

More Introduction on Manufacturing and Its Importance

The manufacturing industry has pioneered historic breakthroughs via concepts, methodology and tools over the last century. India is one of the fastest growing economies ahead of China at 5.9%. Today our service sector contributes 54.13% to the GDP while manufacturing sector contributes 18.32% followed by agriculture which is at 14.39%. Manufacturing sector is considered as an employment generator, as it provides many jobs, at all levels. Among all sectors manufacturing distributes most wealth among the work-force; hence is a key factor to pull people above the poverty line. In most of the fast developing Asian countries manufacturing has contributed 30 to 50 per cent of GDP, and thus have helped in eradicating poverty. The “Make in India” initiative of the Government of India aims at taking manufacturing sector in India to 25 percent of GDP. Under this initiative the government has identified many steps to improve the competitiveness in manufacturing environment.

Manufacturing sector is considered the backbone of economic development in particular mainly because.

- Manufacturing industries not only help in modernising agriculture, which forms the backbone of our economy, they also reduce the heavy dependence of people on agricultural income by providing them jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors.
- Industrial development is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty from our country. This was the main philosophy behind public sector industries and joint sector ventures in India.

- Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce, and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- Countries that transform their raw materials into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value are prosperous. India's prosperity lies in increasing and diversifying its manufacturing industries as quickly as possible.

