROFITABILITY** :

The profitability ratio is very low in glass industry. The factors, causing deteriorating profitability in the industry include poor management of cash, carelessness towards the observance of financial procedures leading to frauds and forgeries,
poor planning, operational inefficiency, increasing expenditure and low productivity etc.

5.4 - INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS:

Problems of industries generally start with gradual erosion of its liquidity with continuous losses of liquidity, the units start failing in honouring their obligations. Cash losses lead to multiplication of new obligations uncovered by any tangible assets. An industrial unit may called as "sick unit" if the following symptoms are seen.

(a) - When a company has negative working capital i.e. current assets are less than current liabilities and borrowings.

(b) - when the unit is incoming cash losses for last one year and is likely to income cash losses for current year as well as in the following year.

(c) - When cash inflow is less than the operational commitment and inadequate for debt servicing.

(d) - Cumulative loss exceeds capital and reserves.

Industrial sickness is creating various
problems even for the banking industry of 'Suhag Nagri' of Firozabad which are mentioned as below:

(i) Loss of interest on the money financed by the banking institutions.

(ii) Granting of various conceptions to sick units which increases the financial burden on the industry.

(iii) Increasing provisions of bad and doubtful debts and writing off of debts is aggravating the problems further.

(iv) Higher cost of supervision of credit advanced to the units which are heading towards sickness.

(v) The above sad problems soak the finance of the financial institutions and other units which run efficiently and are in need of finances remain starving in for funds and hence likelihood of other industries becoming sick for want of finance increases forming a vicious circle of this trend.

(vi) The government also expect the industry to take care of 'sick units' causing an adverse impact on its profitability.
Industrial problems is universally accepted term (or by product of), real cause of which is directly or indirectly related to finance. Financial problems, if allowed to continue, a healthy organisation will become sick soon.

5.5 - DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS:

It is rightly said that 'well begun' is 'half done'. The industry has indeed done well during the short period of its existence. It must address itself now to two major tasks, the first of which is to consolidate its present position, and the second is to acquire fresh strength which is not done so far. For this, there are various reasons which are fairly obvious, although they do not always borne in mind. For one thing, the first few factories in any line of production often supply a product which is already there in the market. The next few have often to create or develop markets of their own. As more and more factories are initiated, buyers not only become more quality-conscious, but also more sensitive to price differences. If either indigenous or export demand does not grow with increase in the size of the industry, there may be price cutting with irreplicable loss to the entire industry. The growth of an
industry also leads to increased competition in the factor market e.g; raw materials, transport facilities, finance etc. The supply of which may not always be elastic and hence there may be difficulty in securing the necessary materials or services. In the next place, when an industry has to depend on imported raw materials, as the glass industry has to do in respect of heavy soda ash and as the size of the industry grows its aggregate demand also increases. The industry may run into difficulties if the government is imposing quantitative restrictions on import as a matter of policy.

5.6 - PROBLEM OF CHILD LABOUR:

Interview with workers, factory owners and the local persons revealed that there are almost 50,000 children below the age of 14 years working in the glass industry at Firozabad, as against this the total labour force is estimated at 2 lakhs. A visit to any glass unit shows at a glance that about twenty five per cent of the workers present are children. The official figures reported by the labour department estimated that there are 65,000-70,000 workers of which children constitute only thirteen
per cent of the total labour force. Official figures are considerably lower than what was reported in the field at Firozabad. With the private reporting of Firozabad glass industry would then appear to have one of the largest concentrations of child labour in India.

Glass industry of Firozabad got their supply of child labour mostly from outside of the district area i.e; mainly from adjoining rural areas. The children, young and immature, ranging between approximately nine to twelve years are dragged from their squalid beads at two, three or four O'clock in the morning and are compiled to work. Mostly children have to walk daily, a distance of ten to fifteen kilometers to come the factories and back until ten, eleven or twelve at night. These children take their meals from the ordinary eating houses, and they sleep on the floor of the factory. Working conditions of the glass industry for the children were extremely dangerous. Glass industry, of the most dangerous jobs, secured many, for the children. They were required to pull out melting glass from tank furnace on iron rods and had to run from the tank and throw the iron rod which would be caught in mid air by the artisan for blowing the glass work.
A large number of rods with flame like molten glass attached on them flying in the air. The tank furnace in the blow glass units had capacity to melt 30 (thirty tonnes) of glass and a large number of small children would be clustering around the tank to pull out molten glass. This state of affair make the things highly risky.

Children do all type of jobs in glass factories. They were seen carrying molten glass on a 7 foot iron rod called 'labya' from the furnace. Nearly eighty five per cent of the total child labour force was engaged in this activity and this fact was established by the labour department figures.

Children sit in front of furnaces where the temperature is said to be about 700 degree celsius. In many of the factories where the children were drawing molten glass from tank furnaces in which the temperature ranges between 1500 C and 1800 C, the face of the child was within 6-8 inches from the opening of the furnace, since it is small in size, he had to put his arm right inside in order to draw adequate quantities of molten glass. As a result, his body almost touch the furnace, with intense heat and handling of molten glass caused accidents of heat
exhaustion, dehydration and burn injuries to children.

5.7 - ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS AND CHILD LABOUR:

Two major trade unions have come forward for the implementation of projects to eliminate child labour. The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) and Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) have signed agreements with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to implement a novel project as part of its International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC) which is in operation in 10 (ten) countries, including India. Under the agreements, these trade unions will get $1,58,222 (INTUC $ 81,700 and CITU $ 76,522) within the next 18 months from International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC). The cost of manpower and other necessary inputs will not be contributed by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC). The agreement was signed with Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) which has a membership of 5.5 million with over 400 affiliates. It will setup a child labour elimination fund at the national level. 22 lakh
members of Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) will take a pledge to oppose child labour. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) will also announce names of as many as 10,000 establishments where child labour has been eliminated. The Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) will set up a national child labour cell at its head-quarters in Delhi and a special committee to monitor the implementation of the programme. It will also launch a nation wide campaign to create awareness amongst its members on how child labour impinges its negatively on the trade union rights and the future of adult workers.

Many states like Uttar Pradesh, West Bangal, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerela, Maharashtra, Orrisa and Punjab while the target industries are glass industry, match, carpet, beedi, construction, quarries, hotel and restaurants, hand looms and brick kilns are also taken up by these unions. The Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) action will lay special emphasis on the girl child. The trade unions would help in fighting against child labour from hazardous industries, bonded labour in selected areas while carrying forward the subject of
universalisation of education as the best alternative for the prevention of entry of children into the workforce.

Causes of Child Labour in Firozabad:

Although child labour is essentially a socio-economic problem however the following causes may be attributed to the employment of children in the glass industry at Firozabad.

(a) Economic conditions of workers and their extreme poverty.
(b) Traditional and hereditary family based employment in industry.
(c) Lack of interest in education.
(d) Agriculture being seasonal activity allows the children to earn their livelihood as well as to supplement the income of the families through employment in glass industry mainly during off season.
(e) Tendency of acclimatising children to heat at an early age and the utility of children to work with agility and brisk pace.
(f) Lack of opportunity for gainful employment
especially even after completion of education and intermittancy of income and low standard of living.

(g) Tendency of highly-skilled worker not transferring the art and secrets of craftsmanship (particularly by tarkash colour mixer etc.) to any body else other than his own children or close relations.

5.8 - **HAZARDS IN GLASS INDUSTRY** :

Child labour is exposed to the following hazardous processes in glass industry.

(i) Very high temperature near the furnace causing sever dehydration.

(ii) Air pollution due to incomplete combustion of coal without adequate ventilation and suction systems.

(iii) Improper use of dangerous metal oxides in glass batches as cadmium, selenium, arsenic and lead oxides as well as chloride and potassium cyanides.

(iv) Finishing and decoration of glass products which preferably only employ women, the atmosphere is polluted with
dust and kerosene vapour caused by grinding and sealing operations.

(v) Handling of red hot molten glass on "labias".

(vi) Blowing and cutting the unwanted portion of the goods manufactured.

(vii) "Jha" (Bringing the cut and level with each other).

(viii) "Katai" (creation of grooves) inhalation of glass dust as well as injury by sharp edge of the whirling wheel.

(ix) "Pakai" (baking)

(x) "Carrying of (Thandi bhattis).

It is estimated that about 50,000 workers are employed in the organised sector and about 1.5 lakhs in the unorganised sector. Out of this approximately 20-25 per cent workers in the organised sector are estimated to be children. Therefore, it is estimated that 10 to 15 thousand children are working in the organised sector.

The children run the risk of sustaining cuts and burns in the process of "Katai" (creation of grooves) and "Pakai" (baking) which are highly hazardous. In the first case glass dust and the heat
of the cutting wheel are harmful. While their fingers could be injured by the wheel. In the process of "Pakai" the child speedily arranges bangles on hot asbestos sheets pulled out of the furnace which is hazardous. Constant exposure to heat and working in highly polluted environment is extremely harmful to physical development of a child effect of withdrawal of child labour.

Forced abolition will be strongly opposed by the guardians as well as employers, while the trade unions are likely to be indifferent in the matter. As the general perception in Firozabad is that child labour is essential to the glass industry and because work experience of the right kind can be a means of acquiring skill as well as enhancing family income, therefore it is to be ensured that children are not forced to do:

(i) Hazardous work that place a heavy burden on the child.
(ii) That endangers his safety, health and welfare.
(iii) That takes advantage of the defenselessness of the child.
(iv) Be employed as a cheap substitute for
adult labour.

(v) Work that hampers child's education and training.

(vi) Adversely affects the physical or mental health of the child.

These are following importance of the child labour for family which obstructs efforts to prevent or mitigate the prospects of child labour.

(i) Low income level of the family which forced the parents to neglect education of children and send them for work. Working life span of artisans was generally limited to 40 years of age. Therefore, before the father retired there should be some earning member in the family.

(ii) Parents desire to initiate the child into the trade at as early a stage as possible, to assure future employment in the glass industry.

The most important cause of the sad plight of the artisans and workers is their low-level of literacy and education. There is a strong need for the adult literacy and continuing education classes.
157

in the evening for the glass bangle artisans of Firozabad if they are really to be helped.

Child labour is a touchy issue in the glass industry because of government recent interest in the subject. In fact according to factory owners and government officials, children are employed only to serve water to adult workers. But when faced with the facts they present a complete volte-face and plead the case for the poor thus.

5.9 - PROBLEMS OF RAW MATERIAL:

Data relating to the availability, price, quality, etc. of raw materials have been analysed and the result is given in the following lines. It was hypothesised that the glass units of the district faced difficulties in ensuring the timely availability of the required raw materials. The productive efficiency of an industrial unit to a large extent depends on the availability of the right type of raw material, at the right time, and at the right price. The industrial units use either indigenous or imported raw materials. So for as the industrial units based on indigenous raw materials, which are not controlled items and become easily
available in the open market, are concerned, they experience difficulty in procuring good quality raw materials at reasonable prices. For the last few years, the price of raw material have rapidly increased, due to which not only the investment requirements of the units have increased but also their profits gone down. Sometimes, indigenous and locally produced raw materials are also not available to the real users on account of the activities of the hoarders, and the small-scale producers are compelled to buy the required raw materials at abnormally high prices through black market.

While the units which import raw material, the main problem is the availability of raw material in time and at right prices. Same times even the units are unable to procure the raw material at all due to changing commercial policy and hence experience trouble in smooth functioning of the organisation.

5.10 - OTHER PROBLEMS:

Increasing price of raw materials was found to be a common complaint raised by various entrepreneurs/managers who were interviewed. The highest percentage of the units surveyed complained about the problem of high price. They pointed out
that the shortage of materials and components, that could be purchase only at higher black market prices, made it unprofitable for them to expand their production and to a full utilisation of capacity.

(a) Inadequate Quota:

The data collected from the units surved reveal that only very few of them were allotted government quota for raw materials. In glass industries there is no need for government quota. Glass industries only a few units were allotted raw material under government quota.

Most of entrepreneurs who used different types of raw materials emphasised their need for raw materials at concessional rates. Another complaint noticed was that the raw materials were not available in the open market at low cost. Some of the entrepreneurs complained that the allotted raw materials were not of the right quality. One entrepreneur under government quota, for Small-Scale Industry (SSI) units have a less influential capacity. A few entrepreneurs complained that raw materials under government quota created difficulties when they were asked to take delivery of the raw
materials at distant places. Some of the entrepreneurs interviewed opened that, if raw materials of the right quality and quantity were supplied at the right time, the general increase in the prices of various materials could be controlled to a certain extent.

In the light of the above information, it may be concluded that the small-scale units of Firozabad district faced numerous problems in procuring raw materials. Therefore, it is essential that the government should come forward to extend the facility of raw materials at concessional rates, and to ensure its availability at the right time and in the required quantity and quality.

(b) The Problem of Closer of Units:

The task of protecting the Taj has become more complex with the controversy over the pollution threat. The issue came to a head on September 15, 1993, when Supreme Court judge Kuldeep Singh ordered the closer of 212 industries in the twin cities of Agra and Firozabad for emitting pollutions within three days of the order, and consequently the District administration enforced the closer. Power
supply was disconnected, and in Firozabad, resisting units were quelled with the help of the fire brigade which closed the furnaces.

The glass units of Firozabad seem to have suddenly lost their glitter. Orders are piling up, as a number of units have downed their shutters following the Supreme Court order and worse, thousands have been rendered unemployed. Every second household here is in some way connected with the glass industry. Meanwhile men in calloused hands work in the furnaces making bangles, the women at home solder the glass circle or apply golden paint on it.

Supreme Court order to close 147 glass units of Firozabad in the month of September 1993, of course, followed the fact that 400 and above estimated old glass units registered in District Industry Center (DIC) of Firozabad. Unit did not reply to the Uttar Pradesh Pollution controls missive sent in May asking them whether they were complying with the air (pollution and control) and hence were severely punished.

In the sense of labour intensive, the glass units of Firozabad employ anywhere between 25 and
200 people per unit. The industry estimated that about 20,000 in Firozabad have been rendered unemployed because of the closer order of court. These units might be reopened soon by the court and people would be back in their jobs, but meanwhile there were unexecuted orders both for the domestic as well as the export market and which could not be met with by their units.

After sometime, the Supreme Court ordered to reopen the closed units. In fact, 33 of the 65 units in Agra and four in Firozabad have been ordered to be reopened in subsequent hearings. The orders of a number of products are pending in the glass units manufacturing like bangles, glass ware, thermos, refills, vehicle headlights, lenses, chandeliers and various other glass.

The glass industry of Firozabad is still in its initial stage and almost all of units are working with low capacity consequently, they are facing certain other problems which are mentioned as below -

(i) The units being small are not in a position to use their capacity to the full. Consequently, they are deprived off the advantages of large-scale production.
(ii) It is well known factor of the cost analysis that more the quantum of production, lower will be the pertaining and administrative costs. The analysis of the cost of glass industry in the Firozabad as well as in the country as a whole, reveals that the ration of fuel consumption and over heads in about fifty per cent higher than in U.S.A. and other developing countries of the world.

(iii) Modernisation is a problem being faced by almost all the industries in Firozabad. In case of sheet glass industry it is much acute. Since all these units are running in the private sector, the entrepreneurs are not in a position to modernise their machinery and introduce new techniques of sheet glass manufacture, because of the shortage of the adequate funds.

(iv) Another serious problem being faced by the industry is the absence of the research designs Department and the consequent unawareness of the Indian manufacturers about the new designs of sheet glass specially of figures and wired glass.

(v) The Indian manufacturers do not have proper informations about the demand pattern of sheet
glass in the markets abroad. Being their scale of production too small, they are not in a position to appoint representatives and to participates in the exhibitions etc.

(vi) The problem of transportation to this industry is also very serious. Since glass industry is spread over throughout the country, the transportation cost comes very high. Besides, glass being very delicate requires the most careful packing. Thus on one other excessive breakage in transit further increase the transportation cost.

(vii) In India figured glass is made of only 4 feet width while it is of 8 feet width in other developing countries and 12 feet width in Europe and U.S.A. naturally it affects the demand for Indian figured sheet glass in the market abroad.

The glass industry is still in its infancy and requires a drastic change and stern remedial measures for its development the industry can only develop by combine efforts of the entrepreneurs government and the technical institutions like central glass and ceramic Research Institute, Indian Standards institute and other glass councils. Most of the
problems being faced by this industry, shall be solved automatically, if the installed capacity of the existing units is increased and used in full, as the advantages of large-scale production will definitely lower down the cost of manufacture and will extend the scope for modernisation and evolving new research and designs. Besides the industry should also adopt the latest management techniques to ensure its economical and efficient operations by improving the quality and quantity of the glass industry of Firozabad supported approximately so per cent of population of the city providing job opportunities to more than 1 lakh labour. The industry consisted two types of production units. First the glass blowing units and second glass bangles producing units the total strength of the registered units was reported at 359.

The glass blowing units generally had much bigger capacity of production than the bangle production units. The capacity was big enough for the glass blowing units to run their production work round the clock in three shifts. The glass blowing units of Firozabad has been having severe competition from glass producers of south and west India which produce unbreakable heat proof glass ware and
ordinary glass ware of very superior quality. The quality of glass produced in Firozabad could by no standard by regarded as good. Their glass was inferior in quality from the points of transparency, durability and resistances to heat and shock.

The following are the major problems faced by the glass bangle manufacturing units of Firozabad in particular, which require immediate and urgent attention of all concerned.

(i) Constraints relating to regular, timely and adequate availability of raw materials imported components and equipments on a regular basis.

(ii) The coal quota allotted to the manufacturing units was not satisfactory and the supplies were not timely. As a result most of the units had to resort to the black market and purchase coal from the owners false units registered for the purpose of getting coal quota.

(iii) In adequacy of financial assistance.

(iv) Encroachment of the areas reserved for small-scale units by the medium and large-scale units.

(v) The glass blowing units had encroached upon the market of the bangle produces. The owners of
glass blowing units were few in number and had almost as many belon furnaces in their factories as were in the rest of the city, they were in a position to command the market and prices. The price was usually set up at a high level that inspite of losing business and production work and inspite of remaining closed for nearly half of the year, the purely glass bangle manufacturing units could earn profits to remain in business. The non-availability of coal at government approved rates also come as an aid in explaining the closure of the units.

(vi) Problems relating to quality and technology upgradation.

(vii) Lack of effective marketing back up.

(viii) The problem of insecurity of employment and irregular income was all pervading for the artisans and labourers in the bangle manufacturing and cutting factories baking bhattis, and in the cottage units. A large numbers of the worker joined the work force when the factories were running and work was available so much so that the children and females had to get absorbed in the work. The education, health, and growth of children
suffered a great deal due to the dangerous nature of work they performed in the production factories, cutting factories and in bhattis.

(ix) Slow pace of progress so far as ancillarisation is concerned.

(x) Large-scale incidents of industrial sickness in the small-scale industrial units.

The problems mentioned above are some of the major constraints affecting the performance of small-scale bangle manufacturing units. There can be no two opinions that if these problems are resolved then it will greatly contribute towards further accelerating the rate of growth of small-scale sector.

Recent closures of some small-scale units in the Firozabad area has resulted in a great set back to the industry. It is appealed by a number of persons and bodies concerned to the government so as to act appropriately and enable these units to recommence production at the earliest. The heavy excise burden on the glass industry is a major impediment to growth and development. The government agreed for giving some excise relief to glass containers in the 1992-93. While scrapping the special excise duty in the 1993-94 budget. By
giving such relief, the government has to admitted the importance of glass container as a packaging media, but these concession have helped the industry only marginally to plan its growth and hence much more is required in this direction.

5.11 - CONCLUSION:

The development of a country is directly related to its industrial development. The small-scale entrepreneurs can play very active role in this regard. The small-scale industries create more employment, expand production income, savings and ultimately help in developing a sound economy. More investment, in the small-scale glass industry of Firozabad can play a vital role in the development of Firozabad in particular and that of the country in general. Firozabad small-scale glass units face the various problems which are summarised below.

(i) Low profitability.
(ii) Industrial sickness.
(iii) Low productivity.
(iv) Lack of capital.
(v) Low recovery of dues or overdues problems.
(vi) Labour turnover.
(vii) Problems of child labour.
(viii) Lack of training problem.
(ix) Lack of education problem (illiteracy).
(x) Lack of modernisation and upgradation technological problem.
(xi) Lack of infra-structure problem (Insurance, warehousing, transportation, banking and communication etc.)
(xii) Problem of marketing and marketing research.
(xiii) Problem of raw materials (distribution of raw materials, licensing, quota etc.)
(xiv) Fuels or energy problem (coals)
(xv) Lack of 'Single Window Scheme' for new establishment of units.
(xvi) Problem of more unnecessary competition among the various units in quality of products.
(xvii) Environmental problem due to the Taj Mahal in the distance of 40 Kilometer from the Firozabad.
(xviii) Problem of due to the government no clear cut policy towards glass industry of Firozabad.

Finally it is concluded that the Firozabad glass industry, is facing various problems including recession. The price of raw materials is key to determining the profitability of any product. As far as the manufacturing units in the Small-Scale Industry (SSI) sector are concerned different challenges are to be faced for the right type of buying. Higher prices, poor quality, availability of required raw materials etc. are the major problems pointed out. Allotment of raw materials under government quota created difficulties of pace of delivery, time of delivery, quantity etc. In order to tackle the problem of non-availability of raw materials in time, the intervention of the government becomes inevitable. It is suggested that the allotment of raw materials under government quota be enhanced. Added to that the availability of such quota of raw materials in time and of the required quality should also be ensured for developing the industry on sound lines.
REFERENCES:

2. Major Industries of India, Bombay, p,159.
3. Economic and Political weekly, November 22, 1986, p,2033
4. The Times of India, Daily, New Delhi, January 8, 1995, p,15
6. Ibid, p,10
10. Yojana, Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi, April, 1979, pp,24,25.
12. Kanch, Published by the All India Glass manufactures’ Federation, New Delhi House, New Delhi, December 1993, p,11.