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# Make in India: A Road for the Atmanirbhar Bharat

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## ABSTRACT

*India is a developing country, and at the same time it is the second largest populated country in the world, which brings a challenging task to run the country in an effective and efficient manner, thus to resolve many issues government of India has launched a "MAKE IN INDIA" mission in which we will establish all such things, which we import from rest of the world and try to find its alternative option we have to do all such possible things to minimise the import rate and increase the export rate, as the higher export rate is the symbol of growth. Make in India is just not a policy; it is a mission which includes various policies for self-dependant India, it is the government's flagship programme for development.*

*This Article is created to highlight the government works and various policies for the betterment of India steps taken by the government to make India a self-dependent country, increase employment and foreign exchange, the objective and reason of this mission etc*

**Keywords-** *Make In India Mission, Gdp, Export And Import, Infrastructure.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The growth of the nation is one of the acts, which an existing government should perform for the survival of a nation. As there are lots of problems faced by the existing government before the establishment of the story economy. In India resources are scarce, so it is very difficult to get the optimum utilization of resources with such a huge population, India is the second largest populated country in the world. Initially, India could not be able to manufacture its basic need, everything had been imported from the other country, which may ultimately affected the economy of the country as there were high import rates, but less export rate. This results in a decrease in the financial condition of the country. Thus, the government launched the make in India mission, in which they emphasis to manufacturing the goods rather than importing them.

## II. MAKE IN INDIA MISSION

Make in India is the mission launched by the Indian government to make our country self-dependant, this mission aims to empower India established companies to manufacture the import goods means the various goods which we need to import from other countries, Indian

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companies should reach that level to manufacture and assemble the made in India goods. Make in India mission help in opening the field of investment, it will attract more peoples to invest in our country which will be benefited the increase in the economy of the country.

Make in India deals with the policies which will be beneficial for the development of a strong economy. There are various factors which impact the economy of the country like poverty, education, the lack of proper health facilities and many more things.

### **III. REASON FOR THIS MISSION**

From 2009-2013, the condition of India had become miserable<sup>2</sup>, there need some stern steps to overcome this issue as there has been a major default in the Indian manufacturing sector at the international level and the GDP reduces from 2.2 to 2 %. Which was a drastic change in the Indian economy.

The contribution of the domestic employees was also low. The Indian manufacturing sector is not in a condition to generate high employment. This sector has generated only 1.8% i.e. from 17 million to 53 million jobs. This is very unsatisfactory figures as India is the second largest populated country in the world, there were approx. 1, 27.77 crores<sup>3</sup> in 2019 and only 53 million jobs were provided by the manufacturing sector, which was not good news for the Indian economy, which was at a developing stage, at that time.

The major portion of the Indian economy is run by the service sector, which is less intensive than the manufacturing sector. The service sector was responsible for generating 32% of employment in 2011-12 and contributing 55% of the GDP on the other hand manufacturing sector was responsible for 12% of employment and contribute 15% of the GDP. The manufacturing sector as it is the key to the development of a country.

Before this mission, we were majorly dependent on other countries, our import rate was high than the export rate means we import all the necessities of life as a comparison. Exports are the key factor to determine the growth of a nation, generally, it is said that a high export rate leads to a high economy. But India had a very bad performance in the export field, there was around 1.7% contribution of export at the international level in 2013 on the hand china had around 11.5% contribution of export at the international level in 2013<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup>RitikaGaubaNandit, Ravi Dhingra, "Make in India-An Initiative to Change the Economic Landscape of the Country" V. 1(2), Amity Journal of Economics, page. 89.

<sup>3</sup>Population records increases in India, (last visit 05th may 2022, 10:44 P.M) <https://countryeconomy.com/demography/population/india?year=2009>

<sup>4</sup>RitikaGaubaNandit, Ravi Dhingra, "Make in India-An Initiative to Change the Economic Landscape of the Country" V. 1(2), Amity Journal of Economics, page. 92.

It was high time the Indian government have to take some stern steps to minimise these issues. But after the general election in 2014, the whole thing changed, on 15<sup>th</sup> August 2014, our Honourable Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi, has come up with the mission i.e. “MAKE IN INDIA” and on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014, this mission come into its function. This mission comes for the enhancement of the manufacturing sector.

#### IV. OBJECTIVES

- This mission is launched to increase the growth of the manufacturing sector by 12-14% per annum.
- The mission aims to take the manufacturing sector as the carries of the growth of the Indian economy
- This mission has an aim to provide 100 million jobs in the manufacturing sector by the end of 2022.
- This mission was launched with the object that the percentage contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP, increase to 25% by the end of 2022.

As per the World Bank report 2015 on the performance of the business, India’s rank was 130 among 189 countries, but there is a huge difference between the whole ranking and every individual department’s rankings. The Indian government should need to make certain changes which will be beneficial for making the business activities smother.

**Business Regulatory Framework:** - the business regulatory framework is the promotion of business effectively, it means regulating the business activities simply and easily without any complications for the setup of business which will help in enhancing the speed of doing business. There should be a single window function rather than multiple windows, which means a person has to submit all his documents and cost in one place rather than walking to different windows for different work, everything should be completed in one place. This might help in completing the work smoothly and speedily without any complications. Many departments have adopted this function and many are still adopting it and more methods of this. This results in increasing the manufacturing sector of our country as per the World back report 2019 on the “Ease of doing business”, India has taken a huge jump as compared with the report of 2015, and now India is in 63<sup>rd</sup> position out of 190 countries<sup>5</sup>.

**Human Resource Management:** - although everything is possible with the help of machines,

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<sup>5</sup>Ease of Doing Business in India, (Last visit 05<sup>th</sup> May 2022 11:00 P.M.):<https://tradingeconomics.com/india/ease-of-doing-business>

and technology, still all these things are useless without human resources. Human resource means the use of manpower to run business activities. India has the world's youngest population rate, which means here we have a large number of people belonging to the working age group as compared to the rest of the world which we can use, but due to lack of education and other facilities, this large population is unskilled. Thus, we should invest in them and develop our human resources, we should use more manpower in business activities as it helps in solving the problem of unemployment. This is quite a big challenge for the Indian government.

**Technology:** - Investment in technology is one of the well-known factors which will impact the growth of the nation, as an investment in technology may result in the high production of goods and high production with reducing in the cost of operation, which may result in the presence of resources thus, we have opportunity to export such goods, and increase in GDP of the country. Many experts suggest that the industries should invest in their technology and their strategies for development will be beneficial for India to MAKE IN INDIA mission success fully applicable<sup>6</sup>.

**Infrastructure Development:** - infrastructure is the basic physical structure like roads, railways, and buildings which will help in the smooth functioning of day-to-day operations and complete the task on time. A good infrastructure is a key factor in measuring the growth of the nation, it is generally said that good infrastructure, means a good and strong economy. India's growth has also been restricted by the not presence of good infrastructure, on the other hand, if we look at the other developing countries like the USA, they have very good infrastructure which will help in boosting their economy as the good infrastructure helps in reducing many barriers like.

- Presence of proper road helps in reducing the travelling and transportation time.
- Presence of proper building with facilities helps in motivating their staff for the good work.
- It may help in reducing very unnecessary operational costs.

## V. CHANGES AFTER THE LAUNCH OF THE MISSION

After the launch of this mission, the Indian government committed that they will invest Rs. 16.40 lakhs crore and the government has received inquiries worth Rs. 1.5 lakh crore investment from 2014 to 2016<sup>7</sup>. The government has opened a door for foreign direct investors to invest

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<sup>6</sup>Ritika Gauba, Nandit, Ravi Dhingra, "Make in India-An Initiative to Change the Economic Landscape of the Country" V. 1(2), Amity Journal of Economics, page. 95.

<sup>7</sup>Babu, M. Suresh (Last visited 05 May 2022, 11:30 A.M.): "Why 'Make in India' has failed".

under the MAKE IN INDIA MISSION, suddenly India become one of the top places for investment. A. To the current policies, Foreign Direct Investment is available for all sectors except the space industries, defence industries and media, rest industries, and companies available for investment. India and Japan have entered into the “India- Japan Make in India mission”, in which Japan promised India to provide special financial facilities for the development of India.

After this mission, many states start launching their make mission like “MAKING IN ODISHA, MAKING IN TAMIL NADU etc. MAKE IN INDIA mission was basically launched by the central government which covers entire India, as it took more time to be a success thus many states initialled their local make-in plans. The plan has been launched on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014, and at the time India’s position of ease of doing business was 130 out of 180 countries Acc. To the World Bank report 2015, after four years i.e. on 2019 the World Bank report on ease of doing business 2019 mentions the huge jump in India’s position, now India stands at 63<sup>rd</sup> position out of the 190 countries which are good news, and it clearly shows that the mission is working well, it proves that the step taken by the central government is working well.

## **VI. VARIOUS SECTORS COVERED UNDER THIS MISSION**

### **(A) Automobiles sector**

The automobile sector contributes approx. 7% of the country’s GDP in 2015 and employ 19 million people. India stands in 7<sup>th</sup> position in the automobile sector by producing 17.2 million vehicles. It is one of the biggest industry in the manufacturing sector, the government also provide many benefits to promote such type of industries, and this mission has shown its great impact on this industry. In 2017, April Kia motors announced to investment of \$1.1 billion to establish their car manufacturing plant in Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Kia motors also announced that they will provide 3000 employment for their plant, they will manufacture 3, 00,000 cars every year. After that Kia Motors also announced to invest \$2 billion and provide 10,000 employees in India by 2021<sup>8</sup>. This will be very beneficial for the Indian economy and much more company also announced to establish their manufacturing units in India. In March 2016 B.K Modi Group announced that they will establish their manufacturing units of electric buses near Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh.

Elon Musk has recently announced to join the Make in India mission by investing a huge

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<sup>8</sup>Kia Motors first India model to hit roads by mid-2019, (Last visited 05 May 2022 11:30 A.M.) <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/auto/auto-news/kias-first-india-model-to-hit-roads-by-mid-2019/articleshow/63035092.cms>

amount of investment to establish their Tesla manufacturing units in India. Which partially started by 2019 and come into full existence by 2020. This will help in reducing the unemployment problem faced by the government. Hitachi also announced to set up their manufacturing unit of automobile components part in Chennai by 2016, and generate employment opportunities for 10,000 people<sup>9</sup>.

### **(B) Aviation Market**

The aviation sector of India is the most undeveloped sector, the per capital trip which means an average number of the person using public vehicles or transport per year, is .04 in India which is very low as on the other hand the USA have 2 per capital trips. But this mission has shown a huge change in aviation an increase in the middle-class population in 2016 shows a boost in the aviation industry.

To rises in the aviation industry, the government of India has provided 100% Foreign Direct Investment which automatically raises this sector in the Indian market, Indian government by imposing certain restriction on the FDI announced that up to 74% of investment out of 100% does not require government permission, but from 75 % to 100% an investor should need a government approver before the investment. The government also approved 49% Foreign Direct Investment for domestic airlines, and 100% FDI allowed for the NRI and the technical institution.

### **(C) Defence Sector**

Defence is one of the most important as it will us to save our country from others, A country should have a strong defence system as here every country wants to rule on another country, we have recent two examples first, Afghanistan and Taliban and second Russia and Ukraine. India has the world's 3<sup>rd</sup> largest and 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Asia defence force Indian government invest a huge amount of its capital in defence forces for manufacturing new technologies, weapons or other development facilities. On 1<sup>st</sup> February 2022, the Indian government has shown their budget for 2022-23, and they allow a huge amount i.e. 5.25 trillion or USD 70.6 billion. Now the Indian government is very concerned about the defence system. Indian defence and aerospace manufacturing market have contained worth Rs. 85,000 Crores and in 2022 the government of India aimed to take this figure up to 1 lakh crore and five lakh crore by the end of 2047<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup>Tesla Optimistic to Enter India by 2019, Elon Musk Re-Confirms on Twitter, (Last visited 05 May 2022,11:30 A.M.) <https://www.news18.com/news/auto/tesla-optimistic-to-enter-india-by-2019-elon-musk-re-confirms-on-twitter-2071483.html>

<sup>10</sup>Defence Manufacturing, (Last visited 05 May 2022,11:30 A.M.) <https://www.makeinindia.com/sector/defence-manufacturing>

Since 2014 the Ministry of defence affairs has signed more than 180 contracts with Indian industries for giving them the order for various defence systems. Indian navy forces on establishing Artificial Intelligence and machine learning, in their various missions. There are many fighter jets, helicopters, submarines, weapons, and ammunition. Etc. which we import from other countries, now India started manufacturing their weapons or even exporting them.

#### **(D) Energy Sector**

Energy is the most important thing which will help in running the country, various industries, and motor vehicles. Energy involves all such things which help in running of something like petrol is an energy source which help in running of vehicles, electricity etc.. Mr.PiyushGoyal once stated before the Rajya Shaba, while answering the question that the Indian stand 4<sup>th</sup> Electricity generating and 4<sup>th</sup> in consuming. He said that currently India is producing 1108 TW Electricity, and we have comparable to increase its demand, we expected that the production will be 1905 TW by 2022. The Indian government has invested Rs. 3.05 Lakhs crore in the energy sector for increase in production, government also encourage peoples to setup solar panels for their domestic use and they provide various subsidies for the installation. And if some producing more than their consumption than government ready to purchase it from the consumer.

#### **(E) Electronic manufacturing**

There were lots of electronic devices which India need to import from other countries like mobiles phones, TVs Music systems. But now most of the companies have established their manufacturing units in India, or sometimes various part of the mobiles phones are manufacture in other countries but they come to India for assembling. Samsung is a Korean brand, but it have its manufacturing unit in Noida, Uttar Pradesh, and Vivo also have their manufacturing unit in Noida. Apple also have their manufacturing unit in India, but their higher variant doesn't manufacture in Indian, as they do not want to compromise with their quality issues. And many other electric appliances which India need to import from other country, are not manufactured in India.

#### **(F) Exports**

Export is one the key feature to determine the growth of the nation, higher export rate determines the high and strong economy, because while we are exporting something we get foreign exchange. A country having high foreign exchanges is a good thing for the country. Before this mission Indian had high import rate and low export rate, but after this mission the whole is changed now Indian export most of the things which they import earlier and import only important things which we are not able to manufacture due to not presence of resources or

the urgent need of the things are import.

### **(G) The Farming Industry**

This mission have also make plans for the farming industry, this is one of the greatest factor, as every things has been initiatives by this function, government of India is also concerns with this sector as there are lots of things which comes under this sector, but we important from other countries. Thus government of India ha initiates a programs in which all this vegetables, fruits or any other food related which we export form other country, we will grow it our land.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

The India is the second largest populated country in the World, thus it very difficult to manage it before 2014 the Indian Economic condition was not so good we have high import rate or less export rate, we were majorly depend on the other countries, this was not a good news for the country. But the things had changed after 2014's general elections, the commend of Indian government has been shifted to the BJP government and on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014 the launches a "MAKE IN INDIA" in which government emphasis to manufacture all the such things which we need to get import form the other country, they wanted to become the Indian as a self-esteemed country. This mission basically focuses on the manufacturing sector of the country. Which mission set up their certain objectives which they have to complete by 2022.

This mission shows their great impact on the Indian economy, ACC. To the World Bank report on 2015 the position of Indian was 130 out of 180 countries for the ease of doing business, but there was a huge difference between the overall ranking and the individual ranking of various head. Thus government analysis it very deeply and make their future plan accordingly, and the government have got a great success in their work as per the World Bank report 2019, on the ease of doing business, the India has taken a huge jump, now the overall position of India is 63 out of 190 countries.

But there is a long journey left, the manufacturing sector is the key sector which help in increasing the growth of the country, and the growth is also determine by the manufacturing industry and this initiative have also taken to established a good manufacturing sector. Hope for the better tomorrow.

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