

AATMA NIRBHAR BHARAT ABIYAN: SELF RELIANT INDIA



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**Dr. S. Theenathayalan
Dr. V. Sriman Narayanan**

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**MAHATAMA KAMISU V. JO
FOREWORD**

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CHALLENGES OF MAKE IN INDIA: PROSPECTS FROM DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM'S VIEW

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Abstract

This study analyzed the nation-building efforts of the challenges of making India perspective from Abdul Kalam view. The Make in India project was initially launched in September 2014 in Delhi as "Make in India" is the contemporary India of the future. Countries like China may be forced to set up their manufacturing export in India or increase production. Instead of being coerced by such acts; they should stand in line and get permission to set up more plants. India is the second most populous country in the world after China, Indian economy depends more on the agricultural sector than on other sectors such as manufacturing and services. Growth in developing countries has shown that service sectors are efficient apart from returns on investment, generating more revenue and employment opportunities. The manufacturing service sector and agriculture do not give a high return on investment. That is why the Indian government has seen to increase in it. The Government of India has taken the Make in India initiative to achieve the economic goals of service and manufacturing industries, welfare, and agriculture to increase Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross Domestic Income (GDI).

Keywords: *Manufacturing, Entrepreneur, Industry and Product*

Introduction

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, (born October 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India—died July 27, 2015, Shillong), President of India (2002–07). After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology, Kalam played a key role in developing India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He planned a series of successful missile launches, earning him the nickname "Missile Man". In the early 1990s, he also served as a scientific advisor to the government, and his pivotal role in India's 1998 nuclear weapons tests established Kalam as a national hero. In 2002, the Hindu nationalist (Hindtva) National Democratic Alliance, a Muslim Kalam, joined outgoing President K.R. Narayanan. Kalam easily won the elections in 2002, and in a formal capacity sought to use science and technology to transform India into a developed nation.

Abdul Kalam had three visions about India. Over 3000 years of history people from all over the world have come and invaded us, conquered our lands and conquered our minds. The Greeks, the Turks, the Mughals, the Portuguese, the British, the French, the Dutch, all came and plundered us and took what was ours, from Alexander onwards. But we have not done this for any other country.

We didn't beat anyone. We are not trying to take over their land, their culture and their history and impose our way of life on them. Why? Because we respect the freedom of others. That's why his First vision is freedom. He believed that India got its first glimpse of this in 1857 when we started

the War of Independence. It is this freedom that we must protect and nurture. No one will respect us if we don't have freedom. Most areas have a growth rate of 10 per cent. Our poverty levels are falling. Our achievements are being recognized globally today. Nevertheless, he had the intention of making us a developed nation and self-reliant.

This is his **Second vision** development for India. We have been a developing country for fifty years. It is time to see ourselves as a developed country. India is among the top five countries in the world in terms of GDP. **Third vision** is that India should stand as an example to the world. Because he believed that unless India stands before the world, no one will respect us. Only strength respects strength. We must be not only a military power but also a very powerful economic power. Both should go hand in hand. India's "economic growth must keep up with population growth," Kalam said.

Talking about his policy of 'Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas' (PURA), he said it would bring growth in India and bridge the gap. There is a digital divide in villages and the emerging PURA system will bridge the gap between villages and urban by providing clean and green environment, energy, education for women, population control, safe drinking water and adequate amenities in overall development depends on raising rural manufactures in India.

The Make in India project is targeted to increase GDP by 25 per cent by 2025. The strategy for Indian citizens is to promote them by increasing the chances of employee's increases their purchasing power, which directly reflects increased gross domestic production. Not only agriculture it is important to introduce such as the of India as the World Economic Power, as Abdul Kalam said. An initiative like Make in India is an attempt to create more opportunities to raise the economy this will attract the head of the industry to India and their manufacturing segment existing support for the industry. Is known that the service sectors are efficient it is necessary to create a favourable environment because of high income attraction Site -based organization outside India.

Nation-Building Initiatives of Make in India

On how to promote manufacturing in India and make India a global manufacturing hub within a few months, 'Make in the programme was launched to facilitate investment, foster innovation, promote skill development, protect intellectual property rights and build better manufacturing infrastructure. The "Make in India" initiative has developed four pillars, namely, New Processes, New Infrastructure, New Sectors and New Mindset

New Processes: 'Make in India' recognizes 'Ease of Doing Business' as the most important factor for promoting entrepreneurship. Several efforts have already been made to ease the business environment. It aims to de-license and de-regulate the industry throughout the entire life cycle of the business.

New Infrastructure: Availability of modern and convenient infrastructure is a very important requirement for the growth of the industry. The government has created a system to develop industrial corridors and smart cities to provide infrastructure based on cutting-edge technology along with modern high-speed communication and integrated logistics arrangements. Existing infrastructure will be strengthened by upgrading infrastructure in industrial clusters. Accordingly, the infrastructure of the Intellectual Property Registration System has been improved. The skill requirements of the industry should be identified and manpower development should be undertaken.

New sectors: 'Make in India' has identified 25 sectors in manufacturing, infrastructure and service activities and has opened up large FDI in defence manufacturing, construction and railway infrastructure.

New Mindset: The government will make the industry a partner in the economic development of the country. The approach will be a facilitator, not a regulator. In the short term, outdated and restrictive structures have been removed and replaced with a transparent and user-friendly system that helps encourage investment, foster innovation, improve skills, protect IP and create better productivity and infrastructure. Key sectors including railways, defence, insurance and medical devices have been opened up dramatically to unprecedented levels of FDI under the Make India programme.

Make in India - India website focuses on 25 sectors. It also provides all relevant details about FDI policies and related government schemes like IPR in these sectors. These major sectors are given the table 1.

Table 1. Classification of the Make in India Sectors

Sl. No.	Sectors	SL.No	Sectors
1	Automobiles	14	Mining
2	Automobiles Components	15	Oil and Gas
3	Aviation	16	Pharmaceuticals
4	Biotechnology	17	Ports
5	Chemicals	18	Railways
6	Construction	19	Renewable Energy
7	Defence Manufacturing	20	Roads and Highways
8	Electrical Machinery	21	Space
9	Electronic Systems	22	Textile and Garments
10	Food Processing	23	Thermal Power
11	IT and BPM	24	Tourism and Hospitality
12	Leather	25	Wellness
13	Media and Entertainment		

Make in India - Schemes

A number of schemes have been launched in support of the Make in India initiative as table 2 follows.

Table 2. Classification of the Make in India - Schemes

Sl.No.	Schemes	Sl.No.	Schemes
1	Skill India	6	Startup India
2	Digital India	7	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
3	Smart Cities	8	Amrut
4	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan	9	Sagarmala
5	International Solar Alliance (ISA)	10	Agn II

Challenges of Make in India

Investment from shell companies: Most of the Foreign Direct Investment is not from abroad directly but from Mauritius-based shell companies suspected of investing black money in India. It was on this basis that demonetisation was introduced on 8 November 2016, the government.

Productivity: According to a report by McKinsey, Indian workers in the manufacturing sector are on average almost four to five times less productive than their counterparts in Thailand and China.

Small industries: The size of the industrial units is small. Hence, it cannot achieve the desired economies of scale. Investing in modern equipment and developing supply chains is therefore unlikely to progress through make in India scheme.

Complicated labour laws: One of the main reasons behind small industries is the complicated labour regulations for units with more than 100 employees. Under the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, government permission is required before dismissal of industrial workers. Additionally, the Contractual Labour Act, 1970, requires the consent of both the government and the employee for simple changes in the description or duties of an employee and is therefore recommended as important.

Electricity: The cost of electricity in India and China is almost the same. However, India's power grid is very high.

Transportation: The average speed in China is 100 km/h. In India it is 60 kmph. Also, Make in India is a proof that Indian railways are overburdened and Indian ports are performing better than many Asian countries.

Bureaucracy: India's bureaucratic practices and corruption within the government make India very attractive to investors which can be curbed through this programme. Though India has made progress in the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index (EDB index), it is only ranked 77 among the 190 nations. Although the EDP ranking has improved, the Make in India initiative has not succeeded in increasing the size of the manufacturing sector relative to domestic production.

Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index: India is only at 78th position out of 180 countries. In today's times it is very difficult to acquire land to build a plant. India has slipped down 10 places in the World Economic Forum's latest annual Global Competitiveness Index. Steps should be taken to improve India's labour laws and land acquisition laws to attract foreign investment in make in India. Capital outflow is a major challenge for the Make in India initiative. The net outflow of capital has increased as the rupee depreciated from 54 rupees to the dollar in 2013 to more than 70 rupees in 2019. Economic recession and oil prices also contribute to this major challenge.

Objectives of the study

- ↓ To analyse the development of the manufacturing sectors under the Make in India programme.
- ↓ To examine the GDP growth of manufacturing sectors from make in India

Methodology

The study based on the secondary data collected from various Articles, Journals, government website, and news paper and web sources.

Review of Literature

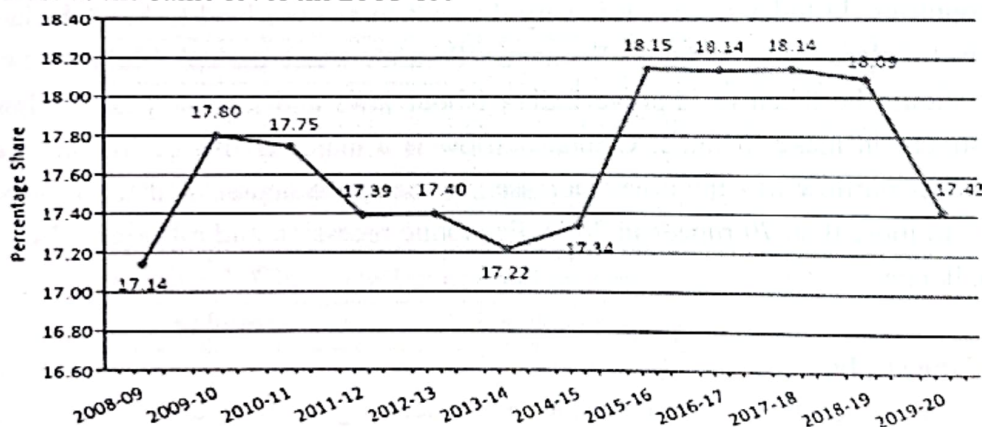
Dr. Raghuram Rajan's comment: "I am not speaking in favour of export pessimism here - India has taken a life-and-death struggle to root its comparative advantage and will continue to do so. Instead, I advise against an export-led strategy that exporters with cheap inputs. The low-value exchange rate at this time is not useful during covid-19. I would also caution against picking a particular sector like manufacturing to promote because it has worked so well for China. India is different and will grow at a different time and we have to be agnostic about what will work. Mac's India is sure to come alive.

Soundharya (2015) discusses the "Make in India" initiative for transformation and its opportunities, challenges, necessary changes and the various investors who have invested so far. The study found that the Make in India campaign will definitely make India an investment destination and a global hub for manufacturing and innovation.

Bakaria (2018) has shown that the Make in India initiative was initially launched in September 2014 in Delhi "in India" week was organized in Mumbai between 13-18 February 2016. The primary objective of this plan is to make India a manufacturing hub like China. India is a market no MNCs want to miss the opportunity to sell their products here. Hence, they may be forced to set up their manufacturing units in India or increase production skills of existing people. But it would be better if there was an environment in India where MNCs would queue up on their own to get permission to set up more plants in India rather than being forced through such movements.

Results and discussion

The first objective of manufacturing sectors in the Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2008 -09 ranged from 17.14 to 17.80 percent. It increased to 18.15 percent in 2014-15, and 2015 -16 and remained almost at the same level till 2018-19.



Note: GVA are at Constant Price (Base Year 2011-12); Data for 2018-19 and 2019-20 are provisional.

In 2019-20, the manufacturing sector fell due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the nationwide lockdown that began in March 2020 to contain it. There would have been chances of an additional

percentage in the manufacturing sector if Corona had not prevailed. 'Make in India' completes eight years, with annual FDI reaching \$83 billion. The Covid19 impact of 2013 India India's toy exports 14 projects a phenomenal growth of 636% during April-August 2022. Mac India has achieved a modest record in 27 sectors. It also includes strategic sectors of manufacturing and services.

The second objective is the GDP growth of manufacturing sectors from make in India. India's economy expanded 4.4 per cent year-on-year in the three months to December 2022, below forecasts of 6.3 per cent to September and 4.6 per cent. Private spending, 61.6 per cent of GDP, fell sharply (2.1% vs. 8.8% in Q3), hurt by rising borrowing costs. At the same time, investment slowed (8.3% vs. 9.7%), government spending shrank (-0.8% vs. -4.1%), and exports (11.3% vs. 12.3%) and imports (10.9% vs. 25.9%) lost steam. On the other hand, equities rebounded (0.2% -2.3%). The manufacturing sector contracted for the second time (-1.1% vs. -3.6%) was seen in finance and real estate (5.8% vs. 7.1%) and trade, hotels, transport, and communication (9.7% vs. 15.6%). In contrast, production in the mining sector rebounded (3.7% vs. -0.4%) and saw faster increases in agriculture (3.7% vs. 2.4%), utilities (8.2% vs. 6%), and construction (8.4% vs. 5.8%). The growth rate for the 2022/2023 financial year was unchanged at 7 per cent.

Suggestions

Additional thrust by the government on initiatives such as capacity building should be proposed by the government to provide the necessary support to promote entrepreneurship and productive agricultural products in India. Products must be manufactured to carry materials that limit their impact on the environment. India should be proactive in attracting more FDI by promoting reforms such as increasing the FDI limit and easing procedural delays.

Conclusion

The India target is to increase GDP by 25 percent by 2025. The strategy for Indian citizens is to encourage employees to increase their purchasing power by increasing opportunities. Agriculture alone is enough to make India a global economic powerhouse, the modern age creates more opportunities and initiatives; essential to boost the economy. This is because globalization is the current support for industry leaders and Entrepreneurs to move away from India and its manufacturing sector.

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