

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

Chief Editor
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

Publisher
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

Regional Editor

Manichander Thammishetty

Ph.d Research Scholar, Faculty of Education IASE, Osmania University, Hyderabad

International Advisory Board

Kamani Perera Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathematical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken	Hasan Bakfir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences[PK]
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pinteau, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian University, Oradea,Romania	George - Calin SERITAN Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, IasiMore

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Iresh Swami S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University,Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU,Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University,Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary,Play India Play,Meerut(U.P.)	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra Maulana Azad National Urdu University
	Sonal Singh, Vikram University, Ujjain	



Golden Research Thoughts

GRT

MAKE IN INDIA



Khamkar S. P.

**Department of Economics , R.K.Talreja College of Atr, commerce and Science,
Ulhasnagar ,Dist—Thane.**



Khamkar S. P.

ABSTRACT

Objective of 12th five year plan, 2012—2017 is to increase employment, with increasing Population in India and world. It is quite difficult for government to provide every one with a job. We Have to create jobs and demand for services as well as agricultural production. The world's economic Situation is better today to India. Prime Minister Narendra Modi lunched "Make in India "to Surpassing China as well as United States. Nrendra Modi have been using different slogans such as Make in India, Start up India, Zero Defect Zero Effect and Acchhe Din Etc. The highest growth rate in G.D.P. In the first four years of the 12th five year plan. Modi Government Focus on Make in

India, especially in the manufacturing sector.

KEYWORDS :increase employment , create jobs and demand for services, agricultural production.

INTRODUCTION :

Make in India was the B.J.P. led N.D.A. Government's flagship campaign intended to Boost the domestic manufacturing industry,



and attract foreign investment in to the Indian economy.Prime Minister Narendra Modi lunched it on 25th September 2014. Elegant lion used a logo for the Make in India, inspired by the Ashoka Chakra and designed to present India's success in all aspects. India Demanded direct investment to surpassing China as well as United States. India used the slogans as Mak In India, Start up India, Zero Defect Zero Effect, and Acchhe Din etc.

COMPARISON OF CHINA AND INDIA

India and China were equally bad in manufacturing sector, in 1985. By 2008, China become a

world leader in manufacturing, India grew too but nothing closer to China. Manufacturing export by China and India in 2008, manufacturing share of China was 10.5 per cent in the world, while share of India was only 1 per cent. Low technology share of export was 18 per cent of China and 2 per cent of India. In 2010, G.D.P. of industry was 46.7 per cent of China while India's 26.3 per cent.

In just 20 years, China has caused all that changes. Many economist agree that the center of world's economy is shifting towards Asia, in 2014—15. While dominance of U.S.A. and developed countries in global G.D.P. has slipped since 1990, the share of China and India in 2015, roughly the same as the four largest economies of Western Europe. If China could make all that changes in the previous 20 years. Why can't India too in the next 20? India needs to really crack the whip and have to be competitive. This is good opportunity for India as China is slowing down and manufacturing will probably move. India should utilize this particular time.

OBJECTIVES OF MAKE IN INDIA

There are three more important objectives in Make in India

1. To increase G.D.P. up to 25 per cent by 2025.
2. To provide employment for skilled and unskilled labors.
3. To attract direct foregoing investment.
4. More preference to labor intensive technology.

WHY DO WE NEED MANUFACTURING?

There are three sectors in every economy, such as agriculture, industry and services. Make in India has given more importance to manufacturing sector because of

1. Manufacturing can create a lot of jobs.
2. It can create a job for uneducated too.
3. It can really complement our service industry.
4. Manufacturing superiority is essential for research to national security.

Modi Government won the election by promising job through rapid industrial growth. But it was very difficult task, increasing population by 1.6 per cent in India and world. It is quite difficult for any government to provide every one with a job. The unemployment rate was 4 per cent in India during 2012 to 2015, it mince 49 unemployment per 1,000 populations. Youth in the age group of 18 to 25 years, 12 million are added to the work force every year in India. Unemployment amongst skilled is higher than unskilled in 2014—15. To create a jobs government has started Industrialization. However, all companies are not Indian. There is bunch of American, European or even Chinese companies. They can set up the factories. The net effect is that, India does not have a money making industries of its own. The government would subsidize these foreign factories to keep them running in India. These factories are not Indian so that they do not generate direct revenue for India. Foreign companies pay taxes to India. The whole game is for the jobs. Foreign investors are supper rich. They can create jobs in India.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's commitment for employers to create additional jobs. Government proposed fiscal and monitory incentives, the key one being 30 per cent income tax exemption for units that create an additional 2 per cent jobs. Modi coined a slogan, "Zero Defect Zero Effect, "Which signifies production mechanisoms. Wherein products have no defects and the process through which product is made zero adverse environmental and ecological effects. If anyone has to make a choice globally. It will be India

SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY IN MAKE IN INDIA

Make in India focused on the following sectors of the economy

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Automobile components. | 2. Aviation biotechnology. | 3. Chemical |
| 4. Defense manufacturing | 5. Electrical machinery | 6. Electronic systems |
| 7. Food processing | 8. Information technology | 9. Lather |
| 13. Pharmaceuticals. | 14. Port and Shipping. | 15. Railway |
| 16. Renewable Energy. | 17. Road and Highway | 18. Space. |
| 19. Textile and Garment | 20. Thermal Power. | 21. Tourism and Hospitality |

100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment (F.D.I.) is permitted in all the above sectors, except for space (75 per cent), defense (49 per cent)

RESPONSE TO MAKE IN INDIA

In January 2015, the spice group started a mobile phone manufacturing Unit in U.P. with investment of five billion .Huawi opened a new research and development (R&D)With \$ 170 million investment. In automobiles, Maruty Suzuki's, Eging, Honda's Crete, Fords Eco-sports, Rene's Dust, Bolero, Mahindra and Mahindra's XUV wanted to export their vehicles. Railway has to play very important part in Make in India. Just for information railway have issued For \$ 7 billion to manufacture diesel and electric locomotives. All of \$ 7 billion would be made in India .Another important is the \$ 16 billion high speed railway of which 25 per cent will be made in India. There are other three or four major projects, one of which is in West Bengal, all that projects will be Invest \$ 20 to 25 billion, Digital India is designed to create a knowledge economy in India, today a poor puncture wala, a bekari Wala, a mason, an electrician are all using their smart phones to better do their business. Mobile Manufacturing has attracted nearly 15 new plants in 2015, 20,000 new jobs created. In 2014—15, per Month 8 million phones were made in India.

Make in India started 13th Feb to 18 the Feb 2016, in Maharashtra at Mumbai, Girgaon Chowpatty. Main objectives of this programmed was to create business friendly Atmosphere in Maharashtra by increasing ease of doing business as much as possible crease in F.D.I. and local investment in Maharashtra. Chef Minister Devendra Fadnavis Was pointed out, agriculture sector contribute only 11 per cent to the state G.D, P, We need to Create employment in manufacturing sector in Maharashtra. Small and Medium Enterprises (S.M.E.S.) has been a dynamic sector over the last five decades SMES created a jobs and increase contribution in G.D.P.

RESOURCES

1. Dutt and Sundram : Indian Economy, 2014.
- 2.S.M. Desai : Indian Economics, Nirali Prakashan, 2014, Pune.
- 3.Tehelka ; 29—02—2016, www, TEHELKA.come
- 4.Times of India ; 17—02—2016, 25—02—2016.
- 5.Indian Express ; 15—02—2016, 16—02—2016, 10—02—2016, 08-02—2016.
- 6.The Economic Time; 01—02—2016, 05—02—2016.

7.Lok Satta, Mumbai ; o5—02--1

8.www.makeinindia.com.

9.www.makinindia.com.>mumbai-wee

Publish Research Article

International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed, India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.org