MAKE IN INDIA PM’S VISION-MANAGEMENT VIEW

Prof. B.K. Mittal
Director, Apex Group of Institutions, Karnal, Haryana, India

Abstract—The paper is just a study paper on the above said topic. It reflects planning and follow-up decisions initiated by the present regime. Undoubtedly, it is long term programme spanned over the coming years. It aims to transform the second largest populated country to a vibrant economy. Available resources in the country are being sought for best utilization to achieve the goal. Young average age of the vast population is being sought for conversion into an asset. It seeks to provide them work opportunities within and outside the country.

Keywords- Economy, Management, Skill development, Education.

1. INTRODUCTION

Make in India is not only a programme towards manufacturing or industrial production; rather it encompasses very broad vision, which includes many aspects. It aims to transform the country to a land of hope, prosperity, vibrant opportunity and self-sustenance. It seeks conversion of huge population from liability to formidable force needed to achieve a place of self-respect and leadership in the world. It is not just a vision of the Prime Minister, rather a solid programme for action and success. Coming years should be testimony of this positive action plan of transformation which is evident from the following:

(a) Increasing activities, which lead the nation towards better employment through world class manufacturing systems.
(b) Providing and enhancing the role of nation in service sector such Information Technology, education, health care, communication, accounting, tourism and energy sectors.
(c) Putting the lesser used financial resources to work with Public sector undertakings, insurance and other social security organizations such as LIC, E.P.F.O, National Pension scheme and other organizations engaged in providing such securities and programmes.
(d) Utilization of internal resources towards providing services leading to updated infrastructure at affordable costs in major sectors such as defence, road, rail, air and sea routes etc.
(e) Providing and updating the defence infrastructure with internal and external resources at reasonable costs through FDL technology transfer and collaboration by using country’s resources of industry, ports minerals etc. Pending defence requirements have been fast tracked ensuring proper usage of funds.
(f) Updating the skills of vast and young human resource, through skill development in all sectors, aiming at employment generation and prosperity at individual level.
(g) Providing world class facilities in housing, town planning with modern services, leading to decent life with self-respect and reliance. Plan of creating 100 smart cities is a major step towards the same.
(h) Invoking national pride by involving NRI’s facilitating better visa facilities and providing frame work to encourage them in investing in the country with money, intellect and skills for mutual benefits for them and the country. NRI’s investment has been treated at par with Indians and not FDI from foreigners. The roots of NRI’s are in our country and these have been sought to be strengthened through legal, safe and compassionate atmosphere.
(i) Improvement of relations with neighboring countries such as SAARC and Asian Countries with whom the nation shares emotional and cultural bonds. Apart from this, relations with other European and developed countries are improving so as to give a positive feeling while dealing with other issues. Foreign policy seeks positive atmosphere of relationship in order to enhance cooperation and mutual benefits in benign atmosphere. This shall open new vistas of cooperation with mutual benefits.
(j) Moulding the policies like permitting concrete roads under Pardhan Matri Gram Sarak Yojna, providing long term credit from LIC to railways for completing of ongoing projects etc shall not only encourage the existing industry but shall also reduce cost. By adopting concrete roads, cement industry has been prevailed upon for providing cement at much lesser rates leading to economy to the programme and boost to the cement industry. Apart from this, shift from Bitumin to concrete shall save much needed foreign currency as we import bulk of our crude oil. Completion of railways projects shall provide facilities to common public at affordable cost and shall rake in revenues for railways in the long run for sustainance.
We being a country of 120-125 crores, have lot of potential of consumption and usage, which have been sought to be targeted to benefit the country. This is an important factor which is attracting other countries to India and bring in much sought after FDI through programmes aiming their involvement.

Improvement of relationships through mutual cooperation and providing aid and soft credit to SAARC and neighbouring countries has a dual purpose, one to establish stable and safe atmosphere under the first among equals principal for the country and other to increase trade and share their resources, skills and market with win-win situation. Emotionally Asian continent countries share bonds of cultural relationship and colour of skin is another factor for establishment of good relationship. India with its size, young manpower, better technical and soft skills, vibrant democratic system of governance, has the capacity to play a leading role in not only Asian continent, but also among developing countries across other continents. This can give a big boost to the prosperity of the country as a whole and invite willing cooperation from other countries.

1.1 Make-in–India vision has already made a head start with innovative and far reaching policies and decisions namely:

1. Accelerating pace of meeting country’s defence requirements through cooperation from other developed countries, by agreements of collaboration and joint production within the country. This shall not only provide much needed capital but also transfer technology. The cost of such goods and equipments shall be much lower as compared to imports. Ultimately the cost should be significantly less and goods/equipment shall be dependable, because we are manufacturing it within the country. In due course, technology transfer shall further economise the cost and shall open flood gates for export as well. In this process the resources and manpower shall be utilized for the best benefits to the country and shall provide employment to our countrymen. The private and public entrepreneurs shall get a boost for wealth creation for the nation leading to prosperity and advancement.

2. Giving a boost to the infrastructure of the country with internal and NRI resources, with participation of FDI from other countries. This factor is also encouraging utilization of internal resources with EPFO, National pension scheme, LIC and public sector undertakings etc. for better returns to them and providing much needed capital for development. Our world class PSU’s and private sector industries shall lead from the front along with foreign entrepreneurs and shall create wealth for themselves and provide much needed infrastructure of world class for the country. It is going to ensure completion and accelerating projects with railways, surface transport, highways, sea-ports, metro transportation, air ways, mining and power sector, communication and agro-based food processing set up.

3. Developing of food processing, bio-products conservation and storage facilities, scientific and cost affective transportation from one place to other shall not only avoid huge wasteage of perishable crops, but shall also provide stable and reasonable prices for the farmers, avoiding situations of panic selling at the crops maturity time and ensuring availability of agricultural, horticultural and other perishable products at reasonable prices at other times. Price increase due to artificial shortages shall be evened out.

4. Shall ensure hygienic and world class housing and other facilities to the vast population near the place of working. With the aim of creating additional 100 smart cities across the country shall decongest the existing metropolitan centers and shall avoid wasteage of time and energy in commuting from place of residence to work and back. Concepts like smart cities shall also provide complete facilities of hygienic living conditions, better educational and medical facilities, safe, quick and affordable commuting systems, world class communications and opportunities of employment under safe and conducive atmosphere. Developing green city infrastructure shall not only utilize the cost effective and renewable energy resources but shall also reduce burden on systems dependent on fossil fuels which lead to pollution and other related problems.

5. Skill development and means of world class educational facilities shall provide opportunities of better employment with in the country and outside. Vast shortages of good teachers, paramedical staff, technicians and other categories across the world are golden opportunities for the countrymen to seek employment outside the country. Our professionals in IT, healthcare, communication and other sectors are reaching new heights across the globe.

6. Transparent and clean systems and corruption free policies and working are leading to checking the huge leakages of financial resources. Auction of available spectrum under 2G, 3G and coal mines etc have shown a remarkable shift from opaque to transparent system leading to multiplying the benefits to the nation. Allotment of natural resources like coal, minerals, gases etc. are bringing in adequate money for utilization of the same in areas where such resources are available. This shall lead to development of those states in
general and areas in particular. Related industries, power plants etc. shall give boost to the resources and employment, much needed for development.

7. Transparent systems of providing subsidies and monetary benefits through pension, health schemes and transfer of benefits to the agriculturists, weaker sections of the society, are being streamlined at a rapid pace. Leaks and corrupt practices shall be reduced leading to reaching of benefits to the needy. Systems like Jandhan Scheme, Aadhar card, PAN card etc. are spreading the financial and banking inclusion. Insurance sector is heading for far-reaching reforms, providing security to public at large. Health insurance shall also spreading, providing much needed relief to the common man. With the clearance of enhanced of FDI limit for insurance sector is going to provide much needed boost for enhancement of insurance inclusion and benefits in various fields such as social and health security.

8. Lot of work has been done for reforms in labour laws frame work. The working class and entrepreneurs are getting benefited by clear and transparent provisions. This shall encourage employment opportunities at industry level. Involvement of multinational and Indian companies in this activity shall get boost and confidence of big business houses shall increase by labour reforms. Working class stands to benefit a lot by transparent procedures and streamlining of labour laws. Unique EPF number, maintaining the accounts with ease of getting information, transparent procedure of withdraw etc. are boosting confidence of working class.

9. Skill development activity is being encouraged by providing transparent and cost effective systems at central, states and institutions level. Internship programmes with the industry by providing adequate financial support is another big step for skill development. In the process man power is being trained for proper employment for them. Industry and business houses shall also get trained manpower for use in their system without any hassles and cost.

10. With the availability of trained/skilled manpower our needs shall be met with and ensure employment/work opportunities to the working class. Micro, small and medium enterprise system is being encouraged by providing much needed capital, training and other assistance through country wide MSME set up. Provision of subsidies in the process acts as facilitating system to the entrepreneurs at the start and help them in sustenance and development.

11. Land acquisition policy is being suitably amended by ensuring utilization of surplus Govt. land in the first place. Acquisition for industry, infrastructure housing and other needs shall start first with non-cultivable and barren land. Land under cultivation shall be limited to unavoidable situation and necessary for projects like irrigation, road connectivity or development in the specific areas. For corporate and industry consent of land owners is a precondition under the existing act. The process of acquisition is supported with proper and adequate compensation in monetary terms on one hand and resettlement/rehabilitation and sustained subsequent benefits in monetary and employment systems on the other. In case of developing land for townships and urbanization, developed land up to 20% is sought to be provided to land owner at minimum and affordable prices.

12. With the open and transparent system feedback, suggestions/ideas of the common man is finding place in amending the policies and working of the government both at centre and states level. Sharing central financial resources with the states has improved by increasing it to 42% from 32% & providing major part of revenue to the states where minerals are being mined.

13. On agriculture front farmers are being helped with programmes, Kisan Credit card, soil health card, very soft credit for seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and other needs. The programme is laced with subsidies and adequate help for calamities and weather conditions. For crops at maturity level purchasing at MSP is also being ensured. Availability of irrigation facilities are sought to be ensured which is beneficial to the farmer and nation in the long run.

14. As a result of reforms in financial, labour regulation and central systems etc., country’s position on ease of doing business index is improving fast. Govt. sector, infra, power and other related clearances are being streamlined at a fast pace with provisions of online approvals and reduction of number of approvals to a great extent. Stable and responsive government is another positive factor, for boosting confidence.

2. CONCLUSION

Summing up, the governance system has made a good start and its benefits shall be visible and felt by the common man in the coming years. Economy is on a much improved path. The rating agencies across the world are quite positive with better projections of rates of growth. Hopefully future is loaded with very positive signs of prosperity and all round development.
3. REFERENCES

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