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Make In India A Challenge To – Vision 2023

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ABSTRACT : *Make in India is an initiative to boost the Indian economy. In India Public Policy-Making has been frequently criticized, and this is the cause for impeding economic development.*

It is a challenge for developing country like India, to have the plan of "MAKE IN INDIA". It can be said that "Make in India" is a change to accomplish comprehensive development. The "Make in India" program incorporates new activities intended to encourage investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property rights and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure.

This paper is concerned with why India's policy-making structures have such a great amount of trouble in figuring the "right" policy and later adhering to it. The goal is likewise to guarantee profound established development and business creation i.e. comprehensive development. To improve balance of account, stronger manufacturing sector would increase productivity, employment and make growth more inclusive.

India is a country rich in natural resources.

1. INTRODUCTION :

On 25th September 2014, in a function at the Vigyan Bhavan¹, our Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi LAUNCHED "MAKE IN INDIA" program. This thought was to ATTRACT Business Houses from around the world to invest and manufacture in India.

Leading to economic transformation in India, and making India a manufacturing hub was his dream.

To FOCUS on job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy was the main objective behind the initiative and to attract capital and technological investment in India.

2. PERSPECTIVE :

The project lays ACCENTUATION on 25 sectors with spotlight on occupation creation and aptitude/skill improvement. These include: cars, chemicals, IT, textile, ports, flight, leather, tourism and cordiality, health, railroads, design manufacturing, renewable vitality, mining, bio-technology, pharmaceuticals and gadgets and so on.

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BETTER goods will prompt better benefits, which thusly, will prompt better government managed savings advantages.

ENHANCING Economy and work opportunities, is the new activity initiates the response from all main sectors in India.

India has a SKILLED workforce of (approx.) 4 million. India also has ample energy. This energy should be converted into better outcomes.

The Make in India Vision

PRODUCING as of now contributes a little more than 15% to the national Gross domestic product. The point of this crusade is to develop this to a 25% commitment as seen with other creating countries of Asia. All the while, the government hopes to produce occupations, draw in much foreign Direct Investment, and change India into an assembling centre point preferred around the globe.²

3. MERITS & DEMERITS WITH COMPARISON :

3.1. Merits : Various efforts are being taken in hands by our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Damodardas Modiji :

1. Employment will EXPAND complex. This will ENLARGE the buying force of the normal Indian, moderate destitution and extend the consumer base for organizations. Also, it will help in lessening brain drain.
2. Export-oriented growth model will IMPROVE India's Balance of Payments and help in accumulating foreign exchange reserves.
3. Foreign investment will bring TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AND CREATIVE SKILLS along with foreign capital. The concomitant credit rating upgrade will further woo investors.
- 4 Make in India will give an unprecedented BOOST to FDI flows, bringing India back to the global investment radar.
5. The urge to ATTRACT investors will actuate substantial policies towards improving

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the Ease of Doing Business in India. The Government of the day will have to keep its house in order.

Top five important programmes launched by Our PM Modiji :

1. Digital India
2. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
3. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
4. Make in India

5. Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana

There are many more Programmes Launched by Our Hon'ble PM Modi

3.2. Demerit :

It has been felt that the government does not walk its talk - labour reforms and policy reforms which are fundamental for the success of the Make In India campaign have not yet been implemented.³

a) Make in India will lead to an unsustainable focus on export promotion measures. One such measure is artificially undervaluing the rupee. This will have devastating consequences for the import bill.

b) With the US and Japan economies yet to recover from their economic crises, one needs to be wary about the demand side of Make in India.

The clairvoyance of the incumbent RBI governor to Make for India should be put to good use.

We must have a firm control on the number and type of industries being built. We do need moderate industrialization but we should definitely avoid the excess hunger for it. But if we don't industrialize enough, how would we generate economy and employment?

To answer this lets take a look at Arab countries. Their main source of economy and

employment is petroleum extraction because they are naturally gifted with **PETROLEUM** resources for it .

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4. Why there is a need for Make in India

Especially the entrepreneurs and the corporate, to step and discharge their duties as Indian nationals by First Developing India and for investors to endow the country with foreign direct investments. Our Prime Minister also promised that his government would aid the investors by making India a pleasant experience and that his government considered overall development of the nation an article of faith rather than a political agenda. He also laid a robust foundation for his vision of a technology-savvy Digital India as complementary to Make In India. He stressed on the **EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION** that would inevitably accompany the success of this campaign.

5. Sectors in focus

For the Make in India, the government of India has identified 25 priority sectors that shall be promoted adequately. These are the sectors where likelihood of FDI (foreign direct investment) is the highest and investment shall be promoted by the government of India. On the campaign launch, the Prime Minister Mr. Modi said that the development of these sectors would ensure that the world shall readily come to Asia, particularly to India where the availability of both democratic conditions and manufacturing superiority made it the best destinations, especially when combined with the effective governance intended by his government⁴.

The idea is that higher investment and activity in the manufacturing sector, on the one hand, will create job opportunities for the ever increasing workforce in the country and, on the other hand, will become the engine of growth for the Indian economy. To push the share of manufacturing to about 25% of the gross domestic product (GDP) by 2022 from the present level of about 16%.

6. Education :

India is the 2nd largest populated country. Because of unemployment there is poverty. We need to educate the last person surviving in our country (Antyodaya). Education should be given priority. It plays' a key role. If there is Scarcity of Education an individual is unable to discharge his views and debate for the betterment of the society. Our Government should bring back the black money, and utilize the same for education.

Students who are qualified, move out to the foreign countries for employment, if we give them all the facilities the youth won't move out. They will progress themselves and the our Nation will also prosper.

If a person is qualified he automatically starts thinking of his progress and prosperity. If he is unemployed he can think of doing his own business. There are various doors open for a educated person.

In schools and colleges they should take up if a student is not interested in studying for e.g. he is interested in electronic work, then the school/college should know the ability/focus of the child and start teaching him the subject which he is interested and attracted/likes from the primary division.

India ranks in top 3 to top 10 ranking of producers of every crop it grows.

Then why Agriculture isn't able to generate good economy and employment?

7. Pros & Cons:

- a) Indian Agriculture has outdated Infrastructure ,handicapped post management of crops and no schematic and structural measures against floods and droughts. This disrupts food security, decrease the no. of exports and sometimes paves way for compensatory imports despite the fact that we are among top producers.
- b) Farmers LACK new skills and resources of modern agriculture which are being used in other countries. This drawback is reflected on international level when countries with land and climate worse than ours PERFORM BETTER just by opting modern agriculture skills.
- c) Variable land ownership: Small amount of farmers have large area of land and large amount of farmers have small area. This is one of the biggest reason why agriculture isn't employment friendly because it makes farming profitable only to a certain section of farmers.
- d) Importance of Agricultural Engineering and research is decreasing. This leads to lack of innovation in this sector.
- e) India ranks in top 3 to top 10 ranking of producers of every crop it grows.

Then why Agriculture isn't able to generate good economy and employment?

- f) Successful Irrigation and unhindered harvest mostly happen at the mercy of nature. This

makes it more of a gamble to engage in this sector.

- g) Small Dams have to be constructed for the villages as **IRRIGATION PROJECT & JALYUKT SHIVAR PROJECT is initiated by the Maharashtra Govt.** which will be very useful for the farmers and the villagers in the near future.
- h) Farmers do not get the rates for their crops. If there is excess grain produced, there is no provision to store the same. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION is the basic need of the farmers. In villages there are no developed Roads or source of transportation. If there is Maximum supply and minimum cost we will save our money through transportation. We should make best use of our money.

There is a dire need for a change, there is lack of maintenance of our present infrastructure such as Roads, Bridges etc. which is BEING MISUSED and is not monitored as required. Traffic signal Rules are NOT FOLLOWED. Our soldiers have to be WELL EQUIPPED with Arms and Ammunition for the future of our Nation.

Industries – Decades earlier we had AMPLE of Small Scale Industries but today there are hardly any, as we do not have proper equipments/machineries provided to them. Advance Technologies should be provided where labour will be less and produces will be more. EXPORT should be boosted. How the products can be manufactured in India, that should be the main criteria. Maximum goods shall be exported and we will have the foreign money in India.

In Make in India project we are calling foreign countries to our country, first we should see that how we can make the best of it. Industries have weakened, they are owing debt/loan, study those Industries help them see that how they can once again standup. It will be BENEFICIAL for the unemployed.

This is the vision of “Make in India” ! We want that the Industries should reach the villages. Produce goods in India, so that our money will not move out. The value of our Rupee will Increase and Foreign Currency will fall.

8. Conclusion :

1. In conclusion Make in India is a great Initiative and will bring a lot of money, but the 'creating jobs' is a priority.
2. Restore broken trust between industry and government.
3. Make in India is an ambitious project, but it is one that India desperately needs to kick start and sustain its growth momentum. With relentless policies towards this end, it is possible to make India the powerhouse of manufacturing sector in the world.
4. It should be Labours who are not exploited.
5. Our country can become a business and manufacturing hub as a result per capita income as well as GDP will rise.
6. And final result of make in India plan is, in next 10 years India is in elite group of countries.

9. Suggestions :

If agriculture is to be used to provide employment to masses then what government can do is -

- a) Take over a good amount of land from farmers
- b) Use that land as 'Government Farm' . In these farms, specify sub-farms with almost equal area
- c) Now give 'jobs' to farmer on one of the sub-farms which are in or closer to his/her village. Farmers working here should get monthly salary. Farmers working under same climatic conditions should get the same salary.

They will get monthly fixed salary which is much better then the fluctuating income they get now. Also they won't have to worry about spending their earning on input material.

- d) All the resources like seeds, fertilizers etc will be purchased by govt and all the product of farming will go directly into food banks.

e) For this job give farmers proper workshops on modern agriculture

f) The 'Govt Farms' should be protected from Nature's Wrath, this can be easily done by Agricultural and Civil Engineering.

e.g.

1. Link all the Govt farms to regular water supply.
2. Make every farm ready for the drip irrigation technique.
3. If a farm is close to river then dug a deep hole around the govt farm area and between hole and farm create a dam like wall to protect it from flooding of river. Connect that hole to pipes which will end in a nearby farm water tank.
4. Drought is the big problem faced by the farmers. Government can make provisions to purify the sea water and use in the farms which will be beneficial to the farmers.
5. To protect farm crops from direct torrents of rain create plastic farm curtains or ceiling which can be put up whenever necessary India needs both India is the land of elite engineering colleges from which thousands of engineers graduate each year. We must trust their skills.

Factories and Farms in proper ratio.

Indian industry made a hue and cry about Liberalisation. But later most sectors survived and became stronger, when liberalisation first happened in 1991.

Scientific Research should be given a boost. Good Researchers with Advance Technology can bring new Inventions and Discoveries which will be beneficial to our Nation upto 2023.

10. References :

1. *"Look East, Link West, says PM Modi at Make in India launch". Hindustan Times. 25 September 2014.*
2. *2http://www.mapsofindia.com/government-of-india/make-in-india.html*
3. *3http://www.mapsofindia.com/government-of-india/make-in-india.html*
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GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE-UP MEASURES FOR SERVING THE LAST MAN IN THE QUEUE' WHICH AIMS AT REACHING OUT TO THE MOST MARGINALISED SECTION OF THE SOCIETY (ANTYODAYA) !!!!

ONE GOAL ONE VISION, EDUCATING & ERADICATING OF UNEMPLOYMENT IS OUR MISSION OF 2023 !