A key driving force and determinant of a country’s worth in the globalized world is inherent in its level of industrialization. Certainly, other dimensions are crucial and come into play, however, the infamous classification of nations into industrialized and non-industrialized has added substantial merit to the concept. Essentially, industrialization in Ghana was based on the premise of the production and processing of its vast natural resources from traditionally primary products to tertiary and finished goods. While the industry can boast of employment generation and a model of economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s, inadequate implementation of industrial policies has resulted in the consistent contraction of the manufacturing subsector. Manufacturing sector contribution to GDP declined from 36.69% in 2000 to 6.7% in 2012 and therefore is considered the weakest link in Ghana’s industrial drive.