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## A Critical Study on Make in India Program of NDA Government Special Reference To Tech India

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Honorable PM Mr. Narendra Modi in an event in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on September 25, 2014, launched Make in India program, which is a major national initiative which focuses on making India a global manufacturing hub. Idea is to develop infrastructure without delays and make it very easy for the companies to do business in India along with support to existing industries in the nation. The manufacturing sector which is currently contributing to 15% of the country's Gross Domestic Products Needs to be improved to 25% in next couple of years. Also eliminating lengthy laws and regulations, bureaucratic processes needs to be shortened, make government more transparent toward the public. In this regime manufacturing will improve opportunities for investments, investments will improve skills, need of specific skill will improve employment, employment will improve the purchasing power of the youth and once again there will be a demand for manufacturing goods, its growth and obviously the growth of the nation.

Apart from manufacturing Initiatives, National Investments Schemes, the creation of Industrial corridors, Development of smart Cities and FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in important sectors like Defense, construction and Railways are taken into consideration. To support PM's mission there is a need of skill Development in different sectors. These skills are based on current industry needs and today's changing environments. Flexibility in labor laws, the formation of new agencies, defining objectives and roles are the key points taken into consideration.

Following are the 25 key sectors which are concentrated in Make in India Program:

Automobiles, Food Processing, Energy, IT and BPO, Oil and Gas, Electronic Systems, Ports, Chemicals, Media and Entertainment, Mining, Space, Automobile Components, Thermal Power, Railways, Tourism and Hospitality, Roads and highways, Aviation, Leather, Biotechnology, Textiles and garments, Construction, Defense manufacturing, Pharmaceuticals, Wellness, Electrical Machinery.

PM also laid a foundation for his vision of a Tech India or Digital India which is supporting to make in India Program. It is a Service that is digitally transformed for improving Ease of Doing Business. The vision area of Digital India Program is Digital Infrastructure as a Core Utility to Every Citizen, Governance, and Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens. Use of E-Governance and formation of digital Literacy amongst all. It is a program to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. India currently has approx. 900 Million Mobile users and 200 Million Internet users. Governments aim is to provide High-speed internet as a core utility, unique identity, Mobile phone & Bank account enabling participation in digital & financial space, Easy access to a Common Service Centre, Shareable private space on a public cloud, Safe and secure Cyber-space etc. much more things.

The logo for the Make in India campaign is an elegant lion, inspired by the Ashoka Chakra and designed to represent India's success in all spheres.



## **2. OBJECTIVES**

### **To make investing in manufacturing more attractive to domestic and foreign investors.**

According to Daily New Analysis, with the government taking steps to improve ease of doing business and attract investments, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows into the services sector grew by about 20% to \$1.46 billion (approximately Rs 9,749.88 crore) in the first six months of the current fiscal. The government has tried to ease out the critical Governmental Processes in order to improve the foreign Investment.

### **To create competitive industrial environment**

Its positive results are seen in the automobile sector. Fiat Chrysler Automobiles has come up with a plan to manufacture a range of C-segment Jeep brand premium sports utility vehicles in India and export these SUVs to countries such as Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom. This manufacturing (export) unit is likely to be up and running within two years. It will also bring in an investment of about INR 1,500-2,500 cr. The project will start production of the SUVs in the country.

The Fiat-Chrysler merger has enabled the company various new investment options and the automobile manufacturing sector of India. Fiat in near future is producing the new Jeep line at its Ranjangaon plant in Maharashtra. Approximately 20,000 C-segment SUVs will be produced every year and they will be priced between INR 20 and 25 lakh in domestic markets.

### **Boost Indian economy global recognition**

Former President of India, Pranab Mukherjee invited to all the private and public sector companies of Oman to set up manufacturing units in India and enter into close ties with the 25 priority sectors. The hope of good returns and the plenty number of opportunities for investment in the country were highlighted by President to Dr. Ali Bin Masoud Al Sunaidy, Commerce and Industry Minister of the Sultanate of Oman.

A bilateral trade between India and Oman has increased from USD 4.6 billion in 2012-13 to USD 5.77 billion in 2013-14. However, trade remains much below its potential and both sides need to bring it to a higher level commensurate with the depth of the bilateral relationship.

During seventh joint commission meeting between India and Oman, it is likely to provide both the nations a perfect platform to strengthen trade ties and for investors from Oman to explore investment opportunities in our nation. The Omani Minister welcomed the Indian Presidents suggestions and expressed the hope that the two nations could further strengthen traditional ties in future with more companies deciding to manufacture in India.

### **To development infrastructure in India**

Infrastructure like railways, airports, dams, roads, electricity generation and distribution, ports, irrigation, sanitation, telecommunication are on demand. Infrastructure improvements need to be taken help and funding by World Bank. For example, consider the development of railroads in China. China had close to 23,000 route km of railways in 1951 compared with the commensurate figure of 53,500 km for India. According to the latest statistics of World Bank, China has surpassed the country and had close to 66,000 route km of railways compared to 64,000 for India in 2012. Also, China has approximately 10,000 km of high-speed railways (HSRs with speeds of greater than 250 km/hr) - more than the entire HSR network of the European Union. Governments Initiative to Start Bullet Train project is highly ambitious for the country like India.

### **Support Digital India**

Digital India: A program to transform India into digital empowered society and knowledge economy. Review of Digital India and decisions are taken on the design of the program during the meeting of the Prime Minister on Digital India Program on August 7, 2014, this was to sensitize all ministries and to spread all over the Government working Departments. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is taking care of this ambitious program.

The vision of Digital India aims to transform the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The program will be implemented in different phases from the current year till 2018. Its objective would ensure that Government services will be available to citizens electronically. It will provide all government services electronically.

### **To generate employment and skill formation**

A good Initiative Government has Initiated National Skill Development Agency, which is working efficiently to empower skills in India. There is an aim to increase the percentage of the workforce which has received formal skills through vocational education and training from 12.0 percent at present to 25.0 percent by the end of the Twelfth Plan. About 70 million more people have to be imparted formal skills in the next five years.

Improved training and skill development is critical for providing decent employment opportunities to the growing youth population and is necessary to sustain the high growth momentum.

National Skill Development Policy focuses on creating opportunities for all to provide/acquire skills especially for youth, women and disadvantaged groups, promoting a commitment by all stake holders to own skill development initiatives and most importantly developing a high quality of skilled work force/ entrepreneur relevant to current and emerging employment market needs.

The coverage of National Policy on Skill Development includes institutional based skill development including ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes)/vocational schools/technical schools/polytechnics/professional colleges etc; learning initiatives organized by different ministries/departments; formal and informal apprenticeships and other types of training by enterprises; training for self-employment/entrepreneurial development; non-formal training; E-learning, web based learning and distance learning.

During the Twelfth Plan, gaps in skills development have to be identified, while building on the foundation that has been laid. Action Plan for Skill Development, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) has already made significant progress and bulk of such skill formation targeted particularly at the large unorganized sector will come through NSDC interventions and initiatives at the State level. Apprenticeship training as another mode for on job training has to be remodeled to make it more effective and up scaled significantly.

### **3. A BRIEF OVERVIEW TOWARDS TECH INDIA**

According to a McKinsey report, the realization of Digital India will help the country with 20-30% incremental GDP by 2025. The adoption of technology across key sectors like financial services, healthcare, agriculture, energy, infrastructure, and education will provide an additional impact of \$550 billion to \$1 trillion on the India economy annually by 2025!

Anil Agarwal, the chairman of metal and mining conglomerate Vedanta Group said Jammu & Kashmir will be connected through fiber network, also he said it will generate employment, investments, FDIs and PM's Digital India initiative would prove to be a significant step towards 'One Connected India' Program.

Finance Minister Mr. Arun Jaitley during a conference has said that the country is no longer satisfied with the current rate of economic growth and said that double digit growth is essential to eradicate poverty. "India is no longer satisfied being in the 6 to 8 per cent growth. It wants to transcend to another level and aim for 8 to 10 per cent growth. We wish to grow faster because we have a huge challenge of eradicating poverty ahead of us, the minister stressed. The economy grew at 7.3 per cent in 2014-15 and the government has targeted GDP growth between 7.5 per cent and 8 per cent for the current financial year.

Finance Minister stressed that the government would now work to make Digital India a way of life and governance in the country that would also help bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. "Look at the changes it is bringing the world over. The largest retailers in the world today do not own a retail store and largest transport companies in the world do not own a vehicle. This is the power of technology, Jaitley said, adding that over the next few years more people would bank through the Internet and cheques could become obsolete. "We will see more banking done through the internet, done through payment gateways rather than brick and mortar branches of banks, he said. Technology would also play a key role in other sectors such as education, media, justice delivery system and healthcare.

Mr. Arun Jaitley also added that the leaders of the industry from the world over present here wanting to invest billions and billions of dollars in this field, new job creation will take place and it will probably take India to a much greater height, he said at the launch of Digital India Week.

Referring to the Jan-Dhan Yojana for financial inclusion, the minister said that the Digital India campaign too would have a huge potential.

“In a period of fewer than five months, we were able to open 160 million Jan Dhan accounts. The Direct Benefit Transfer extends to almost 130 million people and achieved in a matter of few months, he said, adding that 110 million insurance policies started within a period of fewer than five weeks.

When Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the "Digital India Week" as part of the larger initiative to empower the people and extend services better with the use of information technology and its tools.

The prime minister calculated Rs 4.5 lakh crore investment has been committed for Digital India and employment for 18 lakh people.



The nine pillars of Digital India

The prime minister also unveiled a logo for Digital India, an umbrella program that seeks to transform India into a digitally-empowered, knowledge economy with a host of initiatives for a synchronized and coordinated engagement of the government and its agencies.

For this scheme, the prime minister has already been named the chairman of a high-powered monitoring committee and all existing and ongoing e-governance initiatives will be revamped to align them with the larger principles of "Digital India", according to an official statement.

The larger goal of Digital India includes broadband connectivity in all panchayats, Wi-fi in all the schools and universities and public wi-fi hotspots in all important cities by 2019. It will be deployed in delivering services in areas like health, education, agriculture, and banking.

The vision is centered on three key areas:

- Digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen.
- Governance and service on demand.
- Digital empowerment of Citizens.

Following are the highlights of the corporate pledges:

Chairman Mukesh Ambani said Reliance Industries plans to invest about Rs 2.5 lakh crore (\$39.3 billion) in digital initiatives.

Ambani said at the event "I believe digital India will be a huge success because of the adoption of technology by the youth of India, "Digital India as we have seen empowers them to fulfill their aspirations. We at Reliance will invest over Rs 250,000 crore across the Digital India pillars," he said, adding, "I estimate Reliance's 'Digital India' investments will create employment for over 500,000 people."

He said his group, under the Reliance Jio platform, will roll out an internet protocol-based wireless broadband infrastructure across all 29 states in India. Reliance Jio will also set up a nationwide distribution network for 150,000 small vendors to sell and service devices.

Aditya Birla Group promised to invest \$7 bn in the next five years in network rollout and infra and digital space. Chairman KM Birla also announced that his company was working to set up a 100-acre digitally enabled township near Mumbai.

Bharti Airtel's Sunil Mittal committed to spending in excess of Rs 100,000 in the next five years. Mittal also said the company will take 4G to the masses. The Bharti chairman also said that his firm will make a meaningful contribution towards the Digital Indian



initiative. "We will also ensure providing services such as e-health and e-education to Indian citizens.

Speaking on the occasion, Anil Amani's Reliance Group today committed to invest about Rs 10,000 crore over the next few years to expand its presence across digital, cloud computing and telecom space.

Reliance Group, which already has India's fourth largest telecom company in Reliance Communication, plans to achieve full deployment of next generation content and Cloud Delivery Network by the year end.

Satya Nadella from Microsoft Said "Digital India will bring about solutions for the challenge of digital divide,"

Adobe CEO Shantanu Narayan said that the Digital India initiative would "transform India into a digitally empowered" knowledge economy. Prime Minister's vision of Digital India is exciting.

#### **4. MAKE IN INDIA POLICIES**

##### **• NEW INITIATIVES**

The process of obtaining environmental clearances made online.

Following advisories sent to all Departments/ State Governments to simplify and rationalize regulatory environment. All returns should be filed on-line through a unified form. A check-list of required compliances should be placed on Ministry's/Departments web portal.

The validity of Industrial license extended to three years. States asked to introduce self-certification and third party certification under Boilers Act. The process of applying for Industrial License & Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum made online on 24x7 basis through eBiz portal.

Doing business in India just got easier new de-licensing and deregulation measures are reducing complexity, and significantly increasing speed and transparency.

Major components of Defense products list excluded from industrial licensing. Dual use items having military as well as civilian applications deregulated.

Services of all Central Govt. Departments & Ministries will be integrated with the eBiz – a single window IT platform.

All registers required to be maintained by the business should be replaced with a single electronic register. No inspection should be undertaken without the approval of the Head of the Department. For all non-risk, non-hazardous businesses a system of self-certification to be introduced.

##### **• FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT**

100% FDI allowed in medical devices. FDI cap increased in insurance & sub-activities from 26% to 49%

FDI up to 49% has been permitted in the Pension Sector. Construction, operation, and maintenance of specified activities of Railway sector opened to 100% foreign direct investment under the automatic route.

FDI policy on Construction Development sector has been liberalized by relaxing the norms pertaining to minimum area, minimum capitalization, and repatriation of funds or exit from the project. To encourage investment in affordable housing projects committing 30 percent of the total project cost for low-cost affordable housing have been exempted from minimum area and capitalization norms.

Investment by NRIs under Schedule 4 of FEMA (Transfer or Issue of Security by Persons Resident outside India) Regulations will be deemed to be a domestic investment at par with the investment made by residents.

Composite caps on foreign investments introduced to bring uniformity and simplicity is brought across the sectors in FDI policy. 100% FDI allowed in White Label ATM Operations. Government eases FDI norms in 15 major sectors.

Townships, shopping complexes & business centers all allow up to 100% FDI under the auto route. Conditions on minimum capitalization & floor area restrictions have now been removed for the construction development sector. India's defense sector now allows consolidated FDI up to 49% under the automatic route. FDI beyond 49% will now be considered by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board. Govt approval route will be required only when FDI results in a change of ownership pattern.

Private sector banks now allow consolidated FDI up to 74%. Up to 100%, FDI is now allowed in coffee/rubber/cardamom/palm oil & olive oil plantations via the automatic route.

100% FDI is now allowed via the auto route in duty-free shops located and operated in the customs bonded areas. Manufacturers can now sell their products through wholesale and/or retail, including through e-commerce without Government Approval.

Foreign Equity caps have now been increased for establishment & operation of satellites, credit information companies, non-scheduled air transport & ground handling services from 74% to 100%.

- **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY FACTS**

The Patent Office is headquartered at Kolkata with branches at New Delhi, Chennai, and Mumbai. The Trade Mark Registry, headquartered at Mumbai has branches in Ahmedabad, Chennai, New Delhi and Kolkata. The Design Office is located in Kolkata and the GI Registry is at Chennai. Separate facilities house the ISA/IPEA in New Delhi and additionally, there is an Intellectual Property Office Archives is at Ahmedabad.

Simplified procedure for filing, E-filing facilities, and incentives for SMEs are some of the other initiatives in the area of intellectual property rights in India.

Wide range of awareness programs are being conducted by the Government

The IPR framework in India is stable and well established from a legal, judicial and administrative point of view and is fully compliant with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights.

India is committed to a wide range of international treaties and conventions relating to intellectual property rights.

During the last few years, Indian IP offices have undergone major improvements in terms of up gradation of IP legislation, infrastructure facilities, human resources, the processing of IP applications, computerization, databases, quality services to stakeholders, transparency in functioning and free access to IP-data through a dynamic website.

State of the art, integrated and IT-enabled office buildings have been created during the last few years in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Mumbai and Ahmedabad, housing central wings for Patents and Designs and Trademarks and Geographical Indications.

- **NATIONAL MANUFACTURING**

An increase in manufacturing sector growth to 12-14% per annum over the medium term.

An increase in the share of manufacturing in the country's Gross Domestic Product from 16% to 25% by 2022.

To create 100 million additional jobs by 2022 in the manufacturing sector.

Creation of appropriate skill sets among rural migrants and the urban poor for inclusive growth.

An increase in domestic value addition and technological depth in manufacturing.

Enhancing the global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector.

Ensuring sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to the environment.

## **6. FINDINGS OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH PAPER**

Based on past data and reports published FDI in India has been raised. It's an overall hard work done in the field of Make in India and Tech India regime of NDA government. Brief Details Listed Below:

FDI News:

### **India among top 10 countries to attract highest FDI in 2014: Unctad**

India regained its position in the list of top 10 destinations for foreign direct investments (FDI) in 2014, after failing to make it to the list a year ago, according to the World Investment Report 2015 released by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

India is ranked ninth in the latest report; it was 15th last year.

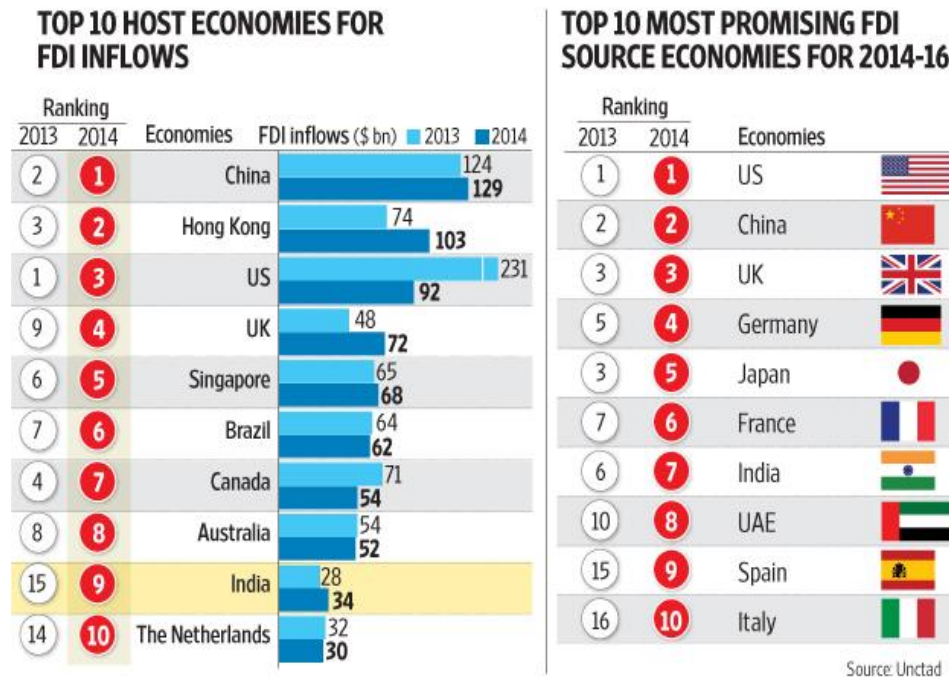
During 2014, FDI inflows into India jumped 22% to \$34 billion at a time when global FDI fell by 16% to \$1.23 trillion. UNCTAD projected global FDI flows to rise 11% to \$1.4 trillion in 2015.

India's rank as a top prospective host country for FDI also rose to third place from fourth place in an UNCTAD survey for the period 2015-17.

However, India fell to the seventh rank from sixth last year in the survey as a source country for FDI for the 2014-2016 period.

FDI inflows to India are likely to maintain an upward trend in 2015 as the economic recovery gains ground, the report said. In terms of the sectoral composition of FDI inflows, manufacturing is likely to gain strength, as policy efforts to revitalize the industrial sector are sustained including, for example, the Make in India initiative launched in mid-2014, it added.

Premila Nazareth Satyanand, an economist, and consultant with UNCTAD, said this year's report shows positive trends about India, which is expected to be sustained. There seems to be a slight improvement in foreign investor sentiment about India. India is also now back in the top 10 investor destinations. However, India remains the only BRIC country not to have received more than \$50 billion FDI inflows within a year, she added.



The report identified the automotive industry as one of the sectors in which India has the potential of becoming a world leader. Cumulative FDI inflows to the automotive industry from April 2000 to November 2014 amounted to \$11.4 billion, according to data from the Indian government.

The country accounted for the majority of so-called greenfield investment projects announced by global auto makers and first-tier parts suppliers in South Asia during 2013-14, including 12 projects above \$100 million.

Inward FDI has led to the emergence of a number of industrial clusters in India, including those in the national capital region (Delhi-Gurgaon-Faridabad) in the north, Maharashtra state (Mumbai-Nasik-Aurangabad) in the west, and Tamil Nadu (Chennai-Hosur) in the south, according to the report. "Though considerable differences exist in the patterns of the formation of these clusters, FDI can play an important catalytic role. For example, the early entry of Suzuki (Japan) has contributed to the development of an industrial cluster in the NCR, it added.

The report revealed that China became the largest recipient of FDI in 2014, followed by Hong Kong and the US. Developing economies, as a group, subtracted \$681 billion worth of FDI and remain the leading region by share of global investment inflows. In 2014, nine of the 20 largest investor countries were developing or transition economies with firms from developing Asia now investing abroad more than any other region. Developing economies accounted for a record 35% of global FDI outflows, the report said, up from 13% in 2007.

## 7. SUGGESTIONS

1. Government Yojanas/schemes are no doubt meant for generous gifts to citizens and are formed after a very minute analysis and keeping in mind a generic prosperity, due to red-tapism results are not actually seen at ground (Gap needs to overcome in its implementation and rigorous monitoring mechanism).
2. Promoting and Authorizing highly to that Indian Industrialist who actually has done the best for our nation by offering/honoring them to the Best Suitable higher positions in Govt. of India.
3. Creation of such an environment in our nation so that young Talent could not move out of the country and utilize his precious skills to other nation's growth.
4. A very good initiative by Govt. I have seen in past one year, i.e. induction of private ITI institutes (Under Govt. Of India Skills Development Program) in the state. These institutes are associated with skills development of candidates from remote regions with a very nominal fee. Previously the Govt. ITIs were associated to perform the same task, but as we are aware population is increasing there is a need of introducing some more such skill friendly organizations. Now their reach is up to subdivision level. An initiative of starting Private Universities is helping remote/ undeveloped areas of the nation. The syllabus of new universities is advanced and based on current skills need.
5. Another good initiative by the Govt. is the introduction of Microfinance companies, these provide low ticket loans in the villages for supporting very small enterprise, and these also ensure the growth of the nation up to certain level.

6. Another good initiative of Creating a centralized database for youth employment will definitely help because, in today's India, talent is not only limited to NIT/IITs, a mechanism is required to identify a right fit and placing of this deserving candidate to a right position.
7. Appreciate our nations success in telephony, more learning of the youth will be ensured when internet speed in India will be up to a tolerable extent. Also in the present situation, the cost of Data is very high and beyond the limits of underprivileged.
8. India's success story will achieve a Zenith by inducing a fresh talent by mass recruitment in every area but with a regulation. It's a future need because the population is increasing. Expertise/Potential lies with many Indian professionals/youth, govt. need to relax/change its recruitment process and open door to these actual techno-friendly candidates in govt. departments who can help the nation by working and choosing their own area of interest, This will develop stability/ non-migration of youth from their base location and check on Indian Talent Provide services to other nations and a self-capability of entrepreneurship. This thing will definitely work in our nation's development.
9. Governments Idea of nominal funding for smart cities is highly innovative, the current funding for the projects is also sufficient. There is a need of proper regulation/mechanism so that existing money can be properly utilized. Resource arrangement in a city must be a combined subject for Local Govt., State Govt., Central Govt. and people.
10. Currently, Digital India campaign comprises of following Schemes:-
  - 1) E- Locker
  - 2) E- Bag
  - 3) E- HealthIn addition to above these some of my Ideas for making Digital India to be more empowered.

#### 1) Launch of **NIRBHAY APP (Corruption Redressal)**

Currently, in India, some organizations are having different mechanisms/ systems of grievance redressal. Also some of the Government and Non- Governmental Organizations are having the system of the ombudsman.

Transparency in Grievance Redressal is not clear because at ground level it becomes difficult for the ombudsman to analyze. In this way the main culprit or the accused escapes from real punishment or penal.

My Suggestion- there should be a **Sniffer eye** between Ombudsman **and** grievance redressal. System. **Sniffer eye** comprising of decentralized / Pan India top executives who will at random and abruptly make an audit of such complaints that are filed under NIRBHAY.

#### 2) Launch of **VISHWAS PORTAL** (for judicial proceedings)

There is need of too much digitization still to happen in our judicial system.

My Suggestions for this app-

- i) Provision of automatic cause list updating based on the age of the Citizen.
- ii) Most common problem of the judicial system for citizens is a delay in justice especially the civil proceedings. It not only lasts for decades but for generations. So there should be a provision of filtration of such cases in which any of the two parties belonging to senior citizen category should be made with a separate provision. This application will update the cause list on the basis of ages of both the parties especially for senior citizens and rotation of sequence can be tracked over a smart phone.

### **8. BY ENSURING BEST PRACTICES**

- The study will analyze the positive and negative impact on the people and government, which is the outcome of actual data points and news updates.
- The study will overcome the gap between Government and Common Man by the use of Technology, chances of opportunity and India as the best place to reside.
- The Study will help increase the literacy towards IT and Digital India Program and awareness within citizens to be patient and provide helping hand to the government without getting affected due to immature act/environment and involving into senseless chats without actual data points in hand.
- The Study will support/encourage Govt. to be patient and work towards the initiated programs as the changes are seen on the ground level.
- The recommendations given will aim at minimizing the negative impact.
- Summary of findings and recommendations will be intended to provide help to policy makers.



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