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Research Article

A Study on Opportunities and Challenges for PLI Scheme in India

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I N F O

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A B S T R A C T

The primary factor that has increaseinterestin the subject is the growing role that the government plays in raising output. Numerous businesses have benefitted from production-linked incentive schemes. The main objective of this study is to find out how well-informed the public is about all of the manufacturers in Ludhiana city that are involved in the production of any given sector.

Raw data was compiled into a master table for analysis, and the findings were derived from this table. Percentages were used to analyse the questions with multiple/alternative choices.

The current study looks at how Millennials in Ludhiana City feel about foreign cosmetic companies. One of the main variables influencing manufacturers' decisions to join a program is incentives and factors. The vast majority of manufacturers are not aware of this plan. and think about this plan. as a first round for major market participants.

Keywords: PLI Scheme, India, Research, Incentive Schemes, Ludhiana, International Cosmetic Brands

Introduction

What is Production Linked Incentive (PLI)

It is the total of all government incentives that are directly related to the success of manufacturing. The goal of the government is to increase the production of a particular class of goods. Such things aren't in high demand. However, you might believe that everything should have been alright once they were produced in big quantities or offered at competitive prices.

Here's where a production-linked incentive plan will be used. The PLI is a well-established and widely used mechanism by governments to promote the manufacture of items that the nation deems essential for social welfare, taxation, or job creation.

Electric automobiles are a better example to illustrate this. Although there isn't a strong demand, the nation must transition to greener cars. The government has a launch program in this area known as the Fame Scheme. It represents accelerated production and uptake of electric and hybrid cars. There are numerous concessions for EV manufacturers under this plan.Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the finance minister, has announced a total of Rs 2 trillion for the 13 key sectors where the PLI plan will be implemented. Industries for which incentives have already been approved include electronics and technology products, pharmaceuticals, telecom and networking products, food products, high-efficiency solar modules, automobiles and auto parts, textile manufacturing, advancedchemistry cell batteries, and textiles.Sectors covered under PLI scheme.

- Important pharmaceutical components, drug intermediates, and starting materials
- Electronics production on a large scale (information technology and electronics ministry)
- Medical device manufacturing (pharmaceuticals department)
- Products related to electronics and technology (information technology and electronics ministry)

- Pharmaceuticals (pharmaceuticals department)
- Networking and telecommunications products (telecommunications department)
- Food items (food processing industry ministry)
- White products (ACs & led) (industry and internal trade promotion department)
- Solar PV modules with high efficiency (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy)
- Automobiles and car parts (heavy industry department)
- Advanced chemistry cell battery (heavy industry department)
- Textile goods: technical textiles (the textile ministry) and mmf section
- Specialty steel (steel ministry)
- Drones and their parts (civilian ministry)

Investment Criteria

Both cumulative and annual criteria are established for the mandated incremental investment over the base year. The policy specifies the base year for calculating incremental investment. Each scheme has its own set of regulated thresholds. Land and building costs are not included in the qualifying "investment" expenditure.

Sales Criteria

The condition of prescribed incremental turnover over the base year is outlined in the policy for determining incremental turnover. Different products have different thresholds. At this time, Notified Policies do not apply to export sales. Criteria

Discounts and credit notes will not be sold: The PLI scheme's core principles are outcome-based and result-orientated, meaning that incentives won't be disbursed until after the country's output has started.

Linking incentives to output Incremental production to be attained at a high rate of growth will be the basis for calculating incentives. Beneficiaries will need to make extra expenditures in building new facilities or expanding current ones in order to accomplish this added production.

Creating "champions to maximise impact: By choosing players who can produce in large quantities, the plan emphasises size and scale. The program will be very effective due to its targeted character, and its beneficiaries will probably become globally competitive.

- Only the industries' ability to encompass cutting-edge technology has been taken into consideration. The PLI plan aims to accomplish the following for 13 important sectors:
- To establish global manufacturing champions.
- To increase domestic manufacturing's current capacities for strategic and sunrise industries;
- To make domestic manufacturing globally competitive. Reduce cheaper imports and import bills, boost export capacity, create jobs, and make domestically manufactured goods more cost competitive.

The plan aims to offer an incentive of an average of 5% of the output value, encompassing the important industries of electronics system design and manufacturing, skill development, automotive, batteries, pharmaceuticals, food, textiles, steel, and telecommunications. This suggests that the scheme's minimum production over the next five years will be approximately $520 billion. Creating a few major manufacturing firms with the benefit of policy backing to the extent of 5-8% value addition, scale, and top-notch technology is the goal. Additionally, the plan seeks to increase exports in order to reduce the trade imbalance by $55 billion.

A key component of the government's efforts to create an Atmanirbhar Bharat is the PLI scheme. The goal is to establish global manufacturing champions and make domestic manufacturing competitive on a global scale. Offering businesses rewards for increased sales of Indian-made goods over the base year is the scheme's strategy. They have been specifically created to increase domestic production in strategic and emerging industries, cut import costs and curb cheaper imports, improve the cost competitiveness of domestically produced goods, and increase exports and domestic capacity.

Around the world, industrial incentives mostly take a few basic forms:

- **Special Economic Zones:** Various nations, most notably China in its Pearl River Delta, have increased industry by establishing unique jurisdictions, customised logistics, and particular incentives.
- **Tax-based and credit-based strategies:** To entice investment and job creation, many nations, especially those with federal structures, provide credit and/or tax incentives in their provinces; and
- **Productivity and R&D-based strategies:** Nations have choose to reward research in certain fields, such as plant biology or the human genome, as well as technology clusters, such as advanced batteries in Chinannanotechnology in the US.

The PLI plan in India is similar to the "piece rate" approach, which has been losing ground globally. This idea, which originated at a time when it was typical for manufacturers to produce a single item from an assembly line, encouraged groups and businesses to increase output. The plan has been meticulously designed to comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations. The PLI plan is WTO-compliant by design since it does not tie the eligibility or amount of its subsidy to exports or local value addition. Its specifics (such as providing the subsidies for phones with price tags exceeding ₹15,000) indirectly persuade businesses to pledge to export and local value-addition goals. Table 1 outlines the sectors covered under the scheme, along with the approved financial outlays for each sector.

Table 1.Expansion of Production Linked Incentive Scheme

Sectors	Implementing Ministry/Department	Approved financial outlay over a five-year period (Rs. in crores)
Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	NITI Aayog and Department of Heavy Industries	18100
Electronic/Technology Products	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	5000
Automobiles & Auto Components	Department of Heavy Industries	57042
Pharmaceuticals drugs	Department of Pharmaceuticals	15000
Telecom & Networking Products	Department of Telecom	12195
Textile Products: MMF segment andtechnical textiles	Ministry of Textiles	10683
Food Products	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	10900
High-Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	4500
White Goods (ACs & LED)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	6238
Speciality Steel	Ministry of Steel	6322
Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components	MEITY	40951
Critical Key Startingmaterials/ Drug Intermediaries and Active PharmaceuticalIngredients	Department of Pharmaceuticals	6940
Manufacturing of Medical Devices.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	3420

Targets and strategy for implementation

- The program will be implemented throughout India.
- A Project Management Agency (PMA) will be responsible for carrying out the plan's implementation.
- The PMA is in charge of reviewing proposals and applications, confirming support eligibility, examining claims that qualify for incentive payments, and other duties.
- Under this plan, an incentive will be given over a six-year period, concluding in 2026–2027. Payment for an incentive that is due in a certain year will be due the next year.
- The plan will be in effect for six years, from 2021–2022 until 2026–2027.
- The scheme's money limit, which states that the cost cannot go over the authorized sum, is enforced. Each beneficiary's maximum incentive reward will be decided beforehand at the time of implementation.

Methodology and Mechanisms of Administration and Implementation

- The Chair of the Center's Empowered Group of Secretaries, which would oversee the Scheme, would be the Cabinet Secretary.
- The Inter-Ministerial Approval Committee (IMAC) would decide which applications qualified for this program, as well as how to sanction and release incentives for cash.
- The Ministry will create an Annual Action Plan that addresses a range of activities in order to proceed with the plan.
- It would incorporate a midterm evaluation mechanism and a third-party review process.

A major impact on employment generation

Through the implementation of the plan, the industry's processing capabilities will be expanded to generate

processed foods valued at Rs. 33,494 crores, and by 2026–2027, jobs for roughly 2.5 lakh people would be created.

Eligibility

Depending on the industry that has been certified under the PLI system, enterprises must meet certain qualifying standards. For instance, telecom units must reach the threshold of both absolute and relative investment growth in addition to manufacturing sales in order to be eligible. The maximum amount that can be invested in MSME enterprises is Rs 10 crore, whereas the maximum amount that can be invested in other companies is Rs 100 crore. Regulations pertaining to food processing require SMEs and other businesses to own at least 50% of their subsidiaries, if any. In line with the SMEs are chosen by the Ministry of Food depending on a variety of factors, such as "their proposal, the novelties of their products, and the level of their product development." However, pharmaceutical businesses are required to have a greenfield project and a net worth of at least 30% of their total capital.Furthermore, the business must offer a minimum 90% Domestic Value Addition (DVA) for goods based on fermentation and a minimum 70% DVA for chemical syntheses.

To expand capacity, benefit from economies of scale, enhance exports, draw in investment, and create jobs The argument for the potential economic benefit of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) is only strengthened by their success. 'Made in China 2025,' which attempts to increase the competitiveness of particular industries, serves as the model for the system.

The following are the Production Linked Incentive Scheme's primary target areas: The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world, and this plan will attract significant investment, particularly in the Man-Made Fibre (MMF) and technical textiles sectors. India plans to establish a USD 1 trillion digital economy by 2025 with the aid of initiatives like Smart City and Digital India, which are anticipated to boost demand for electronics. India is the world's second-largest producer of steel, and the PLI scheme will benefit the country by potentially expanding its export opportunities. The Indian government wants to increase exports and become a more significant player in the global supply chain. The PLI strategy will raise the Indian auto industry's level of competition andWhite goods, solar panels, medications, telecommunications, and other fields are all affected by globalization. It can support India's economic growth and position it as a global hub for manufacturing.

The Production Linked Incentive Scheme for textiles has a total expenditure of Rs. 1.97 lakh crores for 13 sectors, as per the Union expenditure 2021–2022. The Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (ROSCTL), Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RODTEP), and other government programs in the textile industry, like supplying inexpensive raw materials, would herald in a new era in textile production.

development, and so forth. The primary goal of the program is to increase production of technical textiles, apparel, and high-value Man-Made Fiber (MMF) materials. The industry will receive Rs. 10,683 crores in production incentives during a five-year period.

The following are the two stages in which eligible producers will get incentives:

- Phase 1: Any person or company that is prepared to invest at least Rs. 300 crores in the plant, machinery, equipment, and civil works (apart from land and administrative building costs) required to manufacture MMF fabrics, apparel, and technical textile goods may participate.
- Second Phase: In accordance with the same criteria as the first phase, applicants must be willing to invest a minimum of Rs. 100 crores in order to be eligible to participate.

Expected Benefits of the PLI Scheme

In addition to the several millions of new jobs that will be generated by supporting activities, this industry is expected to generate over Rs. 19,000 crores in new investment and cumulative revenue. Since women make up the majority of workers in the textile sector, the initiative will empower women and boost their involvement in the formal economy. Implementation of the PLI Scheme and Challenges. The PLI plan provides eligible manufacturing enterprises with incentives ranging from 4 to 6 percent on incremental sales above the base year of 2019–20 for a duration of 4–6 years.

It is analogous to a subsidy given to certain recipients in the form of a direct payment intended for domestically manufactured items. The incentive amount varies by industry, and PLI's savings in Resources from one industry may be allocated to other industries in order to optimize profitability. The PLI programs seek to attract major domestic and international companies to manufacturing in order to foster more fair growth.

Some of the barriers of this scheme are

India's production costs are greater.Ernst& Young research indicates that domestic enterprises do not have a good market share sinceThe effective cost of producing a mobile phone, if it costs Rs. 100 to make, is 79.55 in China, 89.05 in Vietnam, and 92.51 in India. In these situations, foreign companies may gain more from this strategy than domestic ones. The World Trade Organization (WTO) may consider challenges to these plans on the grounds that they violate the principle of national treatment. The PLI concept states that neither the manufacturing nor the service sectors

should be viewed as a trade-off and that both must be given priority. Co-location of businesses should also be prioritized in order to balance regional economic growth. The states and the federal government's operations convince them not to implement trade restrictions.

Literature Review

Bajaj A. (2020)

He got to the conclusion in his study report that China became a "global manufacturing hub" for good cause. Even if "manufacturing shifts from China" only partially, there would be good reasons for it. India is a sizable market and a desirable location for manufacturing mobile phones. It is remarkable that the government was able to come up with a Production Linked Incentive Scheme during the Corona pandemic. A notification was issued on April 1, 2020, which was the day of the total lockdown. On June 1st, 2020, guidelines were drafted and made public. An agency for project management was established. Applications were received, and both domestic and international businesses were chosen. The Government of India has been encouraged to expand the PLI plan to other manufacturing sectors by the enthusiastic reaction from both local and international firms. The PLI initiative has provided impetus to encourage manufacturing on a global scale in India. Whether or not India becomes a net exporter of mobile phones will be determined in this decade.[1]

Aagam V. et. al (2019)

In article: An Assessment Of Productionlinked Incentive (Pli)

determined that one of the biggest pharmaceutical industries in the world is found in India. With a 20% volume share in the global supply of generic medications, it is the biggest supplier in the world. It also meets 62% of the demand for vaccinations worldwide. India is ranked fifteenth in terms of value and third in terms of volume of output globally. Even though India is one of the biggest exporters of generic medications, it has long been heavily reliant on China for raw materials like APIs, which has impeded the expansion of its own production facilities. India has made the decision to stop exporting a number of components from China, including APIs for the production of medical devices and bulk drugs, because to the COVID-19 pandemic and rising tensions with China.

Splintery occurrences involving the logistics of raw materials, active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), excipients, and formulations have occurred in the Indian pharmaceutical industry. Urgent and tangible measures were desperately needed to overcome the obstacle and guarantee that India is not only self-sufficient but also able to lessen the world's excessive reliance on a few number of nations. This article examines the production-related issues that India may have after adoption and offers clear suggestions.[2]

Isabella

The article "Production Scheme: Optimization" came to the conclusion that uncertainty management happens at every stage of the life of an oil field, from discovery to development and production. In a risky situation, a thorough probabilistic analysis is then helpful for making decisions. To identify the primary active uncertain parameters, assess the effect of uncertainty on production projections, and assist in decision-making throughout reservoir construction, statistical theory—and particularly the experimental design approach—is Clearly a good fit. This study proposes a number of statistical techniques to address real-world issues in field life, primarily based on the experimental design technique:

- Assessing geological situations, such as the presence of a fault.
- The impact of uncertain parameters on production profiles is compared and ranked.
- Evaluating production projections in the face of unpredictability.
- **Choosing pertinent production plan parameters. optimization:** finding the production rate to maximize the plateau duration, digging a new well Conducting an assessment of economic risk.

Both on realistic synthetic scenarios and on actual field cases, these methods have received extensive validation. As a result, a variety of field case examples that match to distinct modeling workflows and problems are provided to illustrate this entire innovative risk assessment technique.[3]

Heng Y. (2019)

The study discusses the evaluation of a sustainable hydrogen production plan's efficiency. According to the super efficiency SBM model, reducing carbon emissions across the hydrogen energy system requires a shift from coal to renewable energy for hydrogen production.

To speed up the transition, this article proposes a sustainable hydrogen manufacturing strategy. mixing coal-based and renewable energy sources to produce hydrogen. Specifically, the extra alkalinity generated by water electrolysis can be used to absorb the CO2 from coal-based hydrogen generation. Moreover, the oxygen generated by water electrolysis can be utilized in coal-based hydrogen production. Unlike earlier studies, we use the super efficiency SBM model with undesirable results to calculate the efficiency of coal-based hydrogen production, renewable hydrogen production, and the integrated scheme.

The combined scheme's efficiency with a decent setup is 2.01, according to the results. Additionally, it has the best efficiency rating, with wind energy and coal-based hydrogen production coming in second and third, respectively, at

1.07 and 0.84. However, the hydrogen produced from solar energy has the lowest ranking at 0.32. As a result, the integrated plan can supply low-carbon hydrogen at a reasonable price. The green transformation of hydrogen production should be guided by the widespread adoption of the integrated plan, which should encourage the large-scale production of renewable hydrogen.[4]

Pramod R. et. al. (2020)

In the era of wearable computing, the article "Recent Trends and Developments in Textile Industry in India" concluded that intelligent systems are pushing the limits of traditional textiles and their design. The integration of the technologies with clothing, accessories, furniture, or industrial technological materials allows for greater user comfort and seamless use in everyday activities.

In nations that produce and export textiles, investments in spinning and weaving machinery are growing at a very quick pace. The government will come up with appropriate policies to help the textile industry expand at a rate of 18% annually.

By building new infrastructure and bolstering the ones that already exist, the government will also make an attempt to address the labor force. The Indian government is working to boost productivity in order to boost textile exports. Buying new equipment, improving the quality of already-existing equipment, and introducing new technology can also be highly helpful in expanding research and development (R&D)-related activities, which are crucial for a nation's industrial progress in the modern period.[5]

Kumar, A., & Srivastava, S. (2021)

Opportunities and Challenges of India's Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme Analysis. 13(3), 456-471, Journal of Indian Business Research. This paper offers a thorough examination of the PLI program in India, stressing both its advantages and disadvantages.[6]

Khanna, P., & Goyal, V. K. (2022)

Evaluating the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme's Ability to Increase Indian Manufacturing. 7(1), 129-142, International Journal of Management, Technology, and Social Sciences. The writers analyze the PLI scheme's success in advancing Indian manufacturing, pointing out both its advantages and disadvantages.[7]

Agarwal, A. (2021)

For Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme is a catalyst. Commerce and Trade Journal, 16(2), 34–44. This essay explores the potential of the PLI scheme to help India become self-sufficient while pointing out its advantages and disadvantages.[8]

Rana, P., & Gupta, M. (2022)

A revolutionary approach to the Indian manufacturing sector is the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme. Engineering, Technology, Management, and Applied Sciences International Journal, 10(6), 234–244. The PLI policy is examined by the writers as a possible game-changer for India's manufacturing industry, with an emphasis on the opportunities and difficulties it poses.[9]

Kaur, R., & Bansal, A. (2023)

An assessment of the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme's effects on Indian electronics manufacturing. 17(2), 45–55; Journal of Business and Retail Management Research. This paper evaluates how the PLI system affects Indian electronics production, going into both the advantages and disadvantages of putting it into practice.[10]

Gupta, S., & Khurana, P. (2021)

India's Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: A Step in the Right Direction for a Resilient Economy. Research and Analytical Reviews International, 8(4), 107-118. The PLI system is examined by the writers as a step in creating a resilient Indian economy, pointing out both its advantages and disadvantages.[11]

Sharma, M., & Verma, S. (2022)

An examination of the advantages and disadvantages of the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for the Indian pharmaceutical sector. Applied Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research International Journal, 7(2), 31–40. This study offers a thorough examination of the PLI scheme's effects while examining the potential and difficulties the Indian pharmaceutical industry experienced in putting it into practice.[12]

Singh, N., & Kumar, V. (2021).

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme: Opportunities and Difficulties for India's Automobile Industry. 8(6), 235-246, Indian Journal of Research in Management Studies and Social Sciences. The writers evaluate the potential and difficulties the Indian auto industry faces under the PLI program, talking about the advantages it offers.[13]

Tiwari, S., & Verma, N. (2023).

Investigating the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme's Potential and Difficulties for India's Textile Sector. Textile and Clothing Science Journal, 14(1), 78-89. The potential and difficulties that the Indian textile industry faces are examined in this study.[14]

Choudhary, A., & Pandey, R. (2022).

A Comparative Analysis of India's PLI Scheme: Prospects and Difficulties. 178–192 in Journal of Economics and

Public Finance, 5(3). This study compares the many PLI programs that have been put into place in India, looking at the advantages and disadvantages of each program.[15]

Mathur, A., & Saxena, R. (2021).

PLI Scheme's Contribution to Export Competitiveness: Prospects and Difficulties. 14(2), 143-158, International Journal of Trade and Global Markets. The authors examine the PLI scheme's contribution to India's increased export competitiveness, outlining both its advantages and disadvantages.[16]

Gupta, A., & Bhatia, S. (2023).

PLI Scheme's Effect on India's Small and Medium Businesses (SMEs): Prospects and Difficulties. Entrepreneurship and Small Business Journal, 30(1), 45-58. This study looks at how the PLI program affects small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in India, emphasizing both the potential and difficulties that SMEs encounter when putting the plan into practice.[17]

Singh, S., & Verma, P. (2022).

The PLI Scheme's Contribution to Innovation and Technology Development: Prospects and Difficulties. 9(1), 1-16, Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship. The writers examine how the PLI scheme promotes innovation and technological advancement in India, going over both the advantages and disadvantages of the program.[18]

Aggarwal, R., & Kumar, S. (2021).

Opportunities and Difficulties in Using the PLI Scheme to Address Environmental Sustainability in India. 28(6), 563-578, International Journal of Sustainable Development and World Ecology. This paper explores the PLI scheme's potential to address environmental sustainability in India by looking at the opportunities it offers and the difficulties in implementing sustainability measures.[19]

Mishra, S., & Sinha, A. (2023).

PLI Scheme and Financial Inclusion: Prospects and Difficulties. 10(1), 67-82, International Journal of Banking, Risk, and Insurance. The authors highlight the potential advantages and difficulties in fostering inclusive growth as they examine the prospects and difficulties of incorporating financial inclusion measures into the PLI plan in India.[20]

Research Methodology

The research approach used to accomplish the study's goals is explained in this chapter. The breadth of the study, research design, data collection, data analysis, and study scope are all included.

Research Design

The plan for gathering, measuring, and analyzing data is known as the research design. It is the plan and study strategy that will be used to carry out the strategy. The framework of a researcher's chosen study methods and techniques is known as research design. The design makes it possible for researchers to focus on methodologies that are appropriate for the topic and positions their investigations for success.

The exploratory and descriptive research design is employed for this investigation

The project's research design will be descriptive since it will outline the facts and trends of the PLI Scheme in India while utilizing the program domestically for exporting purposes. Information about the current state of the phenomenon (PLI Scheme) will be gathered through descriptive study in order to characterize what is present.

Objectives of Study

- To investigate Ludhiana exporters' awareness of the PLI scheme's implementation.
- To research the elements influencing the choice to enroll in a PLI plan.

Sampling Design

The process of choosing the study's sampling units from the population's sampling frame is known as sampling plan design. A study's cost, methodology, and the validity of its conclusions are all impacted by the sampling strategy chosen. It should therefore be chosen with extreme caution. Respondents for this survey included managers, supervisors, business partners, and business owners. Information was gathered from 50 respondents, of which 32 were men and 18 were women, using a purposive sampling technique.

Sampling Unit

The single unit of the population is the sampling unit. The study's sampling unit will be any exporter using the PLI Scheme.

Sampling Technique

Because they were the most accessible due to their location, availability at a specific time, or desire to engage in the study, the respondents will be chosen using a convenience methodology based on the non-profitability method of sampling.

Sample Size

The size of the sample will be determined by selecting a representative sample from the population. Fifty exporters will be interviewed as part of the study in order to facilitate the evaluation and analysis of the data. Fifty exporters from the Ludhiana industries would make up the sample size chosen for the study.

Data Collection

In order to address the study topics, both primary and secondary data will be collected. Addressing particular issues impacting exporters who use the PLI Scheme in India, especially Ludhiana, Punjab, was made possible by the collection of secondary data. The target population will be asked to complete questionnaires in order to collect both qualitative and quantitative data.

Data Analysis Tools/ Techniques

Using Google Forms, the information will be collected, interviews will be conducted, questionnaires will be filled out, and all results will be entered into an Excel sheet. Descriptive analysis will then be performed to ascertain whether the distribution is normal. Descriptive data analysis aids in limiting the generalization of a single set of observations. The following are the results of the descriptive analysis of the data:

- Provides a tabular and graphical summary of the data to meet the goals.
- Offers details regarding the data's unpredictability.
- Offers a foundation for indicators of observations that must be taken into account when performing formal analysis.

Descriptive analysis's goal is to illustrate the key characteristics of the study's data. Descriptive analysis's straightforward visual information serves as the foundation for all quantitative data analysis. Determining whether the data distribution is normal is also beneficial.

Brief about Bar graph and Pie chart

Bar graphs are visual representations of data that are typically grouped and take the shape of rectangular bars that are either vertical or horizontal, with the length of the bars corresponding to the data measure. Another name for them is bar charts. One tool for processing data in statistics is a bar graph. Bar graphs have been used to answer a few questions, such as the type of workplace, knowledge of incentive schemes for manufacturing establishment, and factors influencing the decision to choose the PLI scheme.

Pie Chart: One kind of graph that shows the data in a circular graph is a pie chart. Pie slices are a sort of visual representation of data that display the relative sizes of the data. A list of both numerical and category variables is necessary for a pie chart. In this case, the whole is referred to as a "pie," while its components are called "slices."

The pie chart method has been used to answer a few key questions, such as MSME/NON MSME, land allotment, and easy loan availability.

Study Need and Scope

- To investigate Ludhiana manufacturers' knowledge of the PLI system.
- To research the elements influencing the choice to enroll in a PLI plan.
- To research the elements influencing the choice to forego the PLI plan.

Limitations of the Study

Although every attempt will be made to gather accurate and trustworthy information from respondents, the report may eventually have certain limitations:

- Some respondents may be reluctant to provide this information, which could lead to biased answers.
- Time could be a significant constraint since it could influence the study's conclusions.
- The sample might not accurately reflect the whole situation
- The study will only be carried out in Ludhiana. Therefore, the study's findings might not be generalizable to different contexts.

Examining and interpreting

Among the crucial aspects discussed in this part are the overall structure, location, MSME or non-MSME status, and industry type. Consequently, this has also made a substantial contribution to the scheme's degree of awareness.

Table 2.Response of Different Genders

Gender	Respondents	Valid Percentage
Male	32	64%
Female	18	36%
Total	50	100%

Finding – this pie chart shows that most of the respondents are male majority of Respondents were Male Table2: Response of Different Genders.

Interpretation – It can be interpreted that Indian huf family and factors affect that most of the respondents are male.

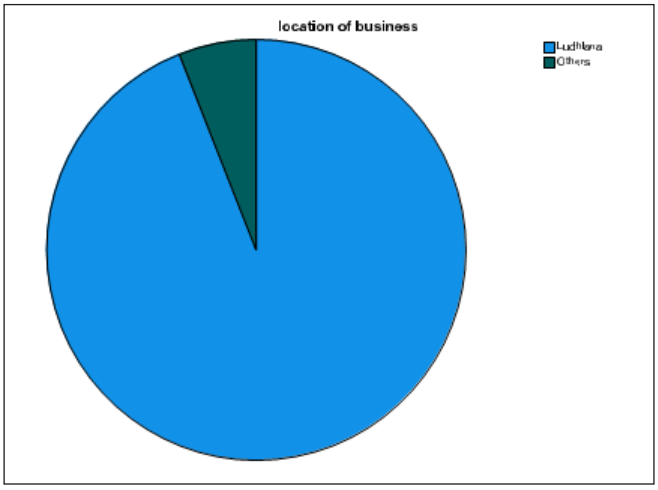

Figure 1.Gender of Respondent

Table 3.Location of respondents

Location	Respondents	Valid Percentage
Ludhiana	47	94
Others	3	6
Total	50	100

Finding – through this pie chart most of Location of Business of Respondents belonged to Ludhiana Region Table 3: Location of respondents. Fig 2 Location of respondents.

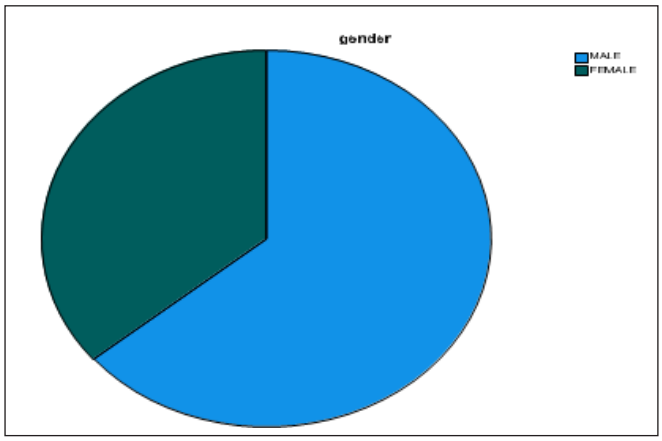

Figure 2.Location of respondents

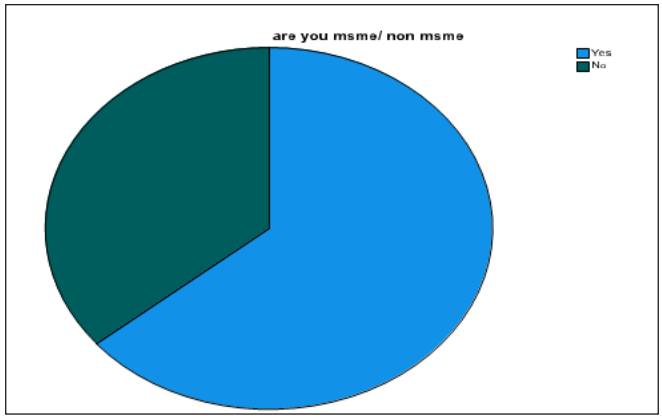

Figure 3.MSME or NON- MSME

Table 4.Number of Respondents applied for MSME

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	32	64.0	64.0	64.0
No	18	36.0	36.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding – through this pie chart we can see that majority of our responses have registered under MSME about 64% haver registered. Fig 3:MSME or NON- MSME.

Interpretation – majority of respondents have applied for MSME and opted for MSME due to benefits given by the government. Table 4: Number of Respondents applied for MSME.

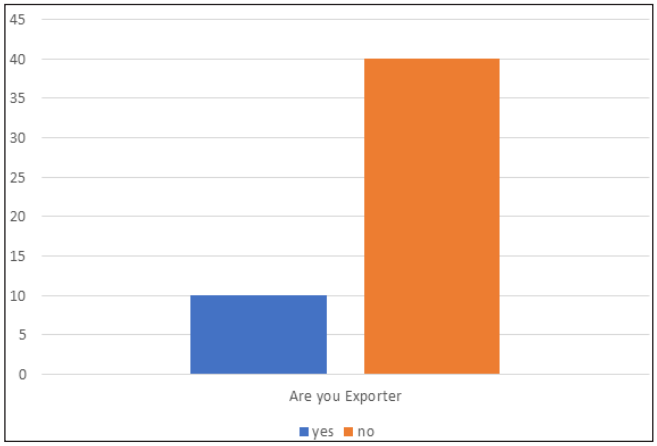

Figure 4.Number of Exporter

Table 5.Frequency of exporters

Valid	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
No	40	80.0	80.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: This bar graph indicates that only 20% of respondents are exporting, while the majority of responses are not exporting anywhere. Interpretation: The bar graph above indicates that most respondents have expanded internationally because it is necessary to do so, demonstrating the significant potential of their exports. Fig 5: Number of Exporter. Table 5 : Frequency of exporters.

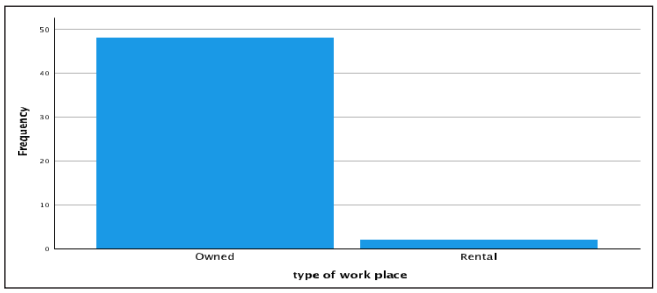

Figure 5.Type Of Work Place(Property)

Table 6.Number of Owned and Rental Places

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Owned	48	96.0	96.0	96.0
Rental	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

The majority of respondents owned their businesses, with the exception of those who leased the space. Fig 5 :Type Of Work Place(Property) 96% of people have their own place of employment.Interpretation: Based on the comments, we may infer that respondents dislike paying rent for their businesses because it is an additional expense. Table 6: Number of Owned and Rental Places.

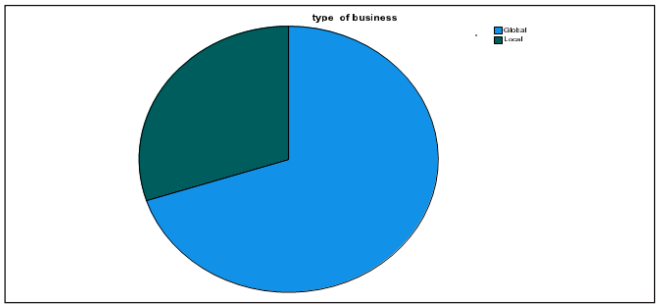

Figure 6.Type Of Business

Table 7.Type of business

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Local	15	30.0	70.0	70.0
Global	50	70.0	30.0	96.0
Total	65	100.0	100.0	100.0

The majority of 70% of respondents have international businesses rather than local ones. Fig 6: Type Of Business. Interpretation: It is clear from the comments that respondents dislike paying rent for their businesses because it is an additional expense. Table 7:Type of business.

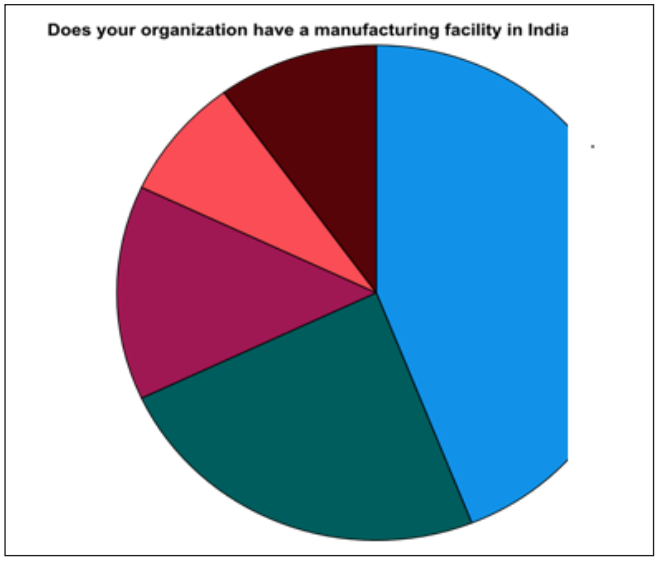

Figure 7.Does your organization have a manufacturing facility in India or planning to set up one in the near-term?

Table 8.Does your organization have a manufacturing facility in India or planning to set up one in the near-term?

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes, we have an existing manufacturing facility in India and are additionally looking to expand our footprint	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
Yes, we have an existing manufacturing facility in India but not looking to expand	12	24.0	24.0	68.0
No, we do not have a manufacturing footprint in India but are evaluating it	7	14.0	14.0	82.0
No, we do not have a manufacturing footprint in India and are not considering one	4	8.0	8.0	90.0
Don't know/ notapplicable	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Based on the pie chart above, we can conclude that approximately 44% of respondents are not currently manufacturing and are looking to expand their footprint, 24% are manufacturing but are not looking to expand, 14% are not manufacturing but are looking to set up a manufacturing firm, 8% are not currently manufacturing and will not manufacture in the future, and 10% are not applicable. Fig7: Does your organization have a manufacturing facility in India or planning to set up one in the near-term?.

Interpretation: Based on this, we can conclude that the majority of the present manufacturers wish to grow and

extend outside of India in order to increase their production and enter the export market. Table 8 :Does your organization have a manufacturing facility in India or planning to set up one in the near-term?

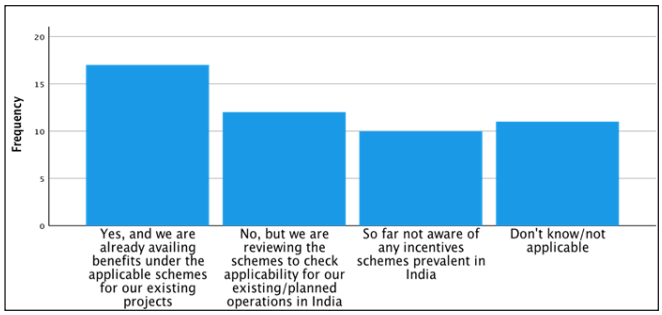

Figure 8.Are you aware of the various incentives scheme available in India for setting up manufacturing

Table 9.Are you aware of the various incentives scheme available in India for setting up manufacturing

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes, and we are already availing benefits under the applicable scheme for our existingprojects	17	34.0	34.0	34.0
No, but we are reviewing the scheme to check Applicability for our existing/ planned operations in India	12	24.0	24.0	58.0
So far not aware of anyincentives scheme prevalent in India	10	20.0	20.0	78.0
Don't know/ Not applicable	11	22.0	22.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

According to the bar graph, approximately 34% of respondents are aware of government schemes and projects, 24% are viewing schemes and planning operations in India, and roughly 20% are unaware of any schemes in India, with 22% having no idea about any schemes in India. Fig 8: Are you aware of the various incentives scheme available in India for setting up manufacturing. Interpretation: Based on the bar graph, we may conclude that people are interested in learning more about the plan and applying their manufacturing talents. Table 9: Are you aware of the various incentives scheme available in India for setting up manufacturing.

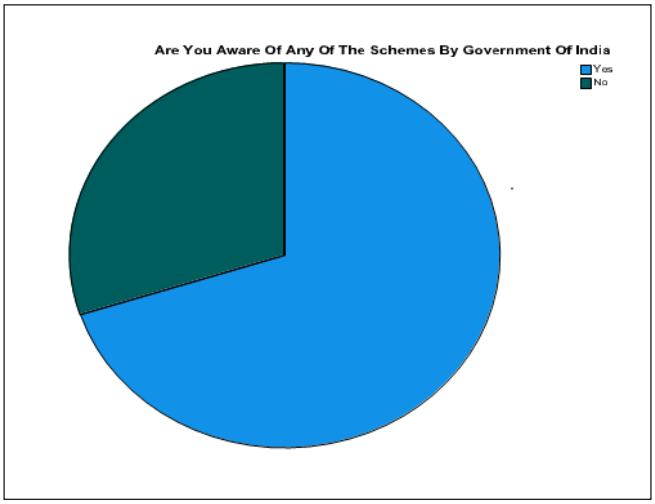

Figure 9.Are You Aware of Any of The Scheme By Government Of India

Table 10.Are You Aware Of Any Of The Scheme By Government Of India

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	35	70.0	70.0	70.0
No	15	30.0	30.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Findings: Based on the pie chart above, we can conclude that 70% of respondents are aware of the government of India's business expansion program, while 30% are unaware of it. Fig 9: Are You Aware of Any of The Scheme By Government Of India. Interpretation: based on the responses, we can infer that individuals are aware of the numerous programs offered by the Indian government. Table 10: Are You Aware Of Any Of The Scheme By Government Of India.

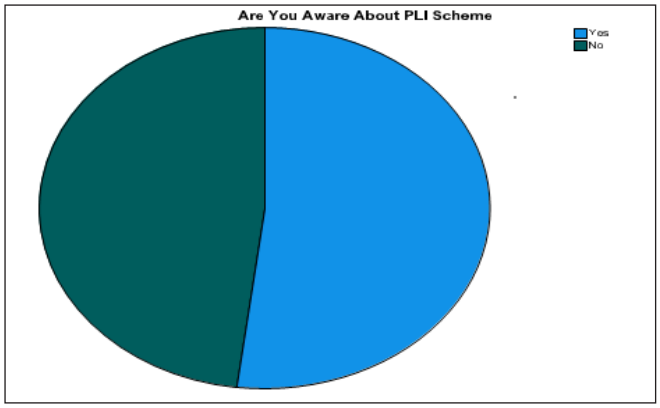

Figure 10.Awareness about Production Linked Incentive Scheme

Table 11.Are You Aware About PLI Scheme

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Yes	26	52.0	52.0	52.0
No	24	48.0	48.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding Approximately 52% of the respondents are aware of the PLI plan, according to the pie chart above. In contrast, 48% are unsure about the scheme's location. Fig 10: Awareness about Production Linked Incentive Scheme. Interpretation: We may state that the government should focus on promoting the PLI program. in order for many firms to benefit from the PLI plan. Table 11: Are You Aware About PLI Scheme.

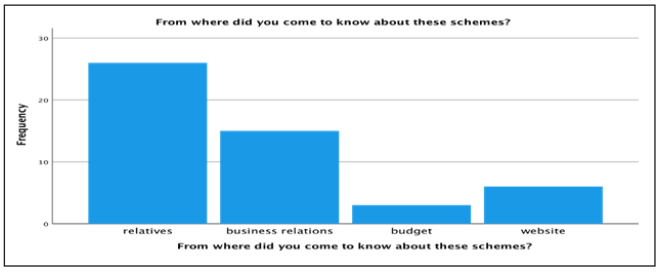

Figure 11.From Where Did You Came to Know About These Scheme. Fig4.12

Table 12.From where did you come to know about these schemes?

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
relatives	26	52.0	52.0	52.0
business relations	15	30.0	30.0	82.0
budget	3	6.0	6.0	88.0
website	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Based on the findings, we can see that the majority of respondents—52 percent—have learned about the program via their relatives. to family members, and over 30% have learned from work relationships, while 6% have learned through budgeting and 12% have learned online. Fig 11: From Where Did You Came to Know About These Scheme. Fig4.12. Interpretation: Based on this, we may conclude that the respondents gathered the majority of the information from their budget and family members. Table12 :From where did you come to know about these schemes?

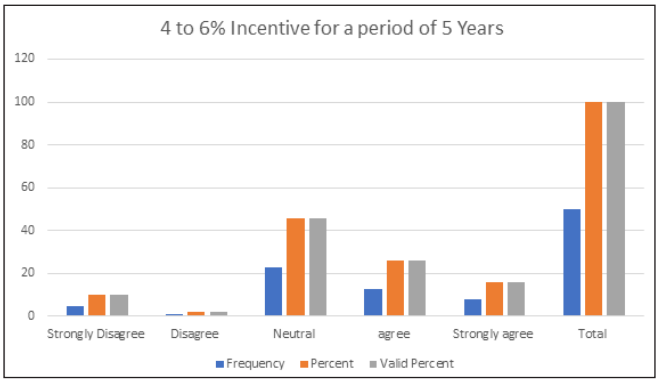

Figure 12.Factors affecting decision to go for PLI Scheme (Objective 1) 4%to 6% incentive for a period of five years

Table 13.Percent Of incentive Over a period of 5 Years

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Disagree	1	2.0	2.0	12.0
Neutral	23	46.0	46.0	58.0
agree	13	26.0	26.0	84.0
Strongly agree	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

According to the bar chart above, 46% of respondents are undecided about the 4%–6% incentive for a five-year period. Fig 12: Factors affecting decision to go for PLI Scheme (Objective 1) 4%to 6% incentive for a period of five years. Interpretation: We can conclude that respondents' opinions on this are neutral. able13 : Percent Of incentive Over a period of 5 Years.

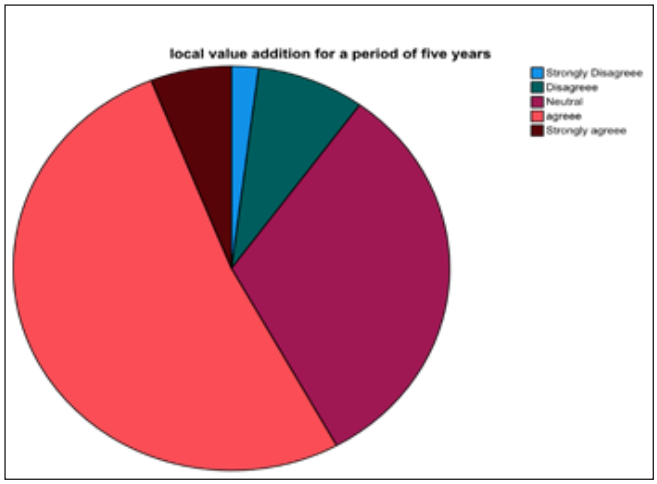

Figure 13.Local value addition for a period of five years

Table 14.Value addition for a period of five years

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	4	8.0	8.0	10.0
Neutral	16	32.0	32.0	42.0
agree	26	52.0	52.0	94.0
Strongly agree	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the pie chart above, we may conclude that 52% of respondents support local value creation, while 32% believe it to be neutral. Fig 13: value addition for a period of five years.

Interpretation: Through the PLI scheme, we can observe that people consent to local value addition for five credits. Table 14: value addition for a period of five years.

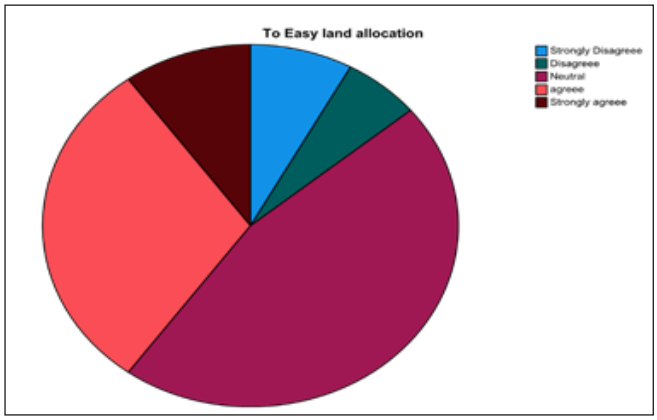

Figure 14.To Easy land allocation

Table 15.To Easy land allocation

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
Disagree	3	6.0	6.0	14.0
Neutral	23	46.0	46.0	60.0
agree	15	30.0	30.0	90.0
Strongly agree	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the bubble conversation, we can conclude that the participants are persuaded Approximately 46% of respondents are persuaded that location is a neutral consideration when choosing a PLI plan. Fig 14: To Easy land allocation. Interpretation: It can be inferred that the PLI system is of interest to the responders. assuming simple land distribution. Table 15: To Easy land allocation.

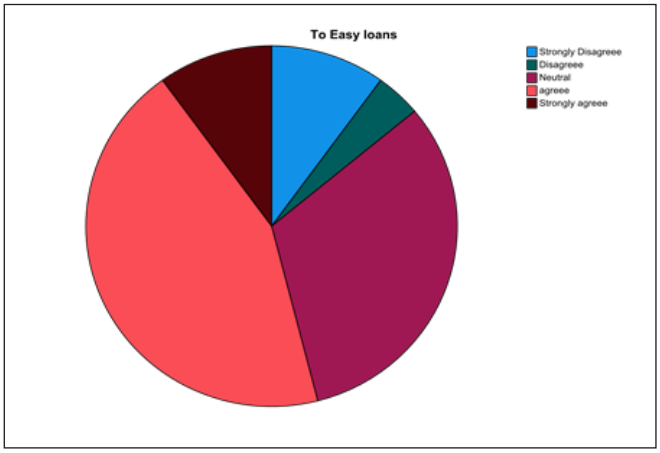

Figure 15.To Easy Loans

Table 16.To Easy Loans

-		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	2	4.0	4.0	14.0
	Neutral	16	32.0	32.0	46.0
	Agree	22	44.0	44.0	90.0
	Strongly Agree	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

According to the pie chart above, 44% of respondents said they agreed with the PLI scheme's simple loan application

process. While 4% disagree and 10% strongly disagree, just 10% strongly agree, 32% of respondents have a neutral decision. Fig15 : To Easy loans.

According to this interpretation, choosing the PLI plan is influenced by simple loan credit requirements.. Table 16: To Easy Loans.

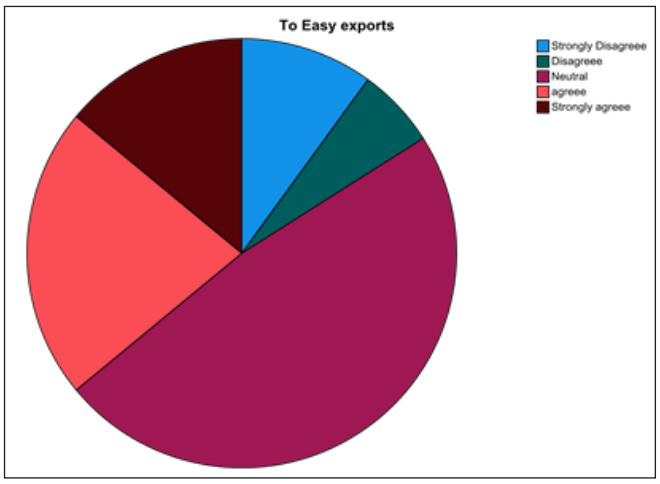

Figure 16.To Easy exports

Table 17.To Easy exports

-		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	3	6.0	6.0	16.0
	Neutral	24	48.0	48.0	64.0
	Agree	11	22.0	22.0	86.0
	Strongly Agree	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Discovering According to the pie chart above, 48% of respondents are indifferent to the idea that the PLI system is influenced by the ease of exporting. Where is the 22% agreement and the 6% discount? 14% of respondents strongly agree, compared to 10% who strongly disagree. Fig16:(b) To Easy exports.

Interpretation: We can conclude that respondents' opinions toward easy exports are neutral, with very little difference between strongly agreeing and vehemently disagreeing. Table 17:To Easy exports.

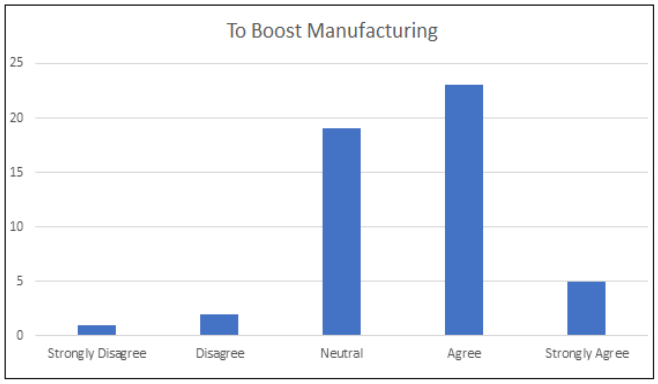

Figure 17.To Boost manufacturing

Table 18.To Boost manufacturing

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	2	4.0	4.0	6.0
Neutral	19	38.0	38.0	44.0
Agree	23	46.0	46.0	90.0
Strongly Agree	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the bar paragraph, 46% of respondents support the PLI scheme's efforts to increase manufacturing. While 10% of respondents strongly agree with an increase in manufacturing, 2% strongly oppose, 4% disagree, and 38% have a neutral opinion. Fig 17: To Boost manufacturing.

Interpretation: Based on the respondents' indifferent attitude on the term "boost in manufacturing," we can infer Table 18: To Boost manufacturing.

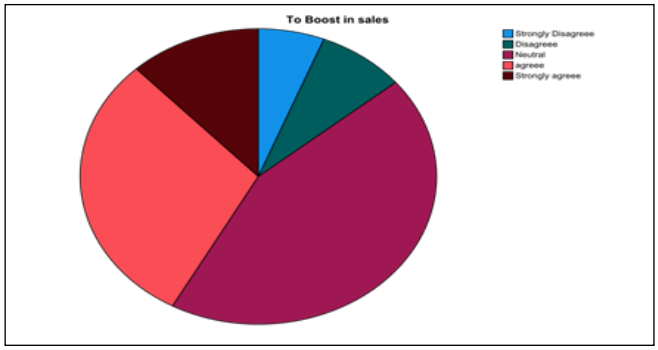

Figure 18.To Boost in sales

Table 19.To Boost in sales

-		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Disagree	4	8.0	8.0	14.0
	Neutral	22	44.0	44.0	58.0
	Agree	15	30.0	30.0	88.0
	Strongly Agree	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Finding: Based on the pie chart above, we may conclude that respondents are ambivalent about increasing sales under the PLI program. Thirty percent agree that it is a consideration in choosing the PLI scheme, while forty-four percent believe it to be neutral. Where do 6% strongly disagree and 8% disagree? Fig 18: To Boost in sales.

Interpretation: Based on this, we can conclude that respondents' opinions toward sales growth are indifferent. Table 19: To Boost in sales.

In PLI scheme. 0%import duty on cotton

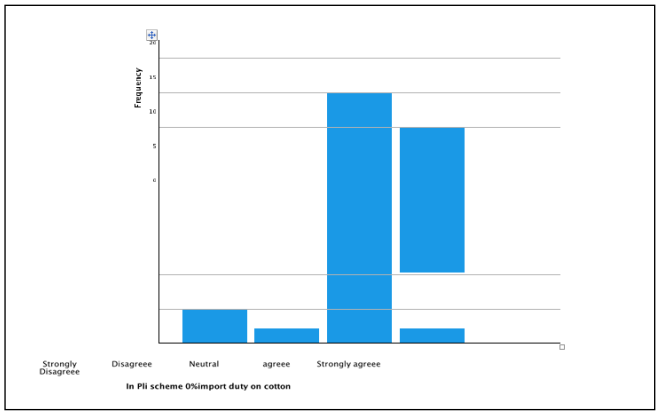

Figure 19.In PLI scheme. 0%import duty on cotton

Table 20.In PLI scheme. 0%import duty on cotton

-		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Disagree	2	4.0	4.0	14.0
	Neutral	20	40.0	40.0	54.0
	Agree	21	42.0	42.0	96.0
	Strongly Agree	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: According to the bar graph above, 42% of respondents believe that the sector should have zero import duties on cotton, and 840% of respondents think that choosing the PLS system is a neutral choice. where 4% oppose choosing the PLI plan and 10% strongly disapprove. Fig 19: In PLI scheme. 0%import duty on cotton.

Interpretation: It is evident that the PLI scheme's zero percent import charge on cotton is a deciding factor. Table20: In PLI scheme. 0%import duty on cotton.

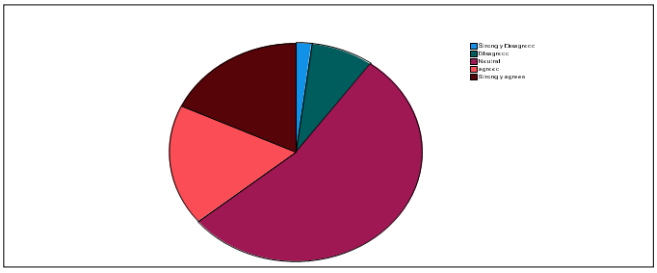

Figure 20.To attract foreign investments

Table 21.Words about Foreign Investments

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Disagree	4	8.0	8.0	10.0
Neutral	27	54.0	54.0	64.0
Agree	9	18.0	18.0	82.0
Strongly Agree	9	18.0	18.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Approximately 54% of respondents had a neutral opinion regarding investments, according to the pie chart above. Of them, 18% agree, 18% disagree, 8% disagree, and 2% severely disagree. Fig20: To attract foreign investments .

According to the interpretation, respondents are interested in making foreign investments in the PLI scheme. therefore it is a key consideration when choosing a PLI plan. Table21 : Words about Foreign investments.

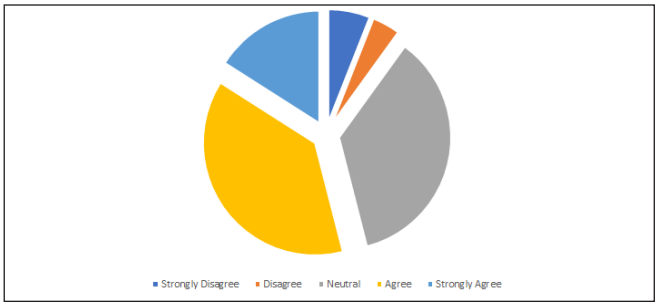

Figure 21.To introduce non-tariff measures that make imports more expensive

Table 22.To introduce non-tariff measures that make imports more expensive

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Disagree	2	4.0	4.0	10.0
Neutral	18	36.0	36.0	46.0
Agree	19	38.0	38.0	84.0
Strongly Agree	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Based on the pie chart above, we can conclude that 38% of respondents agree, 36% agree, 6% disagree strongly, and 16% strongly agree. Fig 21: To introduce non-tariff measures that make imports more expensive. Interpretation: It is evident from the above that the majority of respondents supported nontariff measures as a determining element for the PLI system. Table22 :To introduce non-tariff measures that make imports more expensive.

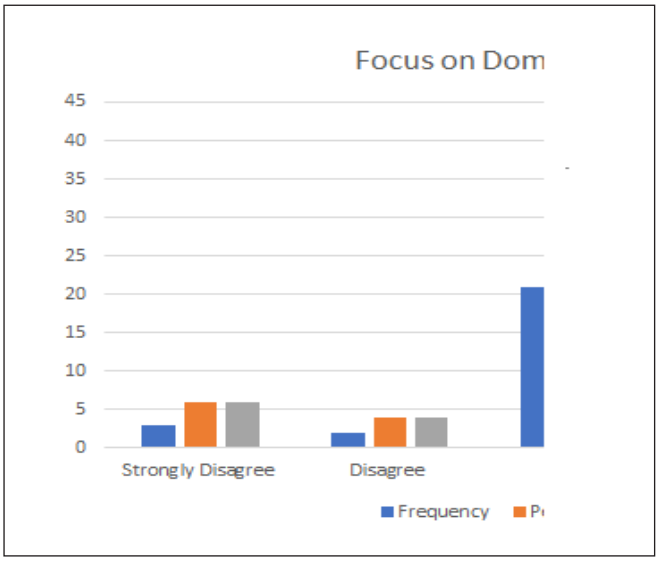

Figure 22.focus more on the domestic market

Table 23. focus more on the domestic market

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
Disagree	2	4.0	4.0	10.0
Neutral	21	42.0	42.0	52.0
Agree	20	40.0	40.0	92.0
Strongly Agree	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: According to the bar graph above, 42% of respondents are ambivalent about concentrating on the home market, while 40% agree and 8% strongly agree. Fig22: Focus on the domestic market. Interpretation: Given the respondents' interest, we can conclude that the government ought to make investments and concentrate more on the home market. Table23: focus more on the domestic market

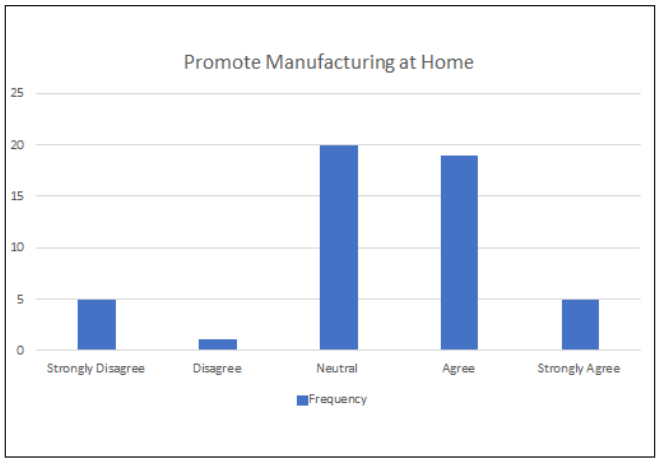

Figure 23.To promote manufacturing at home

Table 24. promote manufacturing at home

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Disagree	1	2.0	2.0	12.0
Neutral	20	40.0	40.0	52.0
Agree	19	38.0	38.0	90.0
Strongly Agree	5	10.0	10.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

The results show that 40% of respondents are neutral about encouraging domestic production, 38% agree, 10% strongly agree, and 10% strongly disagree as a means of promoting the PLI plan. Fig23: To promote manufacturing at home. Interpretation: Respondents' opinions toward me and encouraging domestic manufacturing Table24: promote manufacturing at home.are neutral.

Awareness Regarding Incentives

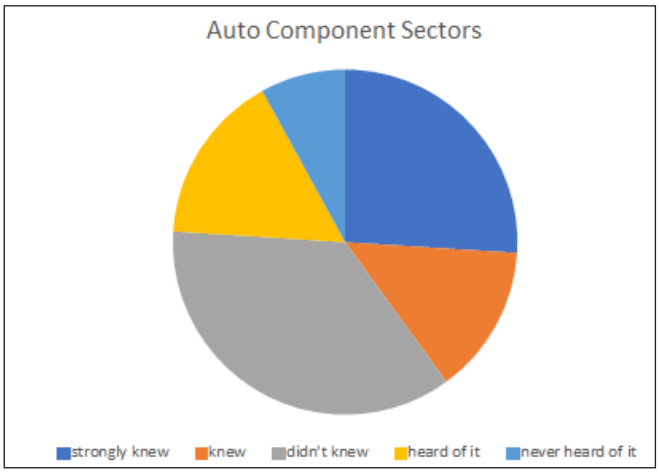

Figure 24.Auto Component Sectors

Table 25.Auto Component Sectors

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	13	26.0	26.0	26.0
knew	7	14.0	14.0	40.0
didn't knew	18	36.0	36.0	76.0
heard of it	8	16.0	16.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Findings: As can be seen from the pie chart above, over 36% of respondents were unaware of the car component industry, while 26% were well-informed. Fig 24: Auto Component Sectors.

Interpretation: It might be said that the auto industry was not very popular. Table25 :Auto Component Sectors.

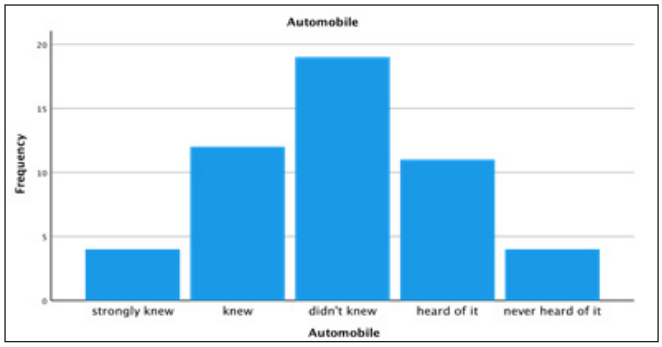

Figure 25.Automobile Sector

Table 26.Knowledge About Automobile

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
knew	12	24.0	24.0	32.0
didn't knew	19	38.0	38.0	70.0
heard of it	11	22.0	22.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the bar graph, we can conclude that just 22% of respondents were aware of the automobile industry, compared to 24% who were aware of it and 8% who were very aware of it. Table26: Knowledge About Automobile. Interpretation: It can be inferred that the vast majority of respondents were unaware of the automotive industry. Fig 25: Automobile Sector.

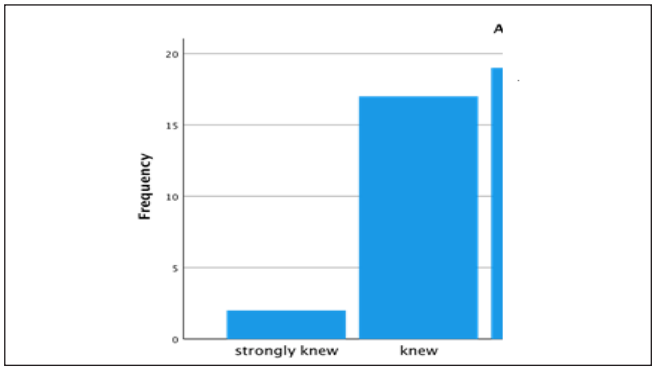

Figure 26.Knowledge about Aviation Sector

Table 27.Knowledge about Aviation Sector

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
knew	17	34.0	34.0	38.0
didn't knew	19	38.0	38.0	76.0
heard of it	8	16.0	16.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: According to the back bar graph, 38% of respondents were unaware of the Bashan sector, 34% were aware of the aviation industry, and 4% were new, while 16% had heard of it and were in its neighborhood. Fig 26: Knowledge about Aviation Sector Interpretation: Based on this, we may conclude that very few people were aware of the aviation industry. Table27: Knowledge about Aviation Sector.

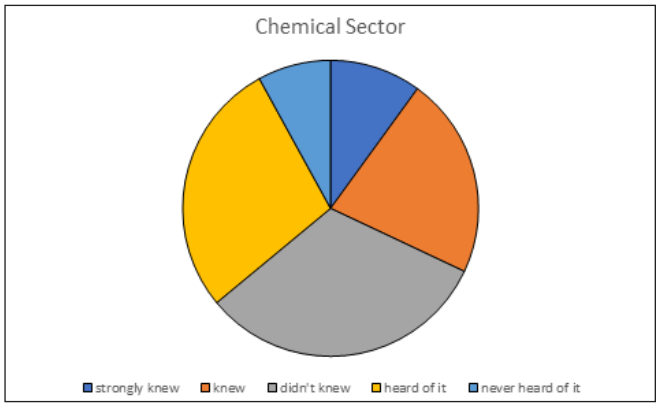

Figure 27.Knowledge about Chemicals Sector

Table 28.Knowledge about Chemicals Sector

-	Frequ-ency	Per-cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
knew	11	22.0	22.0	32.0
didn't knew	16	32.0	32.0	64.0
heard of it	14	28.0	28.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Findings: Based on a previous talk, we may conclude that 32% of respondents were unaware of chemicals, whereas 28% had heard of them, 8% had never heard of them, 22% were new to the chemicals industry, and 10% were well-informed. Fig27: Knowledge about Chemicals Sector. Interpretation: It can be inferred that the majority of respondents were unaware of the PLI scheme's chemical sector. They were ignorant of it. Table28: Knowledge about Chemicals Sector.

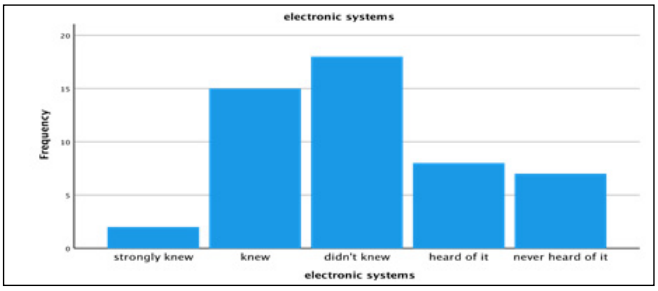

Figure 28.Knowledge about Electronic Systems

Table 29.Knowledge about Chemicals Sector

-	Frequ-ency	Perc-ent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
knew	15	30.0	30.0	34.0
didn't knew	18	36.0	36.0	70.0
heard of it	8	16.0	16.0	86.0
never heard of it	7	14.0	14.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the bar graph above, I can conclude that the majority of respondents were unaware of the PLI scheme's electronic systems. Thirty percent of responses are renewing, thirty percent are new, and four percent are highly new, while sixteen percent have heard of it and fourteen percent have never heard of it. Fig28: Knowledge about Electronic Systems. Interpretation: We can infer that there is a slight disparity in respondents' familiarity of this area, with 36% not knowing where 30% are new to it. Table29: Knowledge about Electronic Systems.

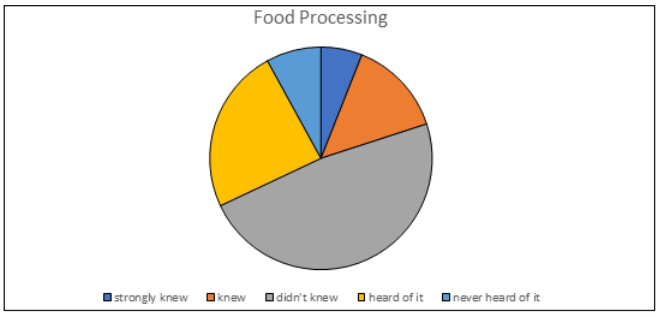

Figure 29.Knowledge aboutFood Processing

Table 30.Knowledge about Food Processing

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
knew	7	14.0	14.0	20.0
didn't knew	24	48.0	48.0	68.0
heard of it	12	24.0	24.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: According to the pie chart above, 14% of respondents were aware of the food processing industry, whereas 48% of respondents were unaware of it. 8% have never heard of the food processing industry, whereas 6% are well-informed about it. Fig29: Knowledge aboutFood Processing. Interpretation: Based on the information above, we may conclude that the majority of respondents were aware that the food processing industry is covered by the PLI scheme, in contrast to other industries. Table30: Knowledge about-Food Processing.

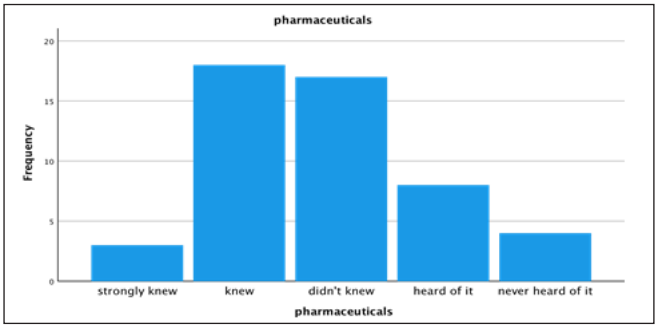

Figure 30.Knowledge About Pharmaceuticals

Table 31.Knowledge About Pharmaceuticals

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
knew	18	36.0	36.0	42.0
didn't knew	17	34.0	34.0	76.0
heard of it	8	16.0	16.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: According to the bar graph above, 36% of respondents were aware of the medications covered by PLI. Fig30: Knowledge About Pharmaceuticals. According to the interpretation, the majority of individuals were aware of pharmaceuticals; approximately 36% of respondents were aware of PLI schemes. Table31: Knowledge About Pharmaceuticals.

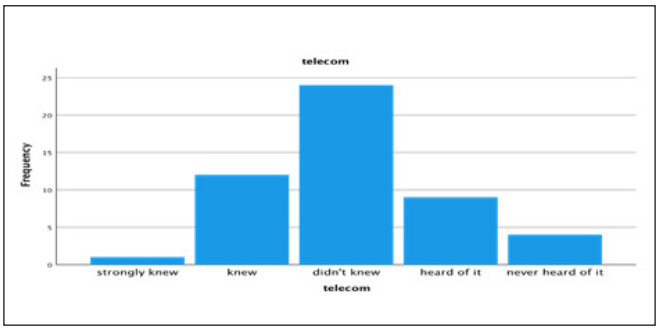

Figure 31.Knowledge About Telecom

Table 32.Knowledge About Telecom

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
knew	12	24.0	24.0	26.0
didn't knew	24	48.0	48.0	74.0
heard of it	9	18.0	18.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: We can infer that from the bart graph above. The telecom industry was unknown to the responders. Fig31: Knowledge About Telecom the PLI plan. 24% knew, 2% firmly knew, and 48% didn't know. Interpretation: The majority of respondents were unaware of the telecom industry.

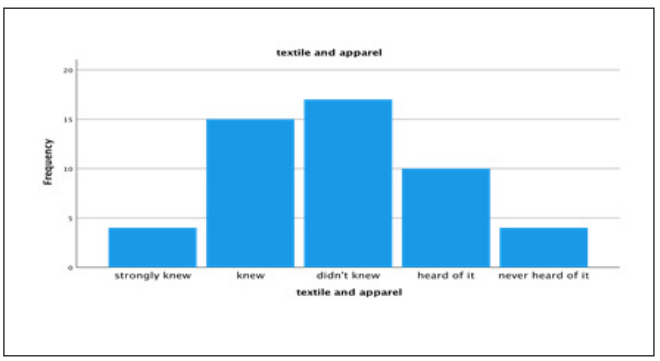

Figure 32.Knowledge about Textile and Apparel

Table 33.Knowledge about Textile and Apparel

-	Frequ-ency	Perc-ent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
knew	15	30.0	30.0	38.0
didn't knew	17	34.0	34.0	72.0
heard of it	10	20.0	20.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Identifying the Issue According to the bar graph above, 34% of respondents were aware that the barrel had been detected, whereas 30% of 48 and eight messages were aware of this. 8% of those surveyed had never heard of it, while 20% have. Fig32:Knowledge about Textile and Apparel. Interpretation: According to this, the majority of persons in the new textile sector are covered by the PLI program. Table33: Knowledge about Textile and Apparel.

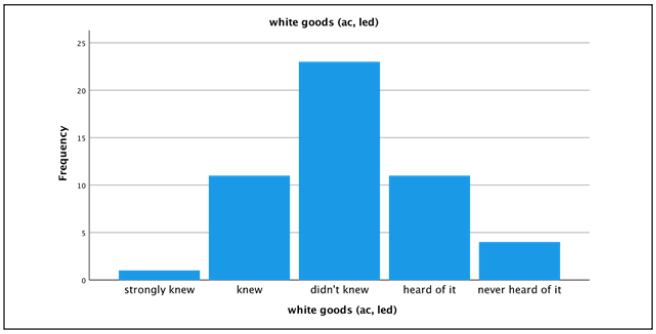

Figure 33.Knowledge about White Goods

Table 34.Knowledge about White Goods

-	Frequ-ency	Perc-ent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
knew	11	22.0	22.0	24.0
didn't knew	23	46.0	46.0	70.0
heard of it	11	22.0	22.0	92.0
never heard of it	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Results: Based on the bar graph, 46% of respondents were unaware that the PLI system encompassed white goods. Where is the 22% new in two people that are completely new? 8% have never heard of it, while 22% have a lot of it. Fig33: Knowledge about White Goods Interpretation: It is clear from the foregoing that respondents were unaware that the PLI system included white goods. Table34: Knowledge about White Goods.

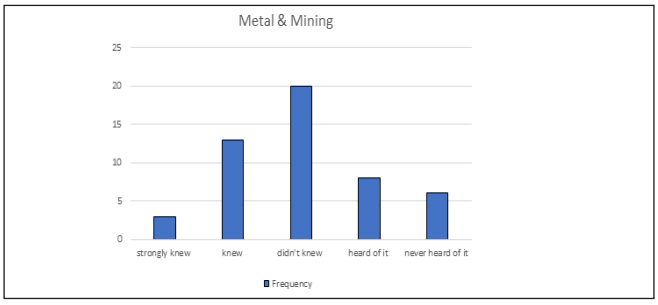

Figure 34.Knowledge about Metal and mining

Table 35.Knowledge about Metal and mining

-	Frequ-ency	Per-cent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
knew	13	26.0	26.0	32.0
didn't knew	20	40.0	40.0	72.0
heard of it	8	16.0	16.0	88.0
never heard of it	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the information above, 40% of the respondents were unaware of the PLS scheme's metals and mining industry. Whereas just 16% had heard of it, 26% were aware of it, and 6% were very familiar with the mining and metals contained in the project. Fig34: Knowledge about Metal and mining Interpretation: There is relatively little knowledge of metal and binding in the PLS system. Table35: Knowledge about Metal and mining.

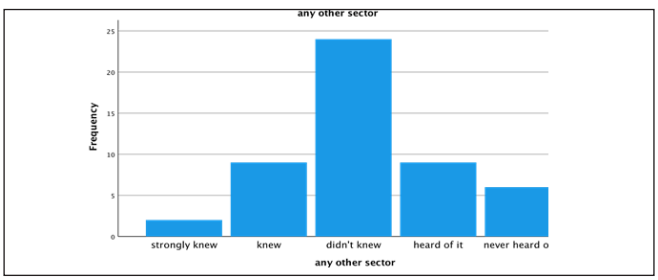

Figure 35.Knowledge About any other sectors

Table 36.Knowledge About any other sectors

-	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strongly knew	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
knew	9	18.0	18.0	22.0
didn't knew	24	48.0	48.0	70.0
heard of it	9	18.0	18.0	88.0
never heard of it	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	-

Finding: Based on the bar graph above, 48% of respondents were unaware of any other sector, while 4% were well-informed on them, with 18% having heard of them and 6% having never heard of them. Fig35: Knowledge About any other sectors. Interpretation: The majority of respondents were unaware of other industries. Table36: Knowledge About any other sectors.

Results

- Men made up the majority of responders. 36% are women and 64% are men, which in some ways indicates that there are more men than women.
- Just 6% of respondents said they operated their businesses outside of Ludhiana, while 94% of respondents said they did so.
- Just 36% of respondents do not choose the MSME, while 64% of respondents concur that they are registered under the MSME because of the advantages provided by the government.
- Only 20% of respondents were exporters, with the majority not exporting to foreign nations.
- The majority of respondents concur that they currently operate a manufacturing site in India and are seeking to increase their presence abroad.
- The majority of those surveyed knew aboutthe numerous incentives and programs offered in India, and they were already receiving rewards for their ongoing initiatives under the program.
- The majority of respondents (52%), who learned about this program, were aware of the production-linked rewards. from their family members and business associates.
- The majority of respondents concur that a five-year incentive of 4% to 6% has little bearing on whether or not a person chooses to enroll in the PLI plan.
- The five-year local value addition element influences the choice to use the PLI system. 52% of respondents, or the majority, agreed.
- The majority of respondents, 44% and 48%, concurred that the accessibility ofThe choice to use the PLI plan is influenced by the ease of exporting and easy borrowing.
- The majority of respondents concurred that the PLI program should be used to increase manufacturing.
- The respondents are unsure whether the decision to use the PLI scheme would be influenced by variables that facilitate the allocation of land and increase sales.
- 54% of respondents are unsure if luring in foreign investment will influence their choice to use the PLI plan.
- The majority of respondents supported the introduction of non-tariff measures that raise the cost of imports.
- The majority of respondents are ambivalent about how choosing the PLI plan will be impacted by concentrating more on the local market.
- The vast majority of respondents were unaware of the incentives offered to several industries, including the chemical, automotive, aviation, electronic, food processing, pharmaceutical, telecom, and metal and mining sectors.

Conclusions

The study's main settings and conclusions are outlined in this section. It makes use of the main finding from the study. Notes on the PLI Scheme awareness criteria are included in this section. For this study, we decided to take a descriptive method. This study is primarily quantitative, of course. Probability sampling was used by the researcher to choose the participants. The main method of gathering information for this study was a questionnaire, while secondary data was gathered from relevant online reviews, books, articles, and diaries.

Recommendation

The following are some actions that could aid in creating a PLI plan:

- **A single website for all industries:** To use this program, we must entice the top manufacturers. in order for the scheme to be used properly. and there isn't a single website or gateway that contains all the information.
- **Awareness:** Since many manufacturers are ignorant of the PLI plan and its advantages, it is imperative to raise awareness. and the PLI scheme's reach. Therefore, raising awareness and launching awareness programs are necessary.
- **Small manufacturers:** The program should be extended to small manufacturers in the necessary industries and benefits should be distributed to MSME and small manufacturers

- **More sectors:** To increase the economy, the government should add more necessary sectors and goods.

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