



Make In India - A Boon To (SSI) Small Scale Industries

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ABSTRACT: On February 23, 2021, Make in India tweeted that the world wants ‘Made in India.’ Exports of electronic goods increased by 88% from April-21 to January-22 to the same period in 2013-14. The government’s policies are helping to enhance home production of high-quality, internationally competitive goods. Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the ‘Make in India’ program in September 2014. Make in India entails a complete revamp of out-of-date procedures and policies to create fresh new infrastructure. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) implements the Government initiative by collaborating with several highly specialized entities. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been allowed into various areas, including defense production, railroads, space, single-brand retail, etc. The loosening of regulatory rules makes it easier to run a business. It comprises an unwavering support desk and a mobile-first website with a streamlined menu and information labyrinth. Under the World Bank’s ‘doing business’ philosophy, the ministry has collaborated with the World Bank Group to identify areas for improvement. In India, project industries include automobiles, automobile components, aviation, biotechnology, chemicals, construction, defense manufacturing, etc.

KEYWORDS: make in India, boon, small scale industries, support desk, business philosophy, defense manufacturing

I. INTRODUCTION

Make in India’s key objectives are as follows:

- To make India a worldwide design and manufacturing center
- To launch innovative measures to attract foreign direct investment
- For India to rank higher in the World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index
- To relax rules and regulations in the corporate bureaucracy
- To create job opportunities and encourage innovation within the country¹

Four Pillars of Make in India

The Make in India project intends to promote India as a major investment destination. The project aims to create an investment-friendly climate, construct modern and efficient infrastructure, open up new industries for foreign investment, and forge government-industry cooperation.²

The Make in India campaign has four pillars:

New Infrastructure

The government plans to build industrial corridors and smart cities to offer infrastructure based on cutting-edge technology, contemporary high-speed connectivity, and integrated logistics.³

New Mindset

‘Make in India’ aims to change how the government engages with the private sector. Instead of being a regulator, the approach will be to become a facilitator.



New Processes

According to Make in India, an essential aspect of promoting entrepreneurship is ‘ease of doing business and aims to de-license and de-regulate the industry throughout the corporate life cycle.’⁴

New Sectors

‘Make in India’ has designated 25 manufacturing, infrastructure, and service industries, with extensive information supplied via an interactive web platform and professionally created pamphlets. Defense production, construction, and railway infrastructure have seen significant FDI inflows.⁵

Advantages of Make in India

- Economic growth will be inevitable due to product manufacturing in India, which will boost the trade sector and increase GDP, as the flow of income will be enormous with the establishment of new factories and various speculative investments in the Indian commercial industries.⁶
- India invites the whole world to manufacture its products in India, which breaks barriers, and aspiring businesses worldwide now plan to invest in India without fear.
- India has always been short on inventive and new ideas due to a shortage of young workers. With the Make in India program, not only will the youthful people be given jobs, but their young and fresh ideas will also elevate the industrial sector to new heights.⁷
- With the advent of Make in India, not only will the capital remain in India, but the country will also have access to foreign exchange.

Benefits of Make in India for Small Scale Industries (SSI)

The advantages of working in India’s small-scale enterprises are numerous, and SSI businesses also aid in the reduction of the country’s unemployment rate. Because small-scale industry generates most employment in India, SSI Businesses aid in job creation.⁸

- National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (NSIC) offers subsidized exhibition space to SSI Units at various domestic exhibitions to display their products and services, and establish a market for them.
- The Government of India provides a subsidy in which the cost of attaining ISO certifications such as ISO 9000 and ISO 14001 are inexpensive for SSI Units.
- The subsidy granted is 75% of the one-time registration price and 75% of the yearly recurring fee for the first three years of the cost of barcoding items.⁹
- It often involves priority sector financing, a loan of a large amount at lower bank interest rates, and some relief and relaxation to SSI Units in the event of a repayment delay. A collateral-free loan facility is also available for small-scale companies, among other things.
- SSI Units enjoy tax exemptions from specific direct and indirect taxes.
- SSI Units are exempt from paying sales taxes and have first dibs on manufactured items in most states.¹⁰
- The CGTMSE Scheme enables SSI businesses to acquire business loans without collateral.
- The federal and state governments occasionally offer subsidies on power, taxes, and access to state-run industrial estates to SSI units.¹¹



Make In India Sectors

Automobiles	Mining	
Automobiles Components	Oil and Gas	Defence Manufacturing
Aviation	Pharmaceuticals	Electrical Machinery
Biotechnology	Ports	Electronic Systems
Chemicals	Railways	Food Processing
Construction	Renewable Energy	IT and BPM
Space	Roads and Highways	Leather
Wellness	Thermal Power	Media and Entertainment
Tourism and Hospitality	Textile and Garments	

Importance of Manufacturing Industries in India

Manufacturing units produce large quantities of output, after converting essential raw resources into more valued products. Manufacturing aids in transforming raw resources into finished products on a large scale, which helps in profit generation because finished goods are more expensive than raw materials. The growth of a country’s manufacturing industry measures its economic strength, and India’s development is dependent on rapidly expanding and diversifying its industrial sector.¹²

Impact of Make in India on Manufacturing Industries

During 2012 and 2019, India’s manufacturing sector’s gross value added (GVA) increased at a pace of 4.29%. The gross value added at the base point during the first quarter of 2019-2020 was ₹ 6,97,824 crores under the “Make in India” program. The “Make in India” campaign drew worldwide attention to the Indian economy. The Indian government has also encouraged more investment and enhanced the business climate. Various types of assets and tax advantages granted to start-ups and MSMEs will promote long-term employment and improve the manufacturing sector’s quality. Make in India also focuses on making items with “zero defect and zero impact,” which assists in conserving the environment while also improving the quality of Indian products.¹³

II.DISCUSSION

Make in India is an initiative by the Government of India to create and encourage companies to develop, manufacture and assemble products made in India and incentivize dedicated investments into manufacturing.^[1] The policy approach was to create a conducive environment for investments, develop a modern and efficient infrastructure, and open up new sectors for foreign capital. The initiative targeted 25 economic sectors for job creation and skill enhancement,^[2] and aimed "to transform India into a global design and manufacturing export hub."^{[3][4]}

"Make in India" had three stated objectives:

1. to increase the manufacturing sector's growth rate to 12-14% per annum;
2. to create 100 million additional manufacturing jobs in the economy by 2021;
3. to ensure that the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP is increased to 25% by 2021¹⁴

After the launch, India gave investment commitments worth ₹16.40 lakh crore (US\$210 billion) and investment inquiries worth of ₹1.5 lakh crore (US\$19 billion) between September 2014 to February 2016.^{[6][7][8]} As a result, India emerged as the top destination globally in 2015 for foreign direct investment (FDI), surpassing the United States and China, with US\$60.1



billion FDI.^[9] As per the current policy, 100% Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is permitted in all 100 sectors, except for Space industry (74%), defence industry (49%) and Media of India (26%).^{[10][11]} Japan and India had also announced a US\$12 billion 'Japan-India Make-in-India Special Finance Facility' fund to push investment.^[12] In line with the Make in India, individual states too launched their own local initiatives, such as "Make in Odisha", "Tamil Nadu Global Investors Meet", "Vibrant Gujarat", "Happening Haryana", and "Magnetic Maharashtra".^[13] India received US\$60 billion FDI in FY 2016–17.^[14] The World Bank's 2019 Ease of Doing Business report acknowledges India's jump of 23 positions against its rank of 100 in 2017 to be placed now at 63rd rank among 190 countries.^[15] By the end of 2017, India had risen 42 places on Ease of doing business index, 32 places World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index,¹⁵ and 19 notches in the Logistics Performance Index,^[14] thanks to recent governmental initiatives, which include converges, synergies and enables other important Government of India schemes, such as Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Dedicated Freight Corridors, Industrial corridors, UDAN-RCS, Bharat Broadband Network, Digital India. Make in India has not yet achieved its goals. The growth rate of manufacturing averaged 6.9% per annum between 2014–15 and 2019–20.^[16] The share of manufacturing dropped from 16.3% of GDP in 2014–15 to 14.3% in 2020–21.^[16] Three capital acquisition proposals worth ₹4,276 crore were cleared for the government's Make-In-India scheme¹⁶

Ease of Doing Business

India has jumped to 63rd place out of 190 countries in the world Banks' 2019 Ease of Doing Business Index from 130th in 2016.^[17] In February 2017, the government appointed the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the National Productivity Council "to sensitise actual users and get their feedback on various reform measures."^[18] As a result, now there is competition among the states of India to improve their current ranking on the ease of doing business index based on the completion percentage scores on 98-point action plan for business reform under Make in India initiative. Currently Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Chhattisgarh are top six states (c. Oct 2020).^[25]

Ongoing global campaign

The campaign was designed by Wieden+Kennedy,^[26] with the launch of a web portal and release of brochures on the 25 sectors, after foreign equity caps, norms and procedures in various sectors were relaxed, including application of manufacturing application made available online and the validity of licenses was increased to three years.^[27] "Zero Defect Zero Effect" slogan was coined by Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, to guide the Make in India initiative that produces products with no defects with no adverse environmental and ecological effects.^{[28][29]} "Make in India Week" multi-sectoral industrial event at the MMRDA from 13 February 2016 was attended by 2500+ international and 8000+ domestic, foreign government delegations from 68 countries and business teams from 72 countries¹⁷ and all Indian states also held expos. Event received over ₹15.2 lakh crore (US\$190 billion) worth of investment commitments and investment inquiries worth ₹1.5 lakh crore (US\$19 billion), where Maharashtra led with ₹8 lakh crore (US\$100 billion) of investments.^{[6][7]} Previously between September 2014 and November 2015, the government received ₹1.20 lakh crore (US\$15 billion) worth of proposals from companies interested in manufacturing electronics in India.^[8]

Revision in Public Procurement Order & GFR

On June 15, 2017, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (India), the nodal ministry revised the Indian public procurement order and general financial rule to incorporate preference to Make In India. Subsequently, all the nodal agencies published their own orders to extended the scope of Make In India in procurement related to their line of products.¹⁸

Make in India focuses on the following 25 sectors of the economy:

Automobiles

General Motors announced an investment of US\$1 billion to manufacture automobiles in Maharashtra. In April 2017, Kia announced that the company would invest over \$1.1 billion to build a car manufacturing plant in Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. The facility is the company's first manufacturing plant in India. Kia stated that it would hire 3,000 employees for the plant, and it would produce 300,000 cars annually. Construction of the plant began in mid-2017 and has been completed in March 2019.¹⁹ The first vehicles are scheduled to roll off production lines in mid-2019. Kia president Han-Woo Park announced that the first model produced at the plant would be an SUV (sport utility vehicle) specifically designed for the Indian market. Park also added that Kia would invest over \$2 billion and create 10,000 jobs in India by 2021. In March 2016, B.K Modi group announced that it is going to set up an electric bus manufacturing plant near Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh. The investment is through a technological tie-up with BYD. In July 2017, SAIC



Motor announced that it is going to invest ₹2,000 crore (\$300 million) to build a car manufacturing plant in Halol, Gujarat. In mid-2017, European automobile major PSA announced that in a partnership with CK Birla Group, it is going to build a car manufacturing plant in Tamil Nadu at the cost of ₹7,000 crore (\$1.03 billion). Elon Musk has recently reiterated his intent to join Make In India with all electric car manufacturer Tesla commencing partial operations by 2019 and full operations by 2020. Smart Grade Company will setup a vehicle plant in Jamshedpur²⁰

Automobile components

Hitachi announced an auto-component plant in Chennai by 2016 with an increase in their India employees count from 10,000 to 13,000.²¹

Aviation

French drone manufacturer LH Aviation announced a manufacturing plant in India to produce drones. During Magnetic Maharashtra: Convergence 2018, Thurst Aircraft Pvt Ltd signed a MOU with Govt. of Maharashtra to build an aeroplane manufacturing plant near Palghar district (roughly 140 km north of Mumbai) with an investment of ₹35,000 crore (\$5.2 billion). In January 2016, Chinese conglomerate Dalian Wanda Group announced that it would construct an industrial, residential and tourism city in Haryana at the cost of ₹68,000 crores (\$10 billion). However the project was deadlocked as on 28 April 2017 because the company management was resisting a demand by the Haryana state government for a 26% equity share²²

Defence manufacturing

As part of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Narendra Modi Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self Reliant India Campaign), India's ministry of defence last month reserved 26 items that will only be procured from the local suppliers. Modi government did it by amending clause (3)A of the Defence Procurement Order of 2017. India and Russia have deepened their Make in India defence manufacturing cooperation by signing agreements for the construction of naval frigates, KA-226T twin-engine utility helicopters (joint venture (JV) to make 60 in Russia and 140 in India), Brahmos cruise missile (JV with 50.5% India and 49.5% Russia). A defence deal was signed during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Russia in December 2015 which will see the Kamov Ka-226 multi-role helicopter being built in India, was widely seen as the first defence deal to be actually signed under the Make in India campaign. In August 2015, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) began talks with Russia's Irkut Corp to transfer technology of 332 components of the Sukhoi Su-30MKI fighter aircraft under the Make in India program. These components, also called line replacement units (LRUs) refer to both critical and non-critical components and fall into four major heads such as Radio and Radar; Electrical & Electronics System; Mechanical System and Instrument System. Lockheed Martin announced in February 2016 its plans to manufacture F-16 in India, although it did not announce any time frame. In February 2017, Lockheed stated that it intended to manufacture the F-16 Block-70 aircraft with a local partner in India, if the Indian Air Force agreed to purchase the aircraft. Boeing announced setting up a factory to assemble fighter planes, either the Apache or Chinook defence helicopter in India, as well as the manufacture of F/A-18 Super Hornet. In May 2018, the Indian Army announced a ₹50,000 crore (US\$6.3 billion) ammunition production project to be implemented in phases over a 10-year period. Under the project, 11 private firms will manufacture and supply ammunition for the Army's tanks, rockets, air defence system, artillery guns, infantry combat vehicles, grenade launchers, and other field weapons. The Army noted that the objectives of the program were to cut dependence on foreign imports and to establish an inventory of ammunition that would sufficient to fight a 30-day war.²³

Defence exports

India confirmed that it will upgrade Myanmar's T-72 tanks, supply DRDO's radars to Armenia, Kamov 226 T multi-utility helicopters to Jordan, indigenously developed lightweight torpedoes to Myanmar (previously sold to Sri Lanka and Vietnam), Astra 70-kilometre range air- to-air missile and 40,000 pieces of a component used in Bofors artillery guns for ₹322 crore to UAE, and manufacture DRDO weapons in Saudi Arabia by 2018 (Dec 2017 update).²⁴

Electronic systems

With the demand for electronic hardware expected to rise rapidly to US\$400 billion by 2020, India has the potential to become an electronic manufacturing hub and government is targeting to achieve net zero imports of electronics by 2020. After the launch of this project, 24.8% of smartphones sold in India in the April–June quarter of 2015 were made in India, up from 19.9% the previous quarter. By 2019 that number has jumped to 95%. Mobile manufacturing made the most of Make in India. Various companies pledged investment in India to begin manufacturing²⁵



- Foxconn: US\$5 billion investment over 5 years in research and development and hi-tech semiconductor manufacturing facility in Maharashtra but it backed out from the MOU as it could not acquire the land parcel at the terms it wanted.
- Huawei: new research and development (R&D) campus in Bengaluru with an investment of US\$170 million and telecom hardware manufacturing plant in Chennai.
- Motorola Mobility: manufacturing at Sriperumbudur near Chennai run by Flextronics.
- Micromax: 3 new manufacturing units in Rajasthan, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh with ₹3 billion (US\$38 million) investment.
- Qualcomm: "Design in India" programme to mentor ten Indian hardware companies with the potential to come up with innovative solutions and help them reach global scale
- Samsung: 10 "MSME-Samsung Technical Schools" and manufacturing of Samsung Z1 in its plant in Noida²⁶
- Spice Group: ₹5 billion (US\$63 million) mobile phone manufacturing unit in Uttar Pradesh
- Vivo Mobile India began manufacturing smartphones at a plant in Greater Noida with 2,200 employees
- Wistron: Taiwanese company to start manufacturing of Blackberry, HTC and Motorola devices at a new factory in Noida
- Xiaomi: smartphones to be manufactured at a Foxconn-run facility in Sri City made operational by producing Xiaomi Redmi 2 Prime²⁷
- HMD Global: Finnish company announced in early 2018 that it will start manufacturing all the parts of Nokia phones in Foxconn run facility in Chennai
- VVDN Technologies: ODM based out of India expanded its manufacturing with additional 10-acre Global Innovation Park in India in line with government's Make in India initiative²⁸

Electrical machinery

Smart Grade Company will setup a solar equipment plant

Food processing

India is among the largest producers of fruits, vegetables, rice and milk globally with trade surplus in food items export. Pitha of Odisha, Gushtaba of Kashmir, Chicken Curry of Punjab, Khakhra and Khandvi of Gujarat, Bamboo Steam Fish, Vada and Medhu Vada of Karnataka, Khaja and Inarsa of Bihar, Kebab of Uttar Pradesh and Puran poli of Maharashtra have been selected as traditional regional food to be promoted in the ongoing campaign. Marine Products Export Development Authority announced the deal to supply shrimp eggs to farmer in India for eventual exports of shrimp from India to other countries. In Odisha Investor Summit, Poseidon Aquatech announced plans to undertake shrimp farming and processing in the state at the cost of ₹100 crore (\$14.7 million). Noodles manufacturer Indo Nissin Foods Ltd also announced that it intended to invest additional ₹50 crore (\$7.3 million) to expand the existing facility in Odisha by 2017.²⁹

Exports

In December 2017, India announced it will shortly announce a new agricultural exports policy to promote Indian and organic foods, enhance compliance of phytosanitary international food-safety requirements, development of farm-to-port and farm-to-airport cold chain with focus on 25 farm export clusters. During Odisha investor summit, NLC India signed an MOU with government of Odisha to set up a coal mining processing plant at the cost of ₹7,500 crore (\$1.1 billion). NMDC has setup a new large 3MTA integrated steel plant in Nagarnar, Chhattisgarh. The now demerged company NMDC Steel Limited is a central public sector enterprise with a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,930 crores owned by the Government of India, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Steel.³⁰

Oil and gas

In April 2018, Saudi Arabian Oil giant Aramco signed an initial deal with a consortium of Indian refiners to build a \$44 billion refinery and petrochemical project on India's west coast. The project will include a 1.2 million-barrels-per-day (bpd) refinery, integrated with petrochemical facilities with a total capacity of 18 million tonnes per year.



Pharmaceuticals

In April 2018, during PM Modi's visit to Sweden, Biopharmaceutical firm AstraZeneca said it will invest around ₹ 590 crore (\$90 million) in India over the next five years.²⁵

Ports & shipping

Ports and shipping is done from India to all places

Railways

- Alstom/GE Transportation: The French and American rolling stock manufacturers announced ₹400 billion (US\$5.0 billion) locomotive manufacturing factories in Madhepura and Marhaura in Bihar.
- Hyperloop One: The American company working to commercialise Hyperloop, signed a Framework Agreement with government of Maharashtra to begin the development of the route from Mumbai to Pune, starting with an operational demonstration track.
- Vande Bharat Express began operating tests in October 2018. It is a semi-high speed train, 80% domestically sourced.
- Rail Vikas Nigam has setup two large-scale rail coach factories for manufacturing MEMU and Vande Bharat Express in Latur and Sonipat.²⁸

Rapid Transit

- CRRC: The Chinese Giant announced in 2016 that it is going to set up a Railway equipment plant in Bavo, Haryana in DMIC with an investment of \$69.5 million.

Renewable energy

In February 2018, during Uttar Pradesh investors summit. Avaada Power and ReNew Power announced Solar projects worth ₹ 10,000 crore (\$1.4 billion) and ₹8,000 crore (\$1.1billion) each. During Magnetic Maharashtra: Convergence 2018, ReNew Power signed a MOU with government of Maharashtra and announced a solar projects worth \$2.17 billion. In August 2016, NLC India announced that it is going to set up a 500MW Solar Power Plant in Odisha at the cost of ₹3,000 crore (\$441 million) Smart Grade Company will setup a solar power plant. In May 2017, the Union Cabinet approved the construction of 10 indigenously built Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs). The contracts for the reactors worth an estimated ₹70,000 crore (US\$8.8 billion) will be awarded to Indian companies. The construction 10 reactors with a combined nuclear capacity of 7 GW is also expected to create 33,400 direct and indirect jobs. During Odisha investor summit, NLC India signed an MOU with government of Odisha to set up a 2,000MW Thermal power plant at the cost of ₹15,000 crore (\$2.2 billion). Medanta to built 6 new 1000 bed medical hospital in Indore, Sri Ganganagar, Lucknow, Patna, Ranchi and Noida. Assam Cancer Care Foundation is a joint partnership between the Government of Assam and the Tata Trusts. Tata Trust said that setting up of six cancer hospitals and laying the foundation stone of seven new cancer hospitals has raised Assam in terms of higher level of healthcare and treatment of cancer not experienced by other states of the country. International healthcare firm Columbia Asia announced in June 2017, that it will invest over ₹400 crore (\$60 million) to set up two new hospitals in India by the end of 2019 as it looks to expand presence in the country. In Assam investor summit, Indo-UK Institute of Health announced that it will set up a medical city in Guwahati at cost of ₹1600 crore (\$231 million). During Happening Haryana summit, Patanjali group announced that it would set up a Healthcare university and a healthcare centre with an investment of ₹5,000 crore (\$735 million). In April 2015, Patanjali Ayurved announced that it is going to open 10000 Yoga Gym in Haryana to promote wellness, develop positive thinking among youths and immunise them from day-to-day ailments.²⁷

III. RESULTS

Small scale industries are those industries in which production, manufacturing and providing the services are executed on a small or micro scale. In a country like India, the small scale industries play a very important role in generating employment, improving the financial status of people, development of rural areas and removing the regional imbalances.

Let us look into the roles and importance of small scale industries in India:



1. Employment generation: Small scale industries are one of the best sources of employment generation in India. Employment is one of the most important factors that determines the growth of a nation. Therefore, development of small scale industries should be encouraged for the development of more employment opportunities in the nation.
2. Less Capital Requirement: Small scale industries are less capital intensive than the large scale industries. Capital is scarce in developing countries like India and therefore, small scale industries are most suitable for maintaining the balance.
3. Use of resources and development of entrepreneurial skills: Small scale industries allow for the development of entrepreneurial skills among the rural population which is not having the scope of large scale industries. These industries help in the appropriate use of the resources available in the rural areas, which leads to development of rural areas.
4. Equal income distribution: Small scale industries by generating employment opportunities create equal income opportunities for the youth of the underdeveloped areas. This leads to the growth of the nation in terms of employment, human development.
5. Maintains regional balance: It has been seen that large scale industries are mostly concentrated in the large cities or restricted to areas which leads to migration of people in search of employment to these cities. The result of such a migration is overcrowding of the city and damage to the environment. For sustaining a large population, more of natural resources need to be utilised.
6. Short production time: Small scale industries have a shorter production time than the large scale industries which results in flow of money in the economy.
7. Supporting the large scale industries: Small scale industries help in the growth of the large scale industries by producing ancillary products for the large industries or producing small components that will be useful for the assembling of final products by the large scale industries.
8. Improvement in Export: Small scale industries contribute to around 40% of the total exports done by India, which forms a significant part of the revenue earned from the exports. Small scale industries work towards increasing the forex reserves of the country that reduces the load on balance of payment of the country.²⁶
9. Reduce the dependence of agriculture: Most of the rural population will be dependent on agriculture and this creates a burden on the agricultural sector. Small scale industries by providing employment opportunities to the rural population provides more avenues for growth and also paves way for a more arranged distribution of occupation.

In make in India - Step 1: Provisional SSI Registration

Businesses must first apply for the Provisional SSI Registration Certificate (PRC) during their pre-operative period at the Ministry of Micro, small, and Medium Enterprises. PRC helps businesses obtain –

- Term loans
- Working capital from banks under priority sector lending
- Facilities for accommodation, land, other approvals, etc.
- Necessary NOCs and clearances from regulatory authorities such as Pollution Control Board, Labour Regulations, etc.

A business can apply for provisional SSI registration anytime. These registrations are valid for five years. If the entrepreneur cannot set up their unit in this period, s/he needs to make a new application for provisional registration at the end of five years.

Step 2: Start the Business

The provisional SSI registration certificate allows entrepreneurs to start any activity or production in their business units.

Step 3: Permanent SSI Registration

After the business commences production or activity, it must apply and obtain permanent SSI registration.



Benefits of Registering Small-Scale Industries

Small-scale businesses get some benefits from the central/state governments, as listed below –

- Priority sector lending or a lower rate of interest
- Excise exclusion
- Exemption from direct tax laws
- Statutory help; for example, the reservation and Interest on Delayed Payments Act.
- specific facilities and incentives UTs and states offer for the SSIs, such as subsidies and sponsorships, reduced power tariffs, rebates on capital investments, etc.²¹

Explore – Banking Courses-Objectives of Small-Scale Industries

Some of the objectives of small-scale industries include the following –

- Create employment opportunities
- Contribute to developing rural and less developed areas, and reduce regional imbalances
- Efficiently utilize unexploited natural resources.
- Improve the quality of living in less privileged societies
- Ensure equal distribution of income and wealth
- Empower the rural population, particularly women
- Produce better quality products at lower costs²⁵

IV.CONCLUSIONS

Make in India is a major national programme of the Government of India designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure in the country. The primary objective of this initiative is to attract investments from across the globe and strengthen India's manufacturing sector. It is being led by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The Make in India programme is very important for the economic growth of India as it aims at utilising the existing Indian talent base, creating additional employment opportunities and empowering secondary and tertiary sector. The programme also aims at improving India's rank on the Ease of Doing Business index by eliminating the unnecessary laws and regulations, making bureaucratic processes easier, making the government more transparent, responsive and accountable²⁷. "I want to tell the people of the whole world: Come, make in India. Come and manufacture in India. Go and sell in any country of the world, but manufacture here. We have skill, talent, discipline and the desire to do something. We want to give the world an opportunity that come make in India," Prime Minister of India, Mr Narendra Modi said while introducing the programme in his maiden Independence Day speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort on August 15, 2014. The initiative was formally introduced on September 25, 2014 by Mr Modi at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, in the presence of business giants from India. The focus of Make in India programme is on 25 sectors. These 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.³⁰

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