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## **Make In India: Success Or Failure A Critical Analysis**

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### **Abstract**

Development and growth of an economy is depending on manufacturing and production of goods and services. If manufacturing sector is strong then it creates more employment opportunity for skill and unskilled workers. In 2014 the Indian government launches Make In India campaign in order to boost of manufacturing sectors and in flow more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in manufacturing units India. The main purpose of Make In India is to generate employment opportunities as well as technological advancement in India so that Indian economy can be come global economy. Study giving emphasis on the initiative taken by Indian government to success Make In India campaign. It also emphasis on the problems face make in India campaign.

**Keywords:** Make In India, Employment Creation, Foreign Direct Investment, Economic Development.

### **Introduction:**

On 25th September 2014 our Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi launch make in India aim of making India is to take an initiative by Government of India to encourage domestic and multinational companies to manufacture their products in India.

The Government of India adopted this strategy for establishment of socialistic pattern of society through the Economic growth, Self reliance, Social justice and poverty alleviation.

Making India is a new National program designed to transform India from National to global manufacturing hub just like China. The major objective of make in India to create employment opportunity and skill development. The initiatives also aim that high quality production at lowest cost and create employment opportunities. It hopes to attract capital and technological investment in India. There are 25 sectors are mainly included in make in India campaign there are certain relaxation are given licensing for 3 years.

- 1) Chemical
- 2) Automobile
- 3) Biotechnology
- 4) Aviation
- 5) Automobile components
- 6) Defense manufacturing
- 7) Electrical machinery
- 8) Electronic items
- 9) Food processing
- 10) Information technology
- 11) Leather
- 12) Media and entertainment
- 13) Mining
- 14) Oil and gas
- 15) Pharmaceuticals
- 16) Port and shipping
- 17) Railways
- 18) Road and highways
- 19) Space astronomy
- 20) Textile and garments
- 21) Thermal Power
- 22) Tourism and Hospitality
- 23) Renewal energy
- 24) Construction
- 25) Wellness

As per new government policy 100% FDI is permitted in all above sector except defense (49%) and media (26%).

### **2. Objectives of study:**



- 1) to review the present scenario of make in India campaign.
- 2) to know aims and objective of make in India.
- 3) To find out major initiative taken by the Indian Government in related to make in India.
- 4) To analysed the success or failure of make in India.

### **3. Research methodology**

This research paper is pure the base on secondary data, which is collected from different websites, reference books, periodicals ,Books,Journals,Newspapers and OfficialWebsite of making India. We critically analysed various official articles government reports and literature review.

### **4. Aims and objective of make in India campaign**

There are following major object making India Company.

- 1) An increase in the share of gross domestic production from 16 % to 25% up to 2022.
- 2) To create up employment opportunities of hundred millions people in India to the make of India.
- 3) Enhancement of technological developments and use modern technology in production sector.
- 4) keep Indian companies and global competitive level in case of production sector.
- 5) Ensure sustainable growth and development in manufacturing sector in India.

In August 2014 Indian government allow 49% FDI in defence sector and hundred percent in railway infrastructure previously it was 24% and no FDI in railway infrastructure.

### **Major initiative taken under make in India campaign:**

#### **1) Easing policies and laws:**

Hindi field of Defence Sector Indian government has been declined and validity increase up to 3 years.

#### **2) Amendments in Companies Act, 2015:**

There are certain amendments are done in Companies Act that is minimum Paid- up capital and Common seal for companies.

#### **3) The department of industrial policy and promotion.**

There are special team is formed to facilitate and Fast Track investment from Korea and Japan.

#### **4) Protect minority investors**

An additional safeguard have been put for the shareholders of privatelyheld companies.

#### **5) An investor's facilitation cell (IFC)**

Special investor facilitation cell has been created as "Invest India "to guide ,assist and holding handsof investors during the lifetime.

#### **6) Dedicated portal for business queries.**

Dedicated cell has been created to answer queries from business entities through a newly created web portal.

### **Review success or failure of make in India**

There are 6 boosting make in India.

#### **1) Automotive**

Automotive sector has play an important role in the success of make in India. Mini Global car making companies are established in India such as Renault ,Suzuki ,Honda, Volkswagen set up there plant in India the total investment is 74 to240 billions and there are 60 Millions employment opportunities in future.

#### **2) Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (Digital India):**

Electronics hardware is an important pillars of both making India and digital India. There are several electronics manufacturing company started to making productions in India such as Vivo Oppo MI search companies expected to invest\$100 billions to 400 billions the employment opportunity will be 28 Millions.

#### **3) Road and highways:**

Road and highways are important factors for infrastructure Development.In financial year 2018 -19 the Road length was increased from 5759 kilometres to 61300 kilometres.The total investment is \$ 97.4 billion.

#### **4) Food Processing:**

There are seven Mega Food Park started and 5000 jobs and 25,000 farmers are benefited from these industries.

#### **5) Renewable Energy:**

Now present solar energy play an important role in every aspect of reproduction in 2015 320 Gigawatts energy produce now it is increased to 750 Giga watt.

#### **6) Pharmaceuticals:**

India is the biggest producer of Pharmaceutical product. FDI equity inflow in this sector from April 2014 to March 2016 amounted to 2.25 billions.



### Challenges for make in India

#### 1) Low productivity of Indian factories

As per McKinsey report Indian workers are less productive as compared to China in Thailand.

#### 2) Inefficient skills

Indian workers don't have sufficient technical skill. Indian workers are five times less productive than China and Thailand.

#### 3) Complicated Labour Regulation

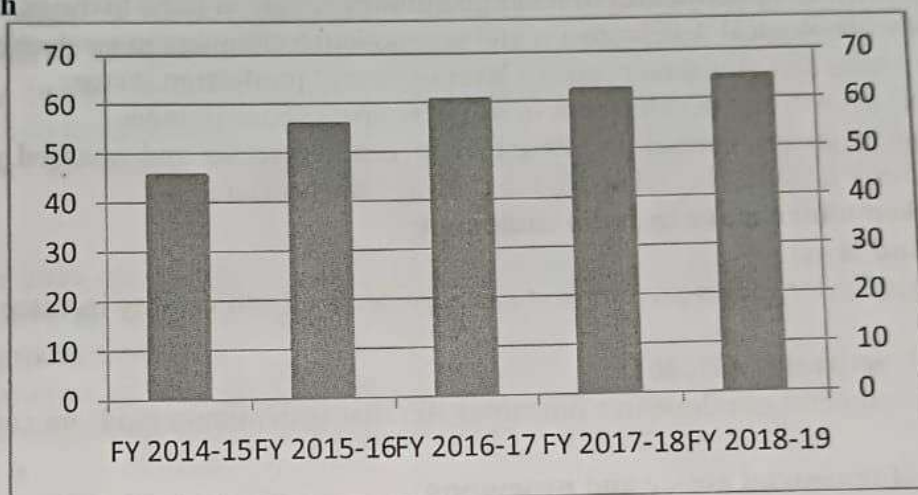
Complicated labour Rules and Regulations is also one of the problems that FDI is less.

5) Power supply is insufficient and costly.

6) Inconvenient transport facilities.

7) Bureaucratic procedure and corruption.

### Diagram or Graph



### FDI inflow into India US Dollar in Billion

#### Conclusion:

The main aim of making India is to boost up foreign investment and self-reliant in terms of manufacturing products. India become a global hub in a manufacturing of various types of products, so that many job opportunities can be raised in India, this is the main objective of 'Make in India'. But due to labour law, corruptions, instability of political environment, low productivity of Indian worker, lack of infrastructure development, the speed of development has been reduced which was expected in 'Make in India'. Now present FDI is not increasing as we expect in manufacturing units in India.

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