

Mission Make in India: An Analysis of Its Impact and Opportunities for the Indian Economy

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Abstract: *An attempt has been made to study and highlight the mission “Make in India” launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Damodardas Modi on 25th September, 2014. The main objective of the mission was to lure more and more foreign investors for Promoting India as important Investment Destination and a Global Hub of Manufacturing, Design and Innovations for Development. Initially 25 sectors were taken up and latter on 02 more sectors were added. Significant achievements have been made under the Mission ‘Make in India’ such as commissioning of ‘INS VIKRANT’ India’s First Home Built Aircraft. Six Industrial Corridors are being developed across various regions of the country. Asia’s largest MedTech Zone (AMTZ) has been set up in Andhra Pradesh and Hon’ble Prime Minister also Bats for ‘Vocal for Local’ to Make India Self-Reliant. Investment promotional activities after launch of mission ‘Make in India’ initiative are being undertaken by various Central Government Ministries, Departments and all State/Union Territories Governments from time to time due to which India has emerged as 5th Largest Economy of the World. The article provides a comprehensive analysis of the Make in India initiative of the Government of India. It discusses the initiatives objectives, its impact on various sectors, and the role of the different States/Union Territories in its implementation. The article also highlights the initiatives significant achievements and its potential to transform India into a global manufacturing hub.*

Keywords: Make in India, Mission, Manufacturing, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Development, Industrial Policy, Global Hub

1. Introduction

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Damodardas Modi has laid down stress on the Mission ‘Make in India’ to amplify and boost various sectors and channelize our potential to transform India into a global manufacturing hub. It is true that immediately after Independence India was dependent on the Developed Countries for supply of even a needle of a machine. By the passage of time due to growth of population the demand of such things increased manifold and Indian production could not commensurate with it. There are a few sectors in which India has done magnificent job and left the whole world far behind. Those sectors are Information Technology (IT), Agriculture and Food Processing, Textiles, Technology to manufacture goods of daily use and formulation of some important Medicines. At the moment some of the items are being exported by India to Developed as well as Developing countries at large. But for the last two to three decades some of the countries like China, Japan, Korea, etc. established their business roots in India and rapidly overpowered the Indian trade and markets as well. In India during this period due to the open trade policy no such item was there in the market which was not made in China, Japan, Korea, etc. It is very clear that India is self sufficient in various resources like Food Grains, Cotton, Jute, Fruits, some Pulses, besides some Minerals and Rocks. Every sector whether Government or Private have a specific role to make the mission ‘Make in India’ success by optimum utilization of the available resources. No doubt, India has sufficient Resources, Unskilled/Skilled, Manpower, Market, power, Research and Development Institutions (R&D) despite of that, Indian made products are diminishing at alarming rate from the Indian Market and people of India prefer goods made in China and other countries irrespective of inexpensive and best products made in India. Until this perception is changed among common masses of India, the target of mission ‘Make in India’ is

difficult to achieve. So, the desired results can only be achieved by focusing on the contribution of the Government as well as Private sectors in providing the sufficient raw material to the already established or to be established industrial units to further our mission of ‘Make in India’ to significantly empower the Indian Economy and its Global standing.

Mission Make in India

Hon’ble Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Damodardas Modi has launched the Mission ‘Make in India’ formally on 25th September 2014 from Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. Although, it was announced by the Prime Minister in his maiden Independence Day speech from the Historical Red Fort, New Delhi on August 15, 2014 with the objective of promoting India as an important Investment Destination and a Global Hub in Manufacturing, Design, Innovation and Development, *Hindustan Times* (September 25, 2014), *Business Standard India* (September 25, 2014), *The New Indian Express* (September 26, 2014), (Fig.-1 a & b).



Figure 1 (a): Logo of mission ‘Make in India’

Volume 12 Issue 6, June 2023

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Figure 1 (b): 'Make in India' launched by Hon'ble PM (Google Pic).

Vision:

The Mission 'Make in India' initiative aims to create a **favourable environment for Investment**, Development of modern and efficient Infrastructure, opening up new sectors for Foreign Investment and a positive partnership between Government and Industry. The main aim of this campaign was to grow the manufacturing contribution in national GDP as seen with other Developed as well as Developing nations of the world. It also aims at generating jobs, attracting greater Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and transforming India into a 'Manufacturing Hub' over the globe.

The Priority Sectors:

Initially under mission 'Make in India' 25 sectors were given priority and which after reviewing 02 more sectors were added and now focus is on 27 sectors. 15 manufacturing sectors under the Department for Promotion of Industrial Policy and Internal Trade and 12 service sector Departments of Commerce coordinates. These sectors are Automobiles, Food Processing, Renewable Energy, Automobile Components, IT and BPM, Roads and Highways, Aviation, Leather, Space, Biotechnology, Media and Entertainment, Textiles and Garments, Chemicals, Mining, Thermal Power, Construction, Oil and Gas, Environmental Services, Financial Services, Educational Services, Tourism and Hospitality, Defense Manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals, Wellness, Electrical Machinery, Ports, Electronic Systems and Railways. Since its launch, 'Make in India' has made significant achievements. These are the sectors where likelihood of **FDI (foreign direct investment)** is the highest. The Prime Minister of India is of the firm belief that **"the development of these sectors would definitely 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 destination, especially when combined with the effective governance intended by the Government of India"**. The Times of India, (January 10, 2018).

Role of States/Union Territories in mission 'Make in India':

To make the mission 'Make in India' success some states too launched their own local initiatives such as 'Make in Odisha', 'Tamil Nadu Global Investors Meet' Business Standard India (September 23, 2017) 'Vibrant Gujarat',

'Magnetic Maharashtra The Times of India (January 17, 2015), The Times of India (August 9, 2015), Hindustan Times (February 20, 2018) and MERCOM India, (February 20, 2018) and 'Happening Haryana' Wanda Group (January, 25, 2016) and Dalian Wanda The Economic Times (April 28, 2017). The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir may also play pivotal role to launch mission 'Make in J&K' in some sectors, i. e. Tourism, Mining, etc. The Geology and Mining Department of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir falls in the preview of Mining Sector and may also play a significant role to make mission 'Make in India' success. It came into existence in 1960 and since then has been engaged in Geological exploration of minerals and rocks of erstwhile J&K State now the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and has a lot of contribution to explore their mineral wealth. The explored mineral wealth in Jammu and Kashmir may be used to fulfill the requirement of the mineral based industries for the manufacturing of new products of Indian make not only for the people of Jammu and Kashmir/Ladakh but for India and world as well. It has explored many minerals and rocks besides precious gems in the Union Territories. The important among them are Gypsum, Limestone, Quartzite, Coal, Magnesite, Dolomite, Borax, Sulphur, Marble, Granite, Slate, etc. It is interesting to know that some of the explored deposits i. e. minerals and rocks have already been leased out by the department to Government as well as private entrepreneurs for the establishment of mineral based Industries. Some of the entrepreneurs have already established their mineral based industrial units in various Districts of Jammu and Kashmir for finishing the raw material to prepare different commodities. Interesting to know that, some of them supply the mineral as raw material to other industrial units established not only in Jammu and Kashmir but in different parts of the country as well. More than 30 Mining Leases for Gypsum mineral alone have been granted by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the basis of exploration conducted by Geology and Mining Department. It is surprising to know that Mineral Gypsum alone is used in more than 40 products like **Paper, Gypsum Board, Paint, Pottery, Chalk and crayons, Portland cement, Plaster of Paris, Ammonium Sulphate, Sulphur, Sulphuric acid, insecticide besides used for Zinc Smelting, Water Treatment, Manure Drying, Fixing Nitrogen Efficiency of Manures, to increase soil porosity, for retention of moisture in dry soil, for Rice land Managing, for Reclamation of Alkaline soil, etc.** Government may invite reputed and interested industrialists by providing lucrative incentives to them for establishment of more and more mineral based industry to manufacture various commodities under the mission "Make in India" by utilizing the valuable mineral resources available in the Jammu and Kashmir. Thus a number of industrial units can be established for the production of different commodities and products from single **Gypsum besides its various uses in the agriculture industry**. Similarly a number of Mineral based Industrial Units may also be established on the basis of other important minerals and rocks like Limestone, Dolomite, Quartzite, Borax, etc.

Government of Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh as well as India should take some concrete steps to strengthen the Departments which are engaged in

exploration, Research and Development (R&D) of mineral deposits of J&K and Ladakh by enhancing technical manpower and establishment of laboratories with advance equipment and latest analytical techniques for better results.

Interestingly, as per India Today, a research scholar from Lucknow University, Uttar Pradesh has reported the presence of Uranium in the rocks located in the Union Territory of Ladakh. Scientists have claimed to have found uranium deposits in Ladakh but the Department of Atomic Energy has adopted a cautious approach regarding the commercial importance of the find. Geologists from Kumaun University have found exceptionally high concentration of Uranium and Thorium in Udmaru, a small village situated on a volcanic rock formation in the Nubra-Shyok valley in the Northern Ladakh. A Preliminary study of a thick granite dyke showed that it contained abundant small to medium grained euhedral, greenish coloured Zircon. Geochemical analysis of the separated Zircon grains showed exceptionally high concentration of Uranium and Thorium, Upadhyay, The Economic Times, (August 28, 2007). All of us are well aware that for radioactive minerals India is dependent on other countries like Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, France, Canada etc. The Government has to step forward to take up that region on priority for exploration and extensive research to determine the occurrence of such minerals. If the said deposits are found economically viable on exploration it would be a source to meet up the demands of National Nuclear Reactors and Atomic Power Plants. There is no dearth of minerals deposits as well as other raw material in the country to support the manufacturers, industries and other agencies engaged for production of different commodities to support the mission 'Make in India' but dearth is in our will to explore and use the available resources significantly to fulfill the mission. If all the explored resources are used for the manufacturing of different products, we will be sufficient to provide in day to day required commodities, goods, machines, equipments, weapons, etc. of made in India and will never be dependent on other countries and this will also generate major avenues of employment and revenue such as::

- Generation of Employment to our skilled and unskilled unemployed youth.
- Major Contribution in economic growth of the country.
- Contribution of huge Revenue to the Govt. exchequer.

During COVID-19 epidemic India had set right an example of the mission 'Make in India' by providing Hydroxychloroquine tablets to United States of America (USA), Brazil, Israel, Afghanistan among 40 other countries and announced to support neighbouring countries by providing more Hydroxychloroquine to overcome the epidemic COVID-19. During the outbreak of COVID-19 there was dearth of Masks, Sanitizers, Ventilators, Testing Kits, PPE Kits, etc. in India. But it is a matter of proud that in a record time under the garb of the mission 'Make in India', India not only met the demands of its fellow citizens but also provided to so many Corona affected countries. It is imperative to point out that a nation having more than 130 crores population and being the largest populous country over the Globe, it is not an easy task to meet up the demands

of such a huge population. Despite of that India not only made its vaccine but two to three dozes were administered to its fellow citizens free of cost in a record time bound manner and saved millions of precious lives. It all has been done in the garb of a visionary mission 'Make in India' as all the Research and Development Agencies as well as the Scientists were given free hand and were well supported by the Government of India to achieve the targets (Fig.-2).



Figure 2 (a): COVID- 19 Vaccine made in India



Figure 2 (b): Providing free vaccine to Indian citizens (Google Pic)

It is utmost important to go for 'make in India' label not only in mineral based goods but other items too from all available resources as well. It is interesting to know that as per media our neighbouring country Pakistan bought masks from China to meet up the challenges of epidemic COVID-19. It was aired by National as well as International media that the masks provided to Pakistan by China were substandard and were made up of discarded and inferior clothes. So, to avoid such instances of humiliation, it is the right time that India may plan to strengthen their Research and Development (R&D) Institutions and Laboratories to explore more and more possibilities for establishment of the industries for the production of different commodities of Indian make. Although, in so many fields, Indian scientists have given befitting reply to the scientists working on different aspects of Research and Development (R&D) over the globe. But time has come to prepare our self to design and to make right from a needle up to costly scientific Instruments, Medicines and Testing Machines, Defence Equipments/Weapons besides all other daily needed items in India so that we may not remain dependent on other

countries for procurement of any such item to meet up our demands. It is imperative to mention that Defence Ministry has reserved 26 items for manufacture in local Defence Companies, The Financial Express (May 13, 2018), Meri Sarkar (May, 21.2020).

India's New Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Norms issued in the month of April, 2020 have given a new hope and birth to the mission 'Make in India'. Due to the issuance of these guidelines it is believed that so many International Companies/Firms are interested to invest and establish industries in India since India has a large market besides the availability of sufficient skilled/unskilled manpower. It is pertinent to mention here that during the last year (2022-23) Maharashtra became No.1 in FDI wherein Rs.1 Lakh 18 Thousand 422 crores were attracted to boost Services, IT, Trading, Telecom and Automobile industry due to which a large employment opportunities have been created, The Times of India (June 10, 2023). If India will succeed to provide the raw material as well as other requisite facilities under new norms a day will not be far off that we will surpass easily the trade mark Made in China and replace it from the Indian market. It is hoped that all the States/Union Territories of India shall take advantage of this magnificent mission 'Make in India'.

According to the World Bank, India ranked 63rd in 2022 in Ease of Doing Business across the world among 190 countries, improving its rank from 142 in 2014. In February 2017 the Government appointed the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Productivity Council to sensitize actual users and get feedback on various reform measures besides to promote

productivity culture in India. As a result, now there is competition among States/Union Territories of India to improve their current ranking on the Ease of Doing Business index based on the completion percentage scores on 98 point action plan for business reforms under the mission 'Make in India'. Haryana has been included in the top achievers category in the fifth edition of States/Union Territories Ease of Doing Business released by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on June 30th 2022. Apart from Haryana the top achievers are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, Business Standard, (October 31, 2016) and The Financial Express (February 18, 2017). In 2018, Modi Government pledged to take the country to the top 50 in Ease of Doing Business rankings.

Some major achievements under mission 'Make in India':

Under the garb of the Mission 'Make in India' it is imperative to mention that India has made utmost efforts to achieve the desired targets for which the Research and Development Institutions/Laboratories and concerned Scientists and Researchers are given free hand and fully supported by the Government to see India at new heights while making the mission 'Make in India' a success. Some glaring achievements under the mission 'Make in India' are highlighted below:

- INS VIKRANT India's First Home Built Aircraft Carrier has been commissioned by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India in September, 2022 (Fig.-3).



Figure 3: Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Damodardas Modi commissioned India's first Indigenous aircraft carrier INS Vikrant (Google Image).

- Six industrial corridors are being developed across various regions of the country.
- India has become an exporter of electricity to Nepal (\$116 M), Bangladesh (\$ 460 M) and Myanmar (\$ 608 K) during the year 2021.
- One of the world's largest 648-MW solar Power Plant in Tamil Nadu was commissioned on September 21, 2016.
- Two path breaking prototype Locomotives of WAGC3 & WAG11 class of 10, 000 and 12, 000 hp respectively

were developed indigenously by converting existing diesel locomotive to upgraded electric locomotive.

- Asia's largest MedTech Zone (AMTZ) has been set up in Andhra Pradesh.
- Three textile mega clusters in Bareilly, Lucknow and Kutch are being set up, thereby benefitting more than 1500 artisans.
- Hon'ble Prime Minister Bats for 'Vocal for Local' to Make India Self-Reliant and due to which various small innovative schemes have been launched and some of them are gaining full momentum. Prime Minister has stated that as "drop by Drop of water becomes a vast ocean. Similarly, if every fellow citizen of India starts living the mantra of 'Vocal for Local', then it will not take long for the country to become self-reliant".

Investment promotional activities after launch of mission 'Make in India' are being undertaken by various Central Government Ministries, Departments and all State/Union Territory Governments from time to time, due to which India has emerged as 5th Largest Economy of the World. However, it is not too late to think over, while formulating such policies by amendment in rules and regulations that each Indian should be self sufficient in getting any commodity of daily use made in India to avoid flow of Indian money to other trading countries considering India as their marketing hub and creating dependency on their products. It is the right time to take pledge to strengthen Indian market by opting the goods made in India. This is the only way to make mission 'Make in India' a success to become Developed Country and largest Economy in the world.

2. Conclusion

On the basis of a comprehensive review and after synthesizing information from various sources like Academic Articles, Media Reports, News Papers and performing in-depth analysis of make in India initiative it is thus concluded that the mission 'Make in India' is a right move launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri. Narendra Damodardas Modi for transforming India into a Global Design, Innovation and Manufacturing hub. However, its success depends on collective efforts of Government, Private sector and the citizens of our country. The authors are quite sure that one day India will definitely achieve new heights of success due to the firm belief and devotion of Hon'ble Prime Minister and support of more than 130 crore fellow citizens with regard to mission 'Make in India'.

Acknowledgement:

Authors are thankful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for initiating such as visionary and far sighted mission for promoting India as developed country and to become largest economy in the world. The Scientists, Researchers, Industrialists, Planners, Workers besides other concerned directly or indirectly are also acknowledged for their tireless and dedicated efforts to achieve the targets and to make the mission 'Make in India' success. The contribution and magnificent role of various States and Union

Territories of India to make the mission a 'success is also acknowledged.

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