PM Narendra Modi: Foundation Stone of 3 Semiconductor Chip Plants

March 13, 2024

March 13, 2024: **Delhi,** India: New projects for making Semiconductor Chips in India: On March 13, 2024, Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** laid the foundation stone for three semiconductor facilities in India, collectively worth approximately $10 Bn. The **Made in India semiconductor chips** produced by these facilities will contribute to the country's self-reliance and technological modernization.

Prime Minister **Modi** emphasized the significance of semiconductor chips in the digitally driven 21st century and expressed confidence that **Innovative Products from India**, will find a place in the **market place of the world**. He said that India must become an **equal participant** in the revolution, called **Industry 4.0**.

*March 13, 2024: **Delhi,** India: Inauguration of **3 Semiconductor Chip plants***

Prime Minister **Narendra Modi** aptly termed this decade as "**India's Techade**", emphasizing the convergence of technical proficiency, data, and demographic dividends:

- DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND: India has a massive population, a significant proportion of which is young and digitally savvy.
- DATA DIVIDEND: India has vast data sets enabling innovation, research, and development across sectors.

- TECHNICAL PROFICIENCY proven during the PANDEMIC: Solutions like the **Aarogya Setu,** *(app for **contact tracing** to record details of all the people, one may have come in contact with, as one goes about one's normal activities)* and, **CoWIN** (*a platform, facilitating vaccination, for managing large-scale immunization programs*) India's ability to **swiftly deploy technology** for public health.

*Prime Minister **Narendra Modi**: 'This is India's decade.'*

Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for:

1. SEMICONDUCTOR FABRICATION FACILITY at DHOLERA, GUJARAT: located in the **Dholera Special Investment Region** (DSIR), with an investment of Rs 910,000 Mn. **Tata Electronics, in** collaboration with Taiwan's **Powerchip Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation** (PSMC), is to set up India's first semiconductor fabrication facility. It will commence chip production by 2026. It will be **powered by renewable energy** and receive **a dedicated water supply of water through a canal of Narmada**.
2. OUTSOURCED SEMICONDUCTOR ASSEMBLY and TEST (OSAT) Facility in **Morigaon, Assam**: **Tata Electronics** is setting up the facility, with an investment of Rs 270,000 Mn. It will cater to requirement of chips for **electric vehicles, automotive, mobile phones**, and **power devices**.
3. OSAT Facility in SANAND, GUJARAT: **CG Power and Industrial Solutions Limited** undertakes this project with a total investment of Rs 70,500 Mn. The Sanand OSAT facility is for Semiconductor **Assembly, Testing, Marking**, and

Packaging (ATMP), to provide professional packaging and testing service in the semiconductor value chain.

Before the Prime Minister's arrival, while addressing a Press Conference, Ashwini Vaishnaw said that **Micron Technology**, a global leader in **memory and storage solutions** and it will produce cutting-edge silicon chips that power various electronic devices, from smartphones to data centers.

He said that **5G Laboratories in 80 technical educational institutions** have started developing applications for different areas from agriculture to healthcare. He said that these were helping develop businesses, even in rural areas.

Ashwini Vaishnaw *(born 18 July 1970), the* ***Minister of Railways, Communications Minister*** *and* ***Electronics & Information Technology Minister*** *in Government of India since 2021*
A member of the ***Rajya Sabha*** *(the Upper House of Indian Parliament)****,*** *representing the State of Odisha since 2019*

Bhupendrabhai Patel, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, also addressed the media and said that Gujarat was determined to **help the plants start production at the earliest.**

---- EMPOWERING the POOR: A backgrounder on using DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY----
In India, a w**idespread** use of digital technology has **bridged gaps** between '*the poor and the rich*'. Millions of people use **Diksha** (*digital learning*), **eNAM** (**agricultural marketplaces**), and **eSanjeevani** (*telemedicine*) in their day-to-day work.
Around 88% of rural households in India have a **Rupay Card** (a Credit Card) along with a savings account at an accredited financial institution, according to a report by the **National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development** (NABARD)

During the pandemic, Modi's government directly transferred billions of **rupees** *(name of the Indian currency)* to citizens' bank accounts. Every day, everywhere one

can see ordinary Indians and small **road-side shopping-shacks using Digital Payment** methods. This has enabled street vendors to build creditworthiness and survive challenging times.

April 7, 2021; **Delhi**, India: To measure how well India is meeting the challenge of Digital Inclusion, **Reserve Bank of India** (RBI) announced that it has constructed a composite **Financial Inclusion Index** (FI-Index) to reflect the broadening and deepening of financial inclusion in the country. The FI Index is to be published annually in July for the financial year ending previous March.

The World Bank also has a **Global Financial Inclusion Database**. (**Reference**: Global Findex Report 2021 at https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/globalfindex#data_sec_focus).

According to the **World Bank's Global Financial Inclusion Database**, as reported by https://factly.in/rbi-report-indias-financial-inclusion-index-is-53-9-by-the-end-of-march-2021/ , 80% of all adults, 77% of all women and 77% of even the poorest households of India had a Bank Account in an accredited institution.

CHALLENGES before India: Deep technologies—such as **cloud computing, Artificial Intelligence, IoT, machine learning, cybersecurity, and robotics**—will drive growth. India has to develop fast businesses, all across the country, for providing products and services by use of these technologies.
India has excellent institutions, like

- **Indian Space Research Organization** (ISRO),
- **Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore** (IISc, Estd. 1909),
- **Indian Institutes of Technology** (IITs) – the first one was established in 1956
- **Center for AI and Robotics**, Bangalore (CAIR, Estd. 1986)
- **State**-wise **Technological Universities** for helping the technical institutions in every State to grow etc.

India also has more than 1,000 Universities and many **Indian Institutes of Management** (IIMs), **National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research** (NIPERs) etc.

However, India's record in developing products for the markets of the world, is very poor. India will have to develop its own ways, as suits its democratic and highly diverse polity, while learning from the way China has captured the markets of the world and has become the Workshop of the world.