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**RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

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**ROLE OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR IN INDIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Manufacturing is the process of converting raw materials, components, or parts into finished goods that meet a customer's expectations or specifications. Manufacturing is a key industry for any nation. It helps create job and create a larger middle class and hence, huge demand centre to ensure national prosperity. The paper seeks to provide information the performance of the manufacturing sector and future scenario of this sector It also discuss the national manufacturing policy of India.*

**KEYWORDS**

manufacturing, industry and policy.

**INTRODUCTION**

**M**anufacturing is the process of transforming raw materials, components or parts into finished goods with the help of machines and manpower. The finished goods can be either consumer goods or producer goods. Manufacturing commonly employs a man machine setup with division of labour in a large scale production. Manufacturing industry refers to those industries which involve the manufacturing and processing of items and indulge in either creation of new commodities or in value addition.

Manufacturing is a key industry for any nation. It helps create job and create a larger middle class and hence, huge demand centre to ensure national prosperity. The Concern about the constant and low share of manufacturing sector in India's GDP. The manufacturing industry accounts for a significant share of the industrial sector in developed countries. The final products can either can serve as a finish good for sale to customers or as intermediate goods used in the production process. In short, we can say that manufacturing industry refers to any business that transforms raw materials into finished or semi finished goods using machines, tools and labour. Manufacturing sectors include production of food, chemicals, textiles, machines and equipment. The growth of organized manufacturing sector is a necessary condition for balanced growth of economy which ensures creation of jobs for the large workforce joining the market every year.

At present, the Indian manufacturing sector currently contributes around 26 percent to India's GDP, which amounts to a mere 1.8 percent of the world manufacturing output. Manufacturing sector provide employment 12 percent of the manpower. For poverty reduction and better prosperity of people, creation of more employment is necessary. It is anticipated that with the increased productivity in agriculture, the sector would disengage or generate surplus manpower, which is expected to be absorbed in the manufacturing sector. Even the highly performing services sector alone cannot meaningfully employ 250 million new job seekers in the coming 15 years. Hence, manufacturing sector assumes key role especially for developing countries like India, where the sector can potentially generate large scale employment and meaningfully engage sizable population in economic activities. The importance of the role of manufacturing sector in absorbing surplus labour from agriculture sector has also been proved by the development experience of many developed countries. It is important to note that Indian manufacturing is currently at the crossroads braving more competitive manufacturing means and strategies from other nations.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Review of literature is an analysis of existing research work for further research. Various studies have been conducted on manufacturing sector of India on different aspects.

- 1) Arora Banerjee and Debesh Chakraborty (2005) analyzed the growth of the manufacturing sector in West Bengal for the period of 1977-1998. The results shows that the industrial situation in the state at the time 1977-1992 was dismal but after this period the situation is improving to some extent growth rate of most of the industries accelerated during reform period. The paper revealed that the manufacturing sector in the state had stagnated for the period 1997-92 however stable Government prevailing in this period. The adoption of new economic reforms by the Govt. of India had a great impact on West Bengal of the sectors in manufacturing sectors registered improvement.
- 2) Kumar and George (2001) analyzed the impact of economic reforms on automotive tire manufacturing industry over the period of 1987-88 to 1996-97. The analysis focused on the dominant truck and bus tire segment. It was found that the rate of growth of production of tires in the post-reform phase grew significantly for passenger car, two wheelers, truck and bus tire while tractor tire segment recorded a slow-down when compared to the pre-reforms phase.
- 3) Mani and Bhaskar (1998) concluded that reforms are required for the Indian manufacturing sector to achieve a robust rate of growth. The present paper was based on the detailed analysis of five dimensions of the manufacturing sector: The growth performance of the sector, the degree of domestic competitiveness, foreign investment, and domestic technology development and finally reforms in public sector enterprises. The study covered the period from 1987-88 to 1993-94. The analysis showed the unstructured, ad hoc and sometimes contradictory nature of the reform process.
- 4) Siggel and Agrawal (2009) examined how the reforms were perceived and coped with by manufacturing enterprises in the Delhi region. Fifty manufacturing firms were contacted and their managers were interviewed using a questionnaire. They has found that most firms felt that reforms were help-full by increasing access to foreign technology and making imports of capital and intermediate goods cheaper. The paper suggest that the government needs to improve the infrastructure and more flexible labour Laws to ensure continued future growth of India's manufacturing sector.
- 5) Uma and Unni (2004) analyzed the impact of economic reforms on the organized and unorganized manufacturing sector. The analysis indicated that economic reforms policies have a differential impact on various industry groups. They examined that the growth in the automobile industry and the infrastructure sector helped the growth of the manufacturing industry, especially in the unorganized segment and the generation of quality employment. They revealed that the reforms of the late 1990's did not generate any employment in the organized sector, but the unorganized sector saw an increase in value added and employment, with better quality of employment.

**THE GROWTH PERFORMANCE OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR**

In this section, we take a closer look at the growth performance of the manufacturing sector since the early-90s. The year-on-year growth in industrial production since 1993-94 has been stated in figure given below. If one has to plot a smoothed line touching the midpoint of each bar, it would look like an U. This reveals that the Indian industrial growth trajectory has never been smooth and there are cyclical periods. A closer look gives the impression that between 1996-97 and 2001-02, the Indian industrial sector underwent a turbulent period. In the last 3 years from 2005-06 to 2007-08, the secondary sector production grew at more than 8 per cent. The average growth of GDP for the same period is around 9 per cent or more. The tertiary sector has witnessed growth of more than 5 per cent in all the years from 1993-94, maximum growth rate being 11.2 per cent in 2006-2007. the growth of primary sector like secondary sector has fluctuated and has been in the range of -7.2 % to 10% in 2003-04. The details of year-on-year growth rates given below:



TABLE 1

Year	Primary Sector (in %)	Secondary Sector (in %)	Tertiary Sector (in %)	Total GDP (in %)	Manufacturing (in %)
1993-94	3.3	7.5	6.4	5.7	8.6
1994-95	4.7	10.4	5.8	6.4	10.8
1995-96	-0.7	13.2	9.6	7.3	15.5
1996-97	9.9	8.0	6.9	8.0	9.5
1997-98	-2.66	2.0	9.0	4.3	0.1
1998-99	6.3	3.6	8.1	6.7	3.1
1999-2000	2.7	3.5	9.3	6.4	3.2
2000-01	-0.2	6.4	5.7	4.4	7.7
2001-02	6.3	2.4	6.9	5.8	2.5
2002-03	-7.2	6.8	7.5	3.8	6.8
2003-04	10.0	6.0	8.8	8.5	6.6
2004-05	0.0	8.5	9.9	7.5	8.7
2005-06	5.9	8.0	11.0	9.4	9.0
2006-07	3.8	10.6	11.2	9.6	12.0
2007-08	4.5	8.1	10.7	9.0	8.8

Source: 11th Plan

## SECTOR- WISE SHARE OF EMPLOYMENT

TABLE 2

Industry	1983	1993-1994	1999-2000	2004-05
Agriculture	65.4	61.0	56.6	52.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	11.3	11.1	12.1	12.9
Gas and water supply etc	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Construction	2.6	3.6	4.4	5.6
Trade, Hotel and restaurant	7.0	8.3	11.2	12.6
Transport, storage and comm.	2.9	3.2	4.1	4.6
Financial, Insurance and Business services	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.0
Community, social and Personal services	9.1	10.5	9.2	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 11th plan (2007-12)

The analysis of sector-wise share of employment shows that share of agriculture in total workforce has decreased from 65.4 % in 1983 to 52.1 % in 2004-05. The share of manufacturing in total workforce has been increasing since 1993-94 and was 12.9 % in 2004-05. The share of industry Trade, Hotel and restaurants has witnessed the highest growth in workforce with share of 12.6 percent in 2004-05 as compared to 7 percent in 1983.

## SHARE OF MANUFACTURING IN SECONDARY OR INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

TABLE 3

Year	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity Gas and water	Total secondary sector	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Electricity Gas and water	Total Secondary sector
	Rs. Billions				% Share			
1970-71	80	599	54	732	11 %	82 %	7 %	100 %
1980-81	129	887	103	1120	12 %	79 %	9 %	100 %
1990-91	290	1620	236	2146	14 %	75 %	11 %	100 %
2000-01	426	2846	454	3726	11 %	76 %	12 %	100 %
2007-08	611	4795	645	6051	10 %	79 %	11 %	100 %

Source: RBI and CRIS Analysis

The secondary sector or industrial sector comprises of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply. Manufacturing with share of 79 % is the leading industry in the secondary sector in 2007-08. The share of the industry manufacturing in the secondary sector has ranged from 79 % to 82 % from 1970-71 to 2007-08. The share of manufacturing in total GDP (at factor cost) of India has increased from 13 % to 15 % in 2007-08. The share of manufacturing in total GDP of India has varied from 13 % to 16 % in period from 1970-71 to 2007-08.

## FUTURE SCENARIO OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR

Manufacturing sector extremely important for India, where agriculture constitute a minor share of GDP, but accounts for a disproportionately large share in employment. Following reforms in India's manufacturing:

1. **Encourage growth in labor-** intensive industries: Wood, paper products and textile industries tend to be more labor- intensive and require a large workforce, mostly unskilled with no special qualifications. By focusing on growth in these industries, it is possible to absorb the rising surplus of unskilled workers, particularly in less developed states (such as Uttar Pradesh and Bihar), where population to grow 8-11 per cent by 2015.
2. **Focus on MSMEs:** MSMEs are critical for the country's economic and social development. They significantly contribute to the GDP, manufacturing output, exports and employment. In India, MSMEs account for 8 per cent of GDP, 45 per cent of manufacturing output and 40 per cent of exports. Also, the labor-capital ratio is much higher in MSMEs than large industries.

## THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING POLICY

In 2011, India announced its National Manufacturing Policy and its objective of increasing manufacturing sector growth to 2-4% more than GDP growth, increasing manufacturing's share of GDP to 25% by 2025 and creating 100 million new jobs. Manufacturing currently contributes approximately 14.2% to India's total GDP, which is lower than other emerging economies recognized for delivering significant competitive advantages for manufacturers, including China (32.4%). The policy is expected to focus on:

- (i) Improving the business environment and facilitating easy technology acquisition and development;
- (ii) Providing access to capital for SMEs; and
- (iii) Enhancing the private sector's role in skill development.

To boost employment generation in the manufacturing sector, it is imperative to lay greater emphasis on building human capital-certain manufacturing industries such as transport equipment, petroleum and electrical machinery require specialized training that can be met through a skilled labour force. Apart from focusing on human capital, it is also essential to promote growth in labour-intensive industries such as wood, paper products and textiles.

## CONCLUSION

Manufacturing is a key industry for any nation. The ability of the manufacturing sector to absorb excess labour from the agriculture sector and shift the same to services renders it the driving force in the development process of an economy. While, the Indian manufacturing sector has witnessed remarkable growth in recent years but its contribution to GDP and employment is below its true potential. Manufacturing sector extremely important for India and its contribution is around 26 % to India's GDP. To boost the manufacturing sector India announced the National Manufacturing Policy in 2011.

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