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**A STUDY ON POSSIBLE PARTICIPATION OF MINING INDUSTRY IN MAKE IN INDIA CONCEPT**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The real intention of "Make in India concept is" Create, produce, manufacture products & solutions in India" and use it for our use and as well as export to other countries and avoid importing goods to save foreign exchange. Now, most of the products in India are still imported, we do not build aircrafts, helicopters, guns and do not manufacture computers, mobile phones etc. This major initiative is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, product intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. There has never been a better time to Make in India. 'Make in India' programme aims to promote 25 sectors identified for investment in manufacturing which included Mining sector. This paper describes conceptual study about possible participation of Make in India in mining industry, which has a lot potential for growth.*

**KEYWORDS**

make in India concept, sustainable mining, mining sector, mineral resources and coal industry.

**INTRODUCTION**

In recent decade, India is amongst the leading developing countries. In the recent past this success story has taken a faster track and India is now matching the flag of the developing economies.

The "Make in India Campaign" with an objective to create jobs and skill enhancement, has put fire in the belly of India's growth story; at the same point of time this is paving the path of capital and technology investment in India. Mining is one of the most prominent sectors out of twenty five identified sectors under this campaign.

Importance of Mining is also emphasized with the fact that India has long been recognized as a nation well-endowed in natural mineral resources. The mining sector, therefore, is one of the most important sectors in India's economy and contributes about 2% to 3% to our GDP, but need of the hour is to increase this contribution to a significant magnitude, which not only will fuel the economic growth but will also reduce, India's import bill to great extent on account of crude; coal and metals, specially gold.

Major attributes to focus on for providing impetus to mining industry are as follows:

- a) Shift from open cast to underground mines.
- b) Holistic exploration model
- c) Gap in skill development
- d) Friendly statutory clearance model
- e) Enabling tax model
- f) Energy Management
- g) Production of mining equipment in India

There is robust unanimity in the country to the 'Make in India' policy. This rare unanimity among us 'argumentative Indians' is due to the fact that Indians across the spectrum identify with the goals set out in the broad vision of the policy. We are also convinced that we have to address certain basic structural issues and we will be on our way to achieving this ambitious goal. The fundamentals are all there; we have a young educated population with a globally proven track record of entrepreneurial zeal, yearning for success, availability of variety of resources and even a long coastline. There is also the realization that the vast young population can be gainfully employed when manufacturing for the world is taken up on a large scale.

There are hurdles which have held the mining industry back. Principal among these are land availability, regulatory uncertainty, archaic labour laws and small size of mining properties. Complications, uncertainties and heart burns associated with land availability are too well known to be repeated. While it is a major hurdle in setting up almost any industry in India, it is specially challenging for mining industry as land requirement is very specific to occurrence of mineral and a host of other technical considerations leaving very little by way of choice to the prospective mine operator.

Mining industry has faced regulatory uncertainty in terms of statutory clearances stretching project construction timelines to the point of making these unviable. Labour laws are drawn and enforced with premise that engagement of labour is only to cheat on wages. While such motives do exist the prohibition of contract workings is like throwing the baby with the bathwater out. The positive role of engagement of contractors with specialized skill needs to be acknowledged, as it has been all over the developed world. The Indian industry is losing out on creation of workforces of specialized skill at a high price. The industry stalwarts here have to only note the status in shaft thinking activities, where skilled workforce, contractors and service providers are now an endangered species.

**CONCEPT OF MAKE IN INDIA**

The concept was there earlier also, but not in this pace on the account of many internal and external problems.

Make in India/Start-up-India in real sense gives chance to propagate new creative young and generative brains to work in the interest of people of India. An attempt is invited in free atmosphere where there are no boundaries with government help and is open to all. Our country has huge number of intellectuals in almost every field from various families, cultural and linguistic background. Their enthusiasm is to be properly utilized for their and countries upliftment.

Indian Government is committed to transforming the nation into a global manufacturing hub with "Make in India" initiative. It has launched numerous other programmes such as skill India, start-up India, digital India etc. to complement this initiative.

**INDIAN MANUFACTURING & TECHNOLOGY SCENARIO**

India is the fastest growing large economy in the world today. The IMF has kept projection for India growth in 2016-17 at 7.5% which is remarkable since this has been forecasted that the global growth downgrading to 3.2% in the same period.

Manufacturing Industry has emerged as one of the potential growth sectors in India. Indian manufacturing sector has potential to touch one trillion dollar by 2025. There is potential to account for 25-30% of country's GDP and create 90 Million jobs by 2025. One of the important needs of Make in India is to initiate in the existing and new institution laboratories and facilities to do research in various topics/areas of country.

By deep commitment and long term investment in existing and new R&D institutions headed by professional of proven capabilities we can draw our strength in manufacturing, engineering design and testing. Our country can develop through imitation, reverse engineering and licensing.

#### **"MAKE IN INDIA" IN MINING INDUSTRY**

India has long been recognized as a nation well endowed in natural mineral resources. Following is a brief summary of prospects of mining industry in our country:

1. The country has 302 billion tons of coal reserves.
2. India has 6<sup>th</sup> largest reserves of iron ore.
3. 8<sup>th</sup> largest reserves of bauxite.
4. It operates 3025 mines to extract different economically useful minerals.
5. It is 5<sup>th</sup> largest producer of iron ore and 6<sup>th</sup> largest producer of bauxite.
6. It is 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producing country of coal in the world.
7. The demand for various metals and minerals will grow substantially over the next 15 years.
8. The power and cement industries also aid growth in the metals and mining sector.
9. India's strategic location enables convenient exports.
10. India's per capita steel consumption is four times lower than the global average.

Coal India which produces almost 86% of coal production operates 225 underground mines and 175 open cast mines and 28 mixed mines with employees more than 3 lakhs and the highest single coal producing company in the world. About 92% coal is produced from o/c mines and only about 8% is from underground mines. Total wages cost is almost 50% of production cost.

Mining equipment manufacturers like BEML, caterpillar, Komatsu, Liebherr, Wirtgen, L&T, Voltas, HEC to name a few have invested substantially to start manufacturing of mining equipment in India. India may attract more foreign participation technologically & financially.

In mining, we extract any economically usable material from earth using mining equipments and machinery, usually larges sized and manpower to work safely with available facilities.

Such activities of development usually do take back seat in mining industry (common to many sectors in India) and following are observed generally, which needs overhaul.

1. All system/procedure/rules/circular in any producing company are to facilitate to production only.
2. New work or development cannot advance swiftly due to the rigid rules and work gets stuck up at one or other stage.
3. Industry (Production sector) and research/academic institution does not have one to one meetings.
4. Research oriented executives are not generally given importance and they feel frustrated after few years.
5. There is no knowledge transfer policy between academic and production institute.

#### **TECHNOLOGIES THAT CAN BE INDIGENOUSLY DEVELOPED FOR MINING**

There are lot areas in the mining industry where technologies can be indigenously developed. Such list of areas as below:

1. Enterprise resources Planning (ERP) up to mine operations level.
2. Mine equipment management system, operator independent dispatch system and linking with ERP.
3. Office Automation/e-office.
4. GPS based vehicle tracking system.
5. CCTV surveillance system.
6. Geo-fencing of mine boundaries.
7. Use of drones for the purpose of mine security, mine survey, mine surveillance etc.
8. Bio-metric attendance.
9. Preparation of Topographical map using satellite technology.
10. Document tracking system.
11. Fuel monitoring system.
12. Project management system.
13. Digitization of land records.
14. Equipment required in coal washeries.
15. Various spares of HEMM.

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

The challenges which are faced by Indian mining industry today are forcing the companies to abandon the tradition approaches of running the mining operations and to accept the modern practices which are globally used by the smart mining companies. Some of these practices included the implementation of modern safety management system and automation for efficiently running the business of mining operations.

It is inferred that for the Indian Mining industry it is being realized that compliance to rules and regulations is a prerequisite; however, it is not sufficient to achieve further reduction in accident and injury rates in mines. For mine automation to be effective, it is crucial to ensure integration of various subsystems of mining operations through exchange of data so that all subsystems work in a synchronous manner for smooth operation of mining system.

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