



YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(December 2023)

(Part 3/3)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

PART 1/3

- INDIA'S MOONSHOT
- REGIONAL RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

PART 2/3

- INDIA'S GROWING STATURE: A RISING SUPERPOWER
- MERI MAATI MERA DESH

PART 3/3

- INDIA'S INDUSTRY SECTOR
- AGRI & RURAL DEVELOPMENT



TOPICS (PART 3/3)

- INDIA'S INDUSTRY SECTOR
- AGRI & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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INDIA'S INDUSTRY SECTOR

The success of industrial sector in India depends on two key factors (among others):

1. Logistics Efficiency
2. Infrastructure.

National Logistics Policy lays down an overarching interdisciplinary, cross-sectoral, multi-jurisdictional, and comprehensive policy framework for the logistics sector. The policy complements the **PM GatiShakti National Master Plan**.

While PM GatiShakti National Master Plan is aimed at integrated infrastructure development, the National Logistics Policy is envisaged to bring efficiency to logistics services and human resources through streamlining processes and the adoption of suitable technologies.

NATIONAL LOGISTICS POLICY

The national Logistics Policy is envisaged to bring efficiency to logistics services, and human resources through streamlining processes, a regulatory framework, skill development, mainstreaming logistics in higher education, and the adoption of suitable technologies. Its vision is to develop a technologically enabled, integrated, cost-efficient, resilient, sustainable, and trusted logistics ecosystem for accelerated and inclusive growth.

AIM: To bring down the logistics cost down from double digits to single digit.

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PM GATI SHAKTI

PM GatiShakti has broadly two components to achieve integration, synchronisation, prioritisation, and optimisation.

- **First,** the development of **GIS-based technology platform** called **National Master Plan**, wherein everything is linked from roads to railways, from aviation to agriculture, various ministries and departments. this will ensure that every department has the right and accurate information on time.
- **Secondly,** the **administrative arrangement to integrate efforts of various line ministries/departments** for synchronised development of multimodal infrastructure and the economic zone through the formation of a three-tier institutional arrangement.

FDI POLICY

DPIIT was the nodal department for the formulation of the policy on Foreign Direct investment (FDI). it is also responsible for maintenance and management of data on inward FDI into India, based on the remittances reported by the Reserve Bank of India. With a view to attracting higher levels of FDI, a liberal policy has been put in place on FDI.

FDI upto 100% has been allowed in multiple sectors.

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MAKE IN INDIA

The '**Make in India**' initiative was **launched in 2014** to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best-in-class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique '**Vocal for Local**' initiatives that promotes India's manufacturing domain to the world.

The idea is to Make in India for the World.

The initiative has significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0.

PRODUCTION LINKED INCENTIVE SCHEME

Keeping in view India's vision of becoming '**Atma Nirbhar**', Production Linked incentive (PLI) schemes for **14 key sectors** were announced with an outlay of **Rs. 1.97 lakh crore** to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports.

With this, **significant production, employment, and economic growth** are expected over the next 5 years and more. the PLI schemes have major objectives that include:

- attracting investments in sectors of core competency and cutting-edge technology;
- make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive so that they can penetrate global markets and integrate with global value chains.

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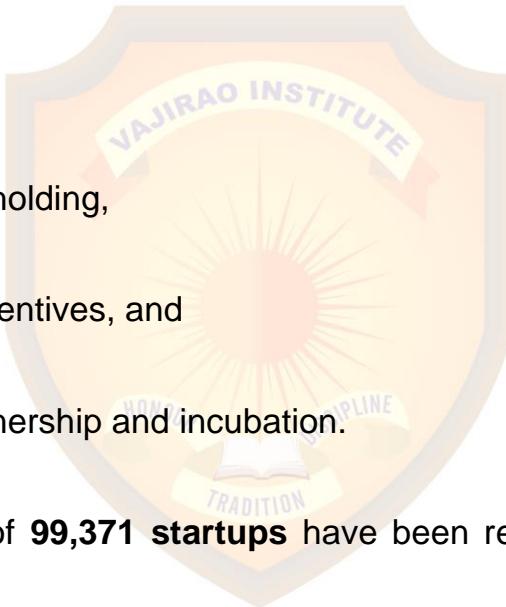
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STARTUP INDIA

The Startup India initiative was **launched in 2016**. The initiative aims to foster entrepreneurship and promote innovation by creating an ecosystem conducive to startup growth. The initiative strives to provide an impetus to the entrepreneurial setup across three major pillars i.e.,

- (i) simplification and handholding,
- (ii) funding support and incentives, and
- (iii) industry-academia partnership and incubation.



As of 15 May 2023, a total of **99,371 startups** have been recognised by DPIIT across 57 sectors in 674 districts with at least one startup from every state and UT of the country having created over **10.49 lakh jobs since 2016**.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

The **Ministry of Heavy Industries** promotes the development and growth of **automobile, capital goods and heavy electrical equipment sectors** and administer **29 Central Public**

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Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) engaged in manufacturing, consultancy and contracting services and four autonomous organisations.

In 2021, the **Department of Public Enterprises** was shifted to **Ministry of Finance**. one of the key thrust areas of MHI is aimed at transforming mobility in the country by increasing competitiveness of the domestic automobile industry and promoting advanced technology and sustainable and affordable electric mobility solutions for the citizens.

MICRO SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

The **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** sector has emerged as a **highly vibrant and dynamic** sector of the Indian economy over the last seven decades. MSMEs not only play a crucial role in providing large **employment opportunities** at comparatively lower capital costs than large industries but also help in **industrialisation of rural and backward areas**, thereby reducing regional imbalances and ensuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.

MSMEs are **complementary to large industries** as ancillary units, and this sector contributes enormously to the socio-economic development of the country.

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CLASSIFICATION OF MSME

Change in the definition of MSME

| Existing MSME Classification | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Criteria : Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment | | | |
| Classification | Micro | Small | Medium |
| Mfg. Enterprises | Investment<Rs. 25 lac | Investment<Rs. 5 cr. | Investment <Rs. 10 cr. |
| Services Enterprise | Investment<Rs. 10 lac | Investment< Rs. 2 cr. | Investment<Rs. 5 cr. |

| Revised MSME Classification | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| Composite Criteria : Investment And Annual Turnover | | | |
| Classification | Micro | Small | Medium |
| Manufacturing & Services | Investment< Rs. 1 cr. and Turnover < Rs.5 cr. | Investment< Rs. 10 cr. and Turnover < Rs.50 cr. | Investment< Rs.50 cr. and Turnover < Rs. 250 Cr. |

MSME IN INDIA

Indian **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)** sector, with more than **six crore enterprises**, has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy, contributing to around **27 per cent of India's GDP**, around **44 per cent of India's exports** and providing employment to over **11.10 crore people**.

MSME sector is also important for fostering entrepreneurship and generating self-employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture.

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KHADI & VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) established under the **Act of Parliament**, and as amended in 1987 and 2006, is a **statutory organisation under the Ministry of MSME** engaged in promoting and developing Khadi and village industries (KVI) for providing employment opportunities in the **rural areas**, thereby **strengthening the rural economy**.

TEXTILE SECTOR

The Indian textiles industry is one of the largest in the world, with a large raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength, both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital-intensive mill sector.

The textile industry **contributes to 7 per cent of industry output** in value terms of **2 per cent of India's GDP** and to **15 per cent of the country's export earnings**.

STEEL

The **Ministry of steel** is responsible for the planning and development of iron and steel industry, the development of essential inputs such as iron ore, limestone, dolomite,

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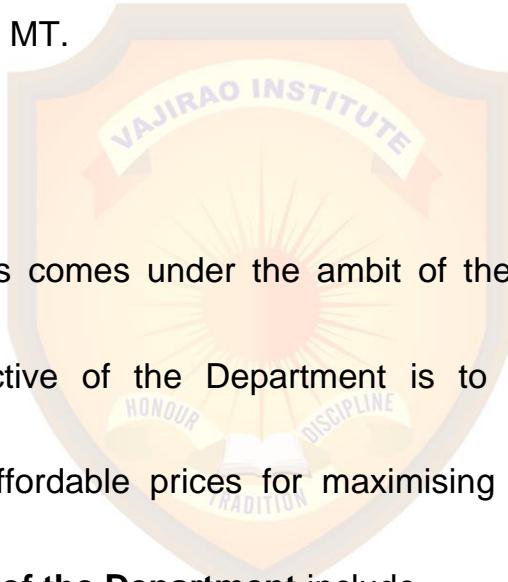


manganese ore, chromites, ferro-alloys, sponge iron etc., and other related functions. **Crude steel production** has shown a **sustained rise** since 2013-14 along with **capacity**.

India's **crude steel production** has steadily risen to **142 MT** at present following which India has become the **world's second-largest producer** of crude steel, surpassing Japan.

Production capacity: 161.30 MT.

FERTILIZER



The Department of Fertilisers comes under the ambit of the **Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers**. The main objective of the Department is to ensure adequate and timely availability of fertilisers at affordable prices for maximising agricultural production in the country. The **main functions of the Department** include

- planning, promotion and development of the fertilisers industry;
- planning and monitoring of production;
- import and distribution of fertilisers and
- management of financial assistance by way of subsidy or concession for indigenous and imported fertilisers.

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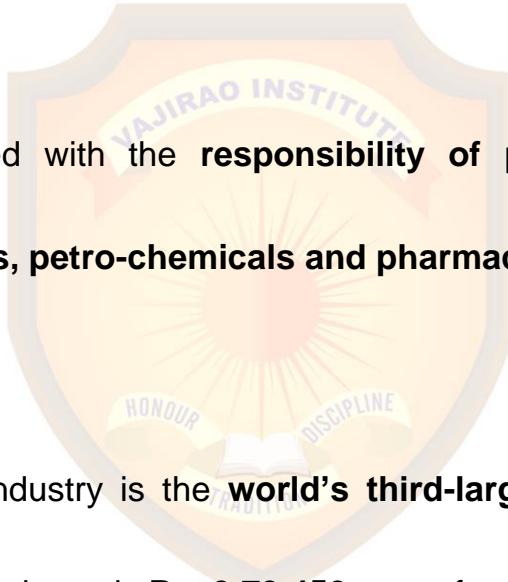


PETROCHEMICALS & CHEMICALS

The Department of chemicals and Petro-chemicals was under the **Ministry of Industry** until **1989**, when it was brought under the **Ministry of Petroleum and chemicals**.

In 1991, the Department of chemicals and Petro-chemicals was transferred to the Ministry of chemicals and Fertilisers.

The Department is entrusted with the **responsibility of planning, development and regulations of the chemicals, petro-chemicals and pharmaceutical industry sector**.



PHARMACEUTICALS

The Indian pharmaceutical industry is the **world's third-largest** by volume. Total Annual turnover of Pharmaceuticals industry is **Rs. 3,79,450 crore** for **2022- 2023**.

in the **last nine years**, the sector has grown steadily by **CAGR of 6.4 per cent** (as per total pharma export).

Total exports of pharmaceuticals: **Rs. 1,94,254 crore** and **Total imports** of pharmaceuticals: **Rs. 56,391 crore** for 2022-23 (for bulk drugs, drug intermediates, drug formulations, and biologicals)

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AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The year **2023** was declared the '**International Year of Millets**' by the United Nations General Assembly.

A mission was launched to **boost production, processing, and marketing** of millets and to position India as the global hub for millets.

The Government has announced the facilitation of the '**World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in the Cooperative Sector**' this year. The plan entails setting up various types of agri-infrastructure, such as warehouses, custom hiring centres, and processing units, at the level of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVT. FOR STRENGTHENING THE AGRI &

RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

- Increased budgetary allocation for Centrally Sponsored welfare schemes.
- Digital Public Infrastructure to strengthen in rural areas.
- Agriculture Accelerator Fund
- Agri credit increased.

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MISSION MILLETS

- With many promotional and supportive schemes at the core, the at-home consumption of millets has **increased to 14 kilograms per month per person**, which was previously **not more than 3 kilograms**.
- In recent times, the **sale of millet-based food products** has also seen a boost of around **30 per cent** with demand growing in **international markets** as well.
- Millets have been selected in **19 districts of the country** under the '**One District, One Product**' scheme.
- More than **500 startups** and a large number of **Farmer Producer organisations** are now engaged in the processing and packaging of various millet-based nutri-foods.
- On the same pattern, **women SHGs** are producing millet products in small villages that are making their way into urban markets.

AGRI PRODUCTIVITY

On the front of food production, the country set a new record for:

- Food grain (330 million tonnes) (inc by 4%) and
 - Chief food grains, paddy (rice), and wheat recorded an all-time high production in 2022-23 (July-June cycle) at 135 million tonnes and 110 million tonnes respectively.

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- Horticultural produce (352 million tonnes) (inc by 1%) in 2022-23.
 - Fruit production stood at 108 million tonnes, and vegetables reported a record production of 213 million tonnes.

INITIATIVES TAKEN FOR GROWTH

- **PM PRANAM** (PM Programme for restoration, Awareness Generation, Nourishment, and Amelioration of Mother-Earth)
- Government has also approved market development assistance @**Rs 1500/MT** to promote the field application of **organic fertilisers**, specifically manure produced at plants under the **GOBARDHAN initiative**
- Adoption of **Nano DAP & Nano Urea**.
- **Kisan Rin Portal**, is designed to facilitate access to credit services under the **Kisan credit card (KCC)**.
- **PM KISAN**

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural inhabitants, making up **nearly 65 per cent** of the population, are at the core of national development goals, with a specific agenda of **building safety nets and enhancing livelihood opportunities**.

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The Ministry of Rural Development is all ready to chalk out a **medium-term plan for 2024-30**, and a **long-term plan for 2024-47**, to chalk out the **future of rural development in the country**.

INITIATIVES TAKEN

- **The Lakhpatti Didi initiative:** The drive aims to **enable two crore 'Lakhpatti Didis – SHG Didis'** who can **earn a sustainable income** of at least **Rs. 1 lakh per annum** per household.
 - To achieve this, a special drive under its flagship programme, 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana– national rural Livelihoods Mission' (DAY-NRLM) has been launched by MoRD.
- **Promoting Digital Transactions in rural areas:** To promote digital transactions in rural areas, the Ministry of rural Development has launched a campaign, '**Promoting Digital transactions in 50,000 gram Panchayats**'.
- **Jal Jeevan Mission:** The Jal Jeevan Mission achieved the milestone of **providing tap water** connections to **13 crore households**. Setting a new record, the life-changing

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mission has increased rural tap connection coverage from only 3.23 crore households at the beginning (August 2019) to 13 crore in 4 2023.

- **PM Ujjwala Yojana:** PM Ujjwala Yojana for the release of 75 lakh LPG connections over three years (2023-24 to 2025-26).
- **PM Gramin Sadak Yojana:** The **PM Gram Sadak Yojana** has helped create **1,77,119 number of roads** measuring **7,45,780 km** under all its verticals/interventions.
- **Swachh Bharat Mission:** The achievement of **75% ODF + (open Defecation Free) Plus** villages is a significant milestone.

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