

MAKE IN INDIA: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Make in India activity propelled by Government of India on 25th September, 2014. It aimed at making India a "worldwide manufacturing center point" and for financial transformation it concentrated on killing the unnecessary laws and regulations, influencing bureaucratic process easier, making government more straightforward, responsive and responsible and to take manufacturing development to 10% annual growth rate. In the seal an elegant lion, inspired by the Ashoka Chakra, has intended to represent India's achievement in all circles. It stands for boldness, persistence, knowledge and every single Indian esteem, though wheel indicates peaceful progress and dynamism. The campaign was devoted by the Prime minister of India to the famous Patriot, thinker and political identity Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya who was born on 25th September, 1916.

KEYWORDS: *Make in India, Financial Transformation, Manufacturing Development, Positive Sentiments.*

Introduction

The Indian economy is seeing positive sentiments during the previous couple of months. The macroeconomic pointer has additionally shown an encouraging pattern in the current time. However, the condition of the manufacturing area in India is a reason for concern. At 16% value added to GDP, this sector does not appear to be representative of its potential which could have been 25%. However the industrial development situation is enhancing and is estimated at 1.9% during the period April-October 2014-15. The current measures attempted by the new government to help industrial sector making of favorable condition for the industrial policies and procedure, improvement in the labour law which encourage industrial sector. Terms of facilitation to industrial sector is creation of conducive environment for the manufacturing activities, focus on improving industrial policies and procedures, reforming labor laws which will facilitate recovery in industrial sector.

Apart from activity, for example improvement of smart cities, skill development, National Investment Manufacturing zones and FDI upgrade, the government is building a pentagon of corridors across the nation to support manufacturing and to extend India as a "Worldwide Manufacturing goal" of the world. The most vital of these corridors is the DMIC which is one of the biggest infrastructure projects ventured in India and connect the six states- Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Make in India has stepped up with regards to the most recent two years and had declared a few stages to enhance the business condition by simple methods to work together in the nation and for pulling for investments. Make in India program is an activity propelled to urge companies to increase production in India. This is not just incorporates foreign companies to set up there plant in India yet in addition urges domestic companies to increase production inside the nation. Make in India aim for expanding the GDP and tax incomes in the nation by delivering products that meet top notch quality and limiting the negative effect on the environment. In this way, Make in India prompts encouraging the innovation, securing intellectual property and upgrading skill improvement programs. There are major four policies under Make in India program which are as follows:

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New Initiatives

This activity is to enhance the simplicity of working together in India, which incorporates increasing the speed with which protocols are met with, and expanding transparency. This is what the government has effectively taken off:

- Environment clearances can be looked for on the web.
- All income tax assessment can be recorded on the web.
- Validity of industrial license is stretched out to three years.
- Paper registers are supplanted by electronic registers by businessmen.
- Approval of the head of the department is important to attempt a review.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):

- The government has permitted 100% FDI in all the sector except in Space (74%), Defense (49%) and News Media (26%).
- FDI confinements in tea plantation have been evacuated, while as far as possible in defense sector has been raised from before 26% to 49% presently.

Intellectual Property Facts

The government has decided to enhance and ensure the intellectual property rights of innovators and makers by overhauling infrastructure and utilizing state of art technology. The fundamental point of intellectual property rights (IPR) is to build up an intellectual property rights administration in the nation, as indicated by the website. These are the different kinds of IPR:

- **Patent:** A patent is given to another new product in the industry.
- **Design:** It refers to the shape, setup, design, and shade of the article.
- **Trade mark:** An outline, name, heading, sign, word, letter, number, image, picture, which is a portrayal of the goods or services.
- **Geographical Indications:** According to the website, the sign recognizes the district or the nation where the products are manufactured.
- **Copyright:** A right given to makers of abstract, emotional, melodic and masterful works.
- **Plant Variety Protection:** Protection allowed for plant assortments, the privileges of farmers and plant reproducers and to empower the improvement of new assortments of plants.
- **Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design:** The point of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act 2000 is to give security of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) in the territory of Semiconductor.

National Manufacturing

Vision of Make in India

- To increment manufacturing sector growth rate to 12-14% for per annum over the medium term.
- To increment the share of manufacturing in the nation's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022.
- To make 100 million extra employments by 2022 in manufacturing sector.
- To make proper ranges of abilities among rustic vagrants and the urban poor for comprehensive development.
- To increment the domestic value expansion and technological development in manufacturing.
- To improve the worldwide competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector
- To guarantee sustainability of growth, especially in environment.

Indian Government is Focusing on these Sectors Which Involved in Make in India Program

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Automobile | Automobile Components | Biotechnology |
| It & Bpm | Roads & Highways | Construction |
| Media & Entertainment | Tourism & Hospitality Wellness | Electrical Machinery |
| Oil & Gas | Textiles & Garments | Food Processing |
| Ports & Shipping | Chemicals | Leather |
| Renewable Energy | Defence Manufacturing | Pharmaceuticals |
| Thermal Power | Electronic System | Railways |

Justification of the Topic

India has abundant amount of natural resources, this natural resources are not properly utilized because of insufficient manufacturing sector hub, but our economy is one of the fastest growing economy in

the globe. Indian economy has abundant natural resources and young people to work. The current government is concentrating on skill development, women development, and cashless economy; start up of India and manufacturing sectors. For promoting manufacturing sector, government has taken number of new initiatives to motivate Indian entrepreneurs as well as foreign entrepreneurs, to launch global manufacturing hub in Indian economy. Keeping all this view, we have chosen the topic Make in India for study.

Review of Literature

Paper published by Gunjan Bhagowaty, Management Development Institute, Gurgaon, has focused on different issues and innovativeness of Make in India after 2014, her observation on paper identify some of the difficulties in the way of improvement and prescribe conceivable solution to manage the same. In any case, the researcher raise reality of the ground level, there are a great deal of difficulties that the government needs to overcome keeping in mind the end goal to turn the vision of accomplishing a feasible 10% development in the manufacturing area. Researcher likewise brings up the key issues. Dr. Arvind Narayan Chaudhari recommends government to take care at the time of handing Make over India vision. Some of the issues are enhancing the simplicity of working together in India like Land Acquisition challenges, enhancing the employability of general and engineering graduates, Infrastructure improvement of significant roads and highways in the nation, Capacity expansion in the power sector to take care of industrial energy demand, reinforcing the abilities of the CISF to take care of developing demand for industrial security.

Researcher is cheerful that about noteworthy and practical development in the manufacturing sector and progress towards India becoming "worldwide manufacturing center point". Can "Make in India" make occupations? The difficulties of manufacturing development and high-quality job creation in India by Russell A. Green Will Clayton. International economist James A Dough of Rice University expressed that there is real Job issues and problems in India; along with these the researcher's finds that the cutting edge service sector and the formal manufacturing sector are the true development sectors for India. Both sectors have displayed direct employment creation on a low base. Formal-area manufacturing, in any case, has the most potential for changes under a more strong policies. Researcher recommends that India needs to accomplish two goals: creating new occupations and moving more workers into high-profitability sector. Meeting both can give huge monetary headwinds to the Indian economy for several few years. Role of HR and Financial Services in Making "Make in India" Campaign a Success by Samridhi Goyal, Prabhjot Kaur, Kawalpreet Singh, (www.iosrjournals.org).

Researcher focusing on the job creation, boosting trade exchange and monetary development, safe protect and maintain the general improvement of INDIA and its citizens. He expressed that cultivating innovation, intensify skill improvement, create business opportunities, counteracting brain drain and making the use of advance technology at reasonable cost to the citizen of India. Keeping in mind the to make India and manufacturing center point its human asset and financial help will play a vital role. Researcher featured the significance of the role of HR and Financial Services in making "MAKE IN INDIA" activity successful. Making India and manufacturing center point and a benchmark of advancement and success. Researcher proposes that there is need of changes in modern techniques to make India a manufacturing center point. Great modern industrial structure should be built up that attract both domestic and foreign industrialists towards Indian Territory. There is a requirement for financial service institutions and advisors who could work for these industrialists.

Objective of the Study

- To analyze the concept of Make in India.
- To analyze growth of manufacturing sector in India.
- To attract foreign and domestic investments.

Research Methodology

The present paper is based on secondary data only. The secondary data is gathered from different sources like Annual reports, budgets, statistical reports, magazines, journals and published reports. Some latest data related to subject is also collected through Internet. The related data are analyzed according to the need of study. Finally, on the basis of this study, conclusions and some suggestions are offered.

Limitations of the Study

Every research has its own importance as well as limitations. In this regard this study has the following limitations:

- Non availability of sufficient data and literatures because Make in India activity has launched on 25th September, 2014.

- This study is totally based on secondary data.

Analysis of Make in India

- **Industrial Corridors:** Industrial corridors were propelled to give a helpful situation to the manufacturers for their development and improvement and to encourage simplicity of working together in the nation. The major industrial corridors in India are as per the following:
 - **Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor:** The Delhi Mumbai industrial Corridor (DMIC) was propelled by the government in 2006 connected the six states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The corridor venture was developed by the participation with the Government of Japan, is one of the biggest infrastructure ventures planned in India, aiming to grow new industrial cities "Smart Cities" The DMIC venture is proposed to be implemented on the two sides of the 1483 km long Western Dedicated Rail Freight Corridor between Dadri (UP) and JNPT (Navi Mumbai). At first, the accompanying 8 Investment Regions/Industrial Areas has been taken up for improvement in the primary period of DMIC. They are:
 - Ahmedabad-Dholera Investment Region in Gujarat;
 - Shendra – Bidkin Industrial Park city close Aurangabad in Maharashtra;
 - Manesar-BAWAL Investment Region in Haryana;
 - Khushkhhera-Bhiwadi-Neemrana Investment Region in Rajasthan;
 - PithampurDhar-Mhow Investment Region in Madhya Pradesh;
 - Dadri-Noida-Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh
 - Delhi Port Industrial Area in Maharashtra; and
 - Jodhpur-Pali-Marwar Industrial Area.

The master plans for all of the hubs with the exception of Dadri Noida Ghaziabad Investment Region in Uttar Pradesh have been finished and acknowledged by the State Governments.
 - **Chennai-Bengaluru-Chitradurga Industrial Corridor:** The Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) venture was started in December, 2011 by the government of India and Japan to enhance the infrastructure in Chennai and Bengaluru. The 560 km corridor between Chennai-Bengaluru-Chitradurga will have an impact zone spread over the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The corridor intends to come up along Chennai, Sriperumbudur, Ponnapanthangal, Ranipet, Chittoor, Bangarupalem, Palamaner, Bangarpet, Hoskote and Bangalore. It is required to support trade between south India and East Asia by empowering faster development of goods from these places to Chennai and Ennore ports. CBIC is being financed partly by the Japanese bank for International Corporation (JBIC) and Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). Phase I of the corridor will reach out up to Bangalore from Chennai and it will later be stretched out to Andhra Pradesh.
 - **Bengaluru- Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC):** The Bengaluru-Mumbai Economic Corridor (BMEC) venture was started in February 2013 in a joint effort with the United Kingdom. The 1,000 km corridor would attract up gradation in manufacturing sector and would prompt expanded industrial activity in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka:
 - The corridor will begin from Bengaluru, going through Tumkur, Chitradurga, Hubli, Dharwad and Belgaunm, Kolhapur, Sangli, Satara, Karad and Pune, and in Mumbai.
 - The BMEC will be created on the model of the DMIC. The Union government has named the DMICDC as the nodal agency for the advancement of the project.
 - Actual work on the venture is expected to initiate in 2015.
 - **Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridoe (AKIC):** The setting up of Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC) was started in January 2014. AKIC will be started in a band of 150-200 km on both side of the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC) in a staged way.
 - AKIC will be spread over a belt of not less than 5.5 lakh sq km including 20 urban cities in seven states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Utrakhhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
 - In the Phase-I of the AKIC venture, each state is urged to advance in any event group of around 10 sq km region to be called Integrated Manufacturing Cluster

(IMC), in which 40% region would be reserved forever to manufacture and preparing exercises.

- o The IMCs conceived under the undertaking would be qualified for every one of the advantages accessible under the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) 2011.

Indian GDP comprises three important sectors i.e. manufacturing, service and agriculture sector. The present GDP GROWTH rate has come down from 7.5% to 7% due to demonetization and lack of production in domestic market. In the present study, we have seen that manufacturing sector contributes 17% service sector contributes 69% and agriculture contribute only 14% in India's GDP. The manufacturing sector is contributing 17% yet governments want to increase it up to 25%. In Indian economy, 47.4crore Indians are got opportunity in various sectors, but we if look into the picture closely than 10 crore people are employed in manufacturing sector, 23.2crore are in agriculture sector while 14.2 crores people are employed in service sectors.

Hence, 10 crore people are employed in manufacturing sector out of 130 crores which is less than 8% of total population. Although we have abundant natural resources and work force but not growing in manufacturing sector. In this light, government of India has taken a serious measure to increase production that will lead to increase contribution of manufacturing sector in all GDP. The small and medium enterprises(SME) have been contributing 40% export within manufacturing sector. Therefore these sectors must be improved. During 2004-2011 manufacturing sector had annual growth of 7.25% which was not sufficient. 10 lacs people joins the manufacturing sector every year. India has a huge demand of various goods but especially a very high demand of electronic products. Indian industries have not been fulfilling the demand of electronic products due to non availability of sufficient industries in India. Thus, India imports 65% of the current demand for electronic product, most of it from china; due to it the Indian government has initiated serious action to launch a worldwide manufacturing hub in Indian economy. India promotes various entrepreneurs who establish their industry in India and start the business. Indian government has a target for 2020 of fulfilling the demand of electronic product from within the country only. Our Prime Minister Mr.Narendra Modi conducted summit at Delhi and Bombay, in which he focused towards 4D from promoting and launching of new Industry in India i.e. "Democracy", you can freely establish your industry. The Demography of Indian population consists of various regions, communities and castes. People of these various categories have huge demand of varied types of varied goods and products. Apart from it, they are also divided in urban and rural demand. Indian population has high rate of consumption of various goods and products. Hence a huge demand of 130 crores Indians provide a wider scope of market. Deregulation means any Indian or foreigner can establish their industry in India very easily because government had made easy rule for launching of new industries. Earlier various formalities were required for launching of industries. Almost there were 80 formalities were but government had taken initiative and made easy rules and regulations which will facilitate domestic and foreign investors. Despite Indian government had focused to launch on single window with electronic formalities. After announcement of four D the number of investors and entrepreneur facilitate to establish their industries in following areas.

Industries Which Have Started their Production Under Make in India are as Follows

Spice Group: In January, 2015, Spice announces a Rs. 500 crore investment to build up a manufacturing hub in Uttar Pradesh. The company also signs a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the state government for setting up the factory. Dilip Modi, Chairman of Spice Group, said "We are happy to venture investment plans to build up a mobile manufacturing plant, Spice Group can accomplish its vision to create less cost and high technology mobile products for a larger audience. The government Uttar Pradesh has a very strong association with our company, since initiated the first photocopier manufacturing plant in the country."

Huawei: In February 2015, Chinese handset major Huawei launched a 5000 sector research and development (R&D) centre in Bengaluru, the company's biggest such facility outside China and the first R&D centre set up by a Chinese company in India. The investment in setting up the centre was more than \$170 million (around Rs1050 crore). With the expected expansion of this venture, the company would take more work according to the chief operating officer of Huawei India R&D center said.

Samsung: In May2015, Samsung India signed an contract with the micro, small and medium enterprises(MSME) ministry to start digital academy. In this institute the organization will offer the digital academy courses in support of government of India and train ignited minds on the development of apps that run on the Tizen OS across a multitude of devices like smart phones, televisions and tablets.

Xiami-Foxconn: In August 2015, the world's third-largest manufacturer, first India- made smart phone of Xiami, was taken off from an production line of Foxconns manufacturing unit at Sri City, on the Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu border. It was before in 2015 that Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu had held a discussion with senior executives of Taiwanese manufacturer Foxconn (Hon Hai Precision Industry Co) and Chinas Xiami during his visit to China, welcoming them to set up a base in his state.

Foxconn: In August 2015, Foxconn, entered into a contract with the Maharashtra government to invest \$5 billion in coming three years in setting up a manufacturing plant in the state.

Lenovo: In August 2015, Chinese personal computer and smart phone maker Lenovo announced that it would commence domestic manufacturing of Lenovo and Motorola smart phones in Sriperumbudur, near Chennai. The Lenovo and Flextronics, a large electronics contract manufacturer and a competitor of Foxconns, to produce the mobile phones.

Optiemus- Wistron: In November 2015, India originated Optiemus Infracom, a \$650 million telecom equipment manufacturer, signed with Taiwan's Wistron Corporation to build up a production unit in India to manufacture a smart phones. Coming next five years, both companies decided to invest to the tune of USD 200 million in the manufacturing facility in Noida. Optiemus company manufactures handsets for HTC.

Automobiles

General Motors: The world's third largest automobile manufacturer ,General Motors ,In July 2015, entered into a contract with the Maharashtra government to invest Rs6400 crore at its existing Talegaon facility in Pune for further expansion and then export its various models to the other countries of the world. The agreement copy was submitted by General Motor chief executive Mary Barra to Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis, accompanied by the state industries minister Subhash Desai.

Railways: General Electric and Alstom Transport: In December 2015, Indian Railways initiated two joint venture contract with global transport majors General Electric and Alstom Transport for build setting up two locomotive factories in Bihar with an investment of Rs 40000 crore.

Aviation/ Defence

Wayne Burt-GE Aviation: In March 2015, Wayne Burt Group went into a few MOUs with GE Aviation through its subsidiary Kerns Aero Products. The company makes high accuracy, intricate, extraordinary process aircraft engine component for aircraft and rocket engines. The extraordinary process plant is situated in the industrial center point of Sriperumbudur, close Chennai in a joint effort with GE Aviation. The total investment in this venture is \$25 million and anticipated that it would have incomes of \$50 million in the following three years.

LH Aviation-OIS: In June 2015, France-based LH Aviation entered a MoU with OIS Advanced Technologies to set up a manufacturing plant in India to manufacture drones.

HAL-Irkut Corp: In August 2015, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd (HAL) started talk with Russia's Irkut Crop to exchange technology of 332 components of the Sukhoi Su-30 MKI fighter aircraft under the Make in India program. These component, additionally called line replacement units (LRUs), refer to both basic and non basic components and fall into four noteworthy heads of Radio & Radar, Electrical and Electronics System, Mechanical System and Instrument System.

Boeing: In October 2015, US aviation maker Boeing chose to Ssemble One of its two Helicopters-Chinook overwhelming lift and Apache attack types in India. The declaration came after US and Indian authorities in September signed two contracts for the purchasing by the Indian Air Force (IAF) of 22ah-64e Apache Attack Helicopters And 15 CH-47F Chinook multimission substantial lift helicopters.

Tata Motors: The defense ministry is auctioning Rs. 60000 crores (\$8.8 billion) contract to design and build a Fighting Infantry Combat Vehicle (FICV) IN India. The contract will be awarded in2016. Tata Motors, one of the country's largest auto makers, is in the running to bag the contract.

Reliance Defence-Almaz-Antey: In December, 2015, Reliance Defense signed an manufacturing and support deal, possibly worth \$6 billion, with Russia's Almaz-Antey, the creator of an air defense system sources said the military was ready to purchase. The association between the Anil Ambani-controlled firm and the Russian company was declared as Prime Minister Narendra Modi started a trip to Moscow for fortifying defense ties.

Rostech-HAL: In December 2015, Russia's Rostech State Corporation signed up with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd for manufacture of at least 200 Kamov 226T light helicopters to substitute the ageing fleet of Cheetah and Chetak. The contract was estimated to be worth \$1 billion under the Make in India' initiative.

This came after a defense contract was signed during prime minister Mr. Narendra Modi's visit to Russia in December 2015 which will see the Kamov Ka-226 multi-role helicopter being built in India.

Response to the 'Make in India' Initiative

The government has received overwhelming response to the tune of Rs 110 lakh crore worth of assignment from various multinational companies that have shown interest in manufacturing electronics park in India. Organizations such as Xiaomi, Huawei have already built up manufacturing plants in India, while iPhone, iPad manufacturer and Foxconn are anticipated to start a manufacturing unit soon. Currently, Lenovo also declared that it has commenced manufacturing Motorola smart phones in a plant close to the state capital of Tamil Nadu i.e. Chennai. In a report published by the World Bank, about a state-wise bifurcation based on simplicity of doing business, Gujarat was ranked as the top state, followed by Andhra Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Conclusion

On the basis of study following conclusion has been made:

- India should take care, at the time of turning Make of India vision about reality of ground level and beat first difficulties i.e. Land acquisition, work and infrastructure.
- India needs to accomplish two objectives: making new employment opportunities and moving more workers into high-efficiency sector.
- With a specific end goal to make India a manufacturing center point, its human assets and financial services activities play a dynamic role in the make in India campaign. There is a need of changes in industrial methodologies to make India a manufacturing center.
- There should be Zero effects and Zero defects i.e. there should not be loss of manufacturing sector.
- Presently there ought to be steady increase in manufacturing businesses with the goal that export of products should also be increase.
- Domestic item has been expanding because of increment in production.
- Due to increase in manufacturing industries optimum utilization of Natural resources can be achieved which will also increase GDP
- In near future, a forecast has been done that India would be a "worldwide manufacturing center".

Suggestions

To make "make in India" successful, the government of India should take following steps to attract more and more domestic and foreign investors:

- Creation of special economic zone (SEZ) areas by giving more tax scoops to upcoming businessmen.
- Increase Research & Development program
- Focus on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector
- Skill development program should be launched
- Training like welding, masonries, painting, nursing etc should be provided
- Improvement in Infrastructure
- Increase and improvement in training centre

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ANNEXURE-1 MAJOR DEALS

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Company Name | Spice Group | Huawei Technologies | Samsung | Xiaomi | Foxconn |
| Industry | Telecom | Telecom | Telecom | Telecom | Telecom |
| Country | Singapore | China | South Korea | China | Taiwan |
| Investment | Rs 500 Crore | Rs 1050 Crore | Rs 517 Crore | USD 1 BILLION | USD 5 BILLION |
| India (State/City) | Uttar Pradesh | Bengaluru | Uttar Pradesh | A.P&Tamil Nadu | Maharashtra |
| Invnt.Objective | Hanset (manf.Unit) | R&D Centre | Academy | Hanset (manf.Unit) | Hanset (manf.Unit) |
| Announcement Date | January,2015 | February,2015 | May,2015 | August,2015 | August,2015 |
| Tied Up | Independent set up | Independent set up | Independent set up | Independent set up | Independent set up |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Company Name | Lenovo | Wistron | General Motors | General Electric | Wayne Burt |
| Industry | Telecom | Telecom | Automobile | Railway | Aviation/Defence |
| Country | China | Taiwan | USA | USA/French | USA |
| Investment | N.A. | USD 200 MILLION | Rs6400 | Rs 400000 Crore | USD 50 MILLION |
| India (State/City) | Chennai | Noida | Maharashtra | Bihar | Chennai |
| Invnt.Objective | Hanset (manf.Unit) | Hanset (manf.Unit) | Car (manf. Unit) | Locomotive (manf unit) | Aircraft Engine |
| Announcement Date | August,2015 | November, 2015 | July,2015 | December,2015 | March,2015 |
| Tied Up | Flextronics | Optimus Infracom | Independent set up | Alstom Transport | GE Aviation |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Company Name | LH Aviation | Irkut Corp. | Boeing | Tata Motors | Almaz-Antey |
| Industry | Aviation/Defence | Aviation/Defence | Aviation/Defence | Aviation/Defence | Aviation/Defence |
| Country | Franch | Russia | USA | India | Russia |
| Investment | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | Rs 60000 | USD 6 MILLION |
| India (State/City) | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| Invnt.Objective | Drone manf. | Fighter Aircraft Comp. | Helicopters | FICV* | Air defence system |
| Announcement Date | June,2015 | August,2015 | October,2015 | 2016 | December,2015 |
| Tied Up | OIS Technologies | HAL | Independent set up | Independent set up | Reliance Defence |

(*Flying Infantry Combat Vehicle)

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Company Name | Rostech |
| Industry | Aviation/Defence |
| Country | Russia |
| Investment | USD 1 BILLION |
| India (State/City) | Bebgaluru |
| Invnt.Objective | Helicopters |
| Announcement Date | December,2015 |
| Tied Up | HAL |

