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Effects of the Sick Industrial Units Onthe Socio-Economic Conditons of the Employees of Small Estate Kohat Road Peshawar

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Abstract
Industry play key role in the development of a country. On the basis of its importance and vitality the study was carried out in small Industrial Estate Kohat Road Peshawar in July, 2014. The major objectives were to find out the effects of sick industrial units on socio-economic conditions of the employees of the sick industrial units of Small Estate Kohat Road Peshawar. The total sick industries number was 20 and only five were purposively selected due to time and financial constraints. There the total number of the employees in five units were 56 and all 56 respondents were selected for the study. With the help of interview schedule data were collected from the respondents. Descriptive statistics and paired t-test were run for data analysis. The results indicate mean monthly income after failure of the industries Rs.12634 and before Rs.17545, similarly monthly expenditure after was Rs.12036 and before Rs.14746 while mean monthly saving after and before was Rs.607 and Rs.1614 respectively. All results were found statistically significant at 5% confidence level. The number of cows, buffaloes, goats and sheep were found less than before. The result further explained that the house changed from semi *pacca* to *Kacha* and house items were found less than before. House holding status degraded from owned to rented and food pattern negatively affected due to low income of the respondents. Transport, Job accessibility, and health problem were identified in the study area. On the basis of finding the study recommend tax free industry zone, skill training to community; establishment of small industries for employment generation, fund availability on low interest rate by government to industrial owner for rehabilitation of the sick industries, smuggling control by government, industrial reform for employees life protection and marketing system development for enhancement of industry in the study area .
Keywords: Effects, Sick Industries, Socio-economic Conditions, Employees, Industrial Estate Kohat Road Peshawar

INTRODUCTION

Industrialization plays a crucial role in the development of a country. It generates employment and products for the people. Its contribution to the GDP is 19% in Pakistan. It improves the living standard and the social life of the people. Industries have huge contribution to building and strengthening of the country. Many things, which are the blessings of industries, and these blessings make life easier and luxurious, from food to shelter, houses to offices, all that is the contribution of industries. (Sanderson, 1992, Roshan, 2011).

Masoom (2014) stated the facts about the sickness of industrial unit are very essential for taking corrective and suitable measures in appropriate moment in time. Regarding sick industries, these are units, and net profit is eroded in comparison to their net losses. Such industries are failed due to unavoidable circumstance in the country, which is not capable for production of products. Stages of Industrial Sickness an individual unit passes through several stages earlier than it becomes sick. So the following stages of sickness guidelines given by Reserve Bank of India:

- Normal Unit: A normal unit is categorized by the resourceful functioning of its functional areas like production, marketing, finance and personnel. In additional words, a unit can be called healthy or in a Normal State (NS) when its income increase, the current ratio is more than one, net worth is positive and debt-equity ratio is good (RBI, 2009).
- Tending towards Sickness: At this stage unit shows certain primary abnormality in any of its functional areas. In additional words, the unit faces some environmental constraints. At this point, the unit is said to be tending towards Sickness (TS). The specific features of this stage are decline in profit in the last year as compared to the previous year and loss estimated in the existing year.
- Incipient Sickness: The continuation of the decline in the functional areas of the industrial unit, results in the actual setting in of industrial sickness. This stage is termed as Incipient Sickness (IS). At this stage, the unit incurs cash losses but imbalance in the financial structure may not be apparent. (RBI, 2009).

The general causes for such industries are the inconsistent policies of the government, location disadvantage, law and order situation, non- availability of skilled labor, lack of entrepreneurial skill and others.

Further, even within small-sized units the nature of problems firms faced in the four provinces speckled from region to region. Khyber Pakhthunkhwa faces 23% top costs compared to their counterparts in Karachi due to location disadvantages. Moreover, firms in less industrialized areas face shallow markets – lower level of local demand, poor quality of raw substances and unskilled labor force (Tariq & Shah, 2003).

Pakistan has also made some progress in industrialization since its independence. However, the country is still backward in economic development. Generally there are three categories of industries i.e., small scale, medium and large-scale industries. The Government of Pakistan plays an important role in small, medium, and large-scale enterprises development in the country (Khan, 2005). In compatibility with the study area some of the major characteristics of the small scale industrial units are presented. A small-scale unit in Pakistan is consisted of 5 to 9 workers, which may include proprietor and his family members or hired labor on daily wages. Small-scale industries need less investment, small size of area, and have little documentation for the establishment. Small industrial units are effective in the economic growth. It has a vital role in the economic development of industries.

After independence Pakistan received only 34 industries, out of 921 that make up 4% of the total industries. The majority industries were based on raw materials. These include small sugar mills, cotton mills hulling rice flour mills, canneries, etc. The Pakistan government, realizing the importance of industrialization for the rapid growth and development, called the Industry Conference in December 1947. The meeting recommended the establishment of industries that use local raw materials such as jute, cotton, hide and skins. The Council for Development was established in 1948 while Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation were also established in 1948 to enhance the industrial development enterprises in the country (IDP, 2011).

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation(PIDC) was proposed in 1952 to invest in manufacturing sectors that requires initial investment for a long maturation, and require a high degree of technical knowledge. In the first five year plan1955-60, Rs. 185.11 million was allocated to the industrial sector (Saif, 2007).Industry in terms of growth, exports and production was disappointing from 1971 to 1977. There were various reasons for the poor performance of the manufacturing sector. One wing of the country (East Pakistan) forcefully separated. The country had to fight a war with India in 1970, suspension of foreign aid, the loss of local market (East Pakistan) fall in exports, poor investment situation, world trade deficit, reduction of investment promotion, etc. caused by low productivity in many parts of the country. From July1977to1980, the government began tremendous working in the country. The private sector was invited to invest in large scale industry (Jaleel, 2014). Unstable Government defamed Pakistan internationally due to which Multinational Corporation did not show huge interest in the industrial sector of Pakistan. In this era, Pakistan currency de-valued day by day, while faced several upheavals and barriers. Democracy upset again in 1999, and then 9/11 incident changed the course of history and in early 2000's Pakistan faced suicide bombings, which further weakened the investor's interest in Pakistan around the globe (Ubaid, 2013).

In 1947, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa was poorest in industrialization. Up to 1956, only 47 units were providing employments for 16407 persons in the province. Among the established units, 14 were in large scale while the remaining were medium or small-scale units. During rapid industrialization period in 1958-68 the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan did not benefited as compared to other provinces of Pakistan. After the 1970, the one unit system was dissolved and the government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa established two organizations. Sarhad Development Authority (SDA) and Federally Administered Tribal Area Development Corporation (FATA). During 1973-81, SDA completed 16 projects with a combined investment of 734,051 million Rupees. The FATA established in 1971 and is responsible to establish industries in the Tribal area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa(Mateen, 2001). The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mostly plain but is surrounded by low arid hills toward the north and depends on Agriculture. Economically ,Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan are backward from other provinces due to unfavorable geographical location and poor law and order situation. In the wake of increase in terrorism activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the revival of closed and sick industrial units further increased. According to a profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provided by the Directory of Industrial Establishment, 2011 there are almost 2,254 industries functional in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, before the extremist insurgencies, of which only 1552 are in working, and 702 are closed down. Almost 66129 people employed in those industries but thousands of skilled and semi-skilled workers have been lost their jobs (DIE, 2011).As our research is concentrated on the effects of the sick industrial units on the Socio-economic condition of employees at small industrial estate, Kohat road Peshawar, so a brief of the same is presented. According to the Directory of Industrial Establishment Peshawar inherited a very limited industrial base. A large proportion of the industrial unit of small industries in Peshawar is located at Kohat road. Small Industrial Estate of Kohat Road Peshawar was established in 1971. This comprises of the industrial units covering an area of 54.14 Acres. The allotted plots are 292 in which Small industrial estate has a total number of 133 industrial units are in functional. Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to these industries provides all kind of facilities. Seeing to its scope and demand, the present study was arranged to find out the effects of the sick industrial units on the socioeconomic

conditions of the employees and to investigate problems faced by sick industrial units of the employees and industrial owner in the study area.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

Research methodology is a set of methods used to carry out an exacting activity. It means that methodology is a way, which leads to a successful study. The methodology of current research composed of universe of the study, sampling Mthe employees working in the Industrial Estate are indigenous people. The Small industrial estate comprises of the industrial units covering an area of 54.14 Acres. The allotted plots are 292 in which Small industrial estate has a total 153 while 133 in functional and 20 industrial units are sick. The total sick industrial units were 20 while purposively five sick industrial units were selected for the study which consists of total 56 employees, the record in table 1 is given below:-

Table 1 Categories of Five sampled Employee of the Peshawar Kohat Road Estate

Categories of Employee	Raheem Ice Factory	Awan plastic work factory	Moon star Arm factory	Quraishi Floor mills	Sanaullha Arm Factory	Total
Class-I	1	1	1	1	1	5
Class-II	1	1	0	1	0	3
Class-III	1	1	1	2	1	6
Class-IV	12	7	7	10	6	42
Total	14	10	9	14	8	56

Source: Board of Small industrial estate Kohat road Peshawar-2014

With the help of interviewed schedule data were collected from the respondents. Descriptive statistic and paired t-test were used for data analysis. Paired t-test model is given below.

$$t = \frac{\bar{d}}{\overline{S_d}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2 Sampled Respondent's Age wise classification in the study area

S. No	Age category (years)	Number	%
1	20-30	14	25
2	30-40	28	50
3	40-50	09	16
4	Above-50	05	09
	Total	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 2 shows age wise distribution of the respondents in the study area. According to table, 50% of the respondents is in the age group of 30-40 years, 25%; respondents in the age group of 20-30 years, 16 % in the age group of 40-50, while 9 % is in the above-50 year's age group. The respondents in age group 30-40 is more than the rest groups. However, the respondent in above 50 is less than the remaining groups. Age factor play a significant role in the development of a country. The 30-40 age group respondents were energetic, industrious, hard worker than the other groups. The results of the recent research were similar as by Brenda (2001). He found that the elder people usually stayed at homes because they depend on other members of the family. So that they are burden for the other member and affect the industrial growth negatively.

Table 3 Literacy Status of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

S. No	Literacy status	Number	%
1	Illiterate	29	52
2	Literate	27	48
Total		56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 3 indicates literacy status of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table 52% of the sampled respondents were illiterate while 48% were literate. The Pakistan literacy rate is 58% according to Pakistan economic survey 2013-14. However, the study area literacy rate of the sampled respondents is below than the overall Pakistan literacy rate. A literate person is considered more effective and having greater capacity to learn and accept new ideas rapidly. Marwat (2005) investigated that higher the level of literacy status better would be output in term of changed behavior.

Table 4 Education level of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

S. No	Literacy Level	No.	%
1	Primary	13	48
2	Middle	02	07
3	Matric	04	15
4	Intermediate	03	11
5	Graduate	05	19
Total		27	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 4 reveals the literacy level of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table primary level is 48 %, middle 7%, Matric 15%, Intermediate 11%, while Graduate is 19%. The data indicate that the primary level respondents is more than other groups followed by Graduate level while the middle level is lowest than other groups followed by intermediate level. Shahid (2001) stated that lack of finance, educational institution, and awareness in the community were major problems for low level of education.

Table 5Family type of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

S.No	Family Type	No.	%
1	Joint	35	62.50
2	Nuclear	21	37.50
Total		56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 5 reveals the family type of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table, 62.5% respondents belonged to joint family, and 37.5% to nuclear family s. The table data indicates that joint family respondents is more than the nuclear family and most of the sampled respondents living together and enjoying large family size which further shows that educated people prefer nuclear family while uneducated joint family. The table also reflect that the education level in the study area is low than the mandatory education level[1]. Family is the social institution which produce young one, and look after family member while non-formal education to the community is also important for the development of industry in the study area.

Table 6 Family size of the Sample Respondents

Family members	No.	%
Below 3	6	10.71
3 – 6	15	26.78
7 – 9	20	35.71
Above 9	15	26.78
Total	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 6 presents family size of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table , the family size of category below-3 is 10.71%, category3-6 family size is 6.78%; category 7-9 is 35.71% while category above 9 is 26.78% . The category 7-9 is observing more than the other categories followed by category above than 9 while category 3-6 family size is less than the other categories followed by category below-3 family size.

Table 7Effect on Monthly Income of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Particular Items	After(Rs) Mean	Before(Rs) Mean	% Change	DF	t-value	P-value
Income	12634	17545	-28	55	-3.721	.000

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 7 show the impact on monthly income of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table , the monthly income mean after was Rs.12634 while before was Rs.17545 and percentage change was -28%, with a highly significant (0.000) t-value (-3.721). The results show that the effect on the income level was negative. Subsequently, after the sick industrial units, the respondents' income level went downward which badly affected the respondents' activities in day to day business in the study area. Tito (1970) studied that the low developed parts of the world are facing a thoughtful complications of joblessness and through industrialization this problem can be solved. Industrialization increase job opportunities to the people as an outcome of which their income increasing and living standard become higher than before and the country's GDP also develops and brings prosperity. Therefore, due to sick industrial units the people become unemployed which latter affect their income, expenditure and saving level negatively.

Table 8 Effect on Monthly Expenditure of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Particular Items	After(Rs) Mean	Before(Rs) Mean	% Change	DF	t-value	P-value
Expenditure	12036	14746	-18	55	-4.130	.000

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 8 Indicate the impact on monthly expenditure of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table , the monthly expenditure mean after was Rs.12036 while before was Rs.14746 but percentage(%) change was -18% with highly significant (0.000) and t-value was -4.130. According to table, 5% confidence interval the result was found significant which shows that the effect on the expenditure level was negative. However, after sick industrial units, the expenditure level of the respondents went downward which had negatively effects on the sampled respondent's activities in day to day business. The results determined that the mean income of the respondents after sick industrial units was lessened due to unemployment which have badly decline the expenditure and saving of the respondents.

Table 9 Effect on Monthly Saving of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Particular Items	After(Rs) Mean	Before(Rs) Mean	% Change	DF	t-value	P-value
Expenditure	607	1614	-62	55	-7.648	.000

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 9 shows monthly saving mean, differences, t and p-value after and before situation of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table, the monthly saving mean after was Rs. 607 while before was Rs.1614 and percentage change was -62%with highly significant (0.000) and t-value was -7.648. According to table , 5% confidence interval the result was found significant which show negative effect on saving level of the respondents. On the other hand, after sick industrial units the respondent's saving level went downward which diversely affect the sampled respondent's activities in day to day business and decreased the investment level in the study area. The results explained that due to sick industries, unemployment were rise which decreased the income level and expenditure which diversely affect the demand and saving of the respondents while reduced the investment rate in the study area.

Table 10 Number of Children Going to School Before and After Sick Industrial Units

S.No	Schooling	After		Before	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Going to school	46	82	50	89
2	Non going to school	10	18	06	11
Total		56	100	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 10 shows children going to school after and before closeness of the industrial units of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table , 89 % of the sampled respondents told that their children were going to school while 11% claimed that their children were not going to school before sick industrial units. However, 82 % respondents told that their children were going to school while 18% respondents told that their children were not going to school after sick industrial units. So, difference was only 7% which indicates the little negative effects on the respondent's children education due to financial crises, faced to the respondents due to unemployment situation after sick industrial units in the study area. The study concluded that income play important role in the improvement of education. After the closeness of sick industrial units the income of the employees decreased which affected the education level negatively and due to that effect 7% respondents did not send their children to school.

Table 11 House Holding Status After and Before of the Sampled Respondent in the Study Area

S.No.	Particular Item	After		Before	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	House owned	34	60	49	87
2	House Rented	22	40	07	13
Total		56	100	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 11 demonstrates house holding status of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table, 87% of the sampled respondents have owned house while 13% respondents were having rented house before the closeness of the sick industrial units. However, after closeness of the sick industrial units 60% of the respondents have owned house while 40% respondents have rented house. The table, clearly shows that due to the poor financial condition few respondents have sold their houses for current financial activities such as for food and children education.

Table 12 Living House Standard of the Sampled Respondents After and Before the Closeness of the Industrial Units in the Study Area

Type of House	After	%	Before	%
Kacha	28	50	20	36
Semi pacca	20	36	28	50
Pacca	08	14	08	14

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 12 indicates the house structure of the sampled respondents after and before the closeness of the sick industrial unit in the study area. According to table , before the closeness of the units, 36% respondents have Kacha houses, 50% have semi Pacca houses, and 14% Pacca houses. But after the closeness of the units, 50% respondents has Kacha houses, 36% Semi Pacca and 14% Pacca houses. There the difference in Kacha and Semi Pacca is only 14%. Due to financial problems after sick industrial units Semi Pacca houses decreased to 14% while Kacha increased to14% and so it is the side effect of the unemployment after sick industrial units. The pacca house situation after and before was found same of the sampled respondents which was 14% respectively.

Table 13 Different Kind Livestock Number After and Before the Closeness of the Sick Industrial Units of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

No.	Name of livestock	Before	After
1	Buffaloes	03	01
2	Cows	02	02
3	Goats	15	10
4	Sheep	05	04
Total		25	17

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 13 indicates the livestock number after and before the closeness of the sick industrial units of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table, before the closeness of the industrial units buffalos number was 3 and after was 1, while before the Cows was 2 and after was 2, goats before was 15 and after was 10, while Sheep's before was 5 and after was 4. The total number of livestock before was 25 and after was 17. It was clearly shown in the table, that livestock number was decreased due to low financial and poor economic condition due to unemployment in the study area. The sampled respondents were unable to afford to keep more livestock due to low income. Shahid and shoukat (2001) found that livestock is the rich source of the rural poor in Pakistan. So livestock decreasing is also a great loss to the employees community which show their weakness after unemployment

Table 14Effect on Household Items of the Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Items	After	%	Before	%
Refrigerator	11	20	12	21
Television	45	80	47	83
Washing machine	30	54	32	57
Telephone	41	73	55	98
Motor cycle	08	14	11	20
Tractor	01	02	01	02
Total	136	100	158	100

Table 14 display the impacts on the household items of the sampled respondents in the study area. According to table, 21% respondents' have refrigerator before sick industrial unit and currently 20% having refrigerators, 83% respondents have television before the sick industrial units and at this instant 80% have television, 57% respondents have washing machine before the sick industrial units and now 54% have washing machine, 98% respondents have telephone before the sick industrial unit and at this time 73% have telephone, 20% respondents have motor cycle before and at the present 14% respondents have motor cycle, before 2% respondents' have tractor at this moment 2% respondents' have tractor. The total items after was 136 while before was 158. The table indicate the total items after sick industrial unit is less than before due to income decreasing of the sampled respondents.

Table 15Effect on Food Pattern of Sampled Respondents in the Study Area

Food items	After	%	Before	%
	No.		No.	
Wheat	56	100	56	100
Maize	15	27	18	32
Rice	32	57	46	82
Meat	14	25	40	71
Milk	47	84	56	100
Vegetable	53	95	50	89
Pulses	17	30	22	39

Source: Field survey, 2014

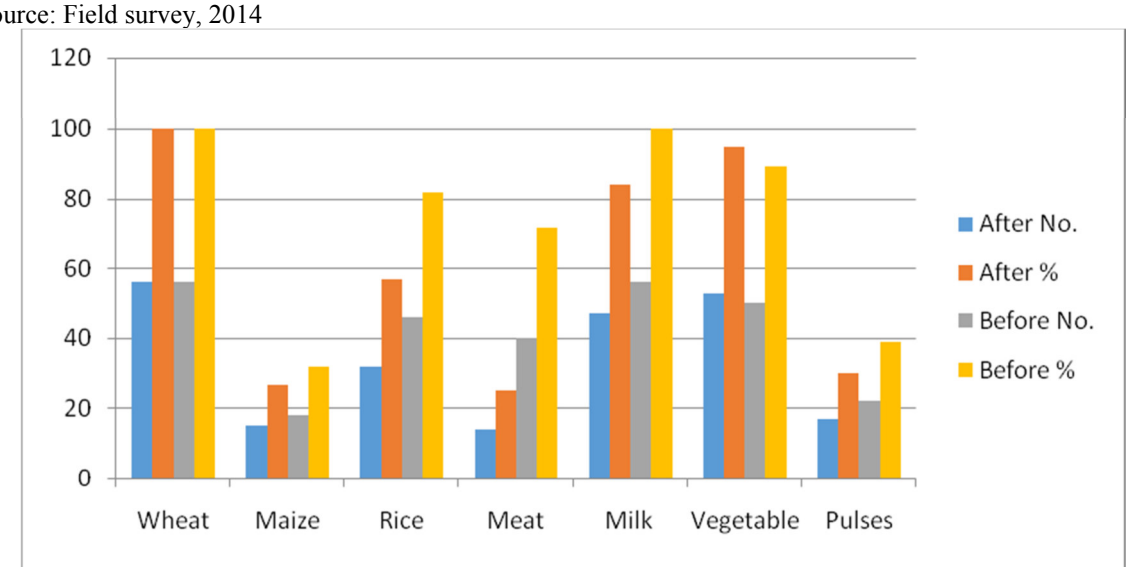

Figure. 1 Food Pattern of the Respondent, before and after closeness of the sick industrial units.

Table 15 reveals the impact on food pattern of sampled respondent in the study area. According to table , 100% of the respondents earlier and later were depend on wheat as food, 32% respondents previously depended on maize and afterward 27% respondents depend on maize, 82% respondents before using rice as food and now 57% respondents using rice as food, 71% respondents earlier used to meat as a food and currently 25% using meat as a food. Before the closeness of the units 100% respondents used milk as an extra supplement of food but now 84% used Milk, formerly 89% respondents using vegetables as a food and at the present 95% were using vegetable as a food, before 39% respondents were using pulses as a food and later 30% were used the pulses as a food. Due to poorness after the closeness of units, now the respondents using cheaper and less food for their survival. The results designates that food pattern of the respondents after the closeness of the industrial units were found very poor and due to low income level could not afford the expensive food pattern in the study area. Sanderson, (1992) and Roshan (2011) studied that Industries have huge contribution to building and strengthening of the country. Many things, which are the blessings of industries,and these blessings make our life easier and luxurious. From food to shelter, houses to offices, all that is the contribution of industries.

Table 16Problems Faced to Respondents in the Study Area

Problem	After	%	Before	%
	No.		No.	
Education	05	9	00	0
Transport	11	20	02	4
Job	56	100	00	0
Drug	48	86	00	0

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 16 show problems faced to respondents in the study area. According to table , before the closeness of the industrial units 100% respondents did not faced any problem in getting education and currently 9% respondents are facing problems in education; earlier 4% respondents were faced transportation problems and at this time 20% respondents are facing transportation problem, before 100% respondents did not faced job problem but now 100% respondents are facing the job problem, before no respondents confronted the drug problem but now 86% respondents are facing drug problem. The results determined that respondents faced the

problems after sick industries more than before. The main reasons behind were the sick industries and unemployment crisis which were emerged due to insurgencies and bomb blasting in the state which distress the socio- economic conditions as a whole in the study area. The sick industries owners also faced problems and due to those problems the owners of the industries failed in their mission. The well-known problems are as banking services, marketing, tax, skilled labor and transport etc.

Table 17Problems Faced to Sick Industries Owners in the Study Area

Problem	After	%	Before	%
	No.		No.	
Finance	56	100	15	26
Marketing	53	95	05	09
Transport	45	80	12	21
Tax	48	86	20	36
Illegal inflows of goods	56	100	56	100
Lack of electricity	56	100	56	100
Smuggling	56	100	56	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 17 indicates problems faced to sick industries owners in the study area. According to table, previously 26% respondents told that the industries owner faced the finance problems while now 100% respondents claimed that the industries owner faced the problem of finance because of this their industries failed and become sick industries, before 9% respondents told that industries owners faced the problems of marketing while after 95% respondents claimed that the industries owner faced the marketing problems, before 21% respondents told that the industries owners faced the problems of transport while now 80% respondents claimed that the sick industries owners faced the problem of transport, earlier 36% respondents told that the industries owner faced the problems of tax while now 86% respondents told that the industries owners faced the problems of the tax, 100% before and after claimed illegal inflow of goods, electricity and smuggling faced the problems to industries owner. Due to these problems their industries failed and became sick in the past and because of this their services terminated by industries owners. Shah, (2009) have analyzed the industrial development particular in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and general in Pakistan. The findings of their study suggested that in order to accelerate the economic progress of the country, the industrial development in all the provinces including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa should be promoted by regularizing the supply of electricity, providing fiscal credit incentives and by stopping the illegal inflow of foreign good. The present study also highly focus on these points.Khattak (2011) has mentioned that the main causes for the closing of industrial units in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are financial and administration issues. He also explained that in most of the cases the financial setup did not provide credit and some victims to partnership disputes. Furthermore some units included which have been affected by free trade agreements (FTAs) and smuggling. The present study also reflect the smuggling issues causes of failure the sick industries.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study finally concludes that after closeness of sick industrial units the level of income , saving, expenditure of the respondents declined which negatively influence the education level of the children as well as food pattern and number of the livestock such as buffaloes, cow, goat and sheep. However, the house hold shifted from semi transportation, drugs and joblessness in the study area. On the basis of findings the following suggestions are recommended for uplifting industry and enhancing socio economic conditions of the study area

- Industrial reforms should be adjusted in the budget for protection of employees and industrialist
- Due to financial crisis majority of industries fail, so financial support should be extended on easy term to industrialists to cover their financial deficiency by bank for running their sick industrial units.
- The government should establish industries to generate employment for solution of unemployment for enhancing income level of the study area.
- Marketing & export system should be developed by government in the study area for industrial products.
- Smuggling should be controlled by government for protection of home industries.
- Free tax industry zone should be established by government in the study area.

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