



A Study of Awareness about Make in India initiative among B.Ed. Trainees

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Abstract

The present study explores the awareness about Make in India initiative among B.Ed. trainees. It is both qualitative and quantitative research and data was collected both qualitative and quantitative through the questionnaire and an group discussion programme developed by researcher through secondary sources. The sample of the study was the B.Ed. trainees of sem1 and sem3 of Shrirang Shikshan Mahavidyalay, Bilimora, from Navsari District. Gathered data was analysed by percentage and qualitative analysis. From the findings of this study B.Ed. Trainees were not much aware about this initiative but they are confident that we can stand globally with strong economy along with our Indian brand through Make in India. But teaching sector need jobs in education and private education sector. The government should make some policies for teaching sector also.

Key words: Make in India, B.Ed. College Trainees

1.1 Introduction

Make in India is a Government of India scheme launched in New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 25th of September 2014 intended to boost the domestic manufacturing sector and also augment investment into the country. It is an initiative to make a call to the top business investors all across the world (national or international) to invest in India and encourage companies to develop, manufacture and assemble products made in India and incentivize dedicated investments into manufacturing.

Make in India is a major national programme of the Government of India designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure in the country. The focus of Make in India programme is on 25 sectors. These include: automobiles, automobile components, aviation, biotechnology, chemicals, construction, defence manufacturing electrical machinery, electronic systems, food processing, IT & BPM, leather, media and

entertainment, mining, oil and gas, pharmaceuticals, ports and shipping, railways, renewable energy, roads and highways, space, textile and garments, thermal power, tourism and hospitality and wellness.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The central government schemes are introduced for the people of our country. The government was tried to improve our people through various policies. Especially the make in India scheme was mostly useful for the various 25 sectors. So, the study focuses on the awareness towards make in India initiative among B.Ed. trainees who are going to be teachers after training of two years.

The statement of problem is,

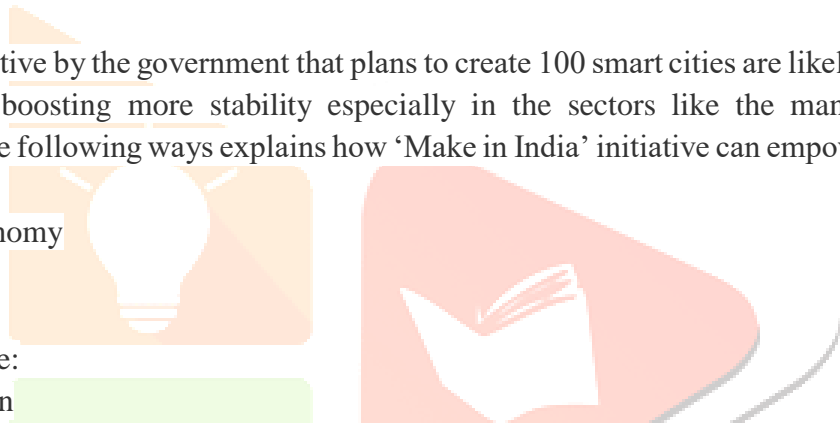
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1.3 Literature Review

India jumped to 63rd place out of 190 countries in the world Banks' 2019 Ease of Doing Business Index from 130th in 2016.[1]

The 'Make in India' initiative by the government that plans to create 100 smart cities are likely to further stimulate job growth thereby boosting more stability especially in the sectors like the manufacturing, engineering and automation. The following ways explains how 'Make in India' initiative can empower today's youth:

1. Dynamism of the Indian economy
2. Better training:
3. Better job opportunities
4. Access to better infrastructure:
5. Better business administration



Ramana T. V. ² (2015), has made a challenging effort was made to present the new investment project of Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi that „Make in India“ is the new mantra with an objective to encourage the production of goods within the country and Making India the manufacturing hub of the world economy.

Make in India – Objectives ³

There are several targets aimed by the Make in India mission. They are:

1. Raise in manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per year.
2. Create 100 million additional jobs in the manufacturing sector by 2022.
3. Increase in the manufacturing sector's share in the GDP to 25% by 2022.
4. Creating required skill sets among the urban poor and the rural migrants to foster inclusive growth.
5. A rise in the domestic value addition and technological depth in the manufacturing sector.
6. Having an environmentally-sustainable growth.
7. Augmenting the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector.

Make in India – Schemes ^{4 & 5}

Several schemes were launched to support the Make in India programme. These schemes are discussed below:

Skill India

This mission aims to skill 10 million in India annually in various sectors. Make in India to turn into a reality, there is a need to upskill the large human resource available. This is important because the percentage of formally skilled workforce in India is only 2% of the population.

Startup India

The main idea behind this programme is to build an ecosystem that fosters the growth of startups, driving sustainable economic growth, and creating large-scale employment.

Digital India

This aims to transform India into a knowledge-based and digitally empowered economy. To know more about Digital India, click on the linked page.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

The mission envisages financial inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely banking savings & deposit accounts, remittances, credit, insurance, pension in an affordable manner. Click the linked article to know more about Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

Smart Cities

This mission aims to transform and rejuvenate Indian cities. The goal is to create 100 smart cities in India through several sub-initiatives.

AMRUT

AMRUT is the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation. It aims to build basic public amenities and make 500 cities in India more livable and inclusive.

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

This is a mission aimed at making India more cleaner and promoting basic sanitation and hygiene. For more information on Swachh Bharat Mission, click on the linked article.

Sagarmala

This scheme aims at developing ports and promoting port-led development in the country. Read more on the Sagarmala Project in the linked article.

International Solar Alliance (ISA)

The ISA is an alliance of 121 countries, most of them being sunshine countries, which lie either completely or partly between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. This is India's initiative aimed at promoting research and development in solar technologies and formulating policies in that regard.

AGNII

AGNII or Accelerating Growth of New India's Innovation was launched to push the innovation ecosystem in the country by connecting people and assisting in commercializing innovations.

The Logo⁶

The Make in India logo is derived from India's national emblem. The wheel denotes the peaceful progress and dynamism – a sign from India's enlightened past, pointing the way to a vibrant future. The prowling lion stands for strength, courage, tenacity and wisdom – values that are every bit as Indian today as they have ever been.

1.4 Importance of the Study:

'Make in India' is a challenge for a developing country like India. India is a country rich in natural resources. Make in India not just an ordinary program launched, rather it's a remarkable program to pave the path for growth of our nation. Make in India's success relies a great deal on the fate of the newer companies and start-ups. But does the youth know about it? Especially the teachers are aware about it. If yes, then to what extent or how much they know about 'Make in India'?

1.5. Objectives of the study:

1. To study the Make in India concept.
2. Make a group discussion about Make in India initiative with trainees of B.Ed. College.
3. To find out awareness about Make in India initiative among trainees of B.Ed. College.

1.6 Questions of the study:

1. What is the concept of the Make in India initiative? .
2. Which extend trainees of B.Ed. College have awareness about Make in India initiative?

1.7 Research Methodology:

The study is based on both primary data and secondary data. So both of the qualitative and quantitative method is used. Primary data was collected by using questionnaire. Secondary data have been collected from journals, website, books, magazine and articles. With the help of the questionnaire, detailed discussions were made with the certain sources of primary data to understand their views, thinking and attitude which would help to give the researchers useful information toward awareness about this initiative. Questionnaire is used mainly to analyse the opinion of the students.

Secondary data have been collected from journals, website, books, magazine and articles.

1.8 Population and Sample

For present study, Shirang Shikshan Mahavidyalay,, Bilimora of Navsari district was situated as population.

From population, all trainees studying in sem1 and sem3 were selected. From this all trainees selected for this study. From them 80 girls and 10 boys were taken as sample.

1.9 Tools of the study

In the present study two tools were use.

1. Journals, website, books, magazine and articles for Group discussion about 'Make in India' Initiative.
2. Questioner for checking awareness

1.10 Data Analysis

Data was collected from the total number of 100 trainees studying in B.Ed. the analysis and Interpretation of data is shown below.

1. All trainees of B.Ed. College heard of 'Make in India' initiative.
2. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that through 'Make in India' manufacturing industry was developed very much
3. Almost trainees of B.Ed. college were not aware about 'Make in India' is an initiative of Central or state Government.
4. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think 'Make in India' is the only growth path for our country.
5. Only few trainees of B.Ed. College were aware about four pillars of 'Make in India' initiative.
6. Only few trainees of B.Ed. College were aware about thrust sectors including manufacturing as well as relevant infrastructure and service sectors have been identified under Make in India.
7. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that our social is possible through 'Make in India' initiative.
8. Few trainees believe that through 'Make in India' Initiative the quality of products in increased.
9. Few trainees believe that through 'Make in India' Initiative decreases the poverty of the people
10. Negligible trainees of B.Ed. college were knew about under 'Make in India' initiative FDI policy in Defence Sector liberalized and Foreign Investment Cap raised from 26% to 49%.
11. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that it is Easy to start business and attracting investors through 'Make in India' Initiative
12. All trainees of B.Ed. College knew about the symbol of Make in India initiative
13. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that foreign Investments increases through 'Make in India'.
14. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that we can create Indian brand in world through 'Make in India' initiative.
15. Half of trainees of B.Ed., College were aware about information about 'Make in India's web portal.
16. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that 'Make in India' initiative creates jobs for youth.

17. Almost trainees of B.Ed. College were aware about in which year 'Make in India' initiative Was started
18. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think 'Make in India' is beneficial to each field.
19. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that agriculture sector is secured through 'Make in India' Initiative.
20. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. college think 'Make in India' initiative will improve situation of India in terms of employment generation, growth of manufacturing sectors, better standard of living etc.
21. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that it is Easy to get loan from banks through 'Make in India' Initiative.
22. Negligible trainees of B.Ed. college were knew about eBiz Portal under 'Make in India' the project which envisages setting up a G2B portal to serve as a one-stop shop for delivery of services to the investors and addresses the needs of business and industry from inception through the entire life cycle and which facilitates applications for industries licenses, which have also been extended to be valid for a period of 3 years.
23. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that through 'Make in India' improve the technology in every sector.
24. Only few trainees of B.Ed. College were aware about Facebook portal of 'Make in India'
25. Few trainees believe that 'Make in India' Initiative will minimizing the impact on the environment.
26. Almost all trainees of B.Ed. College think that Export Trade increases through 'Make in India'.

1.11 Findings:

The above analysis and interpretation depicts that the trainees of B.Ed. College are not aware of the Policy measures and initiatives taken by the central government under Make in India". There is a lack of exposure among the trainees of B.Ed. College towards 'Make in India' initiative. Majority trainees of B.Ed. College is only aware that it is central government initiative and that the symbol is 'Lion'. Also awareness about only basic facts. They are not aware about the main things and policies about it. Lack of awareness about 'make in India' among would be teachers may not make the campaign successful. They think that it is not beneficiary for teaching field. So Government should make policies and schemes for teaching and education field also.

1.12 Conclusion

The trainees of B.Ed. College accept the 'Make in India' initiative and also accept that this is an opportunity before us and we must cash it. They are confident that we can stand globally with strong economy along with our Indian brand through Make in India. But teaching sector need jobs in education and private education sector. We are still hopeful about overall development of India, through Make in India. Central Government is successful to create awareness in industrial sector but need more efforts for education field, who are our future.

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