

A Conceptual Framework on Russia's Contribution To "Make in India" Programme

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Make in India-A Conceptual Framework

The "Make in India" Programme is an initiative of the Indian Government for motivating the global corporate to begin their production in India. It is designed for the transformation of India into a global design manufacturing hub that aims for import substitution and also includes technology transfer. The Programme invites both international and domestic manufactures to invest their capital as well as start manufacturing their products in India by providing more technology, physical infrastructure which would be cost effective. With a promise to achieve high growth and have easy governance followed by the creation of more job opportunities for unemployed educated youth in India and the programme is a helping hand towards improving the standard of living of the socially and economically weaker sections of the society. It is an ambitious project of Indian Prime Minister Sri Narendra Damodardas Modi launched in India on 25th September, 2014 creating a separate department within the Ministry of Industry as Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP,2015).

"I wish to appeal to the people from all over the world. Come and 'Make In India'. Come manufacture in India and sell anywhere but manufacture here. We have got the skill, talent, discipline and the determination to do something." Prime Minister Narendra Modi in his maiden Independence Day speech on 15 August 2014 on the ramparts of the Red Fort of Delhi. The main objective of "Make In India" programme is facilitating investment, fostering innovation, protection of intellectual property right, and building in the best in the field of class manufacturing infrastructure that identifies 25 growth sector like automobiles,

chemicals, information technology, pharmaceuticals, textile, ports, aviation, leather, tourism and hospitality, wellness, railways, design manufacturing, renewable energy, mining, bio-technology and electronics in India. The programme has an important motto that is to raise the share of manufacturing sector in country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 25% creating 100 million new jobs by 2022(DIPP,2015). The 25 sectors includes automobiles, automobile components, food processing, leather, renewable energy, roads and highways, aviation, IT and BPM, space, biotechnology, media and entertainment, textile and garments, chemicals, mining, thermal power, construction, oil and gas, tourism, hospitality and wellness, defence manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, electrical machinery, ports, electronic systems and railways.

"Make in India" programme focuses on four key areas for the promotion of manufacturing and entrepreneurship. It includes Policy initiative and New Processes; Robust Infrastructure; Focus Sectors; New Mind-Set Approach led by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion. "Make In India" Programme aims at promoting the 'ease of doing business' measures taken up by state and central government ministries. The logo of "Make In India" – a lion made of gear wheels that itself reflects the integral role of manufacturing in governments vision and national development. The programme can be fruitful only with positive social change, individual excellence, well planned government policy and transparency in governance by the government as well as corporate sector. The hallmark of the programme is the transformational power of public- private partnership.

Make in India is not just about manufacturing but also about designing, developing and selling various hardware and software products within India and the world. The programme should emphasis on building products and components through which device system and software level innovations signify India's "Make In India" Programme. The Programme urges investors to not just look towards India as a market but rather as an opportunity. India should have a 'Zero Defect Zero Effect' production mechanisms wherein products have no defects and the process through which they are made with a zero adverse environmental and ecological effects. The programme brings about major shifts in policies and strategies at public and private sector levels, and government administrative structure. In brief, some of them are : shift to high level of productivity, programs on job skill development, promotion for labour intensive production system, an atmosphere to boost exports on a competitive basis, create opportunities for infrastructural development and provide congenial financial and credit facilities.

The Economic Rationale behind Make in India Programme

The strategic development is the main logic behind the history that a policy of ' Make In India' was introduced in the early planning era in India(i.e from 1951 till now) where the country adopts import substitution and economic self reliance as a major policy. The plan was regarding the Shifting surplus labour theory of Arthur Lewis(1954) that shifts from agriculture to basic industry and the industry that follows a stage of take-off in the structural shifts from agriculture(Rostow,1962;Mahalanobis,1955); emphasising the development of the heavy industry and also modernise agriculture keeping in mind a focus on both the productivity of land and labour where the main target is green energy. Prior to the planning era, India was substantially an agricultural country with its contribution to the GDP of over 50%, with over 80% of labour force engaged on it. Though the then planning strategy worked substantially for food sufficiency, industrial development was not

of any significant magnitude.(Economic Survey 2015)Since the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) public investment in heavy manufacturing sector was emphasized with scope for shifting labour from agriculture to industry related production activities. It may be recalled that heavy industries such as steel plants (Bokaro and Bhilai), gigantic river dams and hydroelectric projects (Bhakra and Hirakud), major expansions of railway networks (Perambur coach factory in 1953, expansion electrification of rail links, laying of new rail links etc.), establishment of heavy engineering works (such as BHEL, BEL) and many other heavy industrial establishments were undertaken during the first 15 years of the planning era.

The accent of the second five year plan was on investment on basic industries for the following purposes: (1) to secure economic independence; (2) to develop steel plants for meeting demands for steel from various industries and to make machinery for setting up further steel plants and to make machinery for consumption goods factories , a part to be exported and in part to be used ultimately in the production of consumption goods . The Second Five Year Plan basically focussed on heavy industries. India would soon become an investors preferred destination in the globe. The effort of the Indian government regarding the programme would harness demand and boost the economy of the country. The rank of India is low on the "ease of doing business index". The Indian ailing infrastructure and logistic facilities brings the country in a difficult position regarding the achievement of a hub in manufacturing provided the labour laws of the country are also not conducive to the "Make In India Programme". The lack of approach of the bureaucratic government , inability of transport networks, and the unending corruption adds to the difficulty of the manufacturers in achieving the timely and also adequate production. The NDA government vows to remove the hurdles of the people and make India an ideal destination for the investors to set up their industries here. The campaign intends in boosting the domestic manufacturing industries and also attract the foreign investors to invest in the economy of Indian to revitalise the manufacturing business in the 25 key

sectors in India. The “ Make In India Programme “ was launched at the ceremony held in Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi. The Make in India Programme was attended by entrepreneurs and the CEO of 3000 companies from 30 countries

Both India and Soviet Union has always shared a cordial relationship and thanks to Jawaharlal Nehru visit in 1955 that laid the foundations for India's rapid industrialisation and it was also the cornerstone of the share of bilateral relationships between the two countries. Bhilai steel Plant became the first factory to be built with Soviet assistance, becoming the flagship of Indian metallurgy and was followed by dozens of industrial enterprises in metallurgy, energy, space and machine-building that laid a solid foundation for India's rapid industrialisation. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 paved the way for the development in the areas of public sector and also license raj. In the second five year plan establishment of the Steel mills and Hydroelectric power projects at Durgapur, Bhilai and Rourkela with the help of Russia, United Kingdom and West Germany had started. The production of domestic industrial products, coal, railway lines, development in public sector and Tata Institute of Fundamental Research were introduced in the plan.

India's quest for defence indigenisation makes India the largest importer of defence wars in the world .The policy of liberalisation since the launch of “Make In India”, The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has issued 81 industrial licences to 61 companies for the manufacturing purpose of various defence items. In the financial year (2015-16) 39 Indian private companies have obtained 49 industrial licenses, till October 2015 for manufacture of various defence equipments. Greater interest is also being shown by some of India's top private business hoises , which had stayed out of the defence sector such as Reliance Anil Dhirubhai Ambani Group with Pipavav shipyard and the Adani Group. Foreign OEMs as Airbus(France), Pilatus (Switzerland), Bae Indian Sysytem(UK), Lockheed Martin(USA), MBDA(France),Boeing India(USA),Rafael(Israel), Raytheon(USA),

IAI(Israel), Sweden SAAB and Rosoboronexport (Russia) amongst others have committed themselves to support “ Make In India” and are making a beeline to sign joint ventures and MOUs with Indian companies.(Naval forces , 2016).

The relationship between India and erstwhile Soviet Union and Russia Federation is founded on trust and mutual interest. In the initial years Soviet Union helping hand to India in developing its core industries and also in the technological and scientific accomplishments in the areas of nuclear energy and also space. The bilateral military – technical cooperation between the two nations has been the centre piece of the bilateral relationship and will continue to remain important in years to come. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, Russia passed through a transition of market economy leading to disruptive defence supplies to India leading to economic reforms and diversing its international interactions. With the multiplication of India's energy needs and despite new sources of defence sources, Russia remains a crucial partner for India. The defence relation between the two countries was continued by Russia even after the fall of the Soviet Union. The ten year agreement signed in 1997 by both India and Russia to cooperate further in the military –technical cooperation lead to the purchase of weaponry , joint marketing, joint development and production of the armaments and military technologies.(Bedi,1989).It is not a cooperation just limited to the relationship of buyer seller but also includes the joint research and development, training, joint exercise and also service to service contacts.

A positive response with an FDI inflow to 29% between October 2014 to December 2015 for the Make in India” Programme which was just 15 months of Make in India as compared to the prior 15 months launch. There was a 36% increase in the FDI equity with an improvement of the business environment resulting in the UNCTAD World Investment Report (WIR) 2015,analysis of global trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows where India ranks as the third top economies for the year 2015-2017. Also a new high: Total FDI inflow touches the

highest since 2000-01 i.e USD 47,157 million (Apr-Jan 2015-16).

The Russian Role In Make In India Programme:

There has always been a relationship of friendly cooperation and trust worthy relationship between India and Russia since the Soviet era. Russian firms secured orders for the supply of coal mining machinery to Coal India and for machinery and equipment for continuing modernisation of the steel mill packages in the Bhilai and Bokaro steel Plants, besides the civil construction contract for the Tehri hydel Project. India and Russia have made successful efforts to consolidate its position in its economic relations between them. The sale of defence related items and of machinery and equipment for India's steel, coal and power sectors will place Russia in a comfortable financial position vis-a vis India. There are more than 200 joint ventures of both India and Russia engaged in the trading activity. In 1998 Indian investment expenditure in Russia was reported to be about \$2 million to \$3 million, mostly in trading and representation activities. While Russian investment in India amounted to about \$2.1 million, confined to technology transfer. Some efforts made by the Indian firms to set up the processing activity in Russia in 1993-1994 did not succeed. They included proposal of the Tata Group for tea packaging. The failure was perhaps due to uncertainties in the political – legal situation in Russia. In 1998, some Indian joint ventures were set up in Russia. They were a rice packing unit (Lucky Exports), a Tea packing unit and a joint venture in construction material distribution/sales centre. Both the Indian and the Russian side has showed cooperative satisfaction and is progressing in the areas of power, transport, oil, coal, natural gas, steel and both the countries has agreed it to strengthen on mutual beneficiary. Indian access to areas in Sakhalin, Tatarstan and western Siberia for oil exploration are major development sectors in oil sector were Russia Lukoil and India ONGC Videsh are to undertake prospecting and exploitation of hydrocarbons in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan and Iraq. Russia will supply machinery and equipment to Indian enterprises. Russia is also going to offer a credit

line of \$2.6 billion for supplying machinery and technology for Tamil Nadu based Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant. For promoting a long term economic cooperation with Russia, the India side should possibly explore and work hard to establish joint ventures in Russia's selected regions by identifying the areas such as agro processing, consumer goods production, pharmaceuticals where the Indian side can provide management and technology on competitive terms. The Indian authorities should urge for utilisation of the debt –repayment funds in investments for successful joint ventures.(Gidadhubli, 1999).

The emergence of strong cooperation regarding Make In India Programme between Russia and India can be seen in the initiative taken by Russia in the development of "Smart Cities", the aerospace sector, enhance the manufacturing of the military products of Russia for co-production and co-development, the DMIC, the commercial nuclear sector. The positive answer from Russia to participate in the infrastructure project DMIC that cost \$ 100 billion, connecting the railways of Delhi and Mumbai, smart cities interconnection, highways, industrial park and ports. In an interview by the Russian President Vladimir Putin told that that his government priorities was building a Russian based technology smart city where the primary company would be AFK Sistema as it is already involved with earlier experience in the smart city projects in Ufa, Kazan and Rostov. Thus both the countries have agreed to cooperate and work together in the field of aerospace sector including the joint development and production of aircraft, examples the Kamov Ka-226, MS-21, Sukhoi Superjet 100, FGFA, MTA. The co-developed aircraft namely Kamov Ka-226 and FGFA would be jointly exported to the foreign markets and third countries. In an interview by the President of Russia UAC's Mikhail Pogosyan stated "we are planning to sell in India about 100 passenger aircraft by 2030, which will account to 10 percent of Indian market of airliners in the segment" and further stated that the unprecedented scope of the cooperation in the sector Russian – Indian cooperation in military aviation sector creates a basis of the scientific and engineering projects jointly in civil aviation. The "Make In India"

Programme is an inspiring programme that represents an unprecedented and comprehensive overhaul of outdated policies and processes that represents a Government's mindset of shifting from issuing authority to business partner and also the Prime Minister's idea of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance"

This is the single largest initiative of manufacturing taken by a nation in its historical road map. It is a demonstration of the power of public-private partnership and thus Make In India is a hallmark. The striking progress indicators are understood in the opening of sectors- Defence, Railways, Insurance and also Medical Devices to higher levels of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). The progress of "Make In India" Programme started with a "Make In India- Sectorial perspective & initiative" workshop conducted on 29th December 2014 with a plan of action for a period of 1 year and 3 years that would boost investments in namely 25 sectors. The engagement of the World Bank group with the ministry to identify the areas of improvement with the World Bank's 'doing business' framework. A follow up of the 2 day workshop and along with several meetings took place for formulating a framework that would boost the rank of India which is now 130 in the Ease of Doing business.

The opening up of a cell at the PMO office to clear industrial projects dedicated to the "Make in India" Programme namely The Investor Facilitating Cell (IFC) was formed on September 2014 to assist the investors for seeking execution and after care support, regulatory approvals and hand-holding services through the pre-investment phase. Further for making India a hub for investment, the first step must be to create an efficient and effective administrative machinery that would cut down the delays in clearances of projects. The economists are of the view that India has been always very stringent regarding the clearances of regulatory and procedural work. Thus each and every regulatory authority giving a time bound clearance brings about an environment for holding business. The Indian Prime Minister told the audience that whenever we talk of "Make In India" we are not just talking about offering a situation of competition

but rather an opportunity for creating a huge market for our product because the significance of handsome buyers is equally and also cost effective for manufacturing". He further urged both the domestic along with global investors to not just look at India market merely as a market, but rather see it as a good opportunity.

Another leading industrialist told that, Indian side should focus on innovation and novelty for the integration of the country's success for carrying out development and research. The National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) initiates the work for creation of a system of information for labour market that would help the industry in sourcing their requirement for manpower. The government would then provide accreditation to manpower agencies so that the industry can access information on the manpower requirement. A fundamental change is of foremost need in the Indian economy to make the country a base for global manufacture. On one side the growth in manufacturing needs to be promoted thus directly benefitting the youth of India. They should be provided with employment for bringing a change in their economic situation where the poor should move forward to be the middle class thereby bringing about a change in their purchasing power. A report where India would set become by 2020 the world's youngest country with a 64% of its population in the working age group. The Programme includes dignity of labour and equality, sustainability – short, medium and long term, export surplus nation, innovations and creativity, sovereignty, the principle of coexistence with nature, gainful productive employment, self reliance, and leadership along with export surplus nation. The pillars of the new resurgent India are new process, new design, new Research and Development, new mindset, new innovation and new sectors. Make In India is the simplest and easiest place to do business, eliminate paperwork, processes, procedures, rules and act. It also includes use of technology to converge and integrate departments.

The Boost of Defence In Indian Manufacturing:

A boost to the defence manufacturing sector of India that cleared a defence deal of INR 80,000

cr along with the construction of six submarines. The Defence Acquisition Council (DAC) also approved for manufacturing these diesel-electric submarines having a single domestic shipyard. The cost of the project is INR 50,000 crore. The core sector identified by the “Make in India” Programme is defence manufacturing where its acquisition would help in boosting the morale of the Indian Navy which was hurt due to a series of accidents in the past (Ramana,2015).

THE JOINT VENTURES BETWEEN INDIA AND RUSSIA :

- THE FIFTH GENERATION FIGHTER AIRCRAFT
- THE MULTI-ROLE TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT
- THE BRAHMOS CRUISE MISSILE PROGRAMME
- SUKHOI SU-30 MKI PROGRAMME (A TOTAL NUMBER OF 230+ WILL BE BUILT BY HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS)
- ILYUSHIN /HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICAL LIMITES TACTICAL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT.
- KAMOV KA-226 UNDER THE MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAMME
- 1000 T-90S BHISMA WILL BE BUILT IN INDIA.
- THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMART CITIES AND ALSO THE DMIC INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECT.
- PRODUCTION OF DEFENCE SPARE PARTS AND EQUIPMENTS

The economic relations between the two countries are conducted by the bilateral bodies that includes the IRIGC, The India-Russia Trade, Investment and Promotion of Technology Council, The India-Russia Chamber of Commerce, Indo-Russia Forum on Trade and Investment, India –Russia CEO’s Council and The India-Russia Business Council. A number of economic components are developed for joint development of an economic strategy for the bilateral development planning and research with a contract on long term supply in key sectors like oil, steel, machinery products, engineering products , raw diamonds etc. The Russian government makes its priority in building smart cities using Russian technology

like AFK Systems that aims in developmental projects and also smart cities.

Joint development and work in the sectors of aircraft and some of the aircraft would be exported to other countries which includes Russia selling 100 passenger aircrafts to India by 2030 accounts to 10 percent of airliners in Indian market. Also development work extends to the area of reimporting diamond to Russia from India without any extra dues , India being the world largest diamond cutting and polishing centre. In a joint extraction of natural uranium, products of nuclear fuel and waste elimination Russian designed nuclear power stations plans to built over 20 nuclear reactors in India over the next twenty years. The Russian company Gazprom Group and India' GAIL in 2012 agreed for LNG shipments to India for 20 years which was 2.5 million tons a year. The LNG shipments are expected to begin between 2017-21. The oil companies of India like the ONGC-Videsh have invested an amount of over \$8 billion in the Russia's oil fields such Sakhalin-1.

The joint statement by both governments stated that Indian companies will strongly participate in projects related to new oil and gas fields in the territory of the Russian Federation. The sides will study the possibilities of building a hydrocarbon pipeline system, connecting the Russian Federation with India. The officials are constantly discussing the increase in the cooperation in their respective IT industries

The Russian Minister of Communication Nikolai Nikiforov stated that, "The development of IT products and software has traditionally been a strong point of India. We welcome possible joint projects in the field and closer contacts between Russian and Indian companies. The cooperation in the energy sector can be learnt with the joint development work by the Russian Company Gazprom and The Gas Authority of India on the block of Bay of Bengal . Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant Project with two units of 1000 MW is a good example of Indo – Russia nuclear cooperation. The area of scientific and technological cooperation between both the countries is full of potential and promise.”

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on S & T cooperation in Russia on May 2001 where both countries would push forward with application in ongoing areas of cooperation with Siberian scientists- laser technology, catalyst, high purity material, accelerators and heat physics(Jain,2003). Also both the countries are expanding cooperation in hydrocarbons, aviation and composite material technologies. An agreement was reached to set up joint venture to convert jet engines for power production . The new technology will enable India to use both new and old plane engines to provide electricity to remote localities. The first high –powered Indian information technology delegation led by Pramod Mahajan, India's then Minister of Information and Technology visited Russia in September 2001. He held talks with his counterpart, Leonid Reiman , in Moscow. Both Leaders reach an agreement on expanding national telephone and telecom networks in their countries, especially in rural and remote areas providing IT education and advancing e-governance, medicine and other projects involving cutting edge IT technologies. The Indian minister stated, “ Russia is a hardware power and India is a software power . We are complementary rather competitive, and by exploiting these complementary strengthens rather than competitive, and by exploiting these complementary strengths we can create a win – win situation for both of us. Besides cooperation has expanded in economic, science, education, finance, communications, military, science and cultural spheres. Altogether 132 prospective projects that have been prepare by both countries for the next coming years that include science, space, biological engineering, technology, medicine, computer technology, space and energy spheres.(Jain 2003). There is least conflict of interest between the two nations so the bilateral ties in the field of defence and strategy would be successful and even much more better than the Indo-Soviet era. Their ties are not merely a buyer- seller one rather it is expanding the state –of-the-art weaponry coproduction to compete with the military hardware markets of the world.

The ties of Russia and India are though very old yet their cooperation is based on a constructive

approach that makes the work for a successful comprehensive expansion and strengthen the strategic partnership with long term interest on both the sides. Both the sides welcome and acknowledge each other achievements and aspire to promote a multilateral trade order. The Russian response towards the new challenges that emerge in the Indian market is a shift from a seller-buyer relation to a joint defence-industrial projects with a risk-sharing partnership. Russia has always been a reliable partner for India in the area of sub-strategic weapons like nuclear power submarines or long range bombers. Russian also faces challenges in the Indian market as there had been recent changes in the structure of the Russian Defence industry along with its keenness to maintain a strong hold. With the strategic partnership to continue both the countries are eager to take the ties to another level thus keeping an eye on the future. The very concept of “Make in India” Programme that is driven by investment commitments and announcements in the 25 sectors that would revive the country's ailing manufacturing sector. The chapter lays emphasis on the major national and international corporations that would corporate to manufacture their products in India. It also explains the conceptual framework of definition of Role of Russia in “Make in India” Programme. The discussion regarding the economic rationale behind Russian help in also discussed in the chapter. It explains the importance of the research as a programme that has helped India in not only manufacturing but also education, training and scientific management of the manufactured products along with its sustainable use for further in future. The Programme is led by the Department of industrial Policy and Promotion that aims at promotion of the ease of doing buisness with 100% FDI policy. A well planned individual-social cooperated policy with transparency in governance will help in achieving the target of the higher level of productivity, skill development, intensive labour production and the infrastructural development. It is a demonstration of a public private partnership that brings about an overhaul to the outdated processes and policies. The programme includes the manufacturing , developing , designing , selling of the hardware and the software

products with a Zero Defect and Zero Effect mechanism. To make India an investment hub where the foremost step is to bring about the strengthening of the administrative machinery that would increase project clearance. The “Make In India” programme both domestically and internationally asks its investors to not just see India as a market but see it as an opportunity where there would be Minimum Government and Maximum Governance.

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