

# Make in India Scheme

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Make in India initiative was **launched in 2014** and the main aim of this initiative is to **make India a global manufacturing hub** by encouraging both multinational as well as domestic companies to manufacture their products within the country.

## Features of the Scheme

- The initiative is based on four pillars:
  - . **New processes:** It recognizes **ease of doing business** as the single most important factor to promote entrepreneurship. The aim is to de-license and de-regulate the industry during the entire life cycle of a business.
  - . **New infrastructure:** Government intends to develop **industrial corridors and smart cities** to provide infrastructure based on state-of-the-art technology with modern high-speed communication and integrated logistic arrangements.
  - . **New sectors:** The scheme has identified **25 sectors in manufacturing, infrastructure and service activities.**
  - . **New mindset:** The scheme aims to bring a paradigm shift in how Government interacts with industry. The approach will be that of a **facilitator and not regulator.**
- **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)** is entrusted with the task of formulation of Foreign Direct Investment (**FDI**) **policy, monitoring of Ease of Doing Business reforms and investment promotion and facilitation activities.**
- The 25 sectors include automobiles, automobile components, aviation, biotechnology, chemicals, construction, defence manufacturing electrical machinery, electronic systems, food processing, IT & BPM, leather, media and entertainment, mining, oil and

gas, pharmaceuticals, ports and shipping, railways, renewable energy, roads and highways, space, textile and garments, thermal power, tourism and hospitality and wellness.

### Outcomes of the Scheme

- India became a **net exporter of electricity**. A total of 7203 MU were exported to Nepal, Bangladesh, and Myanmar during 2017-18.
- One of the **world's largest 648-MW solar power plants** 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 locomotives to upgraded electric locomotives**.
- 88 cold chain projects were commissioned from June 2014 to August 2018, thereby, creating an **additional food processing capacity** of 3.9 lakh tonnes.
- Three **textile mega clusters** in Bareilly, Lucknow, and Kutch are in the development phase which can benefit 14,505 artisans.
- According to the data provided by India Cellular & Electronics Association (ICEA), the initiative saved Rs. 3 lakh crore of possible outflow in four years, by **replacing the import of completely built units (CBUs) with domestically manufactured and assembled handsets**.
- Major ports in India have added capacity of 92.19 MTPA during FY 2017-18. **Total turnaround time at these ports has reduced** by 33% from 96 hrs in FY 2014-15 to 64.32 hrs in FY 2017-18.